Everyday English Vocabulary

Volume 3: Advanced

37,500 words · 10 fields

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Advanced

Business & Economics

leverage *(noun / verb)*

Power or influence used to achieve a result; as a verb, to use something you have in order to gain an advantage.

- *The company used its size as leverage to negotiate lower prices from suppliers.*
- *She leveraged her social media following to launch a successful brand.*

---

merger *(noun)*

The joining of two or more companies or organizations to form a single, larger one.

- *The merger between the two airlines created the largest carrier in the region.*
- *Regulators blocked the merger, fearing it would reduce competition.*

---

recession *(noun)*

A period when a country's economy becomes weaker, with less trade, less production, and often more unemployment.

- *Many small businesses closed during the recession.*
- *Economists are warning that the country may slide into a recession next year.*

---

stakeholder *(noun)*

A person or group that has an interest in or is affected by the activities of a business or project.

- *The CEO met with stakeholders to discuss the expansion plan.*
- *Customers and employees are both important stakeholders.*

---

outsourcing *(noun)*

The practice of paying another company to do work that could be done within your own organization.

- *Outsourcing customer support reduced the company's costs.*
- *Critics say outsourcing has cost many local jobs.*

---

revenue *(noun)*

The total amount of money a company receives from sales before costs are subtracted.

- *The firm's revenue grew by fifteen percent last year.*
- *Advertising is their main source of revenue.*

---

monopoly *(noun)*

Complete control of a market by one company or group, so that others cannot compete.

- *The company was accused of creating a monopoly in the software market.*
- *Without competition, a monopoly can raise prices freely.*

---

entrepreneur *(noun)*

A person who starts and runs a business, taking financial risks in the hope of profit.

- *She became a successful entrepreneur at a young age.*
- *The city supports entrepreneurs with small-business grants.*

---

inflation *(noun)*

A general rise in prices that reduces the purchasing power of money.

- *High inflation makes food and housing more expensive.*
- *Central banks try to keep inflation under control.*

---

asset *(noun)*

Something valuable that a person or company owns, such as property, money, or equipment.

- *The house is their most valuable asset.*
- *The company sold assets to pay its debts.*

---

dividend *(noun)*

A share of a company's profits paid to people who own its stock.

- *Shareholders received a higher dividend this year.*
- *Some investors prefer stocks that pay regular dividends.*

---

subsidiary *(noun)*

A company that is owned or controlled by another larger company.

- *The brand operates as a subsidiary of a global corporation.*
- *Profits from the subsidiary rose sharply.*

---

liquidity *(noun)*

The ease with which an asset can be turned into cash without losing value; also, the availability of cash.

- *The bank faced a liquidity problem during the crisis.*
- *Investors value liquidity when markets become uncertain.*

---

centennially *(adverb)*

Every hundred years; once in a century.

- *The birthday of this city is being celebrated centennially.*
- *She spoke "centennially," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

centesimo *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit of several countries: Panama and Italy and Uruguay and Chile.

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

---

centiliter *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one hundredth of a liter.

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

---

centilitre *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one hundredth of a liter.

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

---

centimo *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit of Venezuela and Costa Rica and Equatorial Guinea and Paraguay and Spain.

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

---

centner *(noun)*

A United States unit of weight equivalent to 100 pounds.

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

---

centrical *(adjective)*

Having or situated at or near a center.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "centrical."*
- *A "centrical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ceremoniousness *(noun)*

A ceremonial manner.

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

---

ceriman *(noun)*

Tropical cylindrical fruit resembling a pinecone with pineapple-banana flavor.

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

---

cerivastatin *(noun)*

An oral drug (trade name Baycol) to reduce blood cholesterol levels.

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

---

cernuous *(adjective)*

Having branches or flower heads that bend downward.

- *Would you call this situation "cernuous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "cernuous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

certificatory *(adjective)*

Serving to certify or endorse authoritatively.

- *Would you call this situation "certificatory"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "certificatory" when it is serving to certify or endorse authoritatively.*

---

cespitose *(adjective)*

(of plants) growing in small dense clumps or tufts.

- *The speaker chose "cespitose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "cespitose" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cetchup *(noun)*

Thick spicy sauce made from tomatoes.

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

---

cewa *(noun)*

A member of the Bantu-speaking people of Malawi and eastern Zambia and northern Zimbabwe.

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

---

chachka *(noun)*

(Yiddish) an attractive, unconventional woman.

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

---

chainlike *(adjective)*

Having a chainlike form.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chainlike" when it is having a chainlike form.*
- *The speaker chose "chainlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

chaldaea *(noun)*

An ancient kingdom in southern Mesopotamia; Babylonia conquered Israel in the 6th century BC and exiled the Jews to Babylon (where Daniel became a counselor to the king).

- *They discussed "chaldaea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chaldaea" to mean an ancient kingdom in southern mesopotamia;....*

---

chaldron *(noun)*

A British imperial capacity measure (liquid or dry) equal to 36 bushels.

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

---

chamaeleon *(noun)*

A faint constellation in the polar region of the southern hemisphere near Apus and Mensa.

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

---

champleve *(adjective)*

(for metals) having areas separated by metal and filled with colored enamel and fired.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "champleve."*
- *A "champleve" approach may work better in this case.*

chanceful *(adjective)*

Of uncertain outcome; especially fraught with risk; - New Yorker.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chanceful."*
- *The speaker chose "chanceful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

changeableness *(noun)*

The quality of being changeable; having a marked tendency to change.

- *The changeableness of the weather.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "changeableness."*

changelessness *(noun)*

The quality of being unchangeable; having a marked tendency to remain unchanged.

- *In class, the teacher used "changelessness" to mean the quality of being unchangeable; having a marked....*
- *The article explained what "changelessness" means with a simple example.*

changtzu *(noun)*

A mountain in the central Himalayas on the border of Tibet and Nepal (24,780 feet high).

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

channelise *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

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

channukah *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

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

channukkah *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

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

chantlike *(adjective)*

Uttered in a monotonous cadence or rhythm as in chanting.

- *Their chantlike intoned prayers.*
- *A "chantlike" approach may work better in this case.*

chanukkah *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "chanukkah" to mean (judaism) an eight-day jewish holiday commemorating....*
- *He looked up "chanukkah" because he had never seen it before.*

chapelgoer *(noun)*

A Protestant in England who is not a member of the Church of England.

- *In class, the teacher used "chapelgoer" to mean a protestant in england who is not a member of the....*
- *Understanding "chapelgoer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chapfallen *(adjective)*

Brought low in spirit.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chapfallen" when it is brought low in spirit.*
- *A "chapfallen" approach may work better in this case.*

chapleted *(adjective)*

Provided with a chaplet.

- *Would you call this situation "chapleted"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "chapleted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

chargeman *(noun)*

A workman employed to blast with explosives.

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

---

charily *(adverb)*

With great caution; warily.

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

---

chariness *(noun)*

The trait of being cautious and watchful.

- *In class, the teacher used "chariness" to mean the trait of being cautious and watchful.*
- *Understanding "chariness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charitableness *(noun)*

Generosity as manifested by practicing charity (as for the poor or unfortunate).

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

---

charles john huffam dickens *(noun)*

English writer whose novels depicted and criticized social injustice (1812-1870).

- *They discussed "charles john huffam dickens" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charles john huffam dickens" to mean english writer whose novels depicted and criticized....*

---

charles louis de secondat *(noun)*

French political philosopher who advocated the separation of executive and legislative and judicial powers (1689-1755).

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

---

chartless *(adjective)*

(of unknown regions) not yet surveyed or investigated.

- *The speaker chose "chartless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chartless" when it is (of unknown regions) not yet surveyed or investigated.*

---

chasid *(noun)*

A member of a Jewish sect that observes a form of strict Orthodox Judaism.

- *Understanding "chasid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chasid" to mean a member of a jewish sect that observes a form of....*

---

chassid *(noun)*

A member of a Jewish sect that observes a form of strict Orthodox Judaism.

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

---

chattily *(adverb)*

In a chatty manner.

- *'when I was a girl,' she said chattily, 'I used to ride a bicycle'.*
- *She spoke "chattily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

chauffeuse *(noun)*

A woman chauffeur.

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

- *The article explained what "chauffeuse" means with a simple example.*

---

chawbacon *(noun)*

A person who is not very intelligent or interested in culture.

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

---

cheapjack *(noun)*

A peddler of inferior goods.

- *He looked up "cheapjack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cheapjack" to mean a peddler of inferior goods.*

---

chebab *(noun)*

A Palestinian juvenile 10-15 years old who fights against the Israelis.

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

---

checkerberry *(noun)*

Spicy red berrylike fruit; source of wintergreen oil.

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

---

checkrow *(verb)*

Plant in checkrows.

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

---

cheerer *(noun)*

A spectator who shouts encouragement.

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

---

cheerlessly *(adverb)*

In an unhappy manner.

- *He cheerlessly set out to do the task.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "cheerlessly" in the final chapter.*

---

cheeselike *(adjective)*

Having the consistency of cheese.

- *Students compared "cheeselike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cheeselike" when it is having the consistency of cheese.*

---

cheeseparing *(adjective)*

Giving or spending with reluctance.

- *Our cheeseparing administration.*
- *Would you call this situation "cheeseparing"? Explain why.*

---

chemisorb *(verb)*

Take up a substance by chemisorption.

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

---

chemisorptive *(adjective)*

Having the capacity to adsorb by chemical as contrasted with physical forces.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chemisorptive" when it is having the capacity to adsorb by chemical as....*
- *Would you call this situation "chemisorptive"? Explain why.*

---

chemosorptive *(adjective)*

Having the capacity to adsorb by chemical as contrasted with physical forces.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chemosorptive" when it is having the capacity to adsorb by chemical as....*
- *The speaker chose "chemosorptive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cherepovets *(noun)*

A city of east central Russia to the north of Moscow.

- *He looked up "cherepovets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cherepovets" to mean a city of east central russia to the north of moscow.*

---

cherimolla *(noun)*

Large tropical fruit with leathery skin and soft pulp; related to custard apples.

- *In class, the teacher used "cherimolla" to mean large tropical fruit with leathery skin and soft....*
- *The article explained what "cherimolla" means with a simple example.*

---

chetrum *(noun)*

100 chetrums equal 1 ngultrum in Bhutan.

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

---

chicken cacciatora *(noun)*

Chicken casserole prepared with tomatoes and mushrooms and herbs in the Italian style.

- *The article explained what "chicken cacciatora" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chicken cacciatora" to mean chicken casserole prepared with tomatoes and....*

---

chicken purloo *(noun)*

Thick stew made of rice and chicken and small game; southern U.S.

- *Understanding "chicken purloo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chicken purloo" to mean thick stew made of rice and chicken and small game;....*

---

chickenfight *(verb)*

Fight while sitting on somebody's shoulders.

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

---

chickenhearted *(adjective)*

Easily frightened.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chickenhearted" when it is easily frightened.*
- *A "chickenhearted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chilblained *(adjective)*

Having chilblains.

- *Her poor chilblained hands.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chilblained."*

---

childly *(adjective)*

Befitting a young child.

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

---

chiliast *(noun)*

A person who believes in the coming of the millennium (a time of great peace and prosperity).

- *The article explained what "chiliast" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chiliast" to mean a person who believes in the coming of the....*

---

chimakum *(noun)*

A member of the Salishan people living in northwestern Washington.

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

---

chimneysweep *(noun)*

Someone who cleans soot from chimneys.

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

---

chimneysweeper *(noun)*

Someone who cleans soot from chimneys.

- *In class, the teacher used "chimneysweeper" to mean someone who cleans soot from chimneys.*
- *He looked up "chimneysweeper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chincapin *(noun)*

Small nut of either of two small chestnut trees of the southern United States; resembles a hazelnut.

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

---

chinchy *(adjective)*

Embarrassingly stingy.

- *Students compared "chinchy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chinchy" when it is embarrassingly stingy.*

---

chinkapin *(noun)*

Small nut of either of two small chestnut trees of the southern United States; resembles a hazelnut.

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

---

chintzily *(adverb)*

In a stingy manner.

- *Their rich uncle treated them rather chintzily.*
- *He answered "chintzily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

chiromance *(verb)*

Divine by reading someone's palms.

- *The Gypsies chiromanced.*
- *She refused to chiromance my fate.*

---

chiromancer *(noun)*

Fortuneteller who predicts your future by the lines on your palms.

- *They discussed "chiromancer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chiromancer" to mean fortuneteller who predicts your future by the lines....*

---

chirpiness *(noun)*

Cheerful and lively.

- *In class, the teacher used "chirpiness" to mean cheerful and lively.*
- *Understanding "chirpiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chiseler *(noun)*

A person who swindles you by means of deception or fraud.

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

---

chiseller *(noun)*

A person who swindles you by means of deception or fraud.

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

chislev *(noun)*

The third month of the civil year; the ninth month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in November and December).

- *In class, the teacher used "chislev" to mean the third month of the civil year; the ninth month....*
- *Understanding "chislev" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chitlings *(noun)*

Small intestines of hogs prepared as food.

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

chlamydeous *(adjective)*

Having a floral envelope or perianth consisting of a calyx and/or corolla.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chlamydeous" when it is having a floral envelope or perianth consisting of....*
- *Students compared "chlamydeous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

chlor-trimeton *(noun)*

An antihistamine (trade names Coricidin and Chlor-Trimeton).

- *They discussed "chlor-trimeton" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlor-trimeton" to mean an antihistamine (trade names coricidin and....*

chlorinity *(noun)*

A measure of the quantity of chlorine or other halides in water (especially seawater).

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

chlorothiazide *(noun)*

A diuretic drug (trade name Diuril) used in the treatment of edema and hypertension.

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

chlortetracycline *(noun)*

A yellow crystalline antibiotic (trade name Aureomycin) used to treat certain bacterial and rickettsial diseases.

- *They discussed "chlortetracycline" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlortetracycline" to mean a yellow crystalline antibiotic (trade name....*

chockful *(adjective)*

Packed full to capacity.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chockful."*
- *The speaker chose "chockful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

choiceness *(noun)*

The quality of being very good indeed.

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

chondrule *(noun)*

Small granule (of e.g. chrysolite) found in some meteoric rocks.

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

chopfallen *(adjective)*

Brought low in spirit.

- *Would you call this situation "chopfallen"? Explain why.*
- *A "chopfallen" approach may work better in this case.*

chopsteak *(noun)*

A patty of ground cooked beef.

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

---

choragus *(noun)*

(ancient Greece) leader of a group or festival; leader of a chorus.

- *Understanding "choragus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "choragus" to mean (ancient greece) leader of a group or festival;....*

---

chorally *(adverb)*

By a chorus.

- *Chorally accompanied.*
- *Place "chorally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

chouse *(verb)*

Defeat someone through trickery or deceit.

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

---

chowchow *(noun)*

A Chinese preserve of mixed fruits and ginger.

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

---

christiaan eijkman *(noun)*

Dutch physician who discovered that beriberi is caused by a nutritional deficiency (1858-1930).

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

---

christless *(adjective)*

Not believing in Christ.

- *It is useful to describe something as "christless" when it is not believing in christ.*
- *Students compared "christless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

christly *(adjective)*

Resembling or showing the spirit of Christ.

- *It is useful to describe something as "christly" when it is resembling or showing the spirit of christ.*
- *Students compared "christly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chromatographically *(adverb)*

By means of a chromatographic process.

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

---

chuckhole *(noun)*

A pit or hole produced by wear or weathering (especially in a road surface).

- *Understanding "chuckhole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chuckhole" to mean a pit or hole produced by wear or weathering....*

---

chumminess *(noun)*

The quality of affording easy familiarity and sociability.

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

---

churlishly *(adverb)*

In a churlish manner.

- *The store owner treated his customers churlishly.*

- *Using "churlishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

churrigueresco *(adjective)*

Having elaborate symmetrical ornamentation; -William Dean Howells.

- *Would you call this situation "churrigueresco"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "churrigueresco" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

churrigueresque *(adjective)*

Having elaborate symmetrical ornamentation; -William Dean Howells.

- *The speaker chose "churrigueresque" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "churrigueresque" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chutzpa *(noun)*

(Yiddish) unbelievable gall; insolence; audacity.

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

---

chutzpanik *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a person characterized by chutzpa.

- *The article explained what "chutzpanik" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chutzpanik" to mean (yiddish) a person characterized by chutzpa.*

---

cicatrise *(verb)*

Form a scar, after an injury.

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

---

cicatrize *(verb)*

Form a scar, after an injury.

- *The skin will cicatrize and it will heal soon.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cicatrize" and when to wait.*

---

circinate *(adjective)*

Shaped like a ring.

- *Students compared "circinate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "circinate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

circinus *(noun)*

A small faint constellation in the southern hemisphere near Musca and Triangulum Australe.

- *In class, the teacher used "circinus" to mean a small faint constellation in the southern....*
- *The article explained what "circinus" means with a simple example.*

---

circumboreal *(adjective)*

Comprising or throughout far northern regions.

- *It is useful to describe something as "circumboreal" when it is comprising or throughout far northern regions.*
- *Students compared "circumboreal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

circumferent *(adjective)*

Closely encircling.

- *The speaker chose "circumferent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "circumferent."*

---

circumlocutious *(adjective)*

Roundabout and unnecessarily wordy; ; -T.S.Eliot; ('ambagious' is archaic).

- *Had a preference for circumlocutious (or circumlocutory) rather than forthright expression.*
- *Students compared "circumlocutious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

circumlocutory *(adjective)*

Roundabout and unnecessarily wordy; ; -T.S.Eliot; ('ambagious' is archaic).

- *Had a preference for circumlocutious (or circumlocutory) rather than forthright expression.*
- *Students compared "circumlocutory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

circumvallate *(verb)*

Surround with or as if with a rampart or other fortification.

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

---

circumvolute *(verb)*

Wind or turn in volutions, especially in an inward spiral, as of snail.

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

---

cirrocumulus *(noun)*

A cloud at a high altitude consisting of a series of regularly arranged small clouds resembling ripples.

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

---

cirrocumulus cloud *(noun)*

A cloud at a high altitude consisting of a series of regularly arranged small clouds resembling ripples.

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

---

cismontane *(adjective)*

On this (the speaker's) side of the mountains.

- *A contest in Virginia between a cismontane and a tramontane people.*
- *A "cismontane" approach may work better in this case.*

---

citlaltepetl *(noun)*

An extinct volcano in southern Mexico between Mexico City and Veracruz; the highest peak in Mexico (18,695 feet).

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

---

citrange *(noun)*

More aromatic and acid tasting than oranges; used in beverages and marmalade.

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

---

citrous fruit *(noun)*

Any of numerous fruits of the genus Citrus having thick rind and juicy pulp; grown in warm regions.

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

---

cityfied *(adjective)*

Being or having the customs or manners or dress of a city person.

- *The speaker chose "cityfied" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cityfied" when it is being or having the customs or manners or dress of....*

---

claforan *(noun)*

A parenteral cephalosporin (trade name Claforan) used for severe infections of the lungs or throat or ears or urinary tract.

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

---

clamant *(adjective)*

Conspicuously and offensively loud; given to vehement outcry.

- *Clamant needs.*
- *Students compared "clamant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

clammily *(adverb)*

In a clammy manner.

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

---

clangorous *(adjective)*

Having a loud resonant metallic sound.

- *The clangorous locomotive works.*
- *A "clangorous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

clannishly *(adverb)*

In a clannish manner.

- *These four friends always act clannishly, and don't let us participate in their activities.*
- *Using "clannishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

clannishness *(noun)*

Tendency to associate with only a select group.

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

---

clanswoman *(noun)*

A member of a clan.

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

---

clattery *(adjective)*

A rattling sound as of hard things striking together.

- *A clattery typewriter.*
- *The clattery sound of dishes.*

---

claustrophobe *(noun)*

A person suffering from claustrophobia.

- *They discussed "claustrophobe" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "claustrophobe" to mean a person suffering from claustrophobia.*

---

clawlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a claw.

- *Students compared "clawlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "clawlike"? Explain why.*

---

clearcutness *(noun)*

Clarity as a consequence of precision.

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

---

clericalist *(noun)*

One who advocates clericalism.

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

---

clientage *(noun)*

Relation of a client to a patron.

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

clingstone *(noun)*

Fruit (especially peach) whose flesh adheres strongly to the pit.

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

clinoril *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Clinoril).

- *Understanding "clinoril" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clinoril" to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name....*

clinquant *(adjective)*

Glittering with gold or silver.

- *The speaker chose "clinquant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "clinquant" approach may work better in this case.*

cliquishly *(adverb)*

In a clannish manner.

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

cliquishness *(noun)*

Tendency to associate with only a select group.

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

clitter *(verb)*

Make a shrill creaking noise by rubbing together special bodily structures.

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

cloakmaker *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is making or repairing fur garments.

- *In class, the teacher used "cloakmaker" to mean someone whose occupation is making or repairing fur....*
- *Understanding "cloakmaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clocksmith *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is making or repairing clocks and watches.

- *They discussed "clocksmith" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clocksmith" to mean someone whose occupation is making or repairing....*

cloddish *(adjective)*

Heavy and dull and stupid.

- *Would you call this situation "cloddish"? Explain why.*
- *A "cloddish" approach may work better in this case.*

cloggy *(adjective)*

(used of soil) compact and fine-grained.

- *The speaker chose "cloggy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "cloggy" approach may work better in this case.*

cloistral *(adjective)*

Of communal life sequestered from the world under religious vows.

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

closefisted *(adjective)*

Unwilling to part with money.

- *The speaker chose "closefisted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "closefisted"? Explain why.*

---

closelipped *(adjective)*

Inclined to secrecy or reticence about divulging information.

- *Would you call this situation "closelipped"? Explain why.*
- *A "closelipped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

closemouthed *(adjective)*

Inclined to secrecy or reticence about divulging information.

- *Would you call this situation "closemouthed"? Explain why.*
- *A "closemouthed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

clothesless *(adjective)*

Possessing no clothing.

- *A "clothesless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "clothesless" when it is possessing no clothing.*

---

cloudlessness *(noun)*

The lightness of a sunny day when there are no clouds in the sky.

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

---

clownlike *(adjective)*

Like a clown.

- *Would you call this situation "clownlike"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "clownlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

clubable *(adjective)*

Inclined to club together.

- *Students compared "clubable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "clubable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

clubbish *(adjective)*

Effusively sociable.

- *A clubbish set.*
- *Students compared "clubbish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

clubfooted *(adjective)*

Having a deformed foot.

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

---

clxv *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred sixty.

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

---

clxx *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred sixty.

- *The speaker chose "clxx" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "clxx."*

---

clxxv *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred seventy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "clxxv."*

- *Students compared "clxxv" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

clxxx *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred seventy.

- *The speaker chose "clxxx" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "clxxx."*

---

cnossos *(noun)*

An ancient town on Crete where Bronze Age culture flourished from about 2000 BC to 1400 BC.

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

---

cnossus *(noun)*

An ancient town on Crete where Bronze Age culture flourished from about 2000 BC to 1400 BC.

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

---

coagulable *(adjective)*

Capable of coagulating and becoming thick.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coagulable."*
- *A "coagulable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

coapt *(verb)*

Fit tightly and fasten.

- *The wounds were coapted.*
- *Can you use "coapt" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

coarctate *(adjective)*

(of an insect pupa) enclosed in a rigid case.

- *Would you call this situation "coarctate"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "coarctate" when it is (of an insect pupa) enclosed in a rigid case.*

---

coastguardsman *(noun)*

A member of a coastguard.

- *In class, the teacher used "coastguardsman" to mean a member of a coastguard.*
- *Understanding "coastguardsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coastward *(adverb)*

In the direction of the coast.

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

---

coaxal *(adjective)*

Having a common axis.

- *Would you call this situation "coaxal"? Explain why.*
- *A "coaxal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

coaxer *(noun)*

Someone who tries to persuade by blandishment and coaxing.

- *In class, the teacher used "coaxer" to mean someone who tries to persuade by blandishment and....*
- *He looked up "coaxer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coaxingly *(adverb)*

In a cajoling manner.

- *'Come here,' she said coaxingly.*
- *She spoke "coaxingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

cockamamy *(adjective)*

Ludicrous, foolish.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cockamamy."*
- *A "cockamamy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cocky-leeky *(noun)*

Soup made from chicken boiled with leeks.

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

---

cocopa *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people living around the mouth of the Colorado River.

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

---

cocopah *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people living around the mouth of the Colorado River.

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

---

cocus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) one of the Titans.

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

---

coddler *(noun)*

Someone who pampers or spoils by excessive indulgence.

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

---

codetalker *(noun)*

A secret agent who was one of the Navajos who devised and used a code based on their native language; the code was unbroken by the Japanese during World War II.

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

---

coenobite *(noun)*

A member of a religious order living in common.

- *He looked up "coenobite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coenobite" to mean a member of a religious order living in common.*

---

coetaneous *(adjective)*

Of the same period.

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

---

coextension *(noun)*

Equality of extension or duration.

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

---

cogitable *(adjective)*

Capable of being thought about.

- *Space flight to other galaxies becomes more cogitable.*
- *Would you call this situation "cogitable"? Explain why.*

---

cognation *(noun)*

Line of descent traced through the maternal side of the family.

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

---

cognisable *(adjective)*

Capable of being known.

- *The speaker chose "cognisable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cognisable."*

---

cognoscente *(noun)*

An expert able to appreciate a field; especially in the fine arts.

- *In class, the teacher used "cognoscente" to mean an expert able to appreciate a field; especially in....*
- *The article explained what "cognoscente" means with a simple example.*

---

cognoscible *(adjective)*

Capable of being known.

- *Would you call this situation "cognoscible"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cognoscible" when it is capable of being known.*

---

coiffeuse *(noun)*

A woman hairdresser.

- *They discussed "coiffeuse" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coiffeuse" to mean a woman hairdresser.*

---

coinsure *(verb)*

Take out coinsurance.

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

---

coldcock *(verb)*

Knock down with force.

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

---

collectedly *(adverb)*

In a self-collected or self-possessed manner.

- *He announced the death of his father collectedly.*
- *She spoke "collectedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

colloidally *(adverb)*

In a colloidal manner.

- *Particles were colloidally dispersed in the medium.*
- *He answered "colloidally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

colorlessness *(noun)*

The visual property of being without chromatic color.

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

---

colossian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the city of Colossae in ancient Phrygia.

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

---

colourlessness *(noun)*

The visual property of being without chromatic color.

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

columniation *(noun)*

(architecture) the arrangement of columns (especially freestanding columns) in a structure.

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

columniform *(adjective)*

Having the form of a column.

- *Trees with columniform trunks.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "columniform."*

columnlike *(adjective)*

Having the form of a column.

- *A columnlike tree trunk.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "columnlike."*

coma berenices *(noun)*

A constellation in the northern hemisphere between Ursa Major and Bootes; contains a cluster of some 10,000 galaxies.

- *In class, the teacher used "coma berenices" to mean a constellation in the northern hemisphere between....*
- *He looked up "coma berenices" because he had never seen it before.*

comate *(adjective)*

Of certain seeds (such as cotton) having a tuft or tufts of hair.

- *Comate (or comose) seeds.*
- *Comate royal palms.*

combatively *(adverb)*

In a bellicose contentious manner.

- *'Don't trespass onto my property,' the neighbor shouted combatively.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "combatively" naturally.*

combinative *(adjective)*

Marked by or relating to or resulting from combination.

- *A "combinative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "combinative."*

comburant *(adjective)*

Supporting combustion.

- *A "comburant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "comburant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

comburent *(adjective)*

Supporting combustion.

- *The speaker chose "comburent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "comburent" approach may work better in this case.*

combustibleness *(noun)*

The quality of being capable of igniting and burning.

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

comicality *(noun)*

The quality of being comical.

- *Understanding "comicality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comicality" to mean the quality of being comical.*

commensally *(adverb)*

In a commensal manner.

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

---

commensurateness *(noun)*

The relation of corresponding in degree or size or amount.

- *In class, the teacher used "commensurateness" to mean the relation of corresponding in degree or size or....*
- *Understanding "commensurateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

comminatory *(adjective)*

Containing warning of punishment.

- *Would you call this situation "comminatory"? Explain why.*
- *A "comminatory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

committedness *(noun)*

The trait of sincere and steadfast fixity of purpose.

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

---

commix *(verb)*

To bring or combine together or with something else.

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

---

commodiousness *(noun)*

Spatial largeness and extensiveness (especially inside a building).

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

---

commonage *(noun)*

Property held in common.

- *Understanding "commonage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commonage" to mean property held in common.*

---

commonplaceness *(noun)*

Ordinariness as a consequence of being frequent and commonplace.

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

---

commonsensible *(adjective)*

Exhibiting native good judgment.

- *Would you call this situation "commonsensible"? Explain why.*
- *A "commonsensible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

communalise *(verb)*

Make something the property of the commune or community.

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

---

communalize *(verb)*

Make something the property of the commune or community.

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

---

communicativeness *(noun)*

The trait of being communicative.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communicativeness."*

- *The article explained what "communicativeness" means with a simple example.*

---

communicatory *(adjective)*

Able or tending to communicate; - W.M.Thackeray.

- *Would you call this situation "communicatory"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "communicatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

commutability *(noun)*

The quality of being commutable.

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

---

comose *(adjective)*

Of certain seeds (such as cotton) having a tuft or tufts of hair.

- *Comate (or comose) seeds.*
- *Students compared "comose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

companionability *(noun)*

Suitability to be a companion.

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

---

companionableness *(noun)*

Suitability to be a companion.

- *The article explained what "companionableness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "companionableness" to mean suitability to be a companion.*

---

compart *(verb)*

Lay out in parts according to a plan.

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

---

competitory *(adjective)*

Involving competition or competitiveness.

- *The speaker chose "competitory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "competitory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

complainingly *(adverb)*

With complaints.

- *She did her work, but she did so complainingly.*
- *He answered "complainingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

complect *(verb)*

Be interwoven or interconnected.

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

---

complexifier *(noun)*

Someone makes things complex.

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

---

complexness *(noun)*

The quality of being intricate and compounded.

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

---

complicatedness *(noun)*

Puzzling complexity.

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

---

complin *(noun)*

Last of the seven canonical hours just before retiring.

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

---

composedly *(adverb)*

In a self-collected or self-possessed manner.

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

---

compositeness *(noun)*

The property of being a composite number.

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

---

comprehendible *(adjective)*

Capable of being comprehended or understood.

- *The speaker chose "comprehendible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "comprehendible"? Explain why.*

---

comradeliness *(noun)*

The quality of affording easy familiarity and sociability.

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

---

concaveness *(noun)*

The property possessed by a concave shape.

- *In class, the teacher used "concaveness" to mean the property possessed by a concave shape.*
- *The article explained what "concaveness" means with a simple example.*

---

concavo-concave *(adjective)*

Concave on both sides.

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

---

concavo-convex *(adjective)*

Concave on one side and convex on the other with the concavity being greater than the convexity.

- *The speaker chose "concavo-convex" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "concavo-convex" when it is concave on one side and convex on the other with....*

---

conceitedly *(adverb)*

With conceit; in a conceited manner.

- *He always acts so conceitedly!*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "conceitedly" naturally.*

---

conceitedness *(noun)*

The trait of being unduly vain and conceited; false pride.

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

---

concentrical *(adjective)*

Having a common center.

- *The speaker chose "concentrical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "concentrical" when it is having a common center.*

---

conceptive *(adjective)*

Capable of conceiving.

- *Students compared "conceptive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "conceptive" when it is capable of conceiving.*

---

concernedly *(adverb)*

In a manner showing concern.

- *'Are you all right,' he asked concernedly.*
- *Place "concernedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

concessioner *(noun)*

Someone who holds or operates a concession.

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

---

conchologist *(noun)*

A collector and student of mollusc shells.

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

---

conciliable *(adjective)*

Capable of being pacified.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "conciliable."*
- *Would you call this situation "conciliable"? Explain why.*

---

conciliative *(adjective)*

Intended to placate.

- *Would you call this situation "conciliative"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "conciliative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

concomitance *(noun)*

Occurrence or existence together or in connection with one another.

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

---

condescendingness *(noun)*

Affability to your inferiors and temporary disregard for differences of position or rank.

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

---

confederative *(adjective)*

United in a confederacy or league.

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

---

conferee *(noun)*

A person on whom something is bestowed.

- *Six honorary were conferred; the conferees were...*
- *They discussed "conferee" during the group presentation.*

---

conferrer *(noun)*

Someone who converses or confers (as in a conference).

- *In class, the teacher used "conferrer" to mean someone who converses or confers (as in a conference).*
- *The article explained what "conferrer" means with a simple example.*

---

confidingly *(adverb)*

With trust; in a trusting manner.

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

---

confirmative *(adjective)*

Serving to support or corroborate.

- *The speaker chose "confirmative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "confirmative."*

---

conflagrate *(verb)*

Start to burn or burst into flames.

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

---

confoundedly *(adverb)*

In a perplexed manner.

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

---

confrere *(noun)*

A person who is member of one's class or profession.

- *In class, the teacher used "confrere" to mean a person who is member of one's class or profession.*
- *He looked up "confrere" because he had never seen it before.*

---

confusable *(adjective)*

So similar as to be easily identified for another thing.

- *Potentially confusable senses of words.*
- *Would you call this situation "confusable"? Explain why.*

---

confutable *(adjective)*

Able to be refuted.

- *The speaker chose "confutable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "confutable" when it is able to be refuted.*

---

confutative *(adjective)*

Able to be refuted.

- *Students compared "confutative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "confutative" when it is able to be refuted.*

---

confuter *(noun)*

A debater who refutes or disproves by offering contrary evidence or argument.

- *In class, the teacher used "confuter" to mean a debater who refutes or disproves by offering....*
- *Understanding "confuter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

congenialness *(noun)*

Compatibility between persons.

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

---

congius *(noun)*

A British imperial capacity measure (liquid or dry) equal to 4 quarts or 4.545 liters.

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

---

conglutinate *(verb)*

Stick together.

- *The edges of the wound conglutinated.*
- *In everyday English, people use "conglutinate" when talking about this idea.*

---

congou *(noun)*

Black tea grown in China.

- *The article explained what "congou" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "congou" to mean black tea grown in china.*

---

congou tea *(noun)*

Black tea grown in China.

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

---

congruousness *(noun)*

The quality of agreeing; being suitable and appropriate.

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

---

conjugally *(adverb)*

In a conjugal manner.

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

---

connatural *(adjective)*

Normally existing at birth.

- *Mankind's connatural sense of the good.*
- *And mix with our connatural dust.*

---

connecticuter *(noun)*

A native or resident of Connecticut.

- *In class, the teacher used "connecticuter" to mean a native or resident of connecticut.*
- *They discussed "connecticuter" during the group presentation.*

---

connotational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a connotation.

- *The speaker chose "connotational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "connotational" when it is of or relating to a connotation.*

---

conoy *(noun)*

A member of an Algonquian people formerly living in Maryland between Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river; allies of the Nanticoke people.

- *In class, the teacher used "conoy" to mean a member of an algonquian people formerly living in....*
- *He looked up "conoy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conquerable *(adjective)*

Subject to being conquered or overcome.

- *Knew her fears were ultimately conquerable.*
- *A "conquerable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

consanguine *(adjective)*

Related by blood.

- *Would you call this situation "consanguine"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "consanguine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

consanguineal *(adjective)*

Related by blood.

- *The speaker chose "consanguineal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "consanguineal"? Explain why.*

conservativist *(noun)*

A person who is reluctant to accept changes and new ideas.

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

considerateness *(noun)*

Kind and considerate regard for others.

- *Understanding "considerateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "considerateness" to mean kind and considerate regard for others.*

consigner *(noun)*

The person who delivers over or commits merchandise.

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

consolable *(adjective)*

Able to be consoled.

- *Would you call this situation "consolable"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "consolable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

consolidative *(adjective)*

Combining into a single unit.

- *Students compared "consolidative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "consolidative" approach may work better in this case.*

consonate *(verb)*

Sound in sympathy.

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

constellate *(verb)*

Scatter or intersperse like dots or studs.

- *Hills constellated with lights.*
- *The poets constellate in this town every summer.*

constitutionalize *(verb)*

Provide with a constitution, as of a country.

- *The United States were constitutionalized in the late 18th century.*
- *A good way of exercising is to constitutionalize.*

constrainedly *(adverb)*

In a constrained manner.

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

consultatory *(adjective)*

Giving advice; ,.

- *The speaker chose "consultatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "consultatory" approach may work better in this case.*

consultive *(adjective)*

Giving advice; ,.

- *Would you call this situation "consultive"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "consultive" when it is giving advice; ,.*

contadino *(noun)*

An Italian farmer.

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

---

containerful *(noun)*

The quantity that a container will hold.

- *In class, the teacher used "containerful" to mean the quantity that a container will hold.*
- *Understanding "containerful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

containerise *(verb)*

Package in a container.

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

---

containerize *(verb)*

Package in a container.

- *The cargo was containerized for safe and efficient shipping.*
- *Can you use "containerize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

contaminative *(adjective)*

Making impure by contact or mixing.

- *Would you call this situation "contaminative"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "contaminative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

contemplativeness *(noun)*

Deep serious thoughtfulness.

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

---

contemporaneousness *(noun)*

The quality of being current or of the present.

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

---

contemptuousness *(noun)*

The manifestation of scorn and contempt.

- *Every subordinate sensed his contemptuousness and hated him in return.*
- *They discussed "contemptuousness" during the group presentation.*

---

contiguousness *(noun)*

The attribute of being so near as to be touching.

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

---

continency *(noun)*

The exercise of self constraint in sexual matters.

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

---

continuousness *(noun)*

The quality of something that continues without end or interruption.

- *He looked up "continuousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "continuousness" to mean the quality of something that continues without end....*

---

contrabandist *(noun)*

Someone who imports or exports without paying duties.

- *Understanding "contrabandist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "contrabandist" means with a simple example.*

---

contraclockwise *(adjective)*

In the direction opposite to the rotation of the hands of a clock.

- *The speaker chose "contraclockwise" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "contraclockwise" when it is in the direction opposite to the rotation of the....*

---

contractable *(adjective)*

(of disease) capable of being transmitted by infection.

- *It is useful to describe something as "contractable" when it is (of disease) capable of being transmitted by infection.*
- *The speaker chose "contractable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

contradictoriness *(noun)*

The relation that exists when opposites cannot coexist.

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

---

contrapuntist *(noun)*

A composer who specializes in counterpoint.

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

---

contrarious *(adjective)*

Difficult to deal with.

- *The speaker chose "contrarious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "contrarious" when it is difficult to deal with.*

---

contriver *(noun)*

A person who makes plans.

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

---

contumaciously *(adverb)*

In a rebellious manner.

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

---

contumelious *(adjective)*

Arrogantly insolent.

- *A "contumelious" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "contumelious."*

---

contumeliously *(adverb)*

Without respect; in a disdainful manner.

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

---

contuse *(verb)*

Injure the underlying soft tissue or bone of.

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

---

conventionalised *(adjective)*

Using artistic forms and conventions to create effects; not natural or spontaneous.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "conventionalised."*
- *The speaker chose "conventionalised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

conventioneer *(noun)*

Someone who attends a convention.

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

---

conversationist *(noun)*

Someone skilled at conversation.

- *They discussed "conversationist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conversationist" to mean someone skilled at conversation.*

---

convexness *(noun)*

The property possessed by a convex shape.

- *Understanding "convexness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "convexness" to mean the property possessed by a convex shape.*

---

convexo-concave *(adjective)*

Convex on one side and concave on the other with the convexity being greater than the concavity.

- *Would you call this situation "convexo-concave"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "convexo-concave" when it is convex on one side and concave on the other with....*

---

convexo-convex *(adjective)*

Convex on both sides; shaped like a lentil.

- *Students compared "convexo-convex" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "convexo-convex"? Explain why.*

---

conveyable *(adjective)*

Legally transferable to the ownership of another.

- *Would you call this situation "conveyable"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "conveyable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

convincible *(adjective)*

Being susceptible to persuasion.

- *It is useful to describe something as "convincible" when it is being susceptible to persuasion.*
- *The speaker chose "convincible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

convincingness *(noun)*

The power of argument or evidence to cause belief.

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

---

convivially *(adverb)*

In a convivial manner.

- *'Let's go and have a drink,' she said convivially.*
- *He answered "convivially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

convolve *(verb)*

Curl, wind, or twist together.

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

---

cooccur *(verb)*

Go with, fall together.

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

---

cooccur with *(verb)*

Go or occur together.

- *The word 'hot' tends to cooccur with 'cold'.*

- *She tried to use "cooccur with" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cooccurring *(adjective)*

Occurring or operating at the same time.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cooccurring" when it is occurring or operating at the same time.*
- *Students compared "cooccurring" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

copartner *(noun)*

A joint partner (as in a business enterprise).

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

---

copasetic *(adjective)*

Completely satisfactory; ; - John O'Hara.

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

---

copeck *(noun)*

100 kopecks equal 1 ruble in Russia.

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

---

copesetic *(adjective)*

Completely satisfactory; ; - John O'Hara.

- *A "copesetic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "copesetic."*

---

copesettic *(adjective)*

Completely satisfactory; ; - John O'Hara.

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

---

coprolith *(noun)*

A hard mass of fecal matter.

- *Understanding "coprolith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coprolith" to mean a hard mass of fecal matter.*

---

copyreader *(noun)*

An editor who prepares text for publication.

- *Understanding "copyreader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "copyreader" to mean an editor who prepares text for publication.*

---

cordarone *(noun)*

An antiarrhythmic drug (trade name Cordarone) that has potentially fatal side effects and is used to control serious heart rhythm problems only when safer agents have been ineffective.

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

---

cordiform *(adjective)*

(of a leaf) shaped like a heart.

- *A "cordiform" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "cordiform" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

coreferent *(adjective)*

Related by sharing a symbolic link to a concrete object or an abstraction.

- *Two expressions are coreferent if they denote the same object or individual.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coreferent."*

---

coreligionist *(noun)*

Someone having the same religion as another person.

- *They discussed "coreligionist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coreligionist" to mean someone having the same religion as another person.*

---

corgard *(noun)*

A beta-adrenergic blocking agent (trade name Corgard) that is used to treat hypertension and angina.

- *In class, the teacher used "corgard" to mean a beta-adrenergic blocking agent (trade name....*
- *They discussed "corgard" during the group presentation.*

---

coricidin *(noun)*

An antihistamine (trade names Coricidin and Chlor-Trimeton).

- *In class, the teacher used "coricidin" to mean an antihistamine (trade names coricidin and....*
- *They discussed "coricidin" during the group presentation.*

---

cornelius jansenius *(noun)*

A Dutch Roman Catholic theologian (1585-1638).

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

---

cornishwoman *(noun)*

A woman who is a native or resident of Cornwall.

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

---

coroneted *(adjective)*

Belonging to the peerage.

- *The princess and her coroneted companions.*
- *The speaker chose "coroneted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

coropuna *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Andes in Peru (21,083 feet high).

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

---

corporality *(noun)*

The quality of being physical; consisting of matter.

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

---

corpulency *(noun)*

More than average fatness.

- *In class, the teacher used "corpulency" to mean more than average fatness.*
- *He looked up "corpulency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

correlativity *(noun)*

A reciprocal relation between two or more things.

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

---

corrigible *(adjective)*

Capable of being corrected or set right.

- *A corrigible defect.*
- *A corrigible prisoner.*

---

corroborant *(adjective)*

Used of a medicine that is strengthening.

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

---

corroboratory *(adjective)*

Serving to support or corroborate.

- *The speaker chose "corroboratory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "corroboratory" when it is serving to support or corroborate.*

---

corrugate *(verb)*

Fold into ridges.

- *Corrugate iron.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "corrugate" in real sentences.*

---

corruptedly *(adverb)*

In a corrupt manner.

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

---

corruptibility *(noun)*

The capability of being corrupted.

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

---

cortically *(adverb)*

With respect to the cortex.

- *Cortically induced arousal.*
- *Place "cortically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

corticifugal *(adjective)*

Of a nerve fiber passing outward from the cerebral cortex.

- *Students compared "corticifugal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "corticifugal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

corticoefferent *(adjective)*

Of a nerve fiber passing outward from the cerebral cortex.

- *It is useful to describe something as "corticoefferent" when it is of a nerve fiber passing outward from the cerebral....*
- *Students compared "corticoefferent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

corticofugal *(adjective)*

Of a nerve fiber passing outward from the cerebral cortex.

- *Corticofugal discharges.*
- *Students compared "corticofugal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cosec *(noun)*

Ratio of the hypotenuse to the opposite side of a right-angled triangle.

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

---

coseismal *(adjective)*

Being where earthquake waves arrive simultaneously.

- *It is useful to describe something as "coseismal" when it is being where earthquake waves arrive simultaneously.*
- *Would you call this situation "coseismal"? Explain why.*

---

coseismic *(adjective)*

Being where earthquake waves arrive simultaneously.

- *A "coseismic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coseismic."*

cosher *(adjective)*

Conforming to dietary laws.

- *Would you call this situation "cosher"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "cosher" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

cosignatory *(noun)*

One of two or more signers of the same document (as a treaty or declaration).

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

cosmographist *(noun)*

A scientist knowledgeable about cosmography.

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

costive *(adjective)*

Retarding evacuation of feces; binding; constipating.

- *The speaker chose "costive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "costive" approach may work better in this case.*

costmary *(noun)*

Leaves used sparingly (because of bitter overtones) in sauces and soups and stuffings.

- *In class, the teacher used "costmary" to mean leaves used sparingly (because of bitter overtones)....*
- *He looked up "costmary" because he had never seen it before.*

cotacachi *(noun)*

An Andean volcano in northern Ecuador; last erupted in 1955.

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

cotan *(noun)*

Ratio of the adjacent to the opposite side of a right-angled triangle.

- *They discussed "cotan" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotan" to mean ratio of the adjacent to the opposite side of a....*

cotenant *(noun)*

One of two or more tenants holding title to the same property.

- *Understanding "cotenant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotenant" to mean one of two or more tenants holding title to the....*

coterminously *(adverb)*

In a coterminous manner.

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

cottar *(noun)*

A peasant farmer in the Scottish Highlands.

- *They discussed "cottar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cottar" to mean a peasant farmer in the scottish highlands.*

cotyloid *(adjective)*

Of the cup-shaped socket that receives the head of the thigh bone.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cotyloid."*
- *Would you call this situation "cotyloid"? Explain why.*

cotyloidal *(adjective)*

Of the cup-shaped socket that receives the head of the thigh bone.

- *Would you call this situation "cotyloidal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cotyloidal."*

---

coue *(noun)*

French psychotherapist who claimed that if one imagined one was getting better, one would get better (1857-1926).

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

---

count lev nikolayevitch tolstoy *(noun)*

Russian author remembered for two great novels (1828-1910).

- *Understanding "count lev nikolayevitch tolstoy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "count lev nikolayevitch tolstoy."*

---

counteractively *(adverb)*

In a counteractive manner.

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

---

counterdemonstrator *(noun)*

Someone who demonstrates in opposition to another demonstration.

- *In class, the teacher used "counterdemonstrator" to mean someone who demonstrates in opposition to another....*
- *He looked up "counterdemonstrator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

counterfactuality *(noun)*

The quality of being contrary to fact.

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

---

countermine *(verb)*

Destroy enemy mines with one's own mines.

- *We countermined the banks of the river.*
- *He did not know how to use "countermine" until he saw an example.*

---

counterperson *(noun)*

Someone who attends a counter (as in a diner).

- *The article explained what "counterperson" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterperson" to mean someone who attends a counter (as in a diner).*

---

counterpoised *(adjective)*

Brought into equipoise by means of a weight or force that offsets another.

- *Would you call this situation "counterpoised"? Explain why.*
- *A "counterpoised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

counterpose *(verb)*

Constitute a counterweight or counterbalance to.

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

---

counterrevolutionist *(noun)*

A revolutionary whose aim is to reverse the changes introduced by an earlier revolution.

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

---

counterwoman *(noun)*

Someone who attends a counter (as in a diner).

- *In class, the teacher used "counterwoman" to mean someone who attends a counter (as in a diner).*

- *The article explained what "counterwoman" means with a simple example.*

---

countlessness *(noun)*

A number beyond counting.

- *They discussed "countlessness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "countlessness" to mean a number beyond counting.*

---

countryfied *(adjective)*

Characteristic of rural life.

- *Would you call this situation "countryfied"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "countryfied."*

---

countryseat *(noun)*

An estate in the country.

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

---

coureur de bois *(noun)*

A French Canadian trapper.

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

---

couthie *(adjective)*

(chiefly Scottish) agreeable and genial.

- *The speaker chose "couthie" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "couthie"? Explain why.*

---

couthy *(adjective)*

(chiefly Scottish) agreeable and genial.

- *Would you call this situation "couthy"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "couthy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

covalence *(noun)*

Valence characterized by the sharing of electrons in a chemical compound; the number of pairs of electrons an atom can share.

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

---

covalency *(noun)*

Valence characterized by the sharing of electrons in a chemical compound; the number of pairs of electrons an atom can share.

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

---

covetously *(adverb)*

With jealousy; in an envious manner.

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

---

cowberry *(noun)*

Tart red berries similar to American cranberries but smaller.

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

---

crabbedness *(noun)*

A disposition to be ill-tempered.

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

---

crabbiness *(noun)*

A disposition to be ill-tempered.

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

---

crabwise *(adjective)*

(of movement) at an angle.

- *Would you call this situation "crabwise"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "crabwise" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

crackbrained *(adjective)*

Insanely irresponsible.

- *A "crackbrained" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "crackbrained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cragfast *(adjective)*

Stranded on or as if on a crag.

- *Cragfast climbers.*
- *The speaker chose "cragfast" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cragged *(adjective)*

Having hills and crags.

- *The speaker chose "cragged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cragged."*

---

cragsman *(noun)*

A climber of vertical rock faces.

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

---

craniologist *(noun)*

Someone who claims to be able to read your character from the shape of your skull.

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

---

crannied *(adjective)*

Having small chinks or crannies (especially in or between rocks or stones).

- *A crannied wall.*
- *Would you call this situation "crannied"? Explain why.*

---

crapshooter *(noun)*

A gambler who plays the game of craps.

- *In class, the teacher used "crapshooter" to mean a gambler who plays the game of craps.*
- *The article explained what "crapshooter" means with a simple example.*

---

crapulent *(adjective)*

Suffering from excessive eating or drinking.

- *Crapulent sleep.*
- *Would you call this situation "crapulent"? Explain why.*

---

crapulous *(adjective)*

Suffering from excessive eating or drinking.

- *A crapulous stomach.*
- *A crapulous old reprobate.*

---

crassitude *(noun)*

The quality of being crass–devoid of refinement.

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

---

crateful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a crate.

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

---

cravenness *(noun)*

Meanspirited cowardice.

- *In class, the teacher used "cravenness" to mean meanspirited cowardice.*
- *Understanding "cravenness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

creakily *(adverb)*

In a creaky manner.

- *The old boat was moving along creakily.*
- *He answered "creakily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

creakingly *(adverb)*

In a creaky manner.

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

---

credentialled *(adjective)*

Certified as professional by evidence or testimonials.

- *Credentialled day care workers.*
- *Students compared "credentialled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

credibleness *(noun)*

The quality of being believable or trustworthy.

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

---

credulousness *(noun)*

Tendency to believe too readily and therefore to be easily deceived.

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

---

crenated *(adjective)*

Having a margin with rounded scallops.

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

---

crenation *(noun)*

One of a series of rounded projections (or the notches between them) formed by curves along an edge (as the edge of a leaf or piece of cloth or the margin of a shell or a shriveled red blood cell observed in a hypertonic solution etc.).

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

---

crenature *(noun)*

One of a series of rounded projections (or the notches between them) formed by curves along an edge (as the edge of a leaf or piece of cloth or the margin of a shell or a shriveled red blood cell observed in a hypertonic solution etc.).

- *The article explained what "crenature" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crenature" to mean one of a series of rounded projections (or the....*

---

crenelate *(verb)*

Supply with battlements.

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

- *She tried to use “crenelate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

crepitate *(verb)*

Make a crackling sound.

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

---

criminative *(adjective)*

Charging or suggestive of guilt or blame.

- *The speaker chose “criminative” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “criminative” when it is charging or suggestive of guilt or blame.*

---

criminatory *(adjective)*

Charging or suggestive of guilt or blame.

- *Incriminatory testimony.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “criminatory.”*

---

crinion *(noun)*

Point where the hairline meets the midpoint of the forehead.

- *He looked up “crinion” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “crinion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crispate *(adjective)*

Wavy or notched and curled very irregularly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “crispate.”*
- *A “crispate” approach may work better in this case.*

---

crisphead lettuce *(noun)*

Lettuce with crisp tightly packed light-green leaves in a firm head.

- *Iceberg is still the most popular lettuce.*
- *The article explained what “crisphead lettuce” means with a simple example.*

---

criterial *(adjective)*

Serving as a basis for evaluation.

- *A “criterial” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “criterial.”*

---

criterional *(adjective)*

Serving as a basis for evaluation.

- *Students compared “criterional” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “criterional.”*

---

crius *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) one of the Titans.

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

---

crixivan *(noun)*

A protease inhibitor (trade name Crixivan) used for treating HIV.

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

---

crookbacked *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or suffering from kyphosis, an abnormality of the vertebral column.

- *Students compared “crookbacked” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “crookbacked”? Explain why.*

---

crookneck *(noun)*

Yellow squash with a thin curved neck and somewhat warty skin.

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

crookneck squash *(noun)*

Yellow squash with a thin curved neck and somewhat warty skin.

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

crosspatch *(noun)*

A bad-tempered person.

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

crossruff *(verb)*

Trump alternately in two hands.

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

crotchetiness *(noun)*

A fussy and eccentric disposition.

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

crumbliness *(noun)*

Excessive breakableness.

- *The article explained what "crumbliness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crumbliness" to mean excessive breakableness.*

crustlike *(adjective)*

Having a hardened crust as a covering.

- *Students compared "crustlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "crustlike" when it is having a hardened crust as a covering.*

cryptical *(adjective)*

Of an obscure nature; ; ; ; - Rachel Carson.

- *A "cryptical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "cryptical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

cubage unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of volume or capacity.

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

cubature unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of volume or capacity.

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

cubelike *(adjective)*

Shaped like a cube.

- *Would you call this situation "cubelike"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cubelike."*

cubic decimetre *(noun)*

A metric unit of capacity, formerly defined as the volume of one kilogram of pure water under standard conditions; now equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters (or approximately 1.75 pints).

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

---

cubicity *(noun)*

The property of resembling a cube.

- *Understanding "cubicity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cubicity" to mean the property of resembling a cube.*

---

cubiform *(adjective)*

Shaped like a cube.

- *The speaker chose "cubiform" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "cubiform" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cuddlesome *(adjective)*

Inviting cuddling or hugging.

- *A cuddlesome baby.*
- *A "cuddlesome" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cumbersomeness *(noun)*

Trouble in carrying or managing caused by bulk or shape.

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

---

cumuliform *(adjective)*

Shaped like a cumulus cloud.

- *A "cumuliform" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "cumuliform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cumulous *(adjective)*

Thrown together in a pile.

- *A "cumulous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cumulous" when it is thrown together in a pile.*

---

cunctator *(noun)*

Someone who postpones work (especially out of laziness or habitual carelessness).

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

---

cuplike *(adjective)*

Resembling the shape of a cup.

- *A "cuplike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cuplike."*

---

cuprimine *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Cuprimine) used to treat heavy metal poisoning and Wilson's disease and severe arthritis.

- *In class, the teacher used "cuprimine" to mean a drug (trade name cuprimine) used to treat heavy....*
- *He looked up "cuprimine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cupular *(adjective)*

Shaped like (or supporting) a cupule.

- *Would you call this situation "cupular"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "cupular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cupulate *(adjective)*

Shaped like (or supporting) a cupule.

- *The speaker chose "cupulate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cupulate."*

cuquenan *(noun)*

A famous waterfall in Venezuela.

- *In class, the teacher used "cuquenan" to mean a famous waterfall in venezuela.*
- *The article explained what "cuquenan" means with a simple example.*

cuquenan falls *(noun)*

A famous waterfall in Venezuela.

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

curability *(noun)*

Capability of being cured or healed.

- *In class, the teacher used "curability" to mean capability of being cured or healed.*
- *Understanding "curability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

curableness *(noun)*

Capability of being cured or healed.

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

curiousness *(noun)*

The quality of being alien or not native.

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

curliness *(noun)*

(of hair) a tendency to curl.

- *In class, the teacher used "curliness" to mean (of hair) a tendency to curl.*
- *The article explained what "curliness" means with a simple example.*

currentness *(noun)*

The property of belonging to the present time.

- *In class, the teacher used "currentness" to mean the property of belonging to the present time.*
- *He looked up "currentness" because he had never seen it before.*

currish *(adjective)*

Resembling a cur; snarling and rude.

- *It is useful to describe something as "currish" when it is resembling a cur; snarling and rude.*
- *A "currish" approach may work better in this case.*

currishly *(adverb)*

In a currish manner; meanspiritedly.

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

cursedly *(adverb)*

In a damnable manner.

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

cursively *(adverb)*

In a cursive manner.

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

curtainless *(adjective)*

Not provided with curtains.

- *Blank, curtainless windows stared back at her.*
- *The speaker chose "curtainless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

curvaceously *(adverb)*

In a curvaceous way.

- *His date was curvaceously beguiling.*
- *Using "curvaceously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

curvaceousness *(noun)*

The quality of having a well-rounded body.

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

---

curvilineal *(adjective)*

Characterized by or following a curved line.

- *It is useful to describe something as "curvilineal" when it is characterized by or following a curved line.*
- *Students compared "curvilineal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cushaw *(noun)*

Globose or ovoid squash with striped grey and green warty rind.

- *The article explained what "cushaw" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cushaw" to mean globose or ovoid squash with striped grey and green....*

---

cuspate *(adjective)*

Having cusps or points.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cuspate."*
- *The speaker chose "cuspate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cuspated *(adjective)*

Having cusps or points.

- *A "cuspated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "cuspated"? Explain why.*

---

cuspidate *(adjective)*

Having cusps or points.

- *Would you call this situation "cuspidate"? Explain why.*
- *A "cuspidate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cuspidated *(adjective)*

Having cusps or points.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cuspidated" when it is having cusps or points.*
- *Students compared "cuspidated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cussedly *(adverb)*

In a stubborn unregenerate manner.

- *He answered "cussedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "cussedly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

cuttable *(adjective)*

Easy to cut or chew.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cuttable" when it is easy to cut or chew.*
- *Students compared "cuttable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cxlv *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred forty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cxlv."*

- *Students compared "cxlv" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cxv *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred ten.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cxv."*
- *The speaker chose "cxv" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cxxv *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred twenty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cxxv."*
- *The speaker chose "cxxv" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cxxxv *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred thirty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cxxxv."*
- *The speaker chose "cxxxv" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cyanogenetic *(adjective)*

Capable of producing cyanide.

- *Amygdalin is a cyanogenetic glucoside.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cyanogenetic."*

---

cybernaut *(noun)*

A computer user who uses the internet; someone who explores cyberspace.

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

---

cylindricality *(noun)*

The roundness of a 3-dimensional cylinder.

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

---

cylindricalness *(noun)*

The roundness of a 3-dimensional cylinder.

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

---

cymbalist *(noun)*

A performer on the cymbals.

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

---

cynoscephalae *(noun)*

The fields in Thessaly where in 197 BC the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

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

---

cynwulf *(noun)*

Anglo-Saxon poet (circa 9th century).

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

---

cyril lodowic burt *(noun)*

English psychologist whose studies of twins were later said to have used fabricated data (1883-1971).

- *The article explained what "cyril lodowic burt" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyril lodowic burt" to mean english psychologist whose studies of twins were....*

---

cystolith *(noun)*

A calculus formed in the bladder.

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

---

cytoarchitectonics *(noun)*

The cellular composition of a bodily structure.

- *In class, the teacher used "cytoarchitectonics" to mean the cellular composition of a bodily structure.*
- *They discussed "cytoarchitectonics" during the group presentation.*

---

cytoarchitecture *(noun)*

The cellular composition of a bodily structure.

- *Understanding "cytoarchitecture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cytoarchitecture" to mean the cellular composition of a bodily structure.*

---

cytogeneticist *(noun)*

A geneticist who specializes in the cellular components associated with heredity.

- *In class, the teacher used "cytogeneticist" to mean a geneticist who specializes in the cellular....*
- *They discussed "cytogeneticist" during the group presentation.*

---

cytologist *(noun)*

A biologist who studies the structure and function of cells.

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

---

cytomegalic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by greatly enlarged cells.

- *A "cytomegalic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cytomegalic."*

---

cytophotometrically *(adverb)*

By cytophotometric means.

- *Using "cytophotometrically" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "cytophotometrically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

cytoplasmically *(adverb)*

By means of cytoplasm.

- *He answered "cytoplasmically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "cytoplasmically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

czaritza *(noun)*

The wife or widow of a czar.

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

---

daedal *(adjective)*

Complex and ingenious in design or function.

- *The daedal hand of nature.*
- *The speaker chose "daedal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

daftly *(adverb)*

In a mildly insane manner.

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

---

dahna *(noun)*

A desert in southern Saudi Arabia.

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

---

dairymaid *(noun)*

A woman who works in a dairy.

- *In class, the teacher used “dairymaid” to mean a woman who works in a dairy.*
- *They discussed “dairymaid” during the group presentation.*

---

dakoit *(noun)*

A member of an armed gang of robbers.

- *In class, the teacher used “dakoit” to mean a member of an armed gang of robbers.*
- *The article explained what “dakoit” means with a simple example.*

---

dalasi *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Gambia.

- *He looked up “dalasi” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dalasi” to mean the basic unit of money in gambia.*

---

dalesman *(noun)*

A person who lives in the dales of northern England.

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

---

dallier *(noun)*

Someone who wastes time.

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

---

damgalnunna *(noun)*

(Babylonian) earth goddess; consort of Ea and mother of Marduk.

- *In class, the teacher used “damgalnunna” to mean (babylonian) earth goddess; consort of ea and....*
- *They discussed “damgalnunna” during the group presentation.*

---

damkina *(noun)*

(Babylonian) earth goddess; consort of Ea and mother of Marduk.

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

---

damnatory *(adjective)*

Threatening with damnation.

- *The speaker chose “damnatory” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “damnatory” approach may work better in this case.*

---

damoiselle *(noun)*

A young unmarried woman.

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

---

damosel *(noun)*

A young unmarried woman.

- *The article explained what “damosel” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “damosel” to mean a young unmarried woman.*

---

dampish *(adjective)*

Slightly wet.

- *Students compared “dampish” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “dampish” when it is slightly wet.*

damply *(adverb)*

In a damp manner.

- *A scarf was tied round her head but the rebellious curl had escaped and hung damply over her left eye.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "damply" in the final chapter.*

dandily *(adverb)*

In a dandy manner.

- *She had shown her talents dandily.*
- *Using "dandily" can make your explanation more exact.*

dapperness *(noun)*

Stylishness as evidenced by a smart appearance.

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

dapsang *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Karakoram Range in northern Kashmir; the 2nd highest peak in the world (28,250 feet high).

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

daraf *(noun)*

A unit of elastance equal to the reciprocal of a farad.

- *In class, the teacher used "daraf" to mean a unit of elastance equal to the reciprocal of a farad.*
- *Understanding "daraf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dardanian *(noun)*

A native of ancient Troy.

- *In class, the teacher used "dardanian" to mean a native of ancient troy.*
- *Understanding "dardanian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

daricon *(noun)*

An anticholinergic drug (trade name Daricon) used in treating peptic ulcers.

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

darkey *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for Black people.

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

daryacheh-ye orumiyeh *(noun)*

A shallow saline lake in northwestern Iran between Tabriz and the western border of Turkey.

- *In class, the teacher used "daryacheh-ye orumiyeh" to mean a shallow saline lake in northwestern iran between....*
- *They discussed "daryacheh-ye orumiyeh" during the group presentation.*

dastardliness *(noun)*

Despicable cowardice.

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

datril *(noun)*

An analgesic for mild pain but not for inflammation; also used as an antipyretic; (Datril, Tylenol, Panadol, Phenaphen, Tempra, and Anacin III are trademarks of brands of acetaminophen tablets).

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

daughterly *(adjective)*

Befitting a daughter.

- *Daughterly affection.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "daughterly."*

---

dauntlessly *(adverb)*

Without fear.

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

---

dauntlessness *(noun)*

Resolute courageousness.

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

---

david lewelyn wark griffith *(noun)*

United States film maker who was the first to use flashbacks and fade-outs (1875-1948).

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

---

dawdler *(noun)*

Someone who takes more time than necessary; someone who lags behind.

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

---

dayboy *(noun)*

A day boarder who is a boy.

- *In class, the teacher used "dayboy" to mean a day boarder who is a boy.*
- *They discussed "dayboy" during the group presentation.*

---

daygirl *(noun)*

A day boarder who is a girl.

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

---

daypro *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Daypro).

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

---

de-iodinating *(adjective)*

Removing iodine from.

- *It is useful to describe something as "de-iodinating" when it is removing iodine from.*
- *A "de-iodinating" approach may work better in this case.*

---

deaerate *(verb)*

Remove air or gas from.

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

---

debaucher *(noun)*

Someone who assaults others sexually.

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

---

debile *(adjective)*

Lacking bodily or muscular strength or vitality.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "debile."*

- *Students compared "debile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

debilitative *(adjective)*

Causing debilitation.

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

---

decaffeinate *(verb)*

Remove caffeine from (coffee).

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

---

decahedron *(noun)*

Any polyhedron having ten plane faces.

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

---

decalescent *(adjective)*

Absorbing heat without increase in temperature when heated beyond a certain point.

- *The decalescent point of steel.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "decalescent."*

---

decaliter *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 10 liters.

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

---

decalitre *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 10 liters.

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

---

decameter *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to ten meters.

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

---

decametre *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to ten meters.

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

---

decarbonate *(verb)*

Remove carbon dioxide from.

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

---

decasyllabic *(adjective)*

Having or characterized by or consisting of ten syllables.

- *It is useful to describe something as "decasyllabic" when it is having or characterized by or consisting of ten....*
- *A "decasyllabic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

decayable *(adjective)*

Liable to decay or spoil or become putrid.

- *Students compared "decayable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "decayable" when it is liable to decay or spoil or become putrid.*

---

decennary *(noun)*

A period of 10 years.

- *They discussed "decennary" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decennary" to mean a period of 10 years.*

dechlorinate *(verb)*

Remove chlorine from (water).

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

decilitre *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one tenth of a liter.

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

decimetre *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one tenth of a meter.

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

decimus junius juvenalis *(noun)*

Roman satirist who denounced the vice and folly of Roman society during the reign of the emperor Domitian (60-140).

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

decipherably *(adverb)*

In a legible manner.

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

decipherer *(noun)*

A reader capable of reading and interpreting illegible or obscure text.

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

deckled *(adjective)*

Having a rough edge; used of handmade paper or paper resembling handmade.

- *Would you call this situation "deckled"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deckled."*

declarable *(adjective)*

That must be declared.

- *Declarable income.*
- *The speaker chose "declarable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

declivitous *(adjective)*

Sloping down rather steeply.

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

declomycin *(noun)*

Tetracycline antibacterial (trade name Declomycin) effective in the treatment of some bacterial and rickettsial and other infections.

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

decollate *(verb)*

Cut the head of.

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

---

decompositional *(adjective)*

Causing organic decay.

- *Would you call this situation "decompositional"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "decompositional" when it is causing organic decay.*

---

decompound *(adjective)*

Of a compound leaf; consisting of divisions that are themselves compound.

- *Would you call this situation "decompound"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "decompound" when it is of a compound leaf; consisting of divisions that....*

---

decorativeness *(noun)*

An appearance that serves to decorate and make something more attractive.

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

---

decorousness *(noun)*

Propriety in manners and conduct.

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

---

dedifferentiated *(adjective)*

Having experienced or undergone dedifferentiation or the loss of specialization in form or function.

- *The hebephrenic–the most severely dedifferentiated of all schizophrenic patients.*
- *The speaker chose "dedifferentiated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

defalcate *(verb)*

Appropriate (as property entrusted to one's care) fraudulently to one's own use.

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

---

defalcation *(noun)*

The sum of money that is misappropriated.

- *In class, the teacher used "defalcation" to mean the sum of money that is misappropriated.*
- *The article explained what "defalcation" means with a simple example.*

---

defalcator *(noun)*

Someone who violates a trust by taking (money) for his own use.

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

---

defat *(verb)*

Remove the fat from.

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

---

defecator *(noun)*

A person who defecates.

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

---

defencelessly *(adverb)*

Without defense.

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

defencelessness *(noun)*

The property of being helpless in the face of attack.

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

defenselessly *(adverb)*

Without defense.

- *The child was standing in the middle of the crossfire, defenselessly.*
- *He answered "defenselessly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

defibrinate *(verb)*

Remove fibrin from (blood).

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

deflagrate *(verb)*

Cause to burn rapidly and with great intensity.

- *Care must be exercised when this substance is to be deflagrated.*
- *The powder deflagrated.*

defrauder *(noun)*

A person who swindles you by means of deception or fraud.

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

degage *(adjective)*

Free and relaxed in manner; - Edmund Wilson.

- *Rather degage after the nervousness he had shown at dinner.*
- *Adopted a degage pose on the arm of the easy chair.*

degressive *(adjective)*

(of taxes) gradually decreasing in rate on sums below a certain amount.

- *A "degressive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "degressive" when it is (of taxes) gradually decreasing in rate on sums....*

degressive tax *(noun)*

Any tax in which the rate decreases as the amount subject to taxation increases.

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

degust *(verb)*

Taste with relish.

- *Degust this wonderful soup.*
- *The coach explained when to use "degust" and when to wait.*

deionize *(verb)*

Remove ions from.

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

deipnosophist *(noun)*

Someone skilled at informal chitchat.

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

dekaliter *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 10 liters.

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

---

dekalitre *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 10 liters.

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

---

dekameter *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to ten meters.

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

---

dekametre *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to ten meters.

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

---

delavirdine *(noun)*

A non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (trade name Rescriptor) used to treat AIDS and HIV.

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

---

delawarean *(noun)*

A native or resident of Delaware.

- *In class, the teacher used "delawarean" to mean a native or resident of delaware.*
- *The article explained what "delawarean" means with a simple example.*

---

delawarian *(noun)*

A native or resident of Delaware.

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

---

delectability *(noun)*

Extreme appetizingness.

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

---

delible *(adjective)*

Capable of being deleted.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "delible."*
- *Would you call this situation "delible"? Explain why.*

---

delineative *(adjective)*

Depicted in a recognizable manner.

- *Students compared "delineative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "delineative" when it is depicted in a recognizable manner.*

---

delocalize *(verb)*

Remove from the proper or usual locality.

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

---

delusively *(adverb)*

In a deceptive and unrealistic manner.

- *The village looked delusively near.*

- *She spoke "delusively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

delusory *(adjective)*

Causing one to believe what is not true or fail to believe what is true.

- *A delusory pleasure.*
- *A "delusory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

demandingly *(adverb)*

In a demanding manner.

- *He became demandingly dominant over the years.*
- *He answered "demandingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

demavend *(noun)*

An active volcano in northern Iran.

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

---

demeaningly *(adverb)*

In a humiliating manner.

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

---

demeclocycline hydrochloride *(noun)*

Tetracycline antibacterial (trade name Declomycin) effective in the treatment of some bacterial and rickettsial and other infections.

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

---

demetrius poliorcetes *(noun)*

Son of Antigonus Cyclops and king of Macedonia; he and his father were defeated at the battle of Ipsus (337-283 BC).

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

---

demiglace *(noun)*

Sauce Espagnole with extra beef stock simmered down and seasoned with dry wine or sherry.

- *They discussed "demiglace" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demiglace" to mean sauce espagnole with extra beef stock simmered down....*

---

demilitarise *(verb)*

Do away with the military organization and potential of.

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

---

demimondaine *(noun)*

A woman whose sexual promiscuity places her outside respectable society.

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

---

demode *(adjective)*

Out of fashion.

- *Demode (or outmoded) attire.*
- *Students compared "demode" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

demographist *(noun)*

A scientist who studies the growth and density of populations and their vital statistics.

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

---

demoniacally *(adverb)*

In a very agitated manner; as if possessed by an evil spirit.

- *He answered "demoniacally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "demoniacally" can make your explanation more exact.*

demonstrability *(noun)*

Capability of being demonstrated or logically proved.

- *In class, the teacher used "demonstrability" to mean capability of being demonstrated or logically proved.*
- *The article explained what "demonstrability" means with a simple example.*

demulen *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive.

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

demureness *(noun)*

The trait of behaving with reserve and decorum.

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

demythologised *(adjective)*

Having mythical elements removed.

- *A "demythologised" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "demythologised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

demythologized *(adjective)*

Having mythical elements removed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "demythologized" when it is having mythical elements removed.*
- *Students compared "demythologized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

denary *(adjective)*

Numbered or proceeding by tens; based on ten.

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

denaturised *(adjective)*

Changed in nature or natural quality.

- *It is useful to describe something as "denaturised" when it is changed in nature or natural quality.*
- *The speaker chose "denaturised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

denaturized *(adjective)*

Changed in nature or natural quality.

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

dendriform *(adjective)*

Resembling a tree in form and branching structure.

- *Dendriform sponges.*
- *Students compared "dendriform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

dendroidal *(adjective)*

Resembling a tree in form and branching structure.

- *Would you call this situation "dendroidal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dendroidal."*

denebola *(noun)*

A star in Leo approximately 43 light years from Earth.

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

---

denigrative *(adjective)*

(used of statements) harmful and often untrue; tending to discredit or malign.

- *It is useful to describe something as "denigrative" when it is (used of statements) harmful and often untrue;....*
- *Would you call this situation "denigrative"? Explain why.*

---

denigratory *(adjective)*

(used of statements) harmful and often untrue; tending to discredit or malign.

- *Students compared "denigratory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "denigratory" when it is (used of statements) harmful and often untrue;....*

---

denotive *(adjective)*

Having the power of explicitly denoting or designating or naming.

- *Students compared "denotive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "denotive" when it is having the power of explicitly denoting or....*

---

denturist *(noun)*

Someone who makes dental appliances (bridges and dentures).

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

---

denudate *(adjective)*

Without the natural or usual covering.

- *Would you call this situation "denudate"? Explain why.*
- *A "denudate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

denumerable *(adjective)*

That can be counted.

- *Students compared "denumerable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "denumerable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

denunciative *(adjective)*

Containing warning of punishment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "denunciative."*
- *A "denunciative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

denunciatory *(adjective)*

Containing warning of punishment.

- *A "denunciatory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "denunciatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

deodorise *(verb)*

Eliminate the odor from.

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

---

deodourise *(verb)*

Eliminate the odor from.

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

---

deoxyephedrine *(noun)*

An amphetamine derivative (trade name Methedrine) used in the form of a crystalline hydrochloride; used as a stimulant to the nervous system and as an appetite suppressant.

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

deoxygenate *(verb)*

Remove oxygen from (water).

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

departer *(noun)*

Someone who leaves.

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

dependableness *(noun)*

The quality of being dependable or reliable.

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

depictive *(adjective)*

Depicted in a recognizable manner.

- *The speaker chose "depictive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "depictive."*

depilous *(adjective)*

Completely hairless.

- *A "depilous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "depilous."*

depletable *(adjective)*

Capable of being depleted.

- *Students compared "depletable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "depletable" when it is capable of being depleted.*

deplumate *(verb)*

Strip of feathers.

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

deplume *(verb)*

Strip of honors, possessions, or attributes.

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

depokene *(noun)*

Anticonvulsant (trade name Depokene) used to prevent some kinds of seizures.

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

deposer *(noun)*

A person who testifies or gives a deposition.

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

deprecative *(adjective)*

Tending to diminish or disparage.

- *It is useful to describe something as "deprecative" when it is tending to diminish or disparage.*
- *The speaker chose "deprecative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

deprecatively *(adverb)*

In a deprecative manner.

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

---

depreciative *(adjective)*

Tending to decrease or cause a decrease in value.

- *The speaker chose "depreciative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "depreciative" when it is tending to decrease or cause a decrease in value.*

---

depreciator *(noun)*

One who disparages or belittles the worth of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "depreciator" to mean one who disparages or belittles the worth of something.*
- *Understanding "depreciator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

depreciatory *(adjective)*

Tending to decrease or cause a decrease in value.

- *Depreciatory effects on prices.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "depreciatory."*

---

derequisition *(verb)*

Release from government control.

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

---

derisorily *(adverb)*

In a disrespectful and mocking manner.

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

---

dermatoglyphic *(noun)*

The lines that form patterns on the skin (especially on the fingertips and the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet).

- *In class, the teacher used "dermatoglyphic" to mean the lines that form patterns on the skin....*
- *Understanding "dermatoglyphic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desacralize *(verb)*

Transfer from ecclesiastical to civil possession, use, or control.

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

---

descale *(verb)*

Remove the scales from.

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

---

desegrated *(adjective)*

Rid of segregation; having had segregation ended.

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

---

desensitising *(adjective)*

Making less susceptible or sensitive to either physical or emotional stimuli.

- *The speaker chose "desensitising" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "desensitising" when it is making less susceptible or sensitive to either....*

---

deservingness *(noun)*

The quality of being deserving (e.g., deserving assistance).

- *There were many children whose deservingness he recognized and rewarded.*

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

designative *(adjective)*

Serving to designate.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “designative.”*
- *Would you call this situation “designative”? Explain why.*

desirableness *(noun)*

The quality of being worthy of desiring.

- *In class, the teacher used “desirableness” to mean the quality of being worthy of desiring.*
- *Understanding “desirableness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deskman *(noun)*

The police sergeant on duty in a police station.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “deskman.”*
- *They discussed “deskman” during the group presentation.*

despiteful *(adjective)*

Showing malicious ill will and a desire to hurt; motivated by spite.

- *A despiteful fiend.*
- *The speaker chose “despiteful” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

dessertspoon *(noun)*

As much as a dessert spoon will hold.

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

dessertspoonful *(noun)*

As much as a dessert spoon will hold.

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

dessiatine *(noun)*

A former Russian unit of area equal to 2.7 acres.

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

destain *(verb)*

Remove stain from (a laboratory specimen) to enhance contrast.

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

destroyable *(adjective)*

Capable of being destroyed.

- *It is useful to describe something as “destroyable” when it is capable of being destroyed.*
- *Students compared “destroyable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

destructibility *(noun)*

Vulnerability to destruction.

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

desulfurize *(verb)*

Remove sulfur from.

- *She tried to use “desulfurize” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “desulfurize” until he saw an example.*

desulphurize *(verb)*

Remove sulfur from.

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

---

desynchronisation *(noun)*

The relation that exists when things occur at unrelated times.

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

---

desynchronizing *(noun)*

The relation that exists when things occur at unrelated times.

- *The stimulus produced a desynchronizing of the brain waves.*
- *He looked up "desynchronizing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

detergence *(noun)*

Detergent quality; the quality of having cleansing power.

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

---

detergency *(noun)*

Detergent quality; the quality of having cleansing power.

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

---

determinateness *(noun)*

The quality of being predictable with great confidence.

- *The article explained what "determinateness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "determinateness" to mean the quality of being predictable with great confidence.*

---

detersive *(adjective)*

Having cleansing power.

- *A "detersive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "detersive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

detestably *(adverb)*

In an offensive and hateful manner.

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

---

detick *(verb)*

Free (a pet) of ticks.

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

---

detonative *(adjective)*

Exploding almost instantaneously.

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

---

detractive *(adjective)*

Causing to decrease in importance or value.

- *Detractive influences on the volume of investment.*
- *A "detractive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

deuteranopic *(adjective)*

Inability to see the color green or to distinguish green and purplish-red.

- *A "deuteranopic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deuteranopic" when it is inability to see the color green or to distinguish....*

---

devein *(verb)*

Remove the dark dorsal vein of (a shrimp).

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

---

deviationist *(noun)*

An ideological defector from the party line (especially from orthodox communism).

- *The article explained what "deviationist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deviationist" to mean an ideological defector from the party line....*

---

devisee *(noun)*

Someone to whom property (especially realty) is devised by will.

- *The article explained what "devisee" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "devisee" to mean someone to whom property (especially realty) is....*

---

devisor *(noun)*

Someone who devises real property in a will.

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

---

dextrality *(noun)*

Preference for using the right hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "dextrality" to mean preference for using the right hand.*
- *They discussed "dextrality" during the group presentation.*

---

dextrorotary *(adjective)*

Rotating to the right.

- *The speaker chose "dextrorotary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "dextrorotary" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dextrorsal *(adjective)*

Spiraling upward from left to right.

- *Students compared "dextrorsal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "dextrorsal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dextrorse *(adjective)*

Spiraling upward from left to right.

- *Dextrorse vines.*
- *Would you call this situation "dextrorse"? Explain why.*

---

dextrously *(adverb)*

With dexterity; in a dexterous manner.

- *Dextrously he untied the knots.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "dextrously" naturally.*

---

dhodhekanisos *(noun)*

A group of islands in the southeast Aegean Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "dhodhekanisos" to mean a group of islands in the southeast aegean sea.*
- *Understanding "dhodhekanisos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dhu al-hijja *(noun)*

The twelfth month of the Islamic calendar and the season of the hajj; has one extra day in leap years.

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

dhu al-qadah *(noun)*

The eleventh month of the Islamic calendar.

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

dhu'l-hijja *(noun)*

The twelfth month of the Islamic calendar and the season of the hajj; has one extra day in leap years.

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

dhu'l-hijjah *(noun)*

The twelfth month of the Islamic calendar and the season of the hajj; has one extra day in leap years.

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

dhu'l-qa'dah *(noun)*

The eleventh month of the Islamic calendar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dhu'l-qa'dah."*
- *He looked up "dhu'l-qa'dah" because he had never seen it before.*

diabeta *(noun)*

An oral antidiabetic drug (trade names DiaBeta and Micronase) that stimulates the release of insulin from the pancreas.

- *In class, the teacher used "diabeta" to mean an oral antidiabetic drug (trade names diabeta and....*
- *The article explained what "diabeta" means with a simple example.*

diabolist *(noun)*

An adherent of Satan or Satanism.

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

diadromous *(adjective)*

(used of fish) migratory between fresh and salt waters.

- *A "diadromous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "diadromous."*

diagrammatical *(adjective)*

Shown or represented by diagrams.

- *Students compared "diagrammatical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "diagrammatical" approach may work better in this case.*

dianoetic *(adjective)*

Proceeding to a conclusion by reason or argument rather than intuition.

- *Would you call this situation "dianoetic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "dianoetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

diarrheic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to diarrhea.

- *The speaker chose "diarrheic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "diarrheic" when it is of or relating to diarrhea.*

diarrhetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to diarrhea.

- *A "diarrhetic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "diarrhetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

diarrhoeic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to diarrhea.

- *It is useful to describe something as "diarrhoeic" when it is of or relating to diarrhea.*
- *Would you call this situation "diarrhoeic"? Explain why.*

---

diarrhoetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to diarrhea.

- *Would you call this situation "diarrhoetic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "diarrhoetic."*

---

diazoxide *(noun)*

Vasodilator (trade name Hyperstat) used to treat severe hypertension.

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

---

dichromat *(noun)*

A person with any of the various forms of dichromacy.

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

---

diclinous *(adjective)*

Having pistils and stamens in separate flowers.

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

---

dicloxacillin *(noun)*

Antibacterial (trade name Dynapen) used to treat staphylococcal infections that are resistant to penicillin.

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

---

dictatorially *(adverb)*

In an overbearingly domineering manner; as a dictator.

- *This manager acts dictatorially toward his colleagues.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "dictatorially" in the final chapter.*

---

diddlyshit *(noun)*

A small worthless amount.

- *In class, the teacher used "diddlyshit" to mean a small worthless amount.*
- *The article explained what "diddlyshit" means with a simple example.*

---

diddlysquat *(noun)*

A small worthless amount.

- *He looked up "diddlysquat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diddlysquat" to mean a small worthless amount.*

---

diemaker *(noun)*

Someone who makes dies.

- *In class, the teacher used "diemaker" to mean someone who makes dies.*
- *The article explained what "diemaker" means with a simple example.*

---

diesinker *(noun)*

Someone who makes dies.

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

---

diestrous *(adjective)*

(of animals that have several estrous cycles in one breeding season) in a period of sexual inactivity.

- *Students compared "diestrous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Would you call this situation "diestrous"? Explain why.*

---

diestrual *(adjective)*

(of animals that have several estrous cycles in one breeding season) in a period of sexual inactivity.

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

---

difficultness *(noun)*

The quality of being difficult.

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

---

diffuseness *(noun)*

The spatial property of being spread out over a wide area or through a large volume.

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

---

digestibleness *(noun)*

The property of being easy to digest.

- *They discussed "digestibleness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "digestibleness" to mean the property of being easy to digest.*

---

dighted *(adjective)*

Dressed or adorned (as for battle).

- *The speaker chose "dighted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dighted" when it is dressed or adorned (as for battle).*

---

digitately *(adverb)*

In a digitate manner.

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

---

dilatoriness *(noun)*

Slowness as a consequence of not getting around to it.

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

---

dilettanteish *(adjective)*

Showing frivolous or superficial interest; amateurish.

- *Would you call this situation "dilettanteish"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "dilettanteish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dilettantish *(adjective)*

Showing frivolous or superficial interest; amateurish.

- *His dilettantish efforts at painting.*
- *The speaker chose "dilettantish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dilly-dallier *(noun)*

Someone who wastes time.

- *In class, the teacher used "dilly-dallier" to mean someone who wastes time.*
- *Understanding "dilly-dallier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dillydallier *(noun)*

Someone who wastes time.

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

---

dillydally *(verb)*

Postpone doing what one should be doing.

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

---

dimash *(noun)*

An ancient city (widely regarded as the world's oldest) and present capital and largest city of Syria; according to the New Testament, the Apostle Paul (then known as Saul) underwent a dramatic conversion on the road to Damascus.

- *In class, the teacher used "dimash" to mean an ancient city (widely regarded as the world's....*
- *Understanding "dimash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dimetane *(noun)*

Antihistamine (trade name Dimetane) used to treat hypersensitivity reactions (as rhinitis).

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

---

dimetapp *(noun)*

Trade name for a drug containing an antihistamine and a decongestant; used to relieve nasal congestion and to treat rhinitis.

- *In class, the teacher used "dimetapp" to mean trade name for a drug containing an antihistamine....*
- *He looked up "dimetapp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diminutiveness *(noun)*

The property of being very small in size.

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

---

dindymene *(noun)*

Great nature goddess of ancient Phrygia in Asia Minor; counterpart of Greek Rhea and Roman Ops.

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

---

dingily *(adverb)*

In a dingy manner.

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

---

dino paul crocetti *(noun)*

United States singer (1917-1995).

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

---

dioecian *(adjective)*

Having male and female reproductive organs in separate plants or animals.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dioecian" when it is having male and female reproductive organs in....*
- *A "dioecian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dioestrous *(adjective)*

(of animals that have several estrous cycles in one breeding season) in a period of sexual inactivity.

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

---

dioestrual *(adjective)*

(of animals that have several estrous cycles in one breeding season) in a period of sexual inactivity.

- *Students compared "dioestrual" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "dioestrual"? Explain why.*

---

dioptre *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of the refractive power of a lens which is equal to the reciprocal of the focal length measured in meters; used by oculists.

- *The article explained what "dioptre" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dioptre" to mean a unit of measurement of the refractive power of a....*

---

diphenylhydantoin *(noun)*

An anticonvulsant drug (trade name Dilantin) used to treat epilepsy and that is not a sedative.

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

---

diplomatical *(adjective)*

Using or marked by tact in dealing with sensitive matters or people.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "diplomatical."*
- *The speaker chose "diplomatical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dipsomania *(noun)*

An intense persistent desire to drink alcoholic beverages to excess.

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

---

dipylon *(noun)*

A gateway to the west of ancient Athens near which a distinctive style of pottery has been found.

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

---

dipylon gate *(noun)*

A gateway to the west of ancient Athens near which a distinctive style of pottery has been found.

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

---

directiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being directive.

- *Understanding "directiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "directiveness" to mean the quality of being directive.*

---

direfully *(adverb)*

In a direful manner.

- *Seeing himself trapped, he cried out direfully.*
- *Place "direfully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

dirtily *(adverb)*

In a filthy unclean manner.

- *A dirtily dressed camel driver.*
- *As dirtily drunk as usual.*

---

disaccord *(verb)*

Be different from one another.

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

---

disagreeableness *(noun)*

An ill-tempered and offensive disposition.

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

---

disarmer *(noun)*

Someone opposed to violence as a means of settling disputes.

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

disarticulate *(verb)*

Separate at the joints.

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

disavowable *(adjective)*

Capable of being disavowed.

- *A "disavowable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "disavowable."*

disburden *(verb)*

Take the burden off; remove the burden from.

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

disburser *(noun)*

Someone who spends money to purchase goods or services.

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

discalceate *(adjective)*

(used of certain religious orders) barefoot or wearing only sandals.

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

discerp *(verb)*

Cut off from a whole.

- *The soul discerped from the body.*
- *The Empire was discerped after the war.*

disciform *(adjective)*

Having a round or oval shape like a disc.

- *A disciform skin lesion.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "disciform" when it is having a round or oval shape like a disc.*

disciplinal *(adjective)*

Designed to promote discipline.

- *Disciplinal measures.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "disciplinal" when it is designed to promote discipline.*

disclike *(adjective)*

Having a flat circular shape.

- *It is useful to describe something as "disclike" when it is having a flat circular shape.*
- *Would you call this situation "disclike"? Explain why.*

discomposed *(adjective)*

Having your composure disturbed.

- *Looked about with a wandering and discomposed air.*
- *Would you call this situation "discomposed"? Explain why.*

discomposure *(noun)*

A temperament that is perturbed and lacking in composure.

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

discontentedly *(adverb)*

With discontent; in a discontented manner.

- *He was still rumbling discontentedly when Pike returned bearing a folder of foolscap sheets.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "discontentedly" naturally.*

---

discorporate *(adjective)*

Not having a material body.

- *A "discorporate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "discorporate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

discreditably *(adverb)*

In a dishonorable manner or to a dishonorable degree.

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

---

discretional *(adjective)*

Having or using the ability to act or decide according to your own discretion or judgment.

- *The speaker chose "discretional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "discretional" when it is having or using the ability to act or decide....*

---

discriminable *(adjective)*

Capable of being discriminated.

- *Discriminable faults.*
- *Students compared "discriminable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

discursiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being discursive.

- *In class, the teacher used "discursiveness" to mean the quality of being discursive.*
- *Understanding "discursiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disdainfulness *(noun)*

The trait of displaying arrogance by patronizing those considered inferior.

- *In class, the teacher used "disdainfulness" to mean the trait of displaying arrogance by patronizing....*
- *Understanding "disdainfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disembarrass *(verb)*

Relieve from.

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

---

disembody *(verb)*

Free from a body or physical form or reality.

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

---

disembroil *(verb)*

Free from involvement or entanglement.

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

---

disencumber *(verb)*

Release from entanglement of difficulty.

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

---

disentangler *(noun)*

A person who removes tangles; someone who takes something out of a tangled state.

- *Understanding "disentangler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "disentangler" to mean a person who removes tangles; someone who takes....*

---

disgracefulness *(noun)*

Unworthiness meriting public disgrace and dishonor.

- *In class, the teacher used "disgracefulness" to mean unworthiness meriting public disgrace and dishonor.*
- *He looked up "disgracefulness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disgustful *(adjective)*

Highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.

- *It is useful to describe something as "disgustful" when it is highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.*
- *A "disgustful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dishevel *(verb)*

Disarrange or rumple; dishevel.

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

---

dishful *(noun)*

The quantity that a dish will hold.

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

---

dishonorableness *(noun)*

The quality of not deserving honor or respect.

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

---

dishonourableness *(noun)*

The quality of not deserving honor or respect.

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

---

disinfest *(verb)*

Rid of vermin.

- *The exterminator disinfests the house.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disinfest" when talking about this idea.*

---

disinfestation officer *(noun)*

A workman employed to destroy or drive away vermin.

- *In class, the teacher used "disinfestation officer" to mean a workman employed to destroy or drive away vermin.*
- *The article explained what "disinfestation officer" means with a simple example.*

---

disintegrable *(adjective)*

Capable of melting.

- *A "disintegrable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "disintegrable" when it is capable of melting.*

---

disinvolve *(verb)*

Free from involvement or entanglement.

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

---

disjoin *(verb)*

Become separated, disconnected or disjoint.

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

---

disjointedly *(adverb)*

In a disjointed manner.

- *'We're not married, not really married,' she said, and slowly, reluctantly, disjointedly it came out.*
- *She spoke "disjointedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

disklike *(adjective)*

Having a flat circular shape.

- *Would you call this situation "disklike"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "disklike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

disloyally *(adverb)*

Without loyalty; in a disloyal manner.

- *His men acted disloyally and betrayed him in the end.*
- *She spoke "disloyally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

disobediently *(adverb)*

In a disobedient manner.

- *He went ahead disobediently and did what his supervisor had warned him not to do.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "disobediently" in the final chapter.*

---

disparager *(noun)*

One who disparages or belittles the worth of something.

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

---

disparateness *(noun)*

Utter dissimilarity.

- *In class, the teacher used "disparateness" to mean utter dissimilarity.*
- *They discussed "disparateness" during the group presentation.*

---

dispassionateness *(noun)*

Objectivity and detachment.

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

---

dispensability *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something that you can get along without.

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

---

dispensableness *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something that you can get along without.

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

---

dispiritedly *(adverb)*

In a dispirited manner without hope.

- *The first Mozartian opera to be subjected to this curious treatment ran dispiritedly for five performances.*
- *He answered "dispiritedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

displeasingly *(adverb)*

In a displeasing manner.

- *He made displeasingly cutting remarks about his friends.*
- *She spoke "displeasingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

displume *(verb)*

Strip of honors, possessions, or attributes.

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

---

disprover *(noun)*

A debater who refutes or disproves by offering contrary evidence or argument.

- *In class, the teacher used "disprover" to mean a debater who refutes or disproves by offering....*
- *Understanding "disprover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disputatiously *(adverb)*

In a disputatious manner.

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

---

disputative *(adjective)*

Inclined or showing an inclination to dispute or disagree, even to engage in law suits.

- *Would you call this situation "disputative"? Explain why.*
- *A "disputative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

disquietingly *(adverb)*

In a disquieting manner.

- *The disquietingly close sounds of gunfire.*
- *Using "disquietingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

disregardless *(adverb)*

In spite of everything; without regard to drawbacks.

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

---

disreputably *(adverb)*

In a disreputable manner.

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

---

dissatisfactory *(adjective)*

Not up to expectations.

- *Would you call this situation "dissatisfactory"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "dissatisfactory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

disseminative *(adjective)*

Spreading by diffusion.

- *A "disseminative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "disseminative"? Explain why.*

---

dissentient *(adjective)*

(of Catholics) refusing to attend services of the Church of England.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dissentient" when it is (of catholics) refusing to attend services of the....*
- *The speaker chose "dissentient" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dissentious *(adjective)*

Dissenting (especially dissenting with the majority opinion).

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

---

dissilient *(adjective)*

Bursting open with force, as do some ripe seed vessels.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dissilient" when it is bursting open with force, as do some ripe seed vessels.*
- *Would you call this situation "dissilient"? Explain why.*

dissimilitude *(noun)*

Dissimilarity evidenced by an absence of likeness.

- *The article explained what "dissimilitude" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dissimilitude" to mean dissimilarity evidenced by an absence of likeness.*

dissimulative *(adjective)*

Concealing under a false appearance with the intent to deceive.

- *Dissimulative arts.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dissimulative."*

dissimulator *(noun)*

A person who professes beliefs and opinions that he or she does not hold in order to conceal his or her real feelings or motives.

- *He looked up "dissimulator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dissimulator" to mean a person who professes beliefs and opinions that he....*

dissolubility *(noun)*

The property of being dissoluble.

- *He measure the dissolubility of sugar in water.*
- *Understanding "dissolubility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dissoluble *(adjective)*

Capable of dissolving.

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

dissolutely *(adverb)*

In a dissolute way.

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

dissoluteness *(noun)*

Indiscipline with regard to sensuous pleasures.

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

dissonate *(verb)*

Be dissonant or harsh.

- *The violins in this piece dissonated disturbingly.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dissonate" and when to wait.*

dissymmetry *(noun)*

(mathematics) a lack of symmetry.

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

distastefulness *(noun)*

The quality of being offensive.

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

distortable *(adjective)*

Capable of having the meaning altered or twisted.

- *Our words are distortable things–as in a crooked mirror held up to nature.*
- *A "distortable" approach may work better in this case.*

distortionist *(noun)*

A painter who introduces distortions.

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

---

distrain *(verb)*

Legally take something in place of a debt payment.

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

---

distressfully *(adverb)*

With distress.

- *'Doctor Rother says it's his only chance,' she added distressfully.*
- *Using "distressfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

distressfulness *(noun)*

The quality of arousing fear or distress.

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

---

distressingness *(noun)*

The quality of being painful.

- *Understanding "distressingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "distressingness" to mean the quality of being painful.*

---

distrustfully *(adverb)*

With distrust.

- *She looked at him distrustfully.*
- *She spoke "distrustfully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

distrustfulness *(noun)*

The trait of not trusting others.

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

---

diuril *(noun)*

A diuretic drug (trade name Diuril) used in the treatment of edema and hypertension.

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

---

diverseness *(noun)*

Noticeable heterogeneity.

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

---

diversionist *(noun)*

Someone who commits sabotage or deliberately causes wrecks.

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

---

divertingly *(adverb)*

In an entertaining and amusing manner.

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

---

dividable *(adjective)*

Can be divided usually without leaving a remainder.

- *15 is dividable by 3.*

- *Would you call this situation "dividable"? Explain why.*

---

djanet *(noun)*

A desert town in southeastern Algeria.

- *In class, the teacher used "djanet" to mean a desert town in southeastern algeria.*
- *Understanding "djanet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

djinny *(noun)*

(Islam) an invisible spirit mentioned in the Koran and believed by Muslims to inhabit the earth and influence mankind by appearing in the form of humans or animals.

- *He looked up "djinny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "djinny" to mean (islam) an invisible spirit mentioned in the koran....*

---

dmitri ivanovich mendeleyev *(noun)*

Russian chemist who developed a periodic table of the chemical elements and predicted the discovery of several new elements (1834-1907).

- *Understanding "dmitri ivanovich mendeleyev" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dmitri ivanovich mendeleyev" to mean russian chemist who developed a periodic table of....*

---

dmitri mendeleyev *(noun)*

Russian chemist who developed a periodic table of the chemical elements and predicted the discovery of several new elements (1834-1907).

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

---

dockhand *(noun)*

A laborer who loads and unloads vessels in a port.

- *In class, the teacher used "dockhand" to mean a laborer who loads and unloads vessels in a port.*
- *They discussed "dockhand" during the group presentation.*

---

dodderer *(noun)*

One who dodders from old age and weakness.

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

---

dogwatch *(noun)*

Either of two short watches: from 4-6 pm or 6-8 pm.

- *The article explained what "dogwatch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dogwatch" to mean either of two short watches: from 4-6 pm or 6-8 pm.*

---

dolabrate *(adjective)*

Having the shape of the head of an ax or cleaver.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dolabrate" when it is having the shape of the head of an ax or cleaver.*
- *Students compared "dolabrate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dolabriform *(adjective)*

Having the shape of the head of an ax or cleaver.

- *A "dolabriform" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dolabriform."*

---

dolichocephalism *(noun)*

The quality of being dolichocephalic.

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

---

dolichocephaly *(noun)*

The quality of being dolichocephalic.

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

---

dolichocranial *(adjective)*

Having a relatively long head with a cephalic index of under 75.

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

dolichocranic *(adjective)*

Having a relatively long head with a cephalic index of under 75.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dolichocranic" when it is having a relatively long head with a cephalic index....*
- *Students compared "dolichocranic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

dolmas *(noun)*

Well-seasoned rice (with nuts or currants or minced lamb) simmered or braised in stock.

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

dolobid *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (trade name Dolobid) used to treat arthritis and other inflammatory conditions.

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

dolourous *(adjective)*

Showing sorrow.

- *Would you call this situation "dolourous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "dolourous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

dolphinfish *(noun)*

The lean flesh of a saltwater fish found in warm waters (especially in Hawaii).

- *In class, the teacher used "dolphinfish" to mean the lean flesh of a saltwater fish found in warm....*
- *The article explained what "dolphinfish" means with a simple example.*

doltishly *(adverb)*

In a stupid manner.

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

domenikos theotocopoulos *(noun)*

Spanish painter (born in Greece) remembered for his religious works characterized by elongated human forms and dramatic use of color (1541-1614).

- *In class, the teacher used "domenikos theotocopoulos" to mean spanish painter (born in greece) remembered for his....*
- *The article explained what "domenikos theotocopoulos" means with a simple example.*

domiciliate *(verb)*

Make one's home in a particular place or community.

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

dominee *(noun)*

A clergyman; especially a settled minister or parson.

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

domineeringly *(adverb)*

In a domineering manner.

- *His wife behaved domineeringly.*
- *He answered "domineeringly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

domineeringness *(noun)*

The trait of being imperious and overbearing.

- *Understanding "domineeringness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "domineeringness" to mean the trait of being imperious and overbearing.*

---

don luchino visconti conte di modrone *(noun)*

Italian filmmaker (1906-1976).

- *In class, the teacher used "don luchino visconti conte di modrone" to mean italian filmmaker (1906-1976).*
- *He looked up "don luchino visconti conte di modrone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

doppelzentner *(noun)*

A unit of weight equal to 100 kilograms.

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

---

dopy *(adjective)*

Having or revealing stupidity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dopy" when it is having or revealing stupidity.*
- *The speaker chose "dopy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

doriden *(noun)*

Sedative (trade name Doriden) used to treat some sleep disorders.

- *The article explained what "doriden" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doriden" to mean sedative (trade name doriden) used to treat some....*

---

dormie *(adjective)*

In match play a side that stands as many holes ahead as there are holes remaining to be played.

- *He was dormie three and still lost the match.*
- *Students compared "dormie" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dostoevski *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

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

---

dottily *(adverb)*

In a mildly insane manner.

- *The old lady is beginning to behave quite dottily.*
- *Using "dottily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

doubtfulness *(noun)*

Uncertainty about the truth or factuality or existence of something.

- *Understanding "doubtfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doubtfulness" to mean uncertainty about the truth or factuality or....*

---

dowdily *(adverb)*

In a dowdy unfashionable manner.

- *She dresses dowdily.*
- *She spoke "dowdily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

dowdiness *(noun)*

Having a drab or dowdy quality; lacking stylishness or elegance.

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

---

dowered *(adjective)*

Supplied with a dower or dowry.

- *Would you call this situation "dowered"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dowered."*

dowerless *(adjective)*

Lacking a dowry.

- *It is useful to describe something as “dowerless” when it is lacking a dowry.*
- *The speaker chose “dowerless” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

dowery *(noun)*

Money or property brought by a woman to her husband at marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used “dowery” to mean money or property brought by a woman to her husband....*
- *The article explained what “dowery” means with a simple example.*

downiness *(noun)*

A light softness.

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

downlike *(adjective)*

Like down or as soft as down.

- *The speaker chose “downlike” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “downlike” when it is like down or as soft as down.*

downrightness *(noun)*

The quality of being direct and straightforward.

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

draggingly *(adverb)*

In a dragging manner.

- *She spoke “draggingly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place “draggingly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

draggled *(adjective)*

Limp and soiled as if dragged in the mud.

- *The beggar’s bedraggled clothes.*
- *Scarecrows in battered hats or draggled skirts.*

drawler *(noun)*

Someone who speaks with a drawl.

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

dreadfulness *(noun)*

A quality of extreme unpleasantness.

- *Understanding “dreadfulness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dreadfulness” to mean a quality of extreme unpleasantness.*

dreamfully *(adverb)*

In a dreamy manner.

- *Using “dreamfully” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “dreamfully” naturally.*

drib *(noun)*

A small indefinite quantity (especially of a liquid); ; ; ; –Kipling.

- *Years afterward, they would pay the blood-money, driblet by driblet.*
- *The article explained what “drib” means with a simple example.*

driblet *(noun)*

A small indefinite quantity (especially of a liquid); ; ; ; –Kipling.

- *Years afterward, they would pay the blood-money, driblet by driblet.*
- *He looked up "driblet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dripless *(adjective)*

Designed to prevent dripping.

- *A dripless faucet.*
- *Dripless candles.*

---

drippily *(adverb)*

In a mawkish and emotional manner.

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

---

drippiness *(noun)*

The physical property of being soft and drippy.

- *The article explained what "drippiness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drippiness" to mean the physical property of being soft and drippy.*

---

driveller *(noun)*

A person who dribbles.

- *The article explained what "driveller" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "driveller" to mean a person who dribbles.*

---

drixoral *(noun)*

The trade name for a drug used to treat upper respiratory congestion; it contains an antihistamine and a bronchodilator and a vasoconstrictor.

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

---

drooler *(noun)*

A person who dribbles.

- *The article explained what "drooler" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drooler" to mean a person who dribbles.*

---

droopingly *(adverb)*

In a drooping manner.

- *A branch hung low, droopingly.*
- *Using "droopingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

dropkicker *(noun)*

A football kicker who drops the ball and kicks it just as it reaches the ground.

- *Understanding "dropkicker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dropkicker" to mean a football kicker who drops the ball and kicks it....*

---

dropsical *(adjective)*

Swollen with an excessive accumulation of fluid.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dropsical."*
- *Would you call this situation "dropsical"? Explain why.*

---

drouth *(noun)*

A prolonged shortage.

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

---

drumbeater *(noun)*

A fervent and even militant proponent of something.

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

- *Understanding "drumbeater" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

duad *(noun)*

Two items of the same kind.

- *In class, the teacher used "duad" to mean two items of the same kind.*
- *The article explained what "duad" means with a simple example.*

---

dubitable *(adjective)*

Open to doubt or suspicion; ; ; ; - Karen Horney.

- *It was more than dubitable whether the friend was as influential as she thought.*
- *Students compared "dubitable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dubyuh *(noun)*

43rd President of the United States; son of George Herbert Walker Bush (born in 1946).

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

---

duc d'elchingen *(noun)*

French marshal in the Napoleonic Wars (1769-1815).

- *In class, the teacher used "duc d'elchingen" to mean french marshal in the napoleonic wars (1769-1815).*
- *They discussed "duc d'elchingen" during the group presentation.*

---

ductileness *(noun)*

The malleability of something that can be drawn into threads or wires or hammered into thin sheets.

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

---

dueller *(noun)*

A person who fights duels.

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

---

dulcify *(verb)*

Make sweeter in taste.

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

---

dulcorate *(verb)*

Make sweeter in taste.

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

---

dumbstricken *(adjective)*

As if struck dumb with astonishment and surprise.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dumbstricken."*
- *Would you call this situation "dumbstricken"? Explain why.*

---

dumfounding *(adjective)*

Bewildering or striking dumb with wonder.

- *Would you call this situation "dumfounding"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "dumfounding" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dumpiness *(noun)*

A short and stout physique.

- *In class, the teacher used "dumpiness" to mean a short and stout physique.*
- *The article explained what "dumpiness" means with a simple example.*

---

dumuzi *(noun)*

Sumerian and Babylonian god of pastures and vegetation; consort of Inanna.

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

---

duncan james corrow grant *(noun)*

Scottish painter; cousin of Lytton Strachey and member of the Bloomsbury Group (1885-1978).

- *They discussed "duncan james corrow grant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "duncan james corrow grant" means with a simple example.*

---

duncical *(adjective)*

(used informally) stupid.

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

---

duncish *(adjective)*

(used informally) stupid.

- *It is useful to describe something as "duncish" when it is (used informally) stupid.*
- *Would you call this situation "duncish"? Explain why.*

---

duplicability *(noun)*

The quality of being reproducible.

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

---

duplicable *(adjective)*

Capable of being duplicated.

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

---

duplicatable *(adjective)*

Capable of being duplicated.

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

---

dusanbe *(noun)*

The capital of Tajikistan; formerly Stalinabad 1926-1991.

- *In class, the teacher used "dusanbe" to mean the capital of tajikistan; formerly stalinabad....*
- *They discussed "dusanbe" during the group presentation.*

---

dustlike *(adjective)*

As fine and powdery as dust.

- *A "dustlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dustlike."*

---

dustpanful *(noun)*

The quantity that a dustpan will hold.

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

---

duteous *(adjective)*

Willingly obedient out of a sense of duty and respect.

- *Patient Griselda was a chaste and duteous wife.*
- *The speaker chose "duteous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dwarfishness *(noun)*

Smallness of stature.

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

---

dyaus *(noun)*

Hindu god of the sky.

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

---

dyaus-pitar *(noun)*

Hindu god of the sky.

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

---

dylan marlais thomas *(noun)*

Welsh poet (1914-1953).

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

---

dynamitist *(noun)*

A person who uses dynamite in a revolutionary cause.

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

---

dynapen *(noun)*

Antibacterial (trade name Dynapen) used to treat staphylococcal infections that are resistant to penicillin.

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

---

dyslectic *(noun)*

A person who has dyslexia.

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

---

dysphemistic *(adjective)*

Substitute a harsher or distasteful term for a mild one.

- *'nigger' is a dysphemistic term for 'African-American'.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dysphemistic" when it is substitute a harsher or distasteful term for a mild one.*

---

dyspneal *(adjective)*

Not breathing or able to breathe except with difficulty.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dyspneal" when it is not breathing or able to breathe except with difficulty.*
- *The speaker chose "dyspneal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dyspneic *(adjective)*

Not breathing or able to breathe except with difficulty.

- *A "dyspneic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dyspneic" when it is not breathing or able to breathe except with difficulty.*

---

dyspnoeal *(adjective)*

Not breathing or able to breathe except with difficulty.

- *The speaker chose "dyspnoeal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "dyspnoeal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dyspnoeic *(adjective)*

Not breathing or able to breathe except with difficulty.

- *Would you call this situation "dyspnoeic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "dyspnoeic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

dyushambe *(noun)*

The capital of Tajikistan; formerly Stalinabad 1926-1991.

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

eadwig *(noun)*

King of England who was renounced by Northumbria in favor of his brother Edgar (died in 959).

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

earreach *(noun)*

The range within which a voice can be heard.

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

eastmost *(adjective)*

Farthest to the east.

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

easygoingness *(noun)*

Being without worry or concern.

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

eatage *(noun)*

Bulky food like grass or hay for browsing or grazing horses or cattle.

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

eblis *(noun)*

(Islam) the principal evil jinni in Islamic mythology.

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

ebulliently *(adverb)*

In an ebullient manner.

- *Khrushchev ebulliently promised to supply rockets for the protection of Cuba against American aggression.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "ebulliently" in the final chapter.*

ecdemic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a disease that originates outside the locality in which it occurs.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ecdemic" when it is of or relating to a disease that originates outside....*
- *The speaker chose "ecdemic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ecdysiast *(noun)*

A performer who provides erotic entertainment by undressing to music.

- *The article explained what "ecdysiast" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ecdysiast" to mean a performer who provides erotic entertainment by....*

echoless *(adjective)*

Having or producing no echo.

- *The echoless darkness.*
- *Would you call this situation "echoless"? Explain why.*

echolike *(adjective)*

Like or characteristic of an echo.

- *Would you call this situation "echolike"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "echolike."*

---

eclecticist *(noun)*

Someone who selects according to the eclectic method.

- *In class, the teacher used "eclecticist" to mean someone who selects according to the eclectic method.*
- *The article explained what "eclecticist" means with a simple example.*

---

econometrist *(noun)*

An economist who uses statistical and mathematical methods.

- *In class, the teacher used "econometrist" to mean an economist who uses statistical and mathematical....*
- *They discussed "econometrist" during the group presentation.*

---

economiser *(noun)*

A frugal person who limits spending and avoids waste.

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

---

ecrevisse *(noun)*

Tiny lobster-like crustaceans usually boiled briefly.

- *The article explained what "ecrevisse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ecrevisse" to mean tiny lobster-like crustaceans usually boiled briefly.*

---

ectomorphic *(adjective)*

Having a build with little fat or muscle but with long limbs.

- *A "ectomorphic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "ectomorphic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ectomorphy *(noun)*

Slender, weak, and lightweight.

- *In class, the teacher used "ectomorphy" to mean slender, weak, and lightweight.*
- *They discussed "ectomorphy" during the group presentation.*

---

ecumenic *(adjective)*

Concerned with promoting unity among churches or religions.

- *Ecumenical thinking.*
- *Ecumenical activities.*

---

edacious *(adjective)*

Devouring or craving food in great quantities.

- *Edacious vultures.*
- *A "edacious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

edecrin *(noun)*

Diuretic (trade name Edecrin) used to treat edema.

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

---

edental *(adjective)*

Having few if any teeth.

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

---

edentulate *(adjective)*

Having few if any teeth.

- *A "edentulate" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Would you call this situation "edentulate"? Explain why.*

---

ederle *(noun)*

United States swimmer who in 1926 became the first woman to swim the English Channel (1906-2003).

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

---

edibleness *(noun)*

The property of being fit to eat.

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

---

edith giovanna gassion *(noun)*

French cabaret singer (1915-1963).

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

---

educatee *(noun)*

A learner who is enrolled in an educational institution.

- *He looked up "educatee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "educatee" to mean a learner who is enrolled in an educational institution.*

---

edulcorate *(verb)*

Make sweeter in taste.

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

---

edvard hagerup grieg *(noun)*

Norwegian composer whose work was often inspired by Norwegian folk music (1843-1907).

- *In class, the teacher used "edvard hagerup grieg" to mean norwegian composer whose work was often inspired by....*
- *They discussed "edvard hagerup grieg" during the group presentation.*

---

edward franklin albeen *(noun)*

United States dramatist (1928-).

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

---

edwy *(noun)*

King of England who was renounced by Northumbria in favor of his brother Edgar (died in 959).

- *The article explained what "edwy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "edwy" to mean king of england who was renounced by northumbria in....*

---

eellike *(adjective)*

Resembling an eel in being long and thin and sinuous.

- *A "eellike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "eellike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

effaceable *(adjective)*

Capable of being effaced.

- *The fire's worst scars were effaceable by a comprehensive program of reforestation.*
- *Students compared "effaceable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

effecter *(noun)*

One who brings about a result or event; one who accomplishes a purpose.

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

---

effectuality *(noun)*

Power to be effective; the quality of being able to bring about an effect.

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

---

effectualness *(noun)*

Power to be effective; the quality of being able to bring about an effect.

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

---

effeminateness *(noun)*

The trait of being effeminate (derogatory of a man).

- *Spartans accused Athenians of effeminateness.*
- *The article explained what "effeminateness" means with a simple example.*

---

efficaciousness *(noun)*

Capacity or power to produce a desired effect.

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

---

effortfulness *(noun)*

The quality of requiring deliberate effort.

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

---

effusiveness *(noun)*

A friendly open trait of a talkative person.

- *In class, the teacher used "effusiveness" to mean a friendly open trait of a talkative person.*
- *He looked up "effusiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

egadi islands *(noun)*

A group of islands off the west coast of Sicily in the Mediterranean.

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

---

eggdrop soup *(noun)*

Made by stirring beaten eggs into a simmering broth.

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

---

eggfruit *(noun)*

Ovoid orange-yellow mealy sweet fruit of Florida and West Indies.

- *The article explained what "eggfruit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eggfruit" to mean ovoid orange-yellow mealy sweet fruit of florida....*

---

eggshake *(noun)*

A milkshake with egg in it.

- *The article explained what "eggshake" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eggshake" to mean a milkshake with egg in it.*

---

eglevsky *(noun)*

United States ballet dancer (born in Russia) (1917-1977).

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

---

ehadhamen *(noun)*

City in Tunisia.

- *They discussed "ehadhamen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ehadhamen" to mean city in tunisia.*

---

eibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 pebibits or 2^60 bits.

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

---

eightpenny *(adjective)*

Used of nail size; 2 1/2 in or 6.4 cm long.

- *The speaker chose "eightpenny" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "eightpenny"? Explain why.*

---

eightvo *(noun)*

The size of a book whose pages are made by folding a sheet of paper three times to form eight leaves.

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

---

eijkman *(noun)*

Dutch physician who discovered that beriberi is caused by a nutritional deficiency (1858-1930).

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

---

eitchen midden *(noun)*

(archeology) a mound of domestic refuse containing shells and animal bones marking the site of a prehistoric settlement.

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

---

el aaium *(noun)*

A town in Morocco near the Atlantic coast.

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

---

el iskandriyah *(noun)*

The chief port of Egypt; located on the western edge of the Nile delta on the Mediterranean Sea; founded by Alexander the Great; the capital of ancient Egypt.

- *In class, the teacher used "el iskandriyah" to mean the chief port of egypt; located on the western....*
- *The article explained what "el iskandriyah" means with a simple example.*

---

el qahira *(noun)*

The capital of Egypt and the largest city in Africa; a major port just to the south of the Nile delta; formerly the home of the Pharaohs.

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

---

el-aksur *(noun)*

A city in central Egypt on the east bank of the Nile that is a center for visitors to the ruins of and around Thebes.

- *In class, the teacher used "el-aksur" to mean a city in central egypt on the east bank of the....*
- *The article explained what "el-aksur" means with a simple example.*

---

elaborateness *(noun)*

An ornate appearance; being elaborately (even excessively) decorated.

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

---

elastance unit *(noun)*

The reciprocal of capacitance.

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

elasticised *(adjective)*

Made with strands or inserts of elastic.

- *Students compared "elasticised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "elasticised" when it is made with strands or inserts of elastic.*

electrocutioner *(noun)*

An executioner who uses electricity to kill the condemned person.

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

electrologist *(noun)*

Someone skilled in the use of electricity to remove moles or warts or hair roots.

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

electroneutral *(adjective)*

Having no net electric charge.

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

electroplater *(noun)*

A plater who uses electrolysis.

- *In class, the teacher used "electroplater" to mean a plater who uses electrolysis.*
- *They discussed "electroplater" during the group presentation.*

electrotherapist *(noun)*

Someone who specializes in the treatment of disease by electricity.

- *Understanding "electrotherapist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electrotherapist" to mean someone who specializes in the treatment of disease....*

elegist *(noun)*

The author of a mournful poem lamenting the dead.

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

elementarily *(adverb)*

In an elementary manner.

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

elflike *(adjective)*

Small and delicate.

- *It is useful to describe something as "elflike" when it is small and delicate.*
- *Students compared "elflike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

elia kazanjoglous *(noun)*

United States stage and screen director (born in Turkey) and believer in method acting (1909-2003).

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

elisabeth vigee-lebrun *(noun)*

French painter noted for her portraits (1755-1842).

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

elmer reizenstein *(noun)*

United States playwright (1892-1967).

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

---

elspar *(noun)*

Antineoplastic drug (trade name Elspar) sometimes used to treat lymphoblastic leukemia.

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

---

elucidative *(adjective)*

That makes clear.

- *The speaker chose "elucidative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "elucidative."*

---

emancipationist *(noun)*

A reformer who favors abolishing slavery.

- *In class, the teacher used "emancipationist" to mean a reformer who favors abolishing slavery.*
- *They discussed "emancipationist" during the group presentation.*

---

emancipative *(adjective)*

Tending to set free.

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

---

embank *(verb)*

Enclose with banks, as for support or protection.

- *The river was embanked with a dyke.*
- *The coach explained when to use "embank" and when to wait.*

---

embattle *(verb)*

Fortify by furnishing with battlements for defense.

- *An embattled castle.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "embattle" in real sentences.*

---

emblematical *(adjective)*

Serving as a visible symbol for something abstract.

- *It is useful to describe something as "emblematical" when it is serving as a visible symbol for something abstract.*
- *A "emblematical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

embower *(verb)*

Enclose in a bower.

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

---

embroideress *(noun)*

A woman embroiderer.

- *In class, the teacher used "embroideress" to mean a woman embroiderer.*
- *The article explained what "embroideress" means with a simple example.*

---

embryologic *(adjective)*

Of an organism prior to birth or hatching.

- *Embryologic development.*
- *Students compared "embryologic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

embryotic *(adjective)*

In an early stage of development.

- *Would you call this situation "embryotic"? Explain why.*

- *Students compared "embryotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

emeer *(noun)*

An independent ruler or chieftain (especially in Africa or Arabia).

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

---

emeside *(noun)*

An anticonvulsant drug (trade names Emeside and Zarontin) used to treat petit mal epilepsy.

- *In class, the teacher used "emeside" to mean an anticonvulsant drug (trade names emeside and....*
- *He looked up "emeside" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emetrol *(noun)*

Trade name for an antiemetic drug that has a mint flavor.

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

---

emigree *(noun)*

Someone who leaves one country to settle in another.

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

---

emile coue *(noun)*

French psychotherapist who claimed that if one imagined one was getting better, one would get better (1857-1926).

- *In class, the teacher used "emile coue" to mean french psychotherapist who claimed that if one....*
- *The article explained what "emile coue" means with a simple example.*

---

emile gaboriau *(noun)*

French writer considered by some to be a founder of the detective novel (1832-1873).

- *In class, the teacher used "emile gaboriau" to mean french writer considered by some to be a founder of....*
- *They discussed "emile gaboriau" during the group presentation.*

---

emmenthal *(noun)*

Swiss cheese with large holes.

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

---

emmenthaler *(noun)*

Swiss cheese with large holes.

- *In class, the teacher used "emmenthaler" to mean swiss cheese with large holes.*
- *Understanding "emmenthaler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

emmetropic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the normal condition of the eye in which visual images are in clear focus on the retina.

- *The speaker chose "emmetropic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "emmetropic."*

---

empale *(verb)*

Pierce with a sharp stake or point.

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

---

empirin *(noun)*

The acetylated derivative of salicylic acid; used as an analgesic anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Bayer, Empirin, and St. Joseph) usually taken in tablet form; used as an antipyretic; slows clotting of the blood by poisoning platelets.

- *In class, the teacher used "empirin" to mean the acetylated derivative of salicylic acid; used....*
- *The article explained what "empirin" means with a simple example.*

---

emulously *(adverb)*

In a competitively imitative manner.

- *She emulously tried to outdo her older sister.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "emulously" in the final chapter.*

---

en deshabille *(adjective)*

Partly dressed in a loose or careless manner.

- *Would you call this situation "en deshabille"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "en deshabille" when it is partly dressed in a loose or careless manner.*

---

enate *(adjective)*

Related on the mother's side.

- *The speaker chose "enate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "enate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

enatic *(adjective)*

Related on the mother's side.

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

---

encainide *(noun)*

Antiarrhythmic drug (trade name Enkaid) used to treat life-threatening arrhythmias but increases the risk of sudden death in heart attack patients.

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

---

enchain *(verb)*

Restrain or bind with chains.

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

---

encroacher *(noun)*

Someone who enters by force in order to conquer.

- *In class, the teacher used "encroacher" to mean someone who enters by force in order to conquer.*
- *Understanding "encroacher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

encyclopaedist *(noun)*

A person who compiles information for encyclopedias.

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

---

endemical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a disease (or anything resembling a disease) constantly present to greater or lesser extent in a particular locality.

- *It is useful to describe something as "endemical" when it is of or relating to a disease (or anything resembling....*
- *Would you call this situation "endemical"? Explain why.*

---

endergonic *(adjective)*

(biochemistry) of a process accompanied by or requiring the absorption of energy; the products of the process are of greater free energy than the reactants.

- *Photosynthesis is an endergonic process.*
- *Students compared "endergonic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

endocentric *(adjective)*

Fulfilling the grammatical role of one of its constituents.

- *When 'three blind mice' serves as a noun it is an endocentric construction.*
- *Would you call this situation "endocentric"? Explain why.*

---

endoergic *(adjective)*

(of a nuclear reaction) occurring with absorption of energy.

- *Would you call this situation "endoergic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "endoergic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

endogamic *(adjective)*

Characterized by or fit for fertilization by pollen from another flower of the same kind.

- *A "endogamic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "endogamic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

endogenetic *(adjective)*

Of rocks formed or occurring beneath the surface of the earth.

- *A "endogenetic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "endogenetic"? Explain why.*

---

endomorphic *(adjective)*

Having a squat and fleshy build.

- *It is useful to describe something as "endomorphic" when it is having a squat and fleshy build.*
- *The speaker chose "endomorphic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

endomorphy *(noun)*

Round, fat, and heavy.

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

---

endothermal *(adjective)*

(of a chemical reaction or compound) occurring or formed with absorption of heat.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "endothermal."*
- *Would you call this situation "endothermal"? Explain why.*

---

endozoic *(adjective)*

Living within a living animal usually as a parasite.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "endozoic."*
- *A "endozoic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

endways *(adverb)*

With the end forward or toward the observer.

- *Houses built endways.*
- *Sticks leaning against the wall endways.*

---

enflurane *(noun)*

A nonflammable liquid (trade name Ethrane) used as an inhalation general anesthetic.

- *In class, the teacher used "enflurane" to mean a nonflammable liquid (trade name ethrane) used as....*
- *Understanding "enflurane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

englut *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

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

---

enigmatical *(adjective)*

Not clear to the understanding.

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

---

enjoyableness *(noun)*

Pleasantness resulting from something that can be enjoyed.

- *The enjoyableness of an afternoon at the beach.*
- *Understanding "enjoyableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

enkaid *(noun)*

Antiarrhythmic drug (trade name Enkaid) used to treat life-threatening arrhythmias but increases the risk of sudden death in heart attack patients.

- *Understanding "enkaid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enkaid" to mean antiarrhythmic drug (trade name enkaid) used to....*

enlivener *(noun)*

An agent that gives or restores life or vigor.

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

enologist *(noun)*

A specialist in wine making.

- *Understanding "enologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enologist" to mean a specialist in wine making.*

enophile *(noun)*

Someone who appreciates wine.

- *In class, the teacher used "enophile" to mean someone who appreciates wine.*
- *He looked up "enophile" because he had never seen it before.*

enormousness *(noun)*

Unusual largeness in size or extent or number.

- *The article explained what "enormousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enormousness" to mean unusual largeness in size or extent or number.*

enovid *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing mestranol and norethynodrel.

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

enquiringly *(adverb)*

In an inquiring manner.

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

enrobe *(verb)*

Provide with a coating.

- *Enrobe the nuts with chocolate.*
- *He did not know how to use "enrobe" until he saw an example.*

ensiform *(adjective)*

Shaped like a sword blade.

- *The iris has an ensiform leaf.*
- *The speaker chose "ensiform" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ensilage *(noun)*

Fodder harvested while green and kept succulent by partial fermentation as in a silo.

- *In class, the teacher used "ensilage" to mean fodder harvested while green and kept succulent by....*
- *Understanding "ensilage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ensile *(verb)*

Store in a silo.

- *Ensile fodder for the cows.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ensile" and when to wait.*

ensnarl *(verb)*

Entangle or catch in (or as if in) a mesh.

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

---

ensorcelled *(adjective)*

Under a spell.

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

---

ensuant *(adjective)*

Following or accompanying as a consequence.

- *The ensuant response to his appeal.*
- *Students compared "ensuant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

enterolith *(noun)*

A calculus occurring in the intestines.

- *In class, the teacher used "enterolith" to mean a calculus occurring in the intestines.*
- *The article explained what "enterolith" means with a simple example.*

---

enterprisingly *(adverb)*

In an enterprising manner.

- *'Let's go up that mountain,' she said enterprisingly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "enterprisingly" in the final chapter.*

---

enterprisingness *(noun)*

Readiness to embark on bold new ventures.

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

---

enthrallingly *(adverb)*

In a bewitching manner.

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

---

entomophilous *(adjective)*

Of flowering plants (especially orchids etc) that are pollinated by insects.

- *Would you call this situation "entomophilous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "entomophilous" when it is of flowering plants (especially orchids etc) that....*

---

entozoan *(adjective)*

Living within a living animal usually as a parasite.

- *Would you call this situation "entozoan"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "entozoan" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

entozoic *(adjective)*

Living within a living animal usually as a parasite.

- *Entozoic worms.*
- *A "entozoic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

entreatingly *(adverb)*

In a beseeching manner.

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

---

entrecote *(noun)*

Cut of meat taken from between the ribs.

- *The article explained what "entrecote" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "entrecote" to mean cut of meat taken from between the ribs.*

---

enuki *(noun)*

Any of a group of powerful Babylonian earth spirits or genii; servitors of the gods.

- *In class, the teacher used "enuki" to mean any of a group of powerful babylonian earth spirits....*
- *Understanding "enuki" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enured *(adjective)*

Made tough by habitual exposure; ; - Robert Lynd; - V.S.Pritchett.

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

---

enwrapped *(adjective)*

Giving or marked by complete attention to; ; ; - Walter de la Mare.

- *It is useful to describe something as "enwrapped" when it is giving or marked by complete attention to; ; ; -....*
- *The speaker chose "enwrapped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

enzymologist *(noun)*

A person who is trained in or engaged in enzymology.

- *In class, the teacher used "enzymologist" to mean a person who is trained in or engaged in enzymology.*
- *He looked up "enzymologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eolithic *(noun)*

The earliest part of the Stone Age marked by the earliest signs of human culture.

- *The article explained what "eolithic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eolithic" to mean the earliest part of the stone age marked by the....*

---

eolithic age *(noun)*

The earliest part of the Stone Age marked by the earliest signs of human culture.

- *In class, the teacher used "eolithic age" to mean the earliest part of the stone age marked by the....*
- *He looked up "eolithic age" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eolotropic *(adjective)*

Having properties with different values along different axes.

- *Would you call this situation "eolotropic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "eolotropic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

eparch *(noun)*

The governor or prefect of an eparchy in ancient Greece.

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

---

epha *(noun)*

An ancient Hebrew unit of dry measure equal to about a bushel.

- *In class, the teacher used "epha" to mean an ancient hebrew unit of dry measure equal to....*
- *The article explained what "epha" means with a simple example.*

---

ephemeralness *(noun)*

The property of lasting for a very short time.

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

---

epicurism *(noun)*

The disposition and habits of an epicure.

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

---

epicycloid *(noun)*

A line generated by a point on a circle rolling around another circle.

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

---

epigon *(noun)*

An inferior imitator of some distinguished writer or artist of musician.

- *In class, the teacher used "epigon" to mean an inferior imitator of some distinguished writer....*
- *He looked up "epigon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epigone *(noun)*

An inferior imitator of some distinguished writer or artist of musician.

- *They discussed "epigone" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epigone" to mean an inferior imitator of some distinguished writer....*

---

epimorphic *(adjective)*

Characterized by incomplete metamorphosis; having the same number of body segments in successive stages.

- *Students compared "epimorphic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "epimorphic" when it is characterized by incomplete metamorphosis; having....*

---

epipaleolithic *(noun)*

Middle part of the Stone Age beginning about 15,000 years ago.

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

---

epistolatory *(adjective)*

Written in the form of or carried on by letters or correspondence.

- *The epistolatory novel.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "epistolatory."*

---

epizoic *(adjective)*

Living or growing on the exterior surface of an animal usually as a parasite.

- *An epizoic plant parasite.*
- *A "epizoic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

equanil *(noun)*

A sedative and tranquilizer (trade name Miltown and Equanil and Meprin) used to treat muscle tension and anxiety.

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

---

equatability *(noun)*

Capability of being equated.

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

---

equilibrise *(verb)*

Bring into balance or equilibrium.

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

---

equilibrize *(verb)*

Bring into balance or equilibrium.

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

---

equipoised *(adjective)*

Lacking lateral dominance; being neither right-handed nor left-handed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "equipoised" when it is lacking lateral dominance; being neither....*
- *Would you call this situation "equipoised"? Explain why.*

---

equivocator *(noun)*

A respondent who avoids giving a clear direct answer.

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

---

eradicable *(adjective)*

Able to be eradicated or rooted out.

- *It is useful to describe something as "eradicable" when it is able to be eradicated or rooted out.*
- *Would you call this situation "eradicable"? Explain why.*

---

erectly *(adverb)*

In a straight-backed manner.

- *The old man still walks erectly.*
- *Place "erectly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

erectness *(noun)*

The property of being upright in posture.

- *In class, the teacher used "erectness" to mean the property of being upright in posture.*
- *He looked up "erectness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eremitism *(noun)*

Monasticism characterized by solitude in which the social dimension of life is sacrificed to the primacy of religious experience.

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

---

eresh-kigal *(noun)*

Goddess of death and consort of Nergal.

- *Understanding "eresh-kigal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eresh-kigal" to mean goddess of death and consort of nergal.*

---

ereshkigel *(noun)*

Goddess of death and consort of Nergal.

- *The article explained what "ereshkigel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ereshkigel" to mean goddess of death and consort of nergal.*

---

erik axel karlfeldt *(noun)*

Swedish poet whose works incorporate Swedish customs and folklore (1864-1931).

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

---

eristical *(adjective)*

Given to disputation for its own sake and often employing specious arguments.

- *It is useful to describe something as "eristical" when it is given to disputation for its own sake and often....*
- *Would you call this situation "eristical"? Explain why.*

---

ernestine schumann-heink *(noun)*

United States operatic contralto (1861-1936).

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

---

erose *(adjective)*

Having an irregularly notched or toothed margin as though gnawed.

- *Would you call this situation "erose"? Explain why.*
- *A "erose" approach may work better in this case.*

errancy *(noun)*

(Christianity) holding views that disagree with accepted doctrine; especially disagreement with papal infallibility.

- *He denies the errancy of the Catholic Church.*
- *In class, the teacher used "errancy" to mean (christianity) holding views that disagree with....*

errhine *(adjective)*

Causing nasal discharge.

- *A "errhine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "errhine."*

erroneousness *(noun)*

Inadvertent incorrectness.

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

eruditely *(adverb)*

With erudition; in an erudite manner.

- *He talked eruditely about Indian mythology.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "eruditely" in the final chapter.*

erythrocin *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Erythrocin or E-Mycin or Ethril or Ilosone or Pediamycin) obtained from the actinomycete Streptomyces erythreus; effective against many Gram-positive bacteria and some Gram-negative.

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

escalader *(noun)*

Someone who gains access by the use of ladders.

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

eschatologically *(adverb)*

In relation to eschatology.

- *Even atheists can be eschatologically minded.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "eschatologically" in the final chapter.*

eschatologist *(noun)*

A theologian who specializes in eschatology.

- *The article explained what "eschatologist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eschatologist" to mean a theologian who specializes in eschatology.*

esidrix *(noun)*

A diuretic drug (trade name Microzide, Esidrix, and HydroDIURIL) used in the treatment of hypertension.

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

esmolol *(noun)*

Intravenous beta blocker (trade name Brevibloc) that acts for only a short time; used primarily for cardiac arrhythmias.

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

esquimau *(noun)*

A member of a people inhabiting the Arctic (northern Canada or Greenland or Alaska or eastern Siberia); the Algonquians called them Eskimo ('eaters of raw flesh') but they call themselves the Inuit ('the people').

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

essayer *(noun)*

One who tries.

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

---

essentialness *(noun)*

Basic importance.

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

---

estazolam *(noun)*

A frequently prescribed sleeping pill (trade name ProSom).

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

---

esthete *(noun)*

One who professes great sensitivity to the beauty of art and nature.

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

---

esthetical *(adjective)*

Concerning or characterized by an appreciation of beauty or good taste.

- *It is useful to describe something as "esthetical" when it is concerning or characterized by an appreciation of....*
- *Students compared "esthetical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

esthonia *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern Europe on the Baltic Sea.

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

---

esurient *(adjective)*

Devouring or craving food in great quantities.

- *Fell into the esurient embrance of a predatory enemy.*
- *The esurient eyes of an avid curiosity.*

---

et aliae *(adverb)*

And others ('et al.' is used as an abbreviation of 'et alii' (masculine plural) or 'et aliae' (feminine plural) or 'et alia' (neuter plural) when referring to a number of people).

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

---

eternize *(verb)*

Cause to continue indefinitely.

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

---

ethacrynic acid *(noun)*

Diuretic (trade name Edecrin) used to treat edema.

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

---

ethchlorvynol *(noun)*

A mild sedative-hypnotic drug (trade name Placidyl).

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

---

ethnarch *(noun)*

The ruler of a province (as in the Roman Empire and Byzantine Empire) or certain religious rulers with secular authority.

- *The election of Makarios III to archbishop gave him the status of the ethnarch of Cyprus.*
- *They discussed "ethnarch" during the group presentation.*

---

ethocaine *(noun)*

A white crystalline powder (trade name Ethocaine) administered near nerves as a local anesthetic in dentistry and medicine.

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

---

ethosuximide *(noun)*

An anticonvulsant drug (trade names Emeside and Zarontin) used to treat petit mal epilepsy.

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

---

ethrane *(noun)*

A nonflammable liquid (trade name Ethrane) used as an inhalation general anesthetic.

- *They discussed "ethrane" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ethrane" to mean a nonflammable liquid (trade name ethrane) used as....*

---

ethril *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Erythrocin or E-Mycin or Ethril or Ilosone or Pediamycin) obtained from the actinomycete Streptomyces erythreus; effective against many Gram-positive bacteria and some Gram-negative.

- *In class, the teacher used "ethril" to mean an antibiotic (trade name erythrocin or e-mycin or....*
- *They discussed "ethril" during the group presentation.*

---

etiologist *(noun)*

A specialist in the etiology of diseases.

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

---

eubstance *(noun)*

The property of holding together and retaining its shape.

- *In class, the teacher used "eubstance" to mean the property of holding together and retaining its....*
- *The article explained what "eubstance" means with a simple example.*

---

eudaemon *(noun)*

A benevolent spirit.

- *In class, the teacher used "eudaemon" to mean a benevolent spirit.*
- *The article explained what "eudaemon" means with a simple example.*

---

eudemon *(noun)*

A benevolent spirit.

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

---

euphonous *(adjective)*

Having a pleasant sound.

- *Would you call this situation "euphonous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "euphonous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

eupneic *(adjective)*

Passing or able to pass air in and out of the lungs normally; sometimes used in combination.

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

---

eupnoeic *(adjective)*

Passing or able to pass air in and out of the lungs normally; sometimes used in combination.

- *Students compared "eupnoeic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "eupnoeic" approach may work better in this case.*

eurafrican *(noun)*

A person of mixed European and African descent.

- *In class, the teacher used "eurafrican" to mean a person of mixed european and african descent.*
- *The article explained what "eurafrican" means with a simple example.*

eurocurrency *(noun)*

Currency of the major financial and industrial countries held in those countries for the purpose of lending and borrowing.

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

eusporangiate *(adjective)*

(of ferns) having sporangia that arise from a group of epidermal cells.

- *Eusporangiate ferns of the families Ophioglossaceae and Marattiaceae.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "eusporangiate."*

eustachio *(noun)*

Italian anatomist who was one of the fathers of modern anatomy; noted for descriptions of the ear and the heart (1520-1574).

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

evacuant *(adjective)*

Strongly laxative.

- *The speaker chose "evacuant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "evacuant" approach may work better in this case.*

evaporable *(adjective)*

(used of substances) capable of being volatilized.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "evaporable."*
- *The speaker chose "evaporable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

evenk *(noun)*

A member of the Tungus speaking people of Mongolian race who are a nomadic people widely spread over eastern Siberia; related to the Manchu.

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

everlastingness *(noun)*

The property of lasting forever.

- *The article explained what "everlastingness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "everlastingness" to mean the property of lasting forever.*

exabit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 petabits or 10^18 bits.

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

exanimate *(adjective)*

Deprived of life; no longer living.

- *Would you call this situation "exanimate"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "exanimate."*

exaugural *(adjective)*

Occurring at or marking the close of a term of office.

- *An exaugural message.*
- *Would you call this situation "exaugural"? Explain why.*

exbibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 pebibits or 2^60 bits.

- *They discussed "exbibit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exbibit" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 pebibits or....*

---

exbibyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 pebibytes or 2^60 bytes.

- *Understanding "exbibyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exbibyte" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 pebibytes or....*

---

exceptionable *(adjective)*

Liable to objection or debate; used of something one might take exception to.

- *A thoroughly unpleasant highly exceptionable piece of writing.*
- *A "exceptionable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

excitableness *(noun)*

Being easily excited.

- *In class, the teacher used "excitableness" to mean being easily excited.*
- *The article explained what "excitableness" means with a simple example.*

---

excitative *(adjective)*

(of drugs e.g.) able to excite or stimulate.

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

---

excogitative *(adjective)*

Concerned with excogitating or having the power of excogitation.

- *Would you call this situation "excogitative"? Explain why.*
- *A "excogitative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

excogitator *(noun)*

A thinker who considers carefully and thoroughly.

- *They discussed "excogitator" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "excogitator" to mean a thinker who considers carefully and thoroughly.*

---

excursionist *(noun)*

A tourist who is visiting sights of interest.

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

---

excursive *(adjective)*

(of e.g. speech and writing) tending to depart from the main point or cover a wide range of subjects.

- *His excursive remarks.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "excursive" when it is (of e.g. speech and writing) tending to depart from....*

---

excusably *(adverb)*

In an excusable manner or to an excusable degree.

- *He was excusably late.*
- *Place "excusably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

excuser *(noun)*

A person who pardons or forgives or excuses a fault or offense.

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

---

executability *(noun)*

Capability of being executed.

- *In class, the teacher used "executability" to mean capability of being executed.*

- *The article explained what "executability" means with a simple example.*

---

executant *(noun)*

A performer (usually of musical works).

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

---

exhortative *(adjective)*

Giving strong encouragement.

- *The speaker chose "exhortative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "exhortative"? Explain why.*

---

exhortatory *(adjective)*

Giving strong encouragement.

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

---

exiguity *(noun)*

The quality of being meager; -George Eliot.

- *An exiguity of cloth that would only allow of miniature capes.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exiguity" to mean the quality of being meager; -george eliot.*

---

exocentric *(adjective)*

Not fulfilling the same grammatical role of any of its constituents.

- *When 'until last Easter' serves as an adverb it is an exocentric construction.*
- *Would you call this situation "exocentric"? Explain why.*

---

exodontist *(noun)*

A dentist specializing in the extraction of teeth.

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

---

exoergic *(adjective)*

(of a nuclear reaction) occurring with evolution or releasing of energy.

- *Would you call this situation "exoergic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "exoergic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

exogamic *(adjective)*

Characterized by or fit for fertilization by a flower that is not closely related.

- *A "exogamic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "exogamic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

exogenic *(adjective)*

Derived or originating externally.

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

---

exonerative *(adjective)*

Providing absolution.

- *It is useful to describe something as "exonerative" when it is providing absolution.*
- *The speaker chose "exonerative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

exorbitance *(noun)*

Excessive excess.

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

---

exorciser *(noun)*

Someone who practices exorcism.

- *Understanding "exorciser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exorciser" to mean someone who practices exorcism.*

---

exothermal *(adjective)*

(of a chemical reaction or compound) occurring or formed with the liberation of heat.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "exothermal."*
- *Would you call this situation "exothermal"? Explain why.*

---

exoticness *(noun)*

The quality of being exotic.

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

---

exotism *(noun)*

The quality of being exotic.

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

---

expandible *(adjective)*

Able to expand or be expanded.

- *Would you call this situation "expandible"? Explain why.*
- *A "expandible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

expansile *(adjective)*

(of gases) capable of expansion.

- *The speaker chose "expansile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "expansile" when it is (of gases) capable of expansion.*

---

expansivity *(noun)*

A quality characterized by magnificence of scale or the tendency to expand.

- *Understanding "expansivity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "expansivity" to mean a quality characterized by magnificence of scale or....*

---

expectorator *(noun)*

A person who spits (ejects saliva or phlegm from the mouth).

- *He looked up "expectorator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "expectorator" to mean a person who spits (ejects saliva or phlegm from....*

---

expeditiousness *(noun)*

The property of being prompt and efficient.

- *In class, the teacher used "expeditiousness" to mean the property of being prompt and efficient.*
- *The article explained what "expeditiousness" means with a simple example.*

---

expender *(noun)*

Someone who spends money to purchase goods or services.

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

---

experient *(adjective)*

Having experience; having knowledge or skill from observation or participation.

- *Would you call this situation "experient"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "experient" when it is having experience; having knowledge or skill from....*

---

expiable *(adjective)*

Capable of being atoned for.

- *Would you call this situation "expiable"? Explain why.*
- *A "expiable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

exploitatory *(adjective)*

Tending to exploit or make use of.

- *It is useful to describe something as "exploitatory" when it is tending to exploit or make use of.*
- *Students compared "exploitatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

expositive *(adjective)*

Serving to expound or set forth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "expositive" when it is serving to expound or set forth.*
- *The speaker chose "expositive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

expurgator *(noun)*

A person who edits a text by removing obscene or offensive words or passages.

- *Thomas Bowdler was a famous expurgator.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expurgator."*

---

exsanguine *(adjective)*

Destitute of blood or apparently so; - John Dryden.

- *A "exsanguine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "exsanguine."*

---

exsanguinous *(adjective)*

Destitute of blood or apparently so; - John Dryden.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "exsanguinous."*
- *Would you call this situation "exsanguinous"? Explain why.*

---

extemporarily *(adverb)*

Without prior preparation.

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

---

extemporary *(adjective)*

With little or no preparation or forethought.

- *An extemporary lecture.*
- *Students compared "extemporary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

extensile *(adjective)*

Capable of being protruded or stretched or opened out.

- *An extensile tongue.*
- *A "extensile" approach may work better in this case.*

---

exterminable *(adjective)*

Capable of being totally destroyed or wiped out.

- *Would you call this situation "exterminable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "exterminable" when it is capable of being totally destroyed or wiped out.*

---

extinguishable *(adjective)*

Capable of being extinguished or killed.

- *An extinguishable fire.*
- *Hope too is extinguishable.*

---

extirpable *(adjective)*

Capable of being totally destroyed or wiped out.

- *Students compared "extirpable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "extirpable" when it is capable of being totally destroyed or wiped out.*

extoller *(noun)*

Someone who communicates high praise.

- *The article explained what "extoller" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extoller" to mean someone who communicates high praise.*

extractible *(adjective)*

Capable of being extracted.

- *A "extractible" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "extractible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

extrados *(noun)*

The exterior curve of an arch.

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

extraordinariness *(noun)*

The quality of being extraordinary and not commonly encountered.

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

extravagancy *(noun)*

The quality of exceeding the appropriate limits of decorum or probability or truth.

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

extraversive *(adjective)*

Directed outward; marked by interest in others or concerned with external reality.

- *It is useful to describe something as "extraversive" when it is directed outward; marked by interest in others or....*
- *Would you call this situation "extraversive"? Explain why.*

extravertive *(adjective)*

Being concerned with the social and physical environment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "extravertive."*
- *Would you call this situation "extravertive"? Explain why.*

extremeness *(noun)*

The quality of being extreme.

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

extricable *(adjective)*

Capable of being extricated.

- *The speaker chose "extricable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "extricable" when it is capable of being extricated.*

extrospective *(adjective)*

Not introspective; examining what is outside yourself.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "extrospective."*
- *A "extrospective" approach may work better in this case.*

extroversive *(adjective)*

Directed outward; marked by interest in others or concerned with external reality.

- *Would you call this situation "extroversive"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "extroversive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

extrovertish *(adjective)*

Being somewhat extroverted.

- *The speaker chose "extrovertish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "extrovertish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

extrovertive *(adjective)*

Being concerned with the social and physical environment.

- *The speaker chose "extrovertive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "extrovertive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

exultingly *(adverb)*

In an exultant manner.

- *It was exultingly easy.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "exultingly" in the final chapter.*

---

exurbia *(noun)*

A residential area outside of a city and beyond suburbia.

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

---

eyedness *(noun)*

The property of favoring one eye over the other (as in taking aim).

- *In class, the teacher used "eyedness" to mean the property of favoring one eye over the other (as....*
- *The article explained what "eyedness" means with a simple example.*

---

eyeish *(noun)*

A member of the Caddo people of northeastern Texas.

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

---

eyelike *(adjective)*

Suggesting an eye or eyes.

- *Eyelike markings on a butterfly's wings.*
- *The eyelike gleam of two distant windows in the dark.*

---

eyrir *(noun)*

100 aurar equal 1 krona in Iceland.

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

---

eyry *(noun)*

The lofty nest of a bird of prey (such as a hawk or eagle).

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

---

ezekias *(noun)*

(Old Testament) king of Judah who abolished idolatry (715-687 BC).

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

---

facilitatory *(adjective)*

Inducing or aiding in facilitating neural activity.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "facilitatory."*
- *Would you call this situation "facilitatory"? Explain why.*

---

factualness *(noun)*

The quality of being actual or based on fact.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "factualness."*

- *The article explained what "factualness" means with a simple example.*

---

faddily *(adverb)*

In a faddish manner.

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

---

faddishly *(adverb)*

In a faddish manner.

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

---

faddist *(noun)*

A person who subscribes to a variety of fads.

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

---

faecalith *(noun)*

A hard mass of fecal matter.

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

---

faineance *(noun)*

The trait of being idle out of a reluctance to work.

- *He looked up "faineance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faineance" to mean the trait of being idle out of a reluctance to work.*

---

faineant *(adjective)*

Disinclined to work or exertion.

- *Faineant kings under whose rule the country languished.*
- *Students compared "faineant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

faintheartedness *(noun)*

The trait of lacking boldness and courage.

- *In class, the teacher used "faintheartedness" to mean the trait of lacking boldness and courage.*
- *The article explained what "faintheartedness" means with a simple example.*

---

fairish *(adjective)*

(used of hair or skin) pale or light-colored.

- *A fairish income.*
- *Students compared "fairish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

faithlessly *(adverb)*

In a disloyal and faithless manner.

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

---

fakeer *(noun)*

A Muslim or Hindu mendicant monk who is regarded as a holy man.

- *He looked up "fakeer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fakeer" to mean a muslim or hindu mendicant monk who is regarded as....*

---

fallaciousness *(noun)*

Result of a fallacy or error in reasoning.

- *In class, the teacher used "fallaciousness" to mean result of a fallacy or error in reasoning.*
- *Understanding "fallaciousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fallopio *(noun)*

Italian anatomist who first described the Fallopian tubes (1523-1562).

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

---

fallopius *(noun)*

Italian anatomist who first described the Fallopian tubes (1523-1562).

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

---

falsifier *(noun)*

Someone who falsifies.

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

---

fanlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a fan.

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

---

fantasm *(noun)*

A ghostly appearing figure.

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

---

faquir *(noun)*

A Muslim or Hindu mendicant monk who is regarded as a holy man.

- *In class, the teacher used "faquir" to mean a muslim or hindu mendicant monk who is regarded as....*
- *They discussed "faquir" during the group presentation.*

---

farawayness *(noun)*

The property of being remote.

- *In class, the teacher used "farawayness" to mean the property of being remote.*
- *They discussed "farawayness" during the group presentation.*

---

farmerette *(noun)*

A woman working on a farm.

- *The article explained what "farmerette" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "farmerette" to mean a woman working on a farm.*

---

farness *(noun)*

The property of being remote.

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

---

farseeing *(adjective)*

Planning prudently for the future.

- *It is useful to describe something as "farseeing" when it is planning prudently for the future.*
- *A "farseeing" approach may work better in this case.*

---

farthermost *(adjective)*

(comparatives of 'far') most remote in space or time or order.

- *Don't go beyond the farthermost (or furthermost) tree.*
- *A "farthermost" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fashionmonger *(noun)*

Someone who advises you about fashionable clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "fashionmonger" to mean someone who advises you about fashionable clothing.*
- *He looked up "fashionmonger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fastnacht *(noun)*

Doughnut traditionally eaten on Shrove Tuesday.

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

---

fatheaded *(adjective)*

(used informally) stupid.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fatheaded" when it is (used informally) stupid.*
- *A "fatheaded" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fatherlike *(adjective)*

Like or befitting a father or fatherhood; kind and protective.

- *A "fatherlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "fatherlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fatigability *(noun)*

Susceptibility to fatigue; a tendency to get tired or lose strength.

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

---

fatless *(adjective)*

Without fat or fat solids.

- *Students compared "fatless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "fatless"? Explain why.*

---

fattish *(adjective)*

Somewhat fat.

- *A "fattish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "fattish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fatuity *(noun)*

A ludicrous folly.

- *In class, the teacher used "fatuity" to mean a ludicrous folly.*
- *The article explained what "fatuity" means with a simple example.*

---

fatuousness *(noun)*

A ludicrous folly.

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

---

faultfinder *(noun)*

Someone who is critical of the motives of others.

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

---

faultily *(adverb)*

In an inaccurate manner.

- *These statements were faultily attributed to me.*
- *Place "faultily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

faultlessness *(noun)*

The quality of being without an error or fault.

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

fausto paolo sozzini *(noun)*

Italian theologian who argued against Trinitarianism (1539-1604).

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

faveolate *(adjective)*

Pitted with cell-like cavities (as a honeycomb).

- *The speaker chose "faveolate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "faveolate" when it is pitted with cell-like cavities (as a honeycomb).*

favorableness *(noun)*

The quality of being encouraging or promising of a successful outcome.

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

favourableness *(noun)*

The quality of being encouraging or promising of a successful outcome.

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

fawner *(noun)*

Someone who humbles himself as a sign of respect; who behaves as if he had no self-respect.

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

feasibleness *(noun)*

The quality of being doable.

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

featherbrained *(adjective)*

Lacking seriousness; given to frivolity.

- *Would you call this situation "featherbrained"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "featherbrained" when it is lacking seriousness; given to frivolity.*

featheredged *(adjective)*

Having a rough edge; used of handmade paper or paper resembling handmade.

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

featheriness *(noun)*

A light softness.

- *The article explained what "featheriness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "featheriness" to mean a light softness.*

featherlike *(adjective)*

Resembling or suggesting a feather or feathers.

- *Students compared "featherlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "featherlike" approach may work better in this case.*

fecalith *(noun)*

A hard mass of fecal matter.

- *He looked up "fecalith" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fecalith" to mean a hard mass of fecal matter.*

fecklessly *(adverb)*

With ineptitude; in an incompetent manner.

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

---

fedelline *(noun)*

Extremely fine pasta thinner than vermicelli.

- *In class, the teacher used "fedelline" to mean extremely fine pasta thinner than vermicelli.*
- *The article explained what "fedelline" means with a simple example.*

---

feetfirst *(adverb)*

With the feet foremost.

- *He jumped into the pool feetfirst.*
- *He answered "feetfirst," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

fellata *(noun)*

A member of a pastoral and nomadic people of western Africa; they are traditionally cattle herders of Muslim faith.

- *The article explained what "fellata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fellata" to mean a member of a pastoral and nomadic people of....*

---

femininеness *(noun)*

The properties characteristic of the female sex.

- *In class, the teacher used "femininеness" to mean the properties characteristic of the female sex.*
- *The article explained what "femininеness" means with a simple example.*

---

femtometer *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one quadrillionth of a meter.

- *In class, the teacher used "femtometer" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one quadrillionth....*
- *Understanding "femtometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

femtometre *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one quadrillionth of a meter.

- *In class, the teacher used "femtometre" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one quadrillionth....*
- *Understanding "femtometre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

femtovolt *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to one quadrillionth of a volt (or one thousandth of a nanosecond).

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

---

fencelike *(adjective)*

Resembling a fence.

- *Students compared "fencelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "fencelike"? Explain why.*

---

fencesitter *(noun)*

A neutral or uncommitted person (especially in politics).

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

---

fengtien *(noun)*

A city in northeastern China.

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

---

fenoprofen *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Nalfon) used in the treatment of arthritis and other painful inflammatory disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "fenoprofen" to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name....*

- *The article explained what "fenoprofen" means with a simple example.*

fenoprofen calcium *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Nalfon) used in the treatment of arthritis and other painful inflammatory disorders.

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

feodor dostoevski *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

- *In class, the teacher used "feodor dostoevski" to mean russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with....*
- *Understanding "feodor dostoevski" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

feodor mikhailovich dostoevski *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

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

feoff *(noun)*

A piece of land held under the feudal system.

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

feosol *(noun)*

Trade name of a drug rich in iron; used to treat some kinds of anemia.

- *In class, the teacher used "feosol" to mean trade name of a drug rich in iron; used to treat....*
- *They discussed "feosol" during the group presentation.*

fergon *(noun)*

Trade name of a drug rich in iron; used to treat some types of anemia.

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

ferine *(adjective)*

Wild and menacing.

- *The speaker chose "ferine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "ferine"? Explain why.*

fermentologist *(noun)*

A specialist in wine making.

- *He looked up "fermentologist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fermentologist" to mean a specialist in wine making.*

fernao magalhaes *(noun)*

Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain; he commanded an expedition that was the first to circumnavigate the world (1480-1521).

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

ferned *(adjective)*

Abounding in or covered with ferns.

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

fernless *(adjective)*

Devoid of ferns.

- *Would you call this situation "fernless"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fernless."*

fernlike *(adjective)*

Resembling ferns especially in leaf shape.

- *Would you call this situation "fernlike"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "fernlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fertilizable *(adjective)*

Capable of being fertilized.

- *A "fertilizable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "fertilizable"? Explain why.*

---

fervidly *(adverb)*

With passionate fervor.

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

---

fetidness *(noun)*

The attribute of having a strong offensive smell.

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

---

feudally *(adverb)*

In a feudal manner.

- *A feudally organized society.*
- *She spoke "feudally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

feverous *(adjective)*

Having or affected by a fever.

- *The speaker chose "feverous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "feverous" when it is having or affected by a fever.*

---

fewness *(noun)*

The quality of being small in number.

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

---

fibrosity *(noun)*

The quality of being fibrous.

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

---

fibrousness *(noun)*

The quality of being fibrous.

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

---

fieldhand *(noun)*

A hired hand on a farm.

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

---

fierily *(adverb)*

With passionate fervor.

- *A fierily opinionated book.*
- *He answered "fierily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

fieriness *(noun)*

The heat or the color of fire.

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

---

figurer *(noun)*

An expert at calculation (or at operating calculating machines).

- *In class, the teacher used "figurer" to mean an expert at calculation (or at operating....*
- *The article explained what "figurer" means with a simple example.*

---

fijis *(noun)*

A group of more than 800 islands (100 inhabited) in the southwestern Pacific; larger islands (Viti Levu and Vanua Levu) are of volcanic origin surrounded by coral reefs; smaller islands are coral.

- *They discussed "fijis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fijis" to mean a group of more than 800 islands (100 inhabited) in....*

---

filamentlike *(adjective)*

Thin in diameter; resembling a thread.

- *The speaker chose "filamentlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "filamentlike" when it is thin in diameter; resembling a thread.*

---

filthily *(adverb)*

In a filthy unclean manner.

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

---

finable *(adjective)*

Liable to a fine.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "finable."*
- *Would you call this situation "finable"? Explain why.*

---

finagler *(noun)*

A deceiver who uses crafty misleading methods.

- *In class, the teacher used "finagler" to mean a deceiver who uses crafty misleading methods.*
- *Understanding "finagler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fineable *(adjective)*

Liable to a fine.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fineable" when it is liable to a fine.*
- *Students compared "fineable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

finedraw *(verb)*

Sew together very finely.

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

---

finespun *(adjective)*

Developed with extreme delicacy and subtlety.

- *The satire touches with finespun ridicule every kind of human pretense.*
- *Finespun distinctions.*

---

fingerbreadth *(noun)*

The length of breadth of a finger used as a linear measure.

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

---

fingerlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a finger.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fingerlike" when it is resembling a finger.*
- *The speaker chose "fingerlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

fingermark *(noun)*

A smudge made by a (dirty) finger.

- *In class, the teacher used "fingermark" to mean a smudge made by a (dirty) finger.*
- *He looked up "fingermark" because he had never seen it before.*

finnbogadottir *(noun)*

Former president of Iceland; first woman to be democratically elected head of state (born in 1930).

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

firedrake *(noun)*

A creature of Teutonic mythology; usually represented as breathing fire and having a reptilian body and sometimes wings.

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

first viscount haldane of cloan *(noun)*

Scottish statesman and brother of Elizabeth and John Haldane (1856-1928).

- *Understanding "first viscount haldane of cloan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first viscount haldane of cloan."*

fishily *(adverb)*

In a questionably unusual manner.

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

fishpaste *(noun)*

A paste of fish or shellfish.

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

fissiparity *(noun)*

The tendency to break into parts.

- *The fissiparity of religious sects.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fissiparity."*

fistmele *(noun)*

About seven inches; the breadth of a fist with the thumb stuck out (used especially in archery to give the correct distance of the string from the bow).

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

fistular *(adjective)*

Hollow and tube-shaped like a reed.

- *Students compared "fistular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "fistular"? Explain why.*

fistulate *(adjective)*

Hollow and tube-shaped like a reed.

- *A "fistulate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "fistulate"? Explain why.*

fitfulness *(noun)*

The quality of being spasmodic and irregular.

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

fittingness *(noun)*

The quality of being suitable.

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

---

fivepence *(noun)*

A coin worth five cents.

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

---

flabbily *(adverb)*

In a flabby manner.

- *The old man's muscles were sagging flabbily.*
- *Using "flabbily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

flagitious *(adjective)*

Shockingly brutal or cruel.

- *A flagitious crime.*
- *A "flagitious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

flapcake *(noun)*

A flat cake of thin batter fried on both sides on a griddle.

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

---

flashily *(adverb)*

In a fancy colorful manner.

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

---

flaskful *(noun)*

The quantity a flask will hold.

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

---

flatbottom *(adjective)*

Having a flat bottom.

- *A flatbottom kettle.*
- *A flatbottomed boat.*

---

flatbottomed *(adjective)*

Having a flat bottom.

- *A flatbottomed boat.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flatbottomed."*

---

flatbrod *(noun)*

The thin wafer-like bread of Scandinavia.

- *In class, the teacher used "flatbrod" to mean the thin wafer-like bread of scandinavia.*
- *The article explained what "flatbrod" means with a simple example.*

---

flaunty *(adjective)*

Inclined to flaunt.

- *The speaker chose "flaunty" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "flaunty" when it is inclined to flaunt.*

---

flavorer *(noun)*

Something added to food primarily for the savor it imparts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flavorer."*

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

---

flavorlessness *(noun)*

The property of having no flavor.

- *In class, the teacher used "flavorlessness" to mean the property of having no flavor.*
- *Understanding "flavorlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flavorous *(adjective)*

Full of flavor.

- *The speaker chose "flavorous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "flavorous"? Explain why.*

---

flavorsomeness *(noun)*

Having an appetizing flavor.

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

---

flavourer *(noun)*

Something added to food primarily for the savor it imparts.

- *He looked up "flavourer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flavourer" to mean something added to food primarily for the savor it....*

---

flavourlessness *(noun)*

The property of having no flavor.

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

---

flavourous *(adjective)*

Full of flavor.

- *It is useful to describe something as "flavourous" when it is full of flavor.*
- *Would you call this situation "flavourous"? Explain why.*

---

flavoursomeness *(noun)*

Having an appetizing flavor.

- *In class, the teacher used "flavoursomeness" to mean having an appetizing flavor.*
- *The article explained what "flavoursomeness" means with a simple example.*

---

fledgeless *(adjective)*

(of an arrow) not equipped with feathers.

- *Students compared "fledgeless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "fledgeless"? Explain why.*

---

fleeceable *(adjective)*

Naive and easily deceived or tricked.

- *Would you call this situation "fleeceable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fleeceable."*

---

fleetingness *(noun)*

The property of lasting for a very short time.

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

---

fleetly *(adverb)*

In a swift manner.

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

---

flense *(verb)*

Strip the blubber or skin from (a whale or seal).

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

---

flightiness *(noun)*

The trait of acting unpredictably and more from whim or caprice than from reason or judgment.

- *I despair at the flightiness and whimsicality of my memory.*
- *Understanding "flightiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

floccose *(adjective)*

(of plants) having tufts of soft woolly hairs.

- *It is useful to describe something as "floccose" when it is (of plants) having tufts of soft woolly hairs.*
- *The speaker chose "floccose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

floodlighted *(adjective)*

Illuminated by means of floodlights.

- *The speaker chose "floodlighted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "floodlighted" when it is illuminated by means of floodlights.*

---

floridity *(noun)*

Extravagant elaborateness.

- *He looked up "floridity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "floridity" to mean extravagant elaborateness.*

---

floridness *(noun)*

Extravagant elaborateness.

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

---

flouter *(noun)*

Someone who jeers or mocks or treats something with contempt or calls out in derision.

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

---

fluidness *(noun)*

The property of flowing easily.

- *A certain fluidness in his perception of time made him an unpredictable colleague.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluidness."*

---

fluidounce *(noun)*

A United States unit of capacity or volume equal to 1.804 cubic inches.

- *Understanding "fluidounce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fluidounce" to mean a united states unit of capacity or volume equal to....*

---

fluidram *(noun)*

A unit of capacity or volume in the apothecary system equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce.

- *In class, the teacher used "fluidram" to mean a unit of capacity or volume in the apothecary....*
- *He looked up "fluidram" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flunitrazepan *(noun)*

A depressant and tranquilizer (trade name Rohypnol) often used in the commission of sexual assault; legally available in Europe and Mexico and Colombia.

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

---

fluoxetine hydrocholoride *(noun)*

A selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor commonly prescribed as an antidepressant (trade names Prozac or Sarafem); it is thought to work by increasing the activity of serotonin in the brain.

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

---

flurazepam *(noun)*

Tranquilizer (trade name Dalmane) used to treat insomnia.

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

---

flurazepam hydrochloride *(noun)*

Tranquilizer (trade name Dalmane) used to treat insomnia.

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

---

fluvastatin *(noun)*

Least expensive statin drug (trade name Lescol); usually taken orally at bedtime.

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

---

flyblown *(adjective)*

Spoiled and covered with eggs and larvae of flies.

- *Flyblown meat.*
- *A flyblown bar on the edge of town.*

---

flyfish *(verb)*

Fish with flies as lures.

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

---

foaminess *(noun)*

The property of being foamy.

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

---

focalise *(verb)*

Concentrate on a particular place or spot.

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

---

focalize *(verb)*

Concentrate on a particular place or spot.

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

---

foeman *(noun)*

An armed adversary (especially a member of an opposing military force).

- *In class, the teacher used "foeman" to mean an armed adversary (especially a member of an....*
- *Understanding "foeman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fogyish *(adjective)*

(used pejoratively) out of fashion; old fashioned.

- *A "fogyish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "fogyish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

foliolate *(adjective)*

(often used as a combining form) having leaflets (compound leaves) or a specified kind or number of leaflets.

- *'foliolate' is combined with the prefix 'bi' to form the word 'bifoliolate'.*
- *A "foliolate" approach may work better in this case.*

fomenter *(noun)*

One who agitates; a political troublemaker.

- *In class, the teacher used "fomenter" to mean one who agitates; a political troublemaker.*
- *The article explained what "fomenter" means with a simple example.*

fomite *(noun)*

Any inanimate object (as a towel or money or clothing or dishes or books or toys etc.) that can transmit infectious agents from one person to another.

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

fomor *(noun)*

One of a group of Celtic sea demons sometimes associated with the hostile power of nature.

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

fomorian *(noun)*

One of a group of Celtic sea demons sometimes associated with the hostile power of nature.

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

fondler *(noun)*

A lover who gently fondles and caresses the loved one.

- *The woman charged that her jailer was a fondler.*
- *Not all fondlers are sexual perverts.*

food faddist *(noun)*

A person who adheres briefly to different diets.

- *The article explained what "food faddist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "food faddist" to mean a person who adheres briefly to different diets.*

foot-poundal *(noun)*

A unit of work equal to a force of one poundal moving through a distance of one foot.

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

footcandle *(noun)*

A unit of illuminance on a surface that is everywhere 1 foot from a point source of 1 candle.

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

footslogger *(noun)*

Fights on foot with small arms.

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

footsure *(adjective)*

Not liable to stumble or fall.

- *A "footsure" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "footsure"? Explain why.*

foppishness *(noun)*

The manner and dress of a fop or dandy.

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

forceless *(adjective)*

Lacking force; feeble.

- *A forceless argument.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "forceless" when it is lacking force; feeble.*

---

ford hermann hueffer *(noun)*

English writer and editor (1873-1939).

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

---

fordhooks *(noun)*

Relatively large lima beans.

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

---

forehanded *(adjective)*

(of racket strokes) made with palm facing direction of stroke.

- *Would you call this situation "forehanded"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "forehanded" when it is (of racket strokes) made with palm facing direction....*

---

forelady *(noun)*

A woman who is foreperson of a jury.

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

---

foremother *(noun)*

A woman ancestor.

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

---

forequarter *(noun)*

The front half of a side of meat.

- *In class, the teacher used "forequarter" to mean the front half of a side of meat.*
- *Understanding "forequarter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foreshank *(noun)*

A cut of meat from the upper part of a front leg.

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

---

foresightful *(adjective)*

Planning prudently for the future.

- *Would you call this situation "foresightful"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "foresightful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

forethoughtful *(adjective)*

Thoughtful of the future.

- *Careful forethoughtful planning.*
- *Would you call this situation "forethoughtful"? Explain why.*

---

forficate *(adjective)*

Resembling a fork; divided or separated into two branches.

- *A "forficate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "forficate"? Explain why.*

---

forgetfully *(adverb)*

In a forgetful manner.

- *She is getting old and acts forgetfully.*

- *Using "forgetfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

forgivably *(adverb)*

In an excusable manner or to an excusable degree.

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

---

forgivingly *(adverb)*

With forgiveness; in a forgiving manner.

- *'Never mind,' she said forgivingly.*
- *He answered "forgivingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

forgivingness *(noun)*

Tendency to be kind and forgiving.

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

---

formalness *(noun)*

A manner that strictly observes all forms and ceremonies.

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

---

formicary *(noun)*

A mound of earth made by ants as they dig their nest.

- *In class, the teacher used "formicary" to mean a mound of earth made by ants as they dig their nest.*
- *He looked up "formicary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

formlessly *(adverb)*

In a formless manner.

- *The dress hung formlessly on her body.*
- *He answered "formlessly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

fornicatress *(noun)*

A woman adulterer.

- *The article explained what "fornicatress" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fornicatress" to mean a woman adulterer.*

---

forrad *(adverb)*

At or to or toward the front; ; ; ; ('forrad' and 'forrard' are dialectal variations).

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

---

forrader *(adverb)*

In a forward direction.

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

---

forrard *(adverb)*

At or to or toward the front; ; ; ; ('forrad' and 'forrard' are dialectal variations).

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

---

forseti *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of justice; son of Balder and Nanna.

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

---

fortaz *(noun)*

A parenteral cephalosporin (trade names Fortaz and Tazicef) used to treat moderate infections.

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

fortemente *(adjective)*

Chiefly a direction or description in music; loud and strong.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fortemente."*
- *Would you call this situation "fortemente"? Explain why.*

fortuitousness *(noun)*

The quality of happening accidentally and by lucky chance.

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

fossilist *(noun)*

A specialist in paleontology.

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

fosterling *(noun)*

A child who is raised by foster parents.

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

foxily *(adverb)*

In an artful manner.

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

fractiously *(adverb)*

In a fractious manner.

- *The horse was behaving fractiously and refused to jump.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "fractiously" in the final chapter.*

fractiousness *(noun)*

The trait of being prone to disobedience and lack of discipline.

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

fragrancy *(noun)*

A pleasingly sweet olfactory property.

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

franc-tireur *(noun)*

A sharpshooter (in the French army).

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

francoise d'aubigne *(noun)*

French consort of Louis XIV who secretly married the king after the death of his first wife (1635-1719).

- *Understanding "francoise d'aubigne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francoise d'aubigne."*

francoise-athenais de rochechouart *(noun)*

French noblewoman who was mistress to Louis XIV until he became attracted to Madame de Maintenon (1641-1707).

- *In class, the teacher used "francoise-athenais de rochechouart" to mean french noblewoman who was mistress to louis xiv....*
- *The article explained what "francoise-athenais de rochechouart" means with a simple example.*

---

francophil *(noun)*

An admirer of France and everything French.

- *In class, the teacher used "francophil" to mean an admirer of france and everything french.*
- *He looked up "francophil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

francophobe *(noun)*

A person who hates France and everything French.

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

---

frangibility *(noun)*

Quality of being easily damaged or destroyed.

- *In class, the teacher used "frangibility" to mean quality of being easily damaged or destroyed.*
- *The article explained what "frangibility" means with a simple example.*

---

frangibleness *(noun)*

Quality of being easily damaged or destroyed.

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

---

freedwoman *(noun)*

A person who has been freed from slavery.

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

---

freehearted *(adjective)*

Generous in providing aid to others.

- *A "freehearted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "freehearted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

freewheeler *(noun)*

Someone acting freely or even irresponsibly.

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

---

freightage *(noun)*

The charge for transporting something by common carrier.

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

---

frequence *(noun)*

The number of occurrences within a given time period.

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

---

friability *(noun)*

Excessive breakableness.

- *The article explained what "friability" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "friability" to mean excessive breakableness.*

---

fricandeau *(noun)*

Larded veal braised and glazed in its own juices.

- *He looked up "fricandeau" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fricandeau" to mean larded veal braised and glazed in its own juices.*

friedcake *(noun)*

Small cake in the form of a ring or twist or ball or strip fried in deep fat.

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

friedrich august kekule *(noun)*

German chemist remembered for his discovery of the ring structure of benzene (1829-1896).

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

friedrich august kekule von stradonitz *(noun)*

German chemist remembered for his discovery of the ring structure of benzene (1829-1896).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "friedrich august kekule von stradonitz."*
- *He looked up "friedrich august kekule von stradonitz" because he had never seen it before.*

friendlessness *(noun)*

Being without friends.

- *In class, the teacher used "friendlessness" to mean being without friends.*
- *He looked up "friendlessness" because he had never seen it before.*

frightfulness *(noun)*

The quality of being frightful.

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

frigidness *(noun)*

A lack of affection or enthusiasm.

- *Understanding "frigidness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frigidness" to mean a lack of affection or enthusiasm.*

frigorific *(adjective)*

Causing cold; cooling or chilling.

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

frijoles refritos *(noun)*

Dried beans cooked and mashed and then fried in lard with various seasonings.

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

frimaire *(noun)*

Third month of the Revolutionary calendar (November and December); the frosty month.

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

friskily *(adverb)*

In a playfully frisky manner.

- *He moves about friskily despite his age.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "friskily" naturally.*

friskiness *(noun)*

Lively high-spirited playfulness.

- *The article explained what "friskiness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "friskiness" to mean lively high-spirited playfulness.*

frivol away *(verb)*

Spend frivolously and unwisely.

- *Fritter away one's inheritance.*
- *She tried to use "frivol away" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

frizzly *(adjective)*

(of hair) in small tight curls.

- *Would you call this situation "frizzly"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "frizzly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

frolicky *(adjective)*

Given to merry frolicking.

- *The speaker chose "frolicky" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "frolicky."*

---

frolicsomeness *(noun)*

Lively high-spirited playfulness.

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

---

frontierswoman *(noun)*

A woman who lives on the frontier.

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

---

frontmost *(adjective)*

Preceding all others in spatial position.

- *Would you call this situation "frontmost"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "frontmost" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

frontward *(adverb)*

At or to or toward the front; ; ; ; ('forrad' and 'forrard' are dialectal variations).

- *She practiced sewing backward as well as frontward on her new sewing machine.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "frontward" in the final chapter.*

---

frostiness *(noun)*

A silvery-white color.

- *In class, the teacher used "frostiness" to mean a silvery-white color.*
- *The article explained what "frostiness" means with a simple example.*

---

frothily *(adverb)*

In a frothy manner.

- *The champagne poured frothily into the glasses.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "frothily" in the final chapter.*

---

frothiness *(noun)*

The property of giving off bubbles.

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

---

frotteur *(noun)*

Someone who masturbates by rubbing against another person (as in a crowd).

- *The article explained what "frotteur" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frotteur" to mean someone who masturbates by rubbing against another....*

---

frowningly *(adverb)*

With a frown; while frowning.

- *He looked at her frowningly.*

- *The narrator describes the scene "frowningly" in the final chapter.*

---

frowsty *(adjective)*

Stale and unclean smelling.

- *It is useful to describe something as "frowsty" when it is stale and unclean smelling.*
- *A "frowsty" approach may work better in this case.*

---

frowsy *(adjective)*

Negligent of neatness especially in dress and person; habitually dirty and unkempt.

- *Students compared "frowsy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "frowsy" when it is negligent of neatness especially in dress and....*

---

frowzled *(adjective)*

In disarray; extremely disorderly; ; ; ; ; - Al Spiers.

- *Powder-smeared and frowzled.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "frowzled."*

---

frowzy *(adjective)*

Negligent of neatness especially in dress and person; habitually dirty and unkempt.

- *Filled the door with her frowzy bulk.*
- *Frowzy white hair.*

---

frugalness *(noun)*

Prudence in avoiding waste.

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

---

frumenty *(noun)*

Sweet spiced porridge made from hulled wheat.

- *Understanding "frumenty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frumenty" to mean sweet spiced porridge made from hulled wheat.*

---

frumpily *(adverb)*

In a dowdy unfashionable manner.

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

---

frumpish *(adjective)*

Primly out of date.

- *Nothing so frumpish as last year's gambling game.*
- *Would you call this situation "frumpish"? Explain why.*

---

frumpishly *(adverb)*

In a dowdy unfashionable manner.

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

---

frustrative *(adjective)*

Preventing realization or attainment of a desire.

- *The speaker chose "frustrative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "frustrative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fthm *(noun)*

A linear unit of measurement (equal to 6 feet) for water depth.

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

---

fugacious *(adjective)*

Lasting a very short time.

- *Fugacious blossoms.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fugacious" when it is lasting a very short time.*

fugaciousness *(noun)*

The lack of enduring qualities (used chiefly of plant parts).

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

fugally *(adverb)*

In a fugal style.

- *He answered "fugally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "fugally" can make your explanation more exact.*

fuggy *(adjective)*

(British informal) poorly ventilated.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fuggy" when it is (british informal) poorly ventilated.*
- *The speaker chose "fuggy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

fugleman *(noun)*

A leader and organizer and spokesman (especially a political leader).

- *A fugleman for the radical right.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fugleman."*

fujinoyama *(noun)*

An extinct volcano in south central Honshu that is the highest peak in Japan; last erupted in 1707; famous for its symmetrical snow-capped peak; a sacred mountain and site for pilgrimages.

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

fulah *(noun)*

A member of a pastoral and nomadic people of western Africa; they are traditionally cattle herders of Muslim faith.

- *In class, the teacher used "fulah" to mean a member of a pastoral and nomadic people of....*
- *They discussed "fulah" during the group presentation.*

fulgent *(adjective)*

Shining intensely.

- *Fulgent patterns of sunlight.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fulgent."*

fulgid *(adjective)*

Having brief brilliant points or flashes of light.

- *A "fulgid" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "fulgid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

fulgurating *(adjective)*

Sharp and piercing.

- *Students compared "fulgurating" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fulgurating" when it is sharp and piercing.*

fulvicin *(noun)*

A kind of penicillin (a fungicidal antibiotic with the trade name Fulvicin) produced by molds of the genus Penicillium.

- *In class, the teacher used "fulvicin" to mean a kind of penicillin (a fungicidal antibiotic with....*
- *The article explained what "fulvicin" means with a simple example.*

fumbler *(noun)*

Someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.

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

---

fumimaro konoe *(noun)*

Japanese statesman who set Japan's expansionist policies and formed an alliance with Germany and Italy (1891-1945).

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

---

fumimaro konoye *(noun)*

Japanese statesman who set Japan's expansionist policies and formed an alliance with Germany and Italy (1891-1945).

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

---

funambulist *(noun)*

An acrobat who performs on a tightrope or slack rope.

- *In class, the teacher used "funambulist" to mean an acrobat who performs on a tightrope or slack rope.*
- *The article explained what "funambulist" means with a simple example.*

---

furiousness *(noun)*

The property of being wild or turbulent.

- *He looked up "furiousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "furiousness" to mean the property of being wild or turbulent.*

---

furlike *(adjective)*

Resembling fur.

- *Students compared "furlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "furlike"? Explain why.*

---

furtiveness *(noun)*

A disposition to be sly and stealthy and to do things surreptitiously.

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

---

fustigate *(verb)*

Strike with a cudgel.

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

---

futureless *(adjective)*

Having no prospect or hope of a future.

- *Would you call this situation "futureless"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "futureless."*

---

fyodor dostoevski *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

- *Understanding "fyodor dostoevski" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fyodor dostoevski" to mean russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with....*

---

fyodor mikhailovich dostoevski *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

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

---

gaboriau *(noun)*

French writer considered by some to be a founder of the detective novel (1832-1873).

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

gabriele fallopius *(noun)*

Italian anatomist who first described the Fallopian tubes (1523-1562).

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

gabriello fallopio *(noun)*

Italian anatomist who first described the Fallopian tubes (1523-1562).

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

gabun *(noun)*

A republic on the west coast of Africa.

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

gagman *(noun)*

Someone who writes comic material for public performers.

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

gagster *(noun)*

Someone who writes comic material for public performers.

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

gagwriter *(noun)*

Someone who writes comic material for public performers.

- *In class, the teacher used "gagwriter" to mean someone who writes comic material for public performers.*
- *He looked up "gagwriter" because he had never seen it before.*

gainfulness *(noun)*

The quality of affording gain or benefit or profit.

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

gainlessly *(adverb)*

Without gain or profit.

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

gainly *(adjective)*

Graceful and pleasing.

- *Gainly conduct.*
- *A gainly youth with dark hair and eyes.*

galilaean *(noun)*

An inhabitant of Galilee (an epithet of Jesus Christ).

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

galvaniser *(noun)*

A skilled worker who coats iron or steel with zinc.

- *In class, the teacher used "galvaniser" to mean a skilled worker who coats iron or steel with zinc.*
- *They discussed "galvaniser" during the group presentation.*

galvanizer *(noun)*

A skilled worker who coats iron or steel with zinc.

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

---

gambist *(noun)*

A musician who performs upon the viola da gamba.

- *They discussed "gambist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gambist" to mean a musician who performs upon the viola da gamba.*

---

gamopetalous *(adjective)*

Having a corolla composed of partially or wholly fused petals forming a corolla shaped like a tube or funnel.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gamopetalous."*
- *The speaker chose "gamopetalous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ganef *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a thief or dishonest person or scoundrel (often used as a general term of abuse).

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

---

ganof *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a thief or dishonest person or scoundrel (often used as a general term of abuse).

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

---

gantanol *(noun)*

A sulfonamide (trade name Gantanol) used to treat infections (especially infections of the urinary tract).

- *In class, the teacher used "gantanol" to mean a sulfonamide (trade name gantanol) used to treat....*
- *He looked up "gantanol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gantrisin *(noun)*

A sulfonamide (trade name Gantrisin) used to treat infections of the urinary tract.

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

---

gaolbird *(noun)*

A criminal who has been jailed repeatedly.

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

---

garageman's lien *(noun)*

The extension of a mechanic's lien to include payment for work on automobiles.

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

---

garamycin *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Garamycin) that is derived from an actinomycete; used in treating infections of the urinary tract.

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

---

gardant *(adjective)*

Looking forward.

- *A "gardant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "gardant"? Explain why.*

---

garmented *(adjective)*

Dressed or clothed especially in fine attire; often used in combination.

- *Went about oddly garmented.*

- *The speaker chose “garmented” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

garmentless *(adjective)*

Possessing no clothing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “garmentless.”*
- *A “garmentless” approach may work better in this case.*

---

garmentmaker *(noun)*

A person who makes garments.

- *In class, the teacher used “garmentmaker” to mean a person who makes garments.*
- *They discussed “garmentmaker” during the group presentation.*

---

garroter *(noun)*

Someone who kills by strangling.

- *In class, the teacher used “garroter” to mean someone who kills by strangling.*
- *Understanding “garroter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

garrotter *(noun)*

Someone who kills by strangling.

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

---

garrulity *(noun)*

The quality of being wordy and talkative.

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

---

garrulously *(adverb)*

In a chatty loquacious manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “garrulously” naturally.*
- *Place “garrulously” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

garrulousness *(noun)*

The quality of being wordy and talkative.

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

---

gaseousness *(noun)*

Having the consistency of a gas.

- *In class, the teacher used “gaseousness” to mean having the consistency of a gas.*
- *Understanding “gaseousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gasherbrum *(noun)*

A mountain in northern Kashmir (26,470 feet high).

- *He looked up “gasherbrum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gasherbrum” to mean a mountain in northern kashmir (26,470 feet high).*

---

gaucheness *(noun)*

An impolite manner that is vulgar and lacking tact or refinement.

- *In class, the teacher used “gaucheness” to mean an impolite manner that is vulgar and lacking tact....*
- *He looked up “gaucheness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gaumless *(adjective)*

(British informal) lacking intelligence and vitality.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “gaumless.”*
- *Students compared “gaumless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gauntness *(noun)*

Extreme leanness (usually caused by starvation or disease).

- *In class, the teacher used "gauntness" to mean extreme leanness (usually caused by starvation or....*
- *The article explained what "gauntness" means with a simple example.*

gawkiness *(noun)*

The carriage of someone whose movements and posture are extremely ungainly and inelegant.

- *In class, the teacher used "gawkiness" to mean the carriage of someone whose movements and posture....*
- *He looked up "gawkiness" because he had never seen it before.*

gebhard leberecht von blucher *(noun)*

Prussian general who is remembered for his leadership in the wars against Napoleon (1742-1819).

- *The article explained what "gebhard leberecht von blucher" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gebhard leberecht von blucher" during the group presentation.*

geezerhood *(noun)*

A late time of life.

- *On the brink of geezerhood.*
- *In class, the teacher used "geezerhood" to mean a late time of life.*

gelatinlike *(adjective)*

Thick like gelatin.

- *The speaker chose "gelatinlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "gelatinlike" when it is thick like gelatin.*

gelatinousness *(noun)*

The property of having a viscosity like jelly.

- *In class, the teacher used "gelatinousness" to mean the property of having a viscosity like jelly.*
- *The article explained what "gelatinousness" means with a simple example.*

gelidity *(noun)*

Coldness due to a cold environment.

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

gemonil *(noun)*

Anticonvulsant drug (trade name Gemonil) used in the treatment of epilepsy.

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

generousness *(noun)*

The trait of being willing to give your money or time.

- *They discussed "generousness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "generousness" to mean the trait of being willing to give your money or time.*

genip *(noun)*

Round one-inch Caribbean fruit with green leathery skin and sweet juicy translucent pulp; eaten like grapes.

- *The article explained what "genip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genip" to mean round one-inch caribbean fruit with green leathery....*

genipap *(noun)*

A succulent orange-sized tropical fruit with a thick rind.

- *Understanding "genipap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genipap" to mean a succulent orange-sized tropical fruit with a....*

genipap fruit *(noun)*

A succulent orange-sized tropical fruit with a thick rind.

- *In class, the teacher used "genipap fruit" to mean a succulent orange-sized tropical fruit with a....*
- *The article explained what "genipap fruit" means with a simple example.*

---

genitor *(noun)*

A natural father or mother.

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

---

genteelly *(adverb)*

In a genteel manner.

- *The English lived genteelly in India.*
- *Using "genteelly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

geometrician *(noun)*

A mathematician specializing in geometry.

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

---

george louis palmella busson du maurier *(noun)*

English writer and illustrator; grandfather of Daphne du Maurier (1834-1896).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george louis palmella busson du maurier."*
- *They discussed "george louis palmella busson du maurier" during the group presentation.*

---

georgia okeeffe *(noun)*

United States painter (1887-1986).

- *The article explained what "georgia okeeffe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "georgia okeeffe" to mean united states painter (1887-1986).*

---

gerhard gerhards *(noun)*

Dutch humanist and theologian who was the leading Renaissance scholar of northern Europe; although his criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church led to the Reformation, he opposed violence and condemned Martin Luther (1466-1536).

- *They discussed "gerhard gerhards" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gerhard gerhards" to mean dutch humanist and theologian who was the leading....*

---

germanist *(noun)*

A specialist in the study of Germanic language or culture or literature.

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

---

gertrude caroline ederle *(noun)*

United States swimmer who in 1926 became the first woman to swim the English Channel (1906-2003).

- *In class, the teacher used "gertrude caroline ederle" to mean united states swimmer who in 1926 became the first....*
- *Understanding "gertrude caroline ederle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gertrude ederle *(noun)*

United States swimmer who in 1926 became the first woman to swim the English Channel (1906-2003).

- *They discussed "gertrude ederle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gertrude ederle" to mean united states swimmer who in 1926 became the first....*

---

get a noseful *(verb)*

Smell strongly and intensely.

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

---

getable *(adjective)*

Capable of being obtained.

- *Students compared "getable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "getable"? Explain why.*

getatable *(adjective)*

Capable of being reached or attained.

- *A very getatable man.*
- *Both oil and coal are there but not in getatable locations.*

getulio dornelles vargas *(noun)*

Brazilian statesman who ruled Brazil as a virtual dictator (1883-1954).

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

gianbattista bodoni *(noun)*

Italian printer who designed the Bodoni font (1740-1813).

- *He looked up "gianbattista bodoni" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gianbattista bodoni" to mean italian printer who designed the bodoni font....*

giannangelo braschi *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1775 to 1799 who served during the French Revolution; Napoleon attacked the Papal States and in 1797 Pius VI was taken to France where he died (1717-1799).

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

gibbose *(adjective)*

(used of the moon) more than half full.

- *A "gibbose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "gibbose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

gibbosity *(noun)*

Something that bulges out or is protuberant or projects from its surroundings.

- *In class, the teacher used "gibbosity" to mean something that bulges out or is protuberant or....*
- *He looked up "gibbosity" because he had never seen it before.*

gibbousness *(noun)*

Something that bulges out or is protuberant or projects from its surroundings.

- *In class, the teacher used "gibbousness" to mean something that bulges out or is protuberant or....*
- *They discussed "gibbousness" during the group presentation.*

gibibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 mebibits or 2^30 (1,073,741,824) bits.

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

gibibyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 mebibytes or 2^30 (1,073,741,824) bytes.

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

gibingly *(adverb)*

In a disrespectful jeering manner.

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

gibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 mebibits or 2^30 (1,073,741,824) bits.

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

gigacycle *(noun)*

1,000,000,000 periods per second.

- *In class, the teacher used "gigacycle" to mean 1,000,000,000 periods per second.*
- *The article explained what "gigacycle" means with a simple example.*

---

gigacycle per second *(noun)*

1,000,000,000 periods per second.

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

---

gilgamish *(noun)*

Legendary Sumerian king and hero of Sumerian and Babylonian epics.

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

---

giloacchino antonio rossini *(noun)*

Italian composer remembered for his operas (1792-1868).

- *The article explained what "giloacchino antonio rossini" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giloacchino antonio rossini" to mean italian composer remembered for his operas (1792-1868).*

---

gingerroot *(noun)*

Pungent rhizome of the common ginger plant; used fresh as a seasoning especially in Asian cookery.

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

---

ginzo *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Italian descent.

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

---

giosue carducci *(noun)*

Italian poet considered the national poet of modern Italy (1835-1907).

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

---

giotto di bondone *(noun)*

Florentine painter who gave up the stiff Byzantine style and developed a more naturalistic style; considered the greatest Italian painter prior to the Renaissance (1267-1337).

- *He looked up "giotto di bondone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giotto di bondone" to mean florentine painter who gave up the stiff byzantine....*

---

giovanni cabato *(noun)*

Italian explorer who led the English expedition in 1497 that discovered the mainland of North America and explored the coast from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland (ca. 1450-1498).

- *The article explained what "giovanni cabato" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giovanni cabato" to mean italian explorer who led the english expedition in....*

---

giovanni di bernardone *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) an Italian and the Roman Catholic monk who founded the Franciscan order of friars (1181-1226).

- *In class, the teacher used "giovanni di bernardone" to mean (roman catholic church) an italian and the roman....*
- *The article explained what "giovanni di bernardone" means with a simple example.*

---

giovanni jacopo casanova de seingalt *(noun)*

An Italian adventurer who wrote vivid accounts of his sexual encounters (1725-1798).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giovanni jacopo casanova de seingalt."*
- *He looked up "giovanni jacopo casanova de seingalt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

girru *(noun)*

The Babylonian god of fire; often invoked in incantations against sorcery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girru."*

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

---

gjellerup *(noun)*

Danish novelist (1857-1919).

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

---

glabrescent *(adjective)*

Lacking hair or a similar growth or tending to become hairless.

- *Students compared “glabrescent” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “glabrescent” when it is lacking hair or a similar growth or tending to....*

---

glassless *(adjective)*

Not furnished with glass.

- *A “glassless” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “glassless”? Explain why.*

---

glassworker *(noun)*

Someone who cuts flat glass to size.

- *He looked up “glassworker” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “glassworker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glimmery *(adjective)*

Shining softly and intermittently.

- *Glimmery candlelight.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “glimmery” when it is shining softly and intermittently.*

---

gloatingly *(adverb)*

In a gloating manner.

- *He spoke gloatingly about people he had cheated out of their money.*
- *She spoke “gloatingly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

globosity *(noun)*

The roundness of a 3-dimensional object.

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

---

globularness *(noun)*

The roundness of a 3-dimensional object.

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

---

glogg *(noun)*

Scandinavian punch made of claret and aquavit with spices and raisins and orange peel and sugar.

- *In class, the teacher used “glogg” to mean scandinavian punch made of claret and aquavit with....*
- *They discussed “glogg” during the group presentation.*

---

gloriole *(noun)*

An indication of radiant light drawn around the head of a saint.

- *The article explained what “gloriole” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gloriole” to mean an indication of radiant light drawn around the....*

---

glossarist *(noun)*

A scholiast who writes glosses or glossaries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “glossarist.”*
- *They discussed “glossarist” during the group presentation.*

---

glossily *(adverb)*

In a glossy manner.

- *The magazine was glossily printed.*
- *Place "glossily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

gloveless *(adjective)*

Devoid of gloves.

- *Would you call this situation "gloveless"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "gloveless" when it is devoid of gloves.*

gloweringly *(adverb)*

In a glowering manner.

- *He stared gloweringly at this morning's headlines.*
- *Using "gloweringly" can make your explanation more exact.*

glueyness *(noun)*

The property of being cohesive and sticky.

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

gluiness *(noun)*

The property of being cohesive and sticky.

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

glutethimide *(noun)*

Sedative (trade name Doriden) used to treat some sleep disorders.

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

glutinosity *(noun)*

The property of having a viscosity like jelly.

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

glutinousness *(noun)*

The property of having a viscosity like jelly.

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

gluttonise *(verb)*

Eat a lot and without restraint.

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

gluttonize *(verb)*

Eat a lot and without restraint.

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

gluttonously *(adverb)*

In a gluttonous manner.

- *This man eats gluttonously!*
- *Using "gluttonously" can make your explanation more exact.*

gobbet *(noun)*

A lump or chunk of raw meat.

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

---

goeteborg *(noun)*

A port in southwestern Sweden; second largest city in Sweden.

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

---

goldbeater *(noun)*

An artisan who beats gold into gold leaf.

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

---

goldplate *(verb)*

Plate with gold.

- *Goldplate a watch.*
- *She tried to use "goldplate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

goldworker *(noun)*

An artisan who makes jewelry and other objects out of gold.

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

---

gomorrha *(noun)*

(Old Testament) an ancient city near the Dead Sea that (along with Sodom) was destroyed by God for the vice and depravity of its inhabitants.

- *They discussed "gomorrha" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gomorrha" to mean (old testament) an ancient city near the dead sea....*

---

gondoliere *(noun)*

A (Venetian) boatman who propels a gondola.

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

---

gongorist *(noun)*

A practitioner of the affected elegant style of the Spanish poet Gongora.

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

---

gonif *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a thief or dishonest person or scoundrel (often used as a general term of abuse).

- *The article explained what "gonif" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gonif" to mean (yiddish) a thief or dishonest person or scoundrel....*

---

goniff *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a thief or dishonest person or scoundrel (often used as a general term of abuse).

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

---

good-humoredness *(noun)*

A cheerful willingness to be obliging.

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

---

good-humouredness *(noun)*

A cheerful willingness to be obliging.

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

good-naturedness *(noun)*

A cheerful willingness to be obliging.

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

good-temperedness *(noun)*

A cheerful willingness to be obliging.

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

gooselike *(adjective)*

Having or revealing stupidity.

- *Would you call this situation "gooselike"? Explain why.*
- *A "gooselike" approach may work better in this case.*

gorger *(noun)*

Someone who eats food rapidly and greedily.

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

gormandise *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

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

gormandize *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

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

gosainthan *(noun)*

A mountain in the Himalayas in Tibet (26,290 feet high).

- *In class, the teacher used "gosainthan" to mean a mountain in the himalayas in tibet (26,290 feet high).*
- *They discussed "gosainthan" during the group presentation.*

gospeler *(noun)*

A preacher of the Christian gospel.

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

gospeller *(noun)*

A preacher of the Christian gospel.

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

gossipmonger *(noun)*

A person given to gossiping and divulging personal information about others.

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

gourmandism *(noun)*

The disposition and habits of a gourmand.

- *Understanding "gourmandism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gourmandism" to mean the disposition and habits of a gourmand.*

gourmandize *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

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

---

gracelessness *(noun)*

The inelegance of someone stiff and unrelaxed (as by embarrassment).

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

---

gradatory *(adjective)*

Taking place by degrees.

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

---

graduality *(noun)*

The quality of being gradual or of coming about by gradual stages.

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

---

gradualness *(noun)*

The property possessed by a slope that is very gradual.

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

---

graecophile *(noun)*

An admirer of Greece and everything Greek.

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

---

grainfield *(noun)*

A field where grain is grown.

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

---

grandstander *(noun)*

Someone who performs with an eye to the applause from spectators in the grandstand.

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

---

granitelike *(adjective)*

Hard as granite.

- *The speaker chose "granitelike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "granitelike."*

---

grapy *(adjective)*

Having a taste like that of grapes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "grapy."*
- *The speaker chose "grapy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

grassless *(adjective)*

Lacking grass.

- *A "grassless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grassless" when it is lacking grass.*

---

grasslike *(adjective)*

Resembling grass.

- *A "grasslike" approach may work better in this case.*

- *The speaker chose "grasslike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

graverobber *(noun)*

Someone who steals valuables from graves or crypts.

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

grayly *(adverb)*

Having a grey appearance.

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

greasily *(adverb)*

In a greasy manner.

- *The food was greasily unappetizing.*
- *He answered "greasily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

greathearted *(adjective)*

Noble and generous in spirit.

- *A greathearted general.*
- *Students compared "greathearted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

greenishness *(noun)*

The property of being somewhat green.

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

greyly *(adverb)*

Having a grey appearance.

- *Lonely creeks are opal in the dawn, sword-blue in the sun, greyly silver under misty moons.*
- *She spoke "greyly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

griddlecake *(noun)*

A scone made by dropping a spoonful of batter on a griddle.

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

grigori potyokin *(noun)*

A Russian officer and politician who was a favorite of Catherine II and in 1762 helped her to seize power; when she visited the Crimea in 1787 he gave the order for sham villages to be built (1739-1791).

- *In class, the teacher used "grigori potyokin" to mean a russian officer and politician who was a favorite....*
- *Understanding "grigori potyokin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grissino *(noun)*

A long slender crusty breadstick.

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

groak *(verb)*

Look or stare at longingly.

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

gronland *(noun)*

The largest island in the world; lies between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean; a self-governing province of Denmark.

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

gropingly *(adverb)*

In an uncertain groping manner.

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

grotesquery *(noun)*

Ludicrous or incongruous unnaturalness or distortion.

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

grouchily *(adverb)*

In an ill-natured manner.

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

groundkeeper *(noun)*

Someone who maintains the grounds (of an estate or park or athletic field).

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

groundlessness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking substance or value.

- *The groundlessness of their report was quickly recognized.*
- *They discussed "groundlessness" during the group presentation.*

groveler *(noun)*

Someone who humbles himself as a sign of respect; who behaves as if he had no self-respect.

- *In class, the teacher used "groveler" to mean someone who humbles himself as a sign of respect;....*
- *Understanding "groveler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

groveller *(noun)*

Someone who humbles himself as a sign of respect; who behaves as if he had no self-respect.

- *In class, the teacher used "groveller" to mean someone who humbles himself as a sign of respect;....*
- *They discussed "groveller" during the group presentation.*

groznyy *(noun)*

The capital of Chechnya in southwestern Russia; center of extensive oil fields.

- *He looked up "groznyy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "groznyy" to mean the capital of chechnya in southwestern russia;....*

grubbily *(adverb)*

In a dingy manner.

- *He answered "grubbily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "grubbily" can make your explanation more exact.*

grugru nut *(noun)*

Nut of Brazilian or West Indian palms.

- *They discussed "grugru nut" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grugru nut" to mean nut of brazilian or west indian palms.*

grumose *(adjective)*

Transformed from a liquid into a soft semisolid or solid mass.

- *Would you call this situation "grumose"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grumose" when it is transformed from a liquid into a soft semisolid or....*

grumous *(adjective)*

Transformed from a liquid into a soft semisolid or solid mass.

- *Grumous blood.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grumous" when it is transformed from a liquid into a soft semisolid or....*

---

grundyism *(noun)*

Excessive or affected modesty.

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

---

grungily *(adverb)*

In a dingy manner.

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

---

guallatiri *(noun)*

The world's highest volcano; in the Andes in northern Chile; last erupted in 1959.

- *Understanding "guallatiri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guallatiri" to mean the world's highest volcano; in the andes in....*

---

guanabana *(noun)*

Large spiny tropical fruit with tart pulp related to custard apples.

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

---

guanabenz *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade name Wytensin) that reduces blood pressure by its effect on the central nervous system.

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

---

guestworker *(noun)*

A person with temporary permission to work in another country.

- *A Moroccan guestworker in Canada was accused of aiding terrorists.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guestworker" to mean a person with temporary permission to work in....*

---

guggle *(verb)*

Flow in an irregular current with a bubbling noise.

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

---

guillaume de grimoard *(noun)*

French pope from 1362 to 1370 who tried to reestablish the papacy in Rome but in 1367 returned to Avignon hoping to end the war between France and England; canonized in 1870 (1310-1370).

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

---

guiseppe fortunino francesco verdi *(noun)*

Italian operatic composer (1813-1901).

- *In class, the teacher used "guiseppe fortunino francesco verdi" to mean italian operatic composer (1813-1901).*
- *The article explained what "guiseppe fortunino francesco verdi" means with a simple example.*

---

gumminess *(noun)*

The property of being cohesive and sticky.

- *In class, the teacher used "gumminess" to mean the property of being cohesive and sticky.*
- *The article explained what "gumminess" means with a simple example.*

---

gumptious *(adjective)*

Working hard to promote an enterprise.

- *The speaker chose "gumptious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *A "gumptious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gushingly *(adverb)*

In a gushing manner.

- *A gushingly prolific writer.*
- *She spoke "gushingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

gusseted *(adjective)*

Provided or reinforced with gussets.

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

---

gutlessness *(noun)*

The trait of lacking courage and determination; fearful of loss or injury.

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

---

gutsiness *(noun)*

The trait of showing courage and determination in spite of possible loss or injury.

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

---

guttle *(verb)*

Eat greedily.

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

---

gutturally *(adverb)*

In a guttural manner.

- *Gutturally articulated.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "gutturally" naturally.*

---

gymnosophist *(noun)*

Member of a Hindu sect practicing gymnosophy (especially nudism).

- *In class, the teacher used "gymnosophist" to mean member of a hindu sect practicing gymnosophy....*
- *He looked up "gymnosophist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gynandromorph *(noun)*

One having both male and female sexual characteristics and organs; at birth an unambiguous assignment of male or female cannot be made.

- *In class, the teacher used "gynandromorph" to mean one having both male and female sexual....*
- *The article explained what "gynandromorph" means with a simple example.*

---

gynandromorphic *(adjective)*

Having both male and female morphological characteristics.

- *It is useful to describe something as "gynandromorphic" when it is having both male and female morphological....*
- *Would you call this situation "gynandromorphic"? Explain why.*

---

gynandromorphous *(adjective)*

Having both male and female morphological characteristics.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gynandromorphous."*
- *A "gynandromorphous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gynne *(noun)*

English comedienne and mistress of Charles II (1650-1687).

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

---

gywn *(noun)*

English comedienne and mistress of Charles II (1650-1687).

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

ha'p'orth *(noun)*

The amount that can be bought for a halfpenny.

- *Understanding "ha'p'orth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ha'p'orth."*

habilimented *(adjective)*

Dressed or clothed especially in fine attire; often used in combination.

- *It is useful to describe something as "habilimented" when it is dressed or clothed especially in fine attire; often....*
- *The speaker chose "habilimented" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

habitableness *(noun)*

Suitability for living in or on.

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

hablot knight browne *(noun)*

English illustrator of several of Dickens' novels (1815-1882).

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

hachure *(noun)*

Shading consisting of multiple crossing lines.

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

haemagglutinate *(verb)*

Cause the clumping together (of red blood cells).

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

haemophile *(noun)*

Someone who has hemophilia and is subject to uncontrollable bleeding.

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

haggardly *(adverb)*

In a haggard manner.

- *She looked haggardly out of her tent.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "haggardly" in the final chapter.*

hagiographist *(noun)*

The author of a worshipful or idealizing biography.

- *In class, the teacher used "hagiographist" to mean the author of a worshipful or idealizing biography.*
- *The article explained what "hagiographist" means with a simple example.*

hagiologist *(noun)*

The author of a worshipful or idealizing biography.

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

hagridden *(adjective)*

Tormented or harassed by nightmares or unreasonable fears; - C.S.Lewis.

- *Hagridden...by visions of an imminent heaven or hell upon earth.*
- *Students compared "hagridden" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hairsplitter *(noun)*

A disputant who makes unreasonably fine distinctions.

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

---

halchidhoma *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people of the Colorado river valley near the mouth of the Gila river; allied to the Maricopa.

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

---

halfpennyworth *(noun)*

The amount that can be bought for a halfpenny.

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

---

hallah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a loaf of white bread containing eggs and leavened with yeast; often formed into braided loaves and glazed with eggs before baking.

- *In class, the teacher used "hallah" to mean (judaism) a loaf of white bread containing eggs and....*
- *They discussed "hallah" during the group presentation.*

---

hallowmas *(noun)*

A Christian feast day honoring all the saints; first observed in 835.

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

---

hallowmass *(noun)*

A Christian feast day honoring all the saints; first observed in 835.

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

---

hamadryad *(noun)*

The nymph or spirit of a particular tree.

- *The article explained what "hamadryad" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hamadryad" to mean the nymph or spirit of a particular tree.*

---

hammurapi *(noun)*

Babylonian king who codified the laws of Sumer and Mesopotamia (died 1750 BC).

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

---

handbreadth *(noun)*

Any unit of length based on the breadth of the human hand.

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

---

handleless *(adjective)*

Having no handle.

- *Sleek cabinets with apparently handleless doors.*
- *The speaker chose "handleless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

handsbreadth *(noun)*

Any unit of length based on the breadth of the human hand.

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

handstitched *(adjective)*

Sewn by hand rather than machine.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "handstitched."*
- *The speaker chose "handstitched" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

haphazardness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking any predictable order or plan.

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

haploidic *(adjective)*

Of a cell or organism having a single set of chromosomes.

- *A "haploidic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "haploidic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

haranguer *(noun)*

A public speaker who delivers a loud or forceful or angry speech.

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

harbourage *(noun)*

(nautical) a place of refuge (as for a ship).

- *In class, the teacher used "harbourage" to mean (nautical) a place of refuge (as for a ship).*
- *The article explained what "harbourage" means with a simple example.*

hardbacked *(adjective)*

Having a hard back or cover.

- *The speaker chose "hardbacked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hardbacked."*

hardbake *(noun)*

A British sweet made with molasses and butter and almonds.

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

hardfisted *(adjective)*

Unwilling to part with money.

- *Students compared "hardfisted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "hardfisted"? Explain why.*

hardwareman *(noun)*

Someone who sells hardware.

- *In England they call a hardwareman an ironmonger.*
- *He looked up "hardwareman" because he had never seen it before.*

harefoot *(noun)*

Illegitimate son of Canute who seized the throne of England in 1037 (died in 1040).

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

harlean carpenter *(noun)*

United States film actress who made several films with Clark Gable (1911-1937).

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

harmonical *(adjective)*

Involving or characterized by harmony.

- *Students compared "harmonical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "harmonical"? Explain why.*

---

harmoniousness *(noun)*

The property of sounding harmonious.

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

---

harmoniser *(noun)*

A musician who sings or plays in harmony.

- *In class, the teacher used "harmoniser" to mean a musician who sings or plays in harmony.*
- *Understanding "harmoniser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harmonizable *(adjective)*

Capable of being made harmonious or consistent.

- *Students compared "harmonizable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "harmonizable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

harold harefoot *(noun)*

Illegitimate son of Canute who seized the throne of England in 1037 (died in 1040).

- *He looked up "harold harefoot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harold harefoot" to mean illegitimate son of canute who seized the throne of....*

---

harpooneer *(noun)*

Someone who launches harpoons.

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

---

harry fitch kleinfelter *(noun)*

United States physician who first described the XXY-syndrome (born in 1912).

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

---

harvery williams cushing *(noun)*

United States neurologist noted for his study of the brain and pituitary gland and who identified Cushing's syndrome (1869-1939).

- *He looked up "harvery williams cushing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harvery williams cushing" to mean united states neurologist noted for his study of....*

---

hastate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) like a spear point, with flaring pointed lobes at the base.

- *Would you call this situation "hastate"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hastate."*

---

hatcheck girl *(noun)*

A female checker.

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

---

haussa *(noun)*

A member of a Negroid people living chiefly in northern Nigeria.

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

---

hawkyns *(noun)*

English privateer involved in the slave trade; later helped build the fleet that in 1588 defeated the Spanish Armada (1532-1595).

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

- *In class, the teacher used "hawkyns" to mean english privateer involved in the slave trade;...*

haymow *(noun)*

A mass of hay piled up in a barn for preservation.

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

headcheese *(noun)*

Sausage or jellied loaf made of chopped parts of the head meat and sometimes feet and tongue of a calf or pig.

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

headcounter *(noun)*

Someone who conducts surveys of public opinion.

- *A headcounter counts heads.*
- *In class, the teacher used "headcounter" to mean someone who conducts surveys of public opinion.*

headlike *(adjective)*

Having a protuberance that resembles a head.

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

headspring *(noun)*

The source of water from which a stream arises.

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

headstream *(noun)*

A stream that forms the source of a river.

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

hearable *(adjective)*

Heard or perceptible by the ear.

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

heatable *(adjective)*

Capable of becoming hot.

- *The heatable tip of a soldering iron.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "heatable" when it is capable of becoming hot.*

heavenwardly *(adverb)*

Toward heaven.

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

hebdomad *(noun)*

Any period of seven consecutive days.

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

hebdomadally *(adverb)*

Without missing a week.

- *He answered "hebdomadally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "hebdomadally" can make your explanation more exact.*

hebdomadary *(adjective)*

Of or occurring every seven days.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hebdomadary" when it is of or occurring every seven days.*
- *Students compared "hebdomadary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hectometer *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 100 meters.

- *He looked up "hectometer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hectometer" to mean a metric unit of length equal to 100 meters.*

---

hectometre *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 100 meters.

- *He looked up "hectometre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hectometre" to mean a metric unit of length equal to 100 meters.*

---

hector hevodidbon *(noun)*

Venezuelan master terrorist raised by a Marxist-Leninist father; trained and worked with many terrorist groups (born in 1949).

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

---

heedfully *(adverb)*

In a careful deliberate manner.

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

---

heedfulness *(noun)*

The trait of staying aware of (paying close attention to) your responsibilities.

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

---

hefa *(noun)*

A major port in northwestern Israel.

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

---

heftiness *(noun)*

The property of being large in mass.

- *The article explained what "heftiness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heftiness" to mean the property of being large in mass.*

---

heilong *(noun)*

An Asian river between China and Russia; flows into the Sea of Okhotsk.

- *He looked up "heilong" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heilong" to mean an asian river between china and russia; flows into....*

---

heilong jiang *(noun)*

An Asian river between China and Russia; flows into the Sea of Okhotsk.

- *They discussed "heilong jiang" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heilong jiang" means with a simple example.*

---

heimdallr *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of dawn and light; guardian of Asgard.

- *He looked up "heimdallr" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "heimdallr" during the group presentation.*

---

heinrich boell *(noun)*

German novelist and writer of short stories (1917-1985).

- *Understanding "heinrich boell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heinrich boell" to mean german novelist and writer of short stories (1917-1985).*

---

heinrich theodor boell *(noun)*

German novelist and writer of short stories (1917-1985).

- *They discussed "heinrich theodor boell" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heinrich theodor boell."*

---

hemagglutinate *(verb)*

Cause the clumping together (of red blood cells).

- *He did not know how to use "hemagglutinate" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "hemagglutinate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hemimetabolic *(adjective)*

(of an insect with aquatic young) undergoing incomplete metamorphosis in which the young does not resemble the adult.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hemimetabolic."*
- *Students compared "hemimetabolic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hemimetabolous *(adjective)*

(of an insect with aquatic young) undergoing incomplete metamorphosis in which the young does not resemble the adult.

- *Would you call this situation "hemimetabolous"? Explain why.*
- *A "hemimetabolous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hemimetamorphic *(adjective)*

(of an insect with aquatic young) undergoing incomplete metamorphosis in which the young does not resemble the adult.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hemimetamorphic" when it is (of an insect with aquatic young) undergoing....*
- *The speaker chose "hemimetamorphic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hemimetamorphous *(adjective)*

(of an insect with aquatic young) undergoing incomplete metamorphosis in which the young does not resemble the adult.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hemimetamorphous."*
- *Students compared "hemimetamorphous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hemminge *(noun)*

English actor who edited the first folio of Shakespeare's plays (1556-1630).

- *Understanding "hemminge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hemminge" during the group presentation.*

---

hemophile *(noun)*

Someone who has hemophilia and is subject to uncontrollable bleeding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemophile."*
- *He looked up "hemophile" because he had never seen it before.*

---

henri labrouste *(noun)*

French architect who was among the first to use metal construction successfully (1801-1875).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henri labrouste."*
- *He looked up "henri labrouste" because he had never seen it before.*

---

herculius *(noun)*

Roman Emperor from 286 until he abdicated in 305; when Diocletian divided the Roman Empire in 286 Maximian became emperor in the west (died in 311).

- *Understanding "herculius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herculius" to mean roman emperor from 286 until he abdicated in 305;....*

---

hereditament *(noun)*

Any property (real or personal or mixed) that can be inherited.

- *Understanding "hereditament" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hereditament" because he had never seen it before.*

heritor *(noun)*

A person who is entitled by law or by the terms of a will to inherit the estate of another.

- *The article explained what "heritor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "heritor" during the group presentation.*

hermaphroditus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) son of Hermes and Aphrodite who merged with the nymph Salmacis to form one body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hermaphroditus."*
- *They discussed "hermaphroditus" during the group presentation.*

hermitic *(adjective)*

Characterized by ascetic solitude.

- *His hermitic existence.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hermitic."*

hermitical *(adjective)*

Characterized by ascetic solitude.

- *Would you call this situation "hermitical"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "hermitical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

heroica puebla de zaragoza *(noun)*

A city in south central Mexico (southeast of Mexico City) on the edge of central Mexican plateau.

- *He looked up "heroica puebla de zaragoza" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heroica puebla de zaragoza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heroical *(adjective)*

Having or displaying qualities appropriate for heroes.

- *A "heroical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heroical."*

heshvan *(noun)*

The second month of the civil year; the eighth month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in October and November).

- *They discussed "heshvan" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heshvan."*

hesitater *(noun)*

One who hesitates (usually out of fear).

- *The article explained what "hesitater" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hesitater" to mean one who hesitates (usually out of fear).*

hesitator *(noun)*

One who hesitates (usually out of fear).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hesitator."*
- *They discussed "hesitator" during the group presentation.*

heterocercal *(adjective)*

Possessing a tail with the upper lobe larger than the lower and with the vertebral column prolonged into the upper lobe.

- *A "heterocercal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "heterocercal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

heterodactyl *(adjective)*

(of bird feet) having the first and second toes directed backward the third and fourth forward.

- *Students compared "heterodactyl" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heterodactyl."*

heteroecious *(adjective)*

Of parasites; passing through different stages of the life cycle on different host species.

- *Heteroecious fungi.*
- *Heteroecious insects.*

---

heterogeneousness *(noun)*

The quality of being diverse and not comparable in kind.

- *He looked up "heterogeneousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "heterogeneousness" during the group presentation.*

---

heteroicous *(adjective)*

Having several forms of gametoecia on the same plant.

- *It is useful to describe something as "heteroicous" when it is having several forms of gametoecia on the same plant.*
- *The speaker chose "heteroicous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

heterologic *(adjective)*

Not corresponding in structure or evolutionary origin.

- *The speaker chose "heterologic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "heterologic"? Explain why.*

---

heterological *(adjective)*

Not corresponding in structure or evolutionary origin.

- *Students compared "heterological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heterological."*

---

heterology *(noun)*

(biology) the lack of correspondence of apparently similar body parts.

- *He looked up "heterology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterology."*

---

heterometabolic *(adjective)*

(of an insect) undergoing incomplete metamorphosis in which the nymph is essentially like the adult and there is no pupal stage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heterometabolic."*
- *Would you call this situation "heterometabolic"? Explain why.*

---

heterometabolous *(adjective)*

(of an insect) undergoing incomplete metamorphosis in which the nymph is essentially like the adult and there is no pupal stage.

- *Would you call this situation "heterometabolous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "heterometabolous" when it is (of an insect) undergoing incomplete metamorphosis....*

---

heterothermic *(adjective)*

Of animals except birds and mammals; having body temperature that varies with the environment.

- *The speaker chose "heterothermic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "heterothermic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

heterotroph *(noun)*

An organism that depends on complex organic substances for nutrition.

- *He looked up "heterotroph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heterotroph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hexad *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "hexad" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.*
- *He looked up "hexad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heyrovsky *(noun)*

Czechoslovakian chemist who developed polarography (1890-1967).

- *He looked up "heyrovsky" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "heyrovsky" to mean czechoslovakian chemist who developed polarography....*

hideyo noguchi *(noun)*

United States bacteriologist (born in Japan) who discovered the cause of yellow fever and syphilis (1876-1928).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hideyo noguchi."*
- *He looked up "hideyo noguchi" because he had never seen it before.*

hiemal *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or relating to winter.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hiemal" when it is characteristic of or relating to winter.*
- *The speaker chose "hiemal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

hieroglyphically *(adverb)*

By means of hieroglyphs.

- *Hieroglyphically written.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "hieroglyphically" in the final chapter.*

hifalutin *(adjective)*

Affectedly genteel.

- *Students compared "hifalutin" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "hifalutin"? Explain why.*

higgle *(verb)*

Wrangle (over a price, terms of an agreement, etc.).

- *Learners should practice how to use "higgle" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "higgle" when talking about this idea.*

high muckamuck *(noun)*

An important or influential (and often overbearing) person.

- *They discussed "high muckamuck" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high muckamuck."*

high-sudsing *(adjective)*

(used of e.g. detergents) producing many suds.

- *Would you call this situation "high-sudsing"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-sudsing."*

highbinder *(noun)*

A corrupt politician.

- *In class, the teacher used "highbinder" to mean a corrupt politician.*
- *The article explained what "highbinder" means with a simple example.*

highbrowed *(adjective)*

Highly cultured or educated.

- *A highbrowed literary critic.*
- *The speaker chose "highbrowed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

highfaluting *(adjective)*

Affectedly genteel.

- *Would you call this situation "highfaluting"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "highfaluting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

highflier *(noun)*

A person of great ability and ambition.

- *He looked up "highflier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "highflier" during the group presentation.*

highjacker *(noun)*

A holdup man who stops a vehicle and steals from it.

- *Understanding "highjacker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "highjacker" to mean a holdup man who stops a vehicle and steals from it.*

hilliness *(noun)*

The quality of being hilly.

- *The hilliness of West Virginia.*
- *They discussed "hilliness" during the group presentation.*

hinayanist *(noun)*

An adherent of Hinayana Buddhism.

- *In class, the teacher used "hinayanist" to mean an adherent of hinayana buddhism.*
- *Understanding "hinayanist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hinderingly *(adverb)*

In an obstructive manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "hinderingly" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "hinderingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

hindermost *(adjective)*

Located farthest to the rear.

- *A "hindermost" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "hindermost" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

hindshank *(noun)*

A cut of meat from the upper part of a rear leg.

- *He looked up "hindshank" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hindshank" to mean a cut of meat from the upper part of a rear leg.*

hipless *(adjective)*

Having or seeming to have no hips.

- *Slim and hipless.*
- *Students compared "hipless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hipline *(noun)*

The line formed by the lower edge of hip-length garment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hipline."*
- *He looked up "hipline" because he had never seen it before.*

hirsuteness *(noun)*

Excessive hairiness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hirsuteness."*
- *He looked up "hirsuteness" because he had never seen it before.*

hisser *(noun)*

Someone who communicates disapproval by hissing.

- *In class, the teacher used "hisser" to mean someone who communicates disapproval by hissing.*
- *The article explained what "hisser" means with a simple example.*

histologist *(noun)*

Anatomist who specializes in the microscopic study of animal tissues.

- *The article explained what "histologist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "histologist" to mean anatomist who specializes in the microscopic study....*

historied *(adjective)*

Having an illustrious past.

- *A "historied" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "historied" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

histrion *(noun)*

A theatrical performer.

- *He looked up "histrion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "histrion."*

---

hoariness *(noun)*

Great age (especially grey or white with age).

- *In class, the teacher used "hoariness" to mean great age (especially grey or white with age).*
- *He looked up "hoariness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hobbledehoy *(noun)*

An awkward bad-mannered adolescent boy.

- *They discussed "hobbledehoy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hobbledehoy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hobbler *(noun)*

Someone who has a limp and walks with a hobbling gait.

- *Understanding "hobbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hobbler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hoder *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) a blind god; misled by Loki, he kills his brother Balder by throwing a shaft of mistletoe.

- *Understanding "hoder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hoder" to mean (norse mythology) a blind god; misled by loki, he....*

---

hodman *(noun)*

A laborer who carries supplies to masons or bricklayers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hodman."*
- *Understanding "hodman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hodr *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) a blind god; misled by Loki, he kills his brother Balder by throwing a shaft of mistletoe.

- *The article explained what "hodr" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hodr" to mean (norse mythology) a blind god; misled by loki, he....*

---

hodur *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) a blind god; misled by Loki, he kills his brother Balder by throwing a shaft of mistletoe.

- *In class, the teacher used "hodur" to mean (norse mythology) a blind god; misled by loki, he....*
- *The article explained what "hodur" means with a simple example.*

---

hoecake *(noun)*

Thin usually unleavened johnnycake made of cornmeal; originally baked on the blade of a hoe over an open fire (southern).

- *In class, the teacher used "hoecake" to mean thin usually unleavened johnnycake made of....*
- *Understanding "hoecake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hoenir *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) one of the Aesir having a strong and beautiful body but a dull mind.

- *The article explained what "hoenir" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hoenir" during the group presentation.*

---

hoffmannsthal *(noun)*

German poet who wrote libretti for operas by Richard Strauss (1874-1929).

- *They discussed "hoffmannsthal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hoffmannsthal" means with a simple example.*

hoggish *(adjective)*

Resembling swine; coarsely gluttonous or greedy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hoggish."*
- *Students compared "hoggish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hoggishness *(noun)*

An excessive desire for food.

- *He looked up "hoggishness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hoggishness" during the group presentation.*

hoister *(noun)*

An operator of a hoist.

- *He looked up "hoister" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hoister" during the group presentation.*

holometabolic *(adjective)*

(of an insect) undergoing complete metamorphosis.

- *Students compared "holometabolic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "holometabolic."*

holometabolous *(adjective)*

(of an insect) undergoing complete metamorphosis.

- *A "holometabolous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "holometabolous"? Explain why.*

holonymy *(noun)*

The semantic relation that holds between a whole and its parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holonymy."*
- *He looked up "holonymy" because he had never seen it before.*

holophytic *(adjective)*

Obtaining nourishment as green plants do.

- *A "holophytic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "holophytic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

holozoic *(adjective)*

Obtaining nourishment as animals do by ingesting complex organic matter.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "holozoic."*
- *Would you call this situation "holozoic"? Explain why.*

homeostatically *(adverb)*

In a homeostatic manner.

- *Blood pressure is homeostatically regulated.*
- *Place "homeostatically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

hominal *(adjective)*

Of humankind as a species.

- *The hominal kingdom.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hominal" when it is of humankind as a species.*

hominian *(adjective)*

Characterizing the family Hominidae, which includes Homo sapiens as well as extinct species of manlike creatures.

- *A "hominian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "hominian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hominine *(adjective)*

Characteristic of humankind.

- *The speaker chose "hominine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "hominine" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hommos *(noun)*

A thick spread made from mashed chickpeas, tahini, lemon juice and garlic; used especially as a dip for pita; originated in the Middle East.

- *They discussed "hommos" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hommos."*

---

homo rhodesiensis *(noun)*

A primitive hominid resembling Neanderthal man but living in Africa.

- *They discussed "homo rhodesiensis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homo rhodesiensis" to mean a primitive hominid resembling neanderthal man but....*

---

homocentric *(adjective)*

Having a common center.

- *The speaker chose "homocentric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "homocentric" when it is having a common center.*

---

homocercal *(adjective)*

Possessing a symmetrical tail that extends beyond the end of the vertebral column (as in most bony fishes).

- *The speaker chose "homocercal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "homocercal"? Explain why.*

---

homochromatic *(adjective)*

(of light or other electromagnetic radiation) having only one wavelength.

- *The speaker chose "homochromatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "homochromatic" when it is (of light or other electromagnetic radiation)....*

---

homoecious *(adjective)*

Of parasites especially rust fungi; completing the entire life cycle on a single host.

- *The speaker chose "homoecious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "homoecious"? Explain why.*

---

homoeopath *(noun)*

A practitioner of homeopathy.

- *Understanding "homoeopath" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homoeopath."*

---

homogeneousness *(noun)*

The quality of being similar or comparable in kind or nature.

- *Understanding "homogeneousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "homogeneousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homogeny *(noun)*

(biology) similarity because of common evolution.

- *In class, the teacher used "homogeny" to mean (biology) similarity because of common evolution.*
- *Understanding "homogeny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homoiothermic *(adjective)*

Of birds and mammals; having constant and relatively high body temperature.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "homoiothermic."*
- *A "homoiothermic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

homologic *(adjective)*

Similar in evolutionary origin but not in function.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "homologic."*

- *Would you call this situation "homologic"? Explain why.*

---

homologize *(verb)*

Be homologous.

- *A person's arms homologize with a quadruped's forelimbs.*
- *He did not know how to use "homologize" until he saw an example.*

---

homomorphy *(noun)*

Similarity of form.

- *Understanding "homomorphy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homomorphy."*

---

homothermic *(adjective)*

Of birds and mammals; having constant and relatively high body temperature.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "homothermic."*
- *Students compared "homothermic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

honestness *(noun)*

The quality of being honest.

- *In class, the teacher used "honestness" to mean the quality of being honest.*
- *They discussed "honestness" during the group presentation.*

---

honeylike *(adjective)*

Resembling honey.

- *Would you call this situation "honeylike"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "honeylike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

honied *(adjective)*

With honey added.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "honied."*
- *Would you call this situation "honied"? Explain why.*

---

honkie *(noun)*

(slang) offensive names for a White man.

- *Understanding "honkie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "honkie" means with a simple example.*

---

honorableness *(noun)*

The quality of deserving honor or respect; characterized by honor.

- *The article explained what "honorableness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "honorableness" during the group presentation.*

---

honore-gabriel victor riqueti *(noun)*

French revolutionary who was prominent in the early days of the French Revolution (1749-1791).

- *He looked up "honore-gabriel victor riqueti" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honore-gabriel victor riqueti."*

---

honourableness *(noun)*

The quality of deserving honor or respect; characterized by honor.

- *In class, the teacher used "honourableness" to mean the quality of deserving honor or respect;....*
- *He looked up "honourableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hooklike *(adjective)*

Having or resembling a hook (especially in the ability to grasp and hold).

- *Hooklike thorns.*
- *Would you call this situation "hooklike"? Explain why.*

---

hopeh *(noun)*

A populous province in northeastern China.

- *He looked up "hopeh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hopeh" to mean a populous province in northeastern china.*

---

hornlike *(adjective)*

Made of horn (or of a substance resembling horn).

- *Would you call this situation "hornlike"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hornlike" when it is made of horn (or of a substance resembling horn).*

---

horologer *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs watches.

- *They discussed "horologer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "horologer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

horridness *(noun)*

A quality of extreme unpleasantness.

- *The article explained what "horridness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horridness" to mean a quality of extreme unpleasantness.*

---

horripilate *(verb)*

Have one's hair stand on end and get goosebumps.

- *I horripilate when I see violence on television.*
- *Hitchcock movies horripilate me.*

---

horsepond *(noun)*

A pond for watering horses.

- *In class, the teacher used "horsepond" to mean a pond for watering horses.*
- *They discussed "horsepond" during the group presentation.*

---

horseshoer *(noun)*

A person who shoes horses.

- *He looked up "horseshoer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horseshoer."*

---

hortative *(adjective)*

Giving strong encouragement.

- *Students compared "hortative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hortative" when it is giving strong encouragement.*

---

hospitableness *(noun)*

Having a disposition that welcomes guests and is fond of entertaining.

- *Understanding "hospitableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hospitableness" means with a simple example.*

---

hospitalise *(verb)*

Admit into a hospital.

- *Can you use "hospitalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "hospitalise" until he saw an example.*

---

hosteller *(noun)*

A traveler who lodges in hostels.

- *A youth hosteller.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hosteller" to mean a traveler who lodges in hostels.*

---

hotelman *(noun)*

An owner or manager of hotels.

- *He looked up "hotelman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hotelman" during the group presentation.*

---

hothr *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) a blind god; misled by Loki, he kills his brother Balder by throwing a shaft of mistletoe.

- *The article explained what "hothr" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hothr" to mean (norse mythology) a blind god; misled by loki, he....*

---

hottish *(adjective)*

Somewhat hot.

- *The speaker chose "hottish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hottish" when it is somewhat hot.*

---

hoummos *(noun)*

A thick spread made from mashed chickpeas, tahini, lemon juice and garlic; used especially as a dip for pita; originated in the Middle East.

- *Understanding "hoummos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hoummos."*

---

houseclean *(verb)*

Clean and tidy up the house.

- *She housecleans every week.*
- *Can you use "houseclean" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

housefather *(noun)*

A man in charge of children in an institution.

- *In class, the teacher used "housefather" to mean a man in charge of children in an institution.*
- *He looked up "housefather" because he had never seen it before.*

---

housekeep *(verb)*

Maintain a household; take care of all business related to a household.

- *In everyday English, people use "housekeep" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "housekeep" in real sentences.*

---

houseroom *(noun)*

Space for accommodation in a house.

- *I wouldn't give that table houseroom.*
- *The article explained what "houseroom" means with a simple example.*

---

housewifely *(adjective)*

Related or suited to a housewife.

- *Housewifely virtues.*
- *Students compared "housewifely" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

housewrecker *(noun)*

A wrecker of houses.

- *In England a housewrecker is called a housebreaker.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "housewrecker."*

---

hoydenish *(adjective)*

Used of girls; wild and boisterous.

- *A "hoydenish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "hoydenish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hoydenism *(noun)*

Masculinity in women (especially in girls and young women).

- *He looked up "hoydenism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hoydenism" during the group presentation.*

hrolf *(noun)*

Norse chieftain who became the first duke of Normandy (860-931).

- *They discussed "hrolf" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hrolf."*

hsian *(noun)*

A city of central China; capital of ancient Chinese empire 221-206 BC.

- *The article explained what "hsian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hsian" to mean a city of central china; capital of ancient chinese....*

huainaputina *(noun)*

An inactive volcano in the Andes in southern Peru; last erupted in 1783.

- *The article explained what "huainaputina" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huainaputina."*

huascaran *(noun)*

A mountain in the Andes in Peru (22,205 feet high).

- *Understanding "huascaran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "huascaran" to mean a mountain in the andes in peru (22,205 feet high).*

huddler *(noun)*

A person who crouches.

- *Low huddlers against the wind.*
- *In class, the teacher used "huddler" to mean a person who crouches.*

hueless *(adjective)*

Of something totally lacking in saturation and therefore having no hue.

- *A "hueless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "hueless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

huffish *(adjective)*

Sullen or moody.

- *A "huffish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "huffish."*

hugo von hoffmannsthal *(noun)*

German poet who wrote libretti for operas by Richard Strauss (1874-1929).

- *The article explained what "hugo von hoffmannsthal" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hugo von hoffmannsthal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

huig de groot *(noun)*

Dutch jurist and diplomat whose writings established the basis of modern international law (1583-1645).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huig de groot."*
- *They discussed "huig de groot" during the group presentation.*

huitre *(noun)*

Edible body of any of numerous oysters.

- *The article explained what "huitre" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huitre."*

huldreich zwingli *(noun)*

Swiss theologian whose sermons began the Reformation in Switzerland (1484-1531).

- *He looked up "huldreich zwingli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "huldreich zwingli" during the group presentation.*

hulky *(adjective)*

Of great size and bulk.

- *A "hulky" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "hulky"? Explain why.*

---

humorlessly *(adverb)*

In a humorless manner.

- *He reacted rather humorlessly to these rumors.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "humorlessly" in the final chapter.*

---

humorousness *(noun)*

The trait of merry joking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humorousness."*
- *They discussed "humorousness" during the group presentation.*

---

humourlessly *(adverb)*

In a humorless manner.

- *She spoke "humourlessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "humourlessly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

hungriness *(noun)*

Strong desire for something (not food or drink).

- *Understanding "hungriness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hungriness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hurriedness *(noun)*

Overly eager speed (and possible carelessness).

- *Understanding "hurriedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hurriedness."*

---

hutzpah *(noun)*

(Yiddish) unbelievable gall; insolence; audacity.

- *He looked up "hutzpah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hutzpah" to mean (yiddish) unbelievable gall; insolence; audacity.*

---

hydraulicly *(adverb)*

In a hydraulic manner.

- *He answered "hydraulicly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "hydraulicly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

hydrodiuril *(noun)*

A diuretic drug (trade name Microzide, Esidrix, and HydroDIURIL) used in the treatment of hypertension.

- *They discussed "hydrodiuril" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrodiuril."*

---

hydromancer *(noun)*

One who practices hydromancy.

- *He looked up "hydromancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydromancer."*

---

hydromel *(noun)*

Honey diluted in water; becomes mead when fermented.

- *He looked up "hydromel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydromel."*

---

hydrophytic *(adjective)*

Growing wholly or partially in water.

- *Water lilies are hydrophytic.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “hydrophytic.”*

hydroxytetracycline *(noun)*

A yellow crystalline antibiotic (trademark Terramycin) obtained from a soil actinomycete; used to treat various bacterial and rickettsial infections.

- *Understanding “hydroxytetracycline” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “hydroxytetracycline” means with a simple example.*

hygienical *(adjective)*

Tending to promote or preserve health.

- *The speaker chose “hygienical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “hygienical”? Explain why.*

hygienise *(verb)*

Make sanitary by cleaning or sterilizing.

- *He did not know how to use “hygienise” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “hygienise” when talking about this idea.*

hygienize *(verb)*

Make sanitary by cleaning or sterilizing.

- *Learners should practice how to use “hygienize” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “hygienize” and when to wait.*

hygrophytic *(adjective)*

Requiring an abundance of moisture.

- *Some tropical ferns are hygrophytic.*
- *Students compared “hygrophytic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hygroton *(noun)*

A diuretic (trade names Hygroton and Thalidone) used to control hypertension and conditions that cause edema; effective in lowering blood pressure to prevent heart attacks.

- *Understanding “hygroton” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hygroton” to mean a diuretic (trade names hygroton and thalidone)....*

hynerpeton bassetti *(noun)*

Fossil amphibian of the Devonian having well-developed forelimbs; found in Pennsylvania.

- *The article explained what “hynerpeton bassetti” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “hynerpeton bassetti” during the group presentation.*

hypaethral *(adjective)*

Partly or entirely open to the sky.

- *It is useful to describe something as “hypaethral” when it is partly or entirely open to the sky.*
- *The speaker chose “hypaethral” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

hyperboloidal *(adjective)*

Having the shape of a hyperboloid.

- *Students compared “hyperboloidal” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “hyperboloidal.”*

hypermetropic *(adjective)*

Abnormal ability to focus of distant objects.

- *The speaker chose “hypermetropic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “hypermetropic” when it is abnormal ability to focus of distant objects.*

hypernymy *(noun)*

The semantic relation of being superordinate or belonging to a higher rank or class.

- *They discussed “hypernymy” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hypernymy” to mean the semantic relation of being superordinate or....*

hyperon *(noun)*

Any baryon that is not a nucleon; unstable particle with mass greater than a neutron.

- *They discussed "hyperon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyperon" to mean any baryon that is not a nucleon; unstable particle....*

hyperope *(noun)*

A person with hyperopia; a farsighted person.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperope" to mean a person with hyperopia; a farsighted person.*
- *The article explained what "hyperope" means with a simple example.*

hypersensitised *(adjective)*

Having an allergy or peculiar or excessive susceptibility (especially to a specific factor).

- *The speaker chose "hypersensitised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "hypersensitised" approach may work better in this case.*

hypersensitized *(adjective)*

Having an allergy or peculiar or excessive susceptibility (especially to a specific factor).

- *Students compared "hypersensitized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hypersensitized" when it is having an allergy or peculiar or excessive....*

hyperstat *(noun)*

Vasodilator (trade name Hyperstat) used to treat severe hypertension.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperstat" to mean vasodilator (trade name hyperstat) used to treat....*
- *The article explained what "hyperstat" means with a simple example.*

hypertensin *(noun)*

Any of several vasoconstrictor substances (trade name Hypertensin) that cause narrowing of blood vessels.

- *The article explained what "hypertensin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypertensin" to mean any of several vasoconstrictor substances (trade....*

hypethral *(adjective)*

Partly or entirely open to the sky.

- *A "hypethral" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "hypethral"? Explain why.*

hypnogogic *(adjective)*

Sleep inducing.

- *A "hypnogogic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hypnogogic."*

hypnoid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a state of sleep or hypnosis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hypnoid."*
- *Students compared "hypnoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hypnotiser *(noun)*

A person who induces hypnosis.

- *They discussed "hypnotiser" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypnotiser."*

hypnotizer *(noun)*

A person who induces hypnosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypnotizer" to mean a person who induces hypnosis.*
- *The article explained what "hypnotizer" means with a simple example.*

hypocycloid *(noun)*

A line generated by a point on a circle that rolls around inside another circle.

- *The article explained what "hypocycloid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypocycloid" to mean a line generated by a point on a circle that rolls....*

---

hypognathous *(adjective)*

Having a projecting lower jaw.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hypognathous."*
- *Would you call this situation "hypognathous"? Explain why.*

---

hyponymy *(noun)*

The semantic relation of being subordinate or belonging to a lower rank or class.

- *The article explained what "hyponymy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyponymy" to mean the semantic relation of being subordinate or....*

---

hypophysial dwarf *(noun)*

A dwarf whose condition is caused by a deficiency of growth hormones, rather than by genetic factors (as in the case of the achondroplastic dwarf).

- *He looked up "hypophysial dwarf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hypophysial dwarf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypothalamically *(adverb)*

With respect to the hypothalamus.

- *Hypothalamically controlled secretions.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "hypothalamically" naturally.*

---

ianfu *(noun)*

A woman forced into prostitution for Japanese servicemen during World War II.

- *The article explained what "ianfu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ianfu" to mean a woman forced into prostitution for japanese....*

---

ibn-roshd *(noun)*

Arabian philosopher born in Spain; wrote detailed commentaries on Aristotle that were admired by the Schoolmen (1126-1198).

- *Understanding "ibn-roshd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ibn-roshd" during the group presentation.*

---

icteric *(adjective)*

Affected by jaundice which causes yellowing of skin etc.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "icteric."*
- *A "icteric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

idealogue *(noun)*

Someone who theorizes (especially in science or art).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idealogue."*
- *He looked up "idealogue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

identicalness *(noun)*

Exact sameness.

- *Understanding "identicalness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "identicalness" during the group presentation.*

---

ideographically *(adverb)*

In an idiographic manner.

- *It's written ideographically.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "ideographically" naturally.*

---

idolatress *(noun)*

A woman idolater.

- *Understanding "idolatress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "idolatress" during the group presentation.*

idolatrously *(adverb)*

In an idolatrous manner.

- *The people idolatrously worshipped the Golden Calf.*
- *Using "idolatrously" can make your explanation more exact.*

idoliser *(noun)*

A lover blind with admiration and devotion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idoliser."*
- *They discussed "idoliser" during the group presentation.*

idolizer *(noun)*

A lover blind with admiration and devotion.

- *Understanding "idolizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idolizer."*

idyllically *(adverb)*

In an idyllic manner.

- *Place "idyllically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "idyllically" naturally.*

ieoh ming pei *(noun)*

United States architect (born in China in 1917).

- *In class, the teacher used "ieoh ming pei" to mean united states architect (born in china in 1917).*
- *Understanding "ieoh ming pei" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

igigi *(noun)*

Any of a group of heavenly spirits under the god Anu.

- *They discussed "igigi" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "igigi" because he had never seen it before.*

ignescent *(adjective)*

Can emit sparks or burst into flame.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ignescent" when it is can emit sparks or burst into flame.*
- *Would you call this situation "ignescent"? Explain why.*

ignitible *(adjective)*

Capable of burning.

- *The speaker chose "ignitible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ignitible" when it is capable of burning.*

ignobility *(noun)*

The quality of being ignoble.

- *Understanding "ignobility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ignobility" during the group presentation.*

ignobleness *(noun)*

The quality of being ignoble.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ignobleness."*
- *The article explained what "ignobleness" means with a simple example.*

ignominiousness *(noun)*

Unworthiness meriting public disgrace and dishonor.

- *He looked up "ignominiousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ignominiousness" to mean unworthiness meriting public disgrace and dishonor.*

igor yevgeneevich tamm *(noun)*

Russian physicist (1895-1971).

- *Understanding "igor yevgeneevich tamm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "igor yevgeneevich tamm" to mean russian physicist (1895-1971).*

---

iguassu *(noun)*

A large waterfall on the border between Argentina and Brazil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iguassu."*
- *They discussed "iguassu" during the group presentation.*

---

iguassu falls *(noun)*

A large waterfall on the border between Argentina and Brazil.

- *They discussed "iguassu falls" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "iguassu falls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ikhanaton *(noun)*

Early ruler of Egypt who rejected the old gods and replaced them with sun worship (died in 1358 BC).

- *The article explained what "ikhanaton" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ikhanaton."*

---

illampu *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Andes in Bolivia (20,870 feet high).

- *In class, the teacher used "illampu" to mean a mountain peak in the andes in bolivia (20,870....*
- *The article explained what "illampu" means with a simple example.*

---

illiberality *(noun)*

A disposition not to be liberal (generous) with money.

- *Understanding "illiberality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illiberality."*

---

illiberally *(adverb)*

In a narrow-minded manner.

- *His illiberally biased way of thinking.*
- *Using "illiberally" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

illicitness *(noun)*

The quality of not conforming strictly to law.

- *They discussed "illicitness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "illicitness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

illimani *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Andes in Bolivia (21,201 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illimani."*
- *The article explained what "illimani" means with a simple example.*

---

illogicalness *(noun)*

Invalid or incorrect reasoning.

- *They discussed "illogicalness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "illogicalness" means with a simple example.*

---

illusional *(adjective)*

Marked by or producing illusion.

- *Students compared "illusional" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "illusional"? Explain why.*

---

illustriously *(adverb)*

In an illustrious manner.

- *Einstein, the illustriously famous physicist of the 20th century.*

- *She spoke "illustriously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

illustriousness *(noun)*

The property possessed by something or someone of outstanding importance or eminence.

- *He looked up "illustriousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "illustriousness" to mean the property possessed by something or someone of....*

---

ilosone *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Erythrocin or E-Mycin or Ethril or Ilosone or Pediamycin) obtained from the actinomycete Streptomyces erythreus; effective against many Gram-positive bacteria and some Gram-negative.

- *They discussed "ilosone" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ilosone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ilxx *(adjective)*

Being nine more than sixty.

- *The speaker chose "ilxx" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "ilxx"? Explain why.*

---

ilxxx *(adjective)*

Being nine more than seventy.

- *The speaker chose "ilxxx" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "ilxxx"? Explain why.*

---

imamu amiri baraka *(noun)*

United States writer of poems and plays about racial conflict (born 1934).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imamu amiri baraka."*
- *Understanding "imamu amiri baraka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imaum *(noun)*

(Islam) the man who leads prayers in a mosque; for Shiites an imam is a recognized authority on Islamic theology and law and a spiritual guide.

- *The article explained what "imaum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imaum."*

---

imavate *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant (trade names Imavate and Tofranil) used to treat clinical depression.

- *They discussed "imavate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imavate" to mean a tricyclic antidepressant (trade names imavate and....*

---

imbiber *(noun)*

A person who drinks alcoholic beverages (especially to excess).

- *He looked up "imbiber" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imbiber."*

---

immenseness *(noun)*

Unusual largeness in size or extent or number.

- *The article explained what "immenseness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "immenseness" to mean unusual largeness in size or extent or number.*

---

immensurable *(adjective)*

Impossible to measure.

- *It is useful to describe something as "immensurable" when it is impossible to measure.*
- *The speaker chose "immensurable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

immingle *(verb)*

Combine into one.

- *The coach explained when to use "immingle" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "immingle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

immoderateness *(noun)*

The quality of being excessive and lacking in moderation.

- *He looked up "immoderateness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "immoderateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

immoderation *(noun)*

The quality of being excessive and lacking in moderation.

- *He looked up "immoderation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immoderation."*

immotile *(adjective)*

(of spores or microorganisms) not capable of movement.

- *It is useful to describe something as "immotile" when it is (of spores or microorganisms) not capable of movement.*
- *The speaker chose "immotile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

immotility *(noun)*

Lacking an ability to move.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immotility."*
- *He looked up "immotility" because he had never seen it before.*

immovability *(noun)*

Not capable of being moved or rearranged.

- *In class, the teacher used "immovability" to mean not capable of being moved or rearranged.*
- *He looked up "immovability" because he had never seen it before.*

immovableness *(noun)*

Not capable of being moved or rearranged.

- *They discussed "immovableness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "immovableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

immutableness *(noun)*

The quality of being incapable of mutation.

- *The article explained what "immutableness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "immutableness" to mean the quality of being incapable of mutation.*

impairer *(noun)*

An agent that impairs.

- *Crops can be great impairers of the soil.*
- *They discussed "impairer" during the group presentation.*

impalpability *(noun)*

The quality of being intangible and not perceptible by touch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impalpability."*
- *He looked up "impalpability" because he had never seen it before.*

imparipinnate *(adjective)*

(a leaf shape) pinnate with a single leaflet at the apex.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "imparipinnate."*
- *Students compared "imparipinnate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

impeccant *(adjective)*

Free from sin.

- *It is useful to describe something as "impeccant" when it is free from sin.*
- *A "impeccant" approach may work better in this case.*

impellent *(adjective)*

Forcing forward or onward; impelling.

- *An impellent power.*
- *An impellent cause.*

---

impend *(verb)*

Be imminent or about to happen.

- *Changes are impending.*
- *Can you use "impend" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

impendent *(adjective)*

Close in time; about to occur.

- *Students compared "impendent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "impendent"? Explain why.*

---

impenitence *(noun)*

The trait of refusing to repent.

- *They discussed "impenitence" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impenitence."*

---

impenitency *(noun)*

The trait of refusing to repent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impenitency."*
- *They discussed "impenitency" during the group presentation.*

---

impenitently *(adverb)*

In an impenitent manner.

- *He answered "impenitently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "impenitently" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

imperceptibility *(noun)*

The property of being imperceptible by the mind or the senses.

- *They discussed "imperceptibility" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "imperceptibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imperfectible *(adjective)*

Capable of being made imperfect.

- *The speaker chose "imperfectible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "imperfectible" when it is capable of being made imperfect.*

---

imperishability *(noun)*

The property of being resistant to decay.

- *He advertised the imperishability of the product.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperishability."*

---

imperishableness *(noun)*

The property of being resistant to decay.

- *In class, the teacher used "imperishableness" to mean the property of being resistant to decay.*
- *Understanding "imperishableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imperishingness *(noun)*

The property of being resistant to decay.

- *He looked up "imperishingness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "imperishingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

impermanency *(noun)*

The property of not existing for indefinitely long durations.

- *He looked up "impermanency" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impermanency."*

---

impermeableness *(noun)*

The property of something that cannot be pervaded by a liquid.

- *In class, the teacher used "impermeableness" to mean the property of something that cannot be pervaded....*
- *The article explained what "impermeableness" means with a simple example.*

---

impermissibility *(noun)*

Inadmissibility as a consequence of not being permitted.

- *The article explained what "impermissibility" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "impermissibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imperviable *(adjective)*

Not admitting of passage or capable of being affected.

- *Students compared "imperviable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "imperviable."*

---

impishness *(noun)*

The trait of behaving like an imp.

- *They discussed "impishness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "impishness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

implausibleness *(noun)*

The quality of provoking disbelief.

- *Understanding "implausibleness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "implausibleness."*

---

implicitness *(noun)*

Inexplicitness as a consequence of being implied or indirect.

- *He looked up "implicitness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "implicitness."*

---

implike *(adjective)*

Naughtily or annoyingly playful.

- *The speaker chose "implike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "implike."*

---

importee *(noun)*

An imported person brought from a foreign country.

- *They are descendants of indentured importees.*
- *They discussed "importee" during the group presentation.*

---

impracticableness *(noun)*

The quality of not being usable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impracticableness."*
- *Understanding "impracticableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

impracticably *(adverb)*

To an impracticable degree.

- *This is still impracticably high.*
- *He answered "impracticably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

impramine hydrochloride *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant (trade names Imavate and Tofranil) used to treat clinical depression.

- *He looked up "impramine hydrochloride" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "impramine hydrochloride" during the group presentation.*

---

impreciseness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking precision.

- *He looked up "impreciseness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "impreciseness" to mean the quality of lacking precision.*

impregnably *(adverb)*

In an impregnable manner.

- *The sight of that bland, impregnably righteous face has been enough to make their blood run cold.*
- *She spoke "impregnably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

improbableness *(noun)*

The quality of being improbable.

- *In class, the teacher used "improbableness" to mean the quality of being improbable.*
- *The article explained what "improbableness" means with a simple example.*

improperness *(noun)*

An improper demeanor.

- *They discussed "improperness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "improperness."*

impugnable *(adjective)*

Subject to being discredited.

- *Students compared "impugnable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "impugnable."*

impuissance *(noun)*

Powerlessness revealed by an inability to act.

- *The article explained what "impuissance" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "impuissance" during the group presentation.*

impuissant *(adjective)*

Lacking physical strength or vigor.

- *The speaker chose "impuissant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "impuissant" when it is lacking physical strength or vigor.*

imputrescible *(adjective)*

Not subject to decay.

- *Would you call this situation "imputrescible"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "imputrescible" when it is not subject to decay.*

in dishabille *(adjective)*

Partly dressed in a loose or careless manner.

- *Students compared "in dishabille" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "in dishabille."*

inaccessibly *(adverb)*

In an inaccessible manner.

- *Located inaccessibly on the top of a mountain.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "inaccessibly" naturally.*

inactiveness *(noun)*

A disposition to remain inactive or inert.

- *Understanding "inactiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "inactiveness" during the group presentation.*

inadvertency *(noun)*

The trait of forgetting or ignoring your responsibilities.

- *Understanding "inadvertency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "inadvertency" during the group presentation.*

---

inadvisability *(noun)*

The quality of being ill-advised.

- *In class, the teacher used "inadvisability" to mean the quality of being ill-advised.*
- *Understanding "inadvisability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inadvisably *(adverb)*

In an expedient manner.

- *Place "inadvisably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "inadvisably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

inalterable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being changed or altered.

- *The speaker chose "inalterable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "inalterable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

inamorato *(noun)*

A man with whom you are in love or have an intimate relationship.

- *He looked up "inamorato" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inamorato."*

---

inanimateness *(noun)*

Not having life.

- *They discussed "inanimateness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "inanimateness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inanition *(noun)*

Weakness characterized by a lack of vitality or energy.

- *The article explained what "inanition" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inanition" to mean weakness characterized by a lack of vitality or energy.*

---

inappositeness *(noun)*

Inappropriateness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inappositeness."*
- *He looked up "inappositeness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inappreciable *(adjective)*

Too small to make a significant difference.

- *Inappreciable fluctuations in temperature.*
- *The speaker chose "inappreciable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

inaptness *(noun)*

Inappropriateness.

- *Greater inaptness of expression would be hard to imagine.*
- *The article explained what "inaptness" means with a simple example.*

---

inattentively *(adverb)*

In an absentminded or preoccupied manner.

- *She spoke "inattentively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "inattentively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

inaudibility *(noun)*

The quality of not being perceptible by the ear.

- *The article explained what "inaudibility" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inaudibility."*

inaudibleness *(noun)*

The quality of not being perceptible by the ear.

- *Understanding "inaudibleness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "inaudibleness" during the group presentation.*

inaugurally *(adverb)*

So as to inaugurate.

- *The mayor inaugurally drove the spade into the ground.*
- *Using "inaugurally" can make your explanation more exact.*

inauspiciousness *(noun)*

The quality of suggesting an unsuccessful result.

- *The article explained what "inauspiciousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inauspiciousness" to mean the quality of suggesting an unsuccessful result.*

incalescence *(noun)*

The property of being warming.

- *The article explained what "incalescence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "incalescence" during the group presentation.*

incapableness *(noun)*

The quality of not being capable – physically or intellectually or legally.

- *In class, the teacher used "incapableness" to mean the quality of not being capable – physically or....*
- *They discussed "incapableness" during the group presentation.*

incaution *(noun)*

The trait of forgetting or ignoring possible danger.

- *He looked up "incaution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incaution."*

incautiousness *(noun)*

The trait of forgetting or ignoring possible danger.

- *The article explained what "incautiousness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "incautiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

incertain *(adjective)*

Lacking or indicating lack of confidence or assurance.

- *The speaker chose "incertain" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "incertain."*

incessancy *(noun)*

The quality of something that continues without end or interruption.

- *He looked up "incessancy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incessancy" to mean the quality of something that continues without end....*

incessantness *(noun)*

The quality of something that continues without end or interruption.

- *They discussed "incessantness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incessantness."*

incipience *(noun)*

Beginning to exist or to be apparent.

- *He placed the incipience of democratic faith at around 1850.*
- *The article explained what "incipience" means with a simple example.*

incipiency *(noun)*

Beginning to exist or to be apparent.

- *It is designed to arrest monopolies in their incipiency.*
- *They discussed "incipiency" during the group presentation.*

---

incisura *(noun)*

(anatomy) a notch or small hollow.

- *He looked up "incisura" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incisura" to mean (anatomy) a notch or small hollow.*

---

incisure *(noun)*

(anatomy) a notch or small hollow.

- *Understanding "incisure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incisure."*

---

incitive *(adjective)*

Arousing to action or rebellion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "incitive."*
- *A "incitive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

incognizable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being perceived or known.

- *The speaker chose "incognizable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "incognizable" when it is incapable of being perceived or known.*

---

incognizant *(adjective)*

(often followed by 'of') not aware.

- *It is useful to describe something as "incognizant" when it is (often followed by 'of') not aware.*
- *A "incognizant" approach may work better in this case.*

---

incognoscible *(adjective)*

Incapable of being perceived or known.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "incognoscible."*
- *Students compared "incognoscible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

incommodious *(adjective)*

Uncomfortably or inconveniently small.

- *Incommodious hotel accommodations.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "incommodious" when it is uncomfortably or inconveniently small.*

---

incommutability *(noun)*

The quality of being not interchangeable.

- *In class, the teacher used "incommutability" to mean the quality of being not interchangeable.*
- *The article explained what "incommutability" means with a simple example.*

---

incommutable *(adjective)*

Not interchangeable or able to substitute one for another.

- *A rare incommutable skill.*
- *Would you call this situation "incommutable"? Explain why.*

---

incompatibly *(adverb)*

Without compatibility.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "incompatibly" naturally.*
- *She spoke "incompatibly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

incomprehensive *(adjective)*

Not comprehensive.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "incomprehensive."*

- *Students compared "incomprehensive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

incomputable *(adjective)*

Beyond calculation or measure.

- *An incomputable amount.*
- *A "incomputable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

inconclusiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being inconclusive.

- *They discussed "inconclusiveness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inconclusiveness."*

---

incongruousness *(noun)*

The quality of disagreeing; being unsuitable and inappropriate.

- *The article explained what "incongruousness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "incongruousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inconsequence *(noun)*

Having no important effects or influence.

- *In class, the teacher used "inconsequence" to mean having no important effects or influence.*
- *He looked up "inconsequence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inconsequent *(adjective)*

Lacking worth or importance.

- *His work seems trivial and inconsequential.*
- *The quite inconsequent fellow was managed like a puppet.*

---

inconsequently *(adverb)*

Lacking consequence.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "inconsequently" naturally.*
- *Using "inconsequently" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

inconsiderateness *(noun)*

The quality of failing to be considerate of others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inconsiderateness."*
- *He looked up "inconsiderateness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inconspicuousness *(noun)*

The quality of being not easily seen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inconspicuousness."*
- *The article explained what "inconspicuousness" means with a simple example.*

---

incontestible *(adjective)*

Incapable of being contested or disputed.

- *The speaker chose "incontestible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "incontestible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

incontrovertibility *(noun)*

The quality of being undeniable and not worth arguing about.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incontrovertibility."*
- *He looked up "incontrovertibility" because he had never seen it before.*

---

incontrovertibleness *(noun)*

The quality of being undeniable and not worth arguing about.

- *In class, the teacher used "incontrovertibleness" to mean the quality of being undeniable and not worth....*
- *They discussed "incontrovertibleness" during the group presentation.*

---

inconvertibility *(noun)*

The quality of not being exchangeable.

- *The inconvertibility of their currency made international trade impossible.*
- *Understanding "inconvertibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

incorporative *(adjective)*

Growing by taking over and incorporating adjacent territories.

- *The Russian Empire was a typical incorporative state.*
- *The speaker chose "incorporative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

incorporeality *(noun)*

The quality of not being physical; not consisting of matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "incorporeality" to mean the quality of not being physical; not consisting....*
- *The article explained what "incorporeality" means with a simple example.*

incredibleness *(noun)*

The quality of being incredible.

- *In class, the teacher used "incredibleness" to mean the quality of being incredible.*
- *He looked up "incredibleness" because he had never seen it before.*

incriminatingly *(adverb)*

In an incriminating manner.

- *Using "incriminatingly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "incriminatingly" naturally.*

incrust *(verb)*

Decorate or cover lavishly (as with gems).

- *She tried to use "incrust" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "incrust" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

inculpable *(adjective)*

Free of guilt; not subject to blame.

- *A "inculpable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "inculpable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

inculpate *(verb)*

Suggest that someone is guilty.

- *He did not know how to use "inculpate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "inculpate" when talking about this idea.*

inculpative *(adjective)*

Causing blame to be imputed to.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inculpative" when it is causing blame to be imputed to.*
- *A "inculpative" approach may work better in this case.*

incurability *(noun)*

Incapability of being altered in disposition or habits.

- *The incurability of his optimism.*
- *They discussed "incurability" during the group presentation.*

incurableness *(noun)*

Incapability of being cured or healed.

- *He looked up "incurableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incurableness."*

incursive *(adjective)*

Involving invasion or aggressive attack.

- *It is useful to describe something as "incursive" when it is involving invasion or aggressive attack.*
- *The speaker chose "incursive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

incurvate *(verb)*

Cause to curve inward.

- *Gravity incurvates the rays.*
- *The body incurvates a little at the back.*

---

incurvation *(noun)*

A shape that curves or bends inward.

- *Understanding "incurvation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "incurvation" during the group presentation.*

---

incurvature *(noun)*

A shape that curves or bends inward.

- *Understanding "incurvature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "incurvature" means with a simple example.*

---

indecorously *(adverb)*

Without decorousness.

- *Place "indecorously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "indecorously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

indecorousness *(noun)*

A lack of decorum.

- *In class, the teacher used "indecorousness" to mean a lack of decorum.*
- *The article explained what "indecorousness" means with a simple example.*

---

indefatigability *(noun)*

Tireless determination.

- *The article explained what "indefatigability" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indefatigability" to mean tireless determination.*

---

indefatigableness *(noun)*

Tireless determination.

- *Understanding "indefatigableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "indefatigableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indefinity *(noun)*

The quality of being vague and poorly defined.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indefinity."*
- *He looked up "indefinity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indeterminably *(adverb)*

In an indeterminable manner.

- *Their relationship was of an indeterminably vague nature.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "indeterminably" naturally.*

---

indeterminateness *(noun)*

The quality of being vague and poorly defined.

- *Understanding "indeterminateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indeterminateness."*

---

indetermination *(noun)*

The quality of being vague and poorly defined.

- *Understanding "indetermination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indetermination" to mean the quality of being vague and poorly defined.*

indianan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Indiana.

- *In class, the teacher used "indianan" to mean a native or resident of indiana.*
- *The article explained what "indianan" means with a simple example.*

indicatory *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'of') pointing out or revealing clearly.

- *Students compared "indicatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "indicatory."*

indigen *(noun)*

An indigenous person who was born in a particular place.

- *Understanding "indigen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "indigen" because he had never seen it before.*

indigestibility *(noun)*

The property of being difficult to digest.

- *They discussed "indigestibility" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indigestibility" to mean the property of being difficult to digest.*

indigestibleness *(noun)*

The property of being difficult to digest.

- *He looked up "indigestibleness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indigestibleness."*

indigirka *(noun)*

A river in far eastern Siberia that flows generally northward to the Arctic Ocean.

- *He looked up "indigirka" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "indigirka" during the group presentation.*

indigirka river *(noun)*

A river in far eastern Siberia that flows generally northward to the Arctic Ocean.

- *In class, the teacher used "indigirka river" to mean a river in far eastern siberia that flows generally....*
- *Understanding "indigirka river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

indiscriminating *(adjective)*

Not discriminating.

- *Students compared "indiscriminating" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "indiscriminating."*

indispensableness *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something that you cannot possibly do without.

- *In class, the teacher used "indispensableness" to mean the quality possessed by something that you cannot....*
- *They discussed "indispensableness" during the group presentation.*

indisputability *(noun)*

The quality of being beyond question or dispute or doubt.

- *He looked up "indisputability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indisputability."*

indistinctness *(noun)*

The quality of being indistinct and without sharp outlines.

- *He looked up "indistinctness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indistinctness" to mean the quality of being indistinct and without sharp....*

individualistically *(adverb)*

In an individualistic manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "individualistically" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "individualistically" naturally.*

---

indomitability *(noun)*

The property being difficult or impossible to defeat.

- *In class, the teacher used "indomitability" to mean the property being difficult or impossible to defeat.*
- *The article explained what "indomitability" means with a simple example.*

---

indorser *(noun)*

A person who transfers his ownership interest in something by signing a check or negotiable security.

- *In class, the teacher used "indorser" to mean a person who transfers his ownership interest in....*
- *Understanding "indorser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

indubitability *(noun)*

The quality of being beyond question or dispute or doubt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indubitability."*
- *Understanding "indubitability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inducive *(adjective)*

Inducing or influencing; leading on; - John Milton.

- *The speaker chose "inducive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "inducive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

indument *(noun)*

A covering of fine hairs (or sometimes scales) as on a leaf or insect.

- *He looked up "indument" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indument."*

---

indweller *(noun)*

A person who inhabits a particular place.

- *The Holy Spirit is the indweller of the church and its members.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indweller" to mean a person who inhabits a particular place.*

---

inebriant *(noun)*

A liquor or brew containing alcohol as the active agent.

- *Understanding "inebriant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inebriant."*

---

ineffectuality *(noun)*

Lacking the power to be effective.

- *In class, the teacher used "ineffectuality" to mean lacking the power to be effective.*
- *Understanding "ineffectuality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ineffectualness *(noun)*

Lacking the power to be effective.

- *The article explained what "ineffectualness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ineffectualness" to mean lacking the power to be effective.*

---

inefficacious *(adjective)*

Lacking the power to produce a desired effect.

- *Laws that are inefficacious in stopping crime.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "inefficacious" when it is lacking the power to produce a desired effect.*

---

inefficaciously *(adverb)*

In an ineffective manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "inefficaciously" naturally.*

- *Using "inefficaciously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

inefficaciousness *(noun)*

A lack of efficacy.

- *The article explained what "inefficaciousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inefficaciousness" to mean a lack of efficacy.*

---

inelaborate *(adjective)*

Not elaborate; lacking rich or complex detail.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inelaborate" when it is not elaborate; lacking rich or complex detail.*
- *A "inelaborate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ineloquently *(adverb)*

Without eloquence; in an inarticulate manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "ineloquently" naturally.*
- *She spoke "ineloquently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

ineluctability *(noun)*

The quality of being impossible to avoid or evade.

- *In class, the teacher used "ineluctability" to mean the quality of being impossible to avoid or evade.*
- *The article explained what "ineluctability" means with a simple example.*

---

inequitably *(adverb)*

In an inequitable manner.

- *Their father's possessions were inequitably divided among the sons.*
- *Using "inequitably" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

inerrable *(adjective)*

Not liable to error; -G.G.Coulton.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inerrable" when it is not liable to error; -g.g.coulton.*
- *A "inerrable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

inessentiality *(noun)*

Not of basic importance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inessentiality."*
- *He looked up "inessentiality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inevitableness *(noun)*

The quality of being unavoidable.

- *In class, the teacher used "inevitableness" to mean the quality of being unavoidable.*
- *Understanding "inevitableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inexactly *(adverb)*

In an imprecise manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "inexactly" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "inexactly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

inexactness *(noun)*

The quality of being inaccurate and having errors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inexactness."*
- *They discussed "inexactness" during the group presentation.*

---

inexorability *(noun)*

Mercilessness characterized by an unwillingness to relent or let up.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inexorability."*
- *Understanding "inexorability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inexorableness *(noun)*

Mercilessness characterized by an unwillingness to relent or let up.

- *In class, the teacher used "inexorableness" to mean mercilessness characterized by an unwillingness to....*
- *The article explained what "inexorableness" means with a simple example.*

---

inexpedience *(noun)*

The quality of being unsuited to the end in view.

- *They discussed "inexpedience" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "inexpedience" means with a simple example.*

---

inexpediency *(noun)*

The quality of being unsuited to the end in view.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inexpediency."*
- *He looked up "inexpediency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inexpediently *(adverb)*

In an inexpedient manner.

- *He answered "inexpediently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "inexpediently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

inexpensiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being affordable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inexpensiveness."*
- *They discussed "inexpensiveness" during the group presentation.*

---

inexperient *(adjective)*

Lacking practical experience or training.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inexperient."*
- *Students compared "inexperient" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

inexpiable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being atoned for.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inexpiable."*
- *The speaker chose "inexpiable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

inexpugnable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being overcome, challenged or refuted.

- *Students compared "inexpugnable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "inexpugnable" when it is incapable of being overcome, challenged or refuted.*

---

inexpungeable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being expunged; - Louis Auchincloss.

- *The speaker chose "inexpungeable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "inexpungeable"? Explain why.*

---

inexpungible *(adjective)*

Not capable of being expunged; - Louis Auchincloss.

- *The inexpungible scent of a bottle of perfume he had broken.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "inexpungible" when it is not capable of being expunged; - louis auchincloss.*

---

inextensible *(adjective)*

Not extensile.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inextensible" when it is not extensile.*
- *Would you call this situation "inextensible"? Explain why.*

---

inexterminable *(adjective)*

Incapable of extermination or extirpation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “inexterminable.”*
- *Students compared “inexterminable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

inextirpable *(adjective)*

Incapable of extermination or extirpation.

- *Some weeds seem inextirpable.*
- *The speaker chose “inextirpable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

infant deathrate *(noun)*

The death rate during the first year of life.

- *He looked up “infant deathrate” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “infant deathrate.”*

---

infelicitously *(adverb)*

In an infelicitous manner.

- *He chose his words rather infelicitously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “infelicitously” in the final chapter.*

---

infiniteness *(noun)*

The quality of being infinite; without bound or limit.

- *They discussed “infiniteness” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “infiniteness” means with a simple example.*

---

inflammability *(noun)*

The quality of being easily ignited and burning rapidly.

- *Understanding “inflammability” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “inflammability” to mean the quality of being easily ignited and burning rapidly.*

---

inflexibleness *(noun)*

A lack of physical flexibility.

- *They discussed “inflexibleness” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “inflexibleness.”*

---

informatory *(adjective)*

Providing or conveying information.

- *Students compared “informatory” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “informatory.”*

---

infrahuman *(adjective)*

Belonging to a group below humans in evolutionary development.

- *Infrahuman animals.*
- *The speaker chose “infrahuman” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

infrangible *(adjective)*

Not capable of being violated or infringed.

- *Infrangible human rights.*
- *An infrangible series.*

---

ingeniousness *(noun)*

The property of being ingenious.

- *Understanding “ingeniousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “ingeniousness” means with a simple example.*

---

ingerman *(noun)*

A member of western Finnish people formerly living in the Baltic province where Saint Petersburg was built.

- *The article explained what “ingerman” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ingerman” to mean a member of western finnish people formerly living....*

ingesta *(noun)*

Solid and liquid nourishment taken into the body through the mouth.

- *The article explained what "ingesta" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ingesta."*

ingraft *(verb)*

Cause to grow together parts from different plants.

- *In everyday English, people use "ingraft" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "ingraft" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ingratiatingly *(adverb)*

In a flattering and ingratiating manner.

- *She behaves ingratiatingly toward her boss.*
- *Place "ingratiatingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

ingratiatory *(adjective)*

Pleasingly persuasive or intended to persuade.

- *Her manner is quiet and ingratiatory and a little too agreeable.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ingratiatory."*

ingrian *(noun)*

A member of western Finnish people formerly living in the Baltic province where Saint Petersburg was built.

- *In class, the teacher used "ingrian" to mean a member of western finnish people formerly living....*
- *The article explained what "ingrian" means with a simple example.*

ingurgitate *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *He did not know how to use "ingurgitate" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "ingurgitate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

inharmoniousness *(noun)*

A lack of harmony.

- *The article explained what "inharmoniousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inharmoniousness" to mean a lack of harmony.*

inheritress *(noun)*

A female heir.

- *In class, the teacher used "inheritress" to mean a female heir.*
- *Understanding "inheritress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inheritrix *(noun)*

A female heir.

- *Understanding "inheritrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "inheritrix" because he had never seen it before.*

inhospitably *(adverb)*

In an inhospitable manner.

- *She was received inhospitably by her new family.*
- *He answered "inhospitably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

inhumaneness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking compassion or consideration for others.

- *He looked up "inhumaneness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "inhumaneness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inhumed *(adjective)*

Placed in a grave.

- *Would you call this situation "inhumed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inhumed."*

---

iniquitously *(adverb)*

In an iniquitous manner.

- *They really believed that the treaty of Versailles was iniquitously injust.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "iniquitously" in the final chapter.*

---

injudiciously *(adverb)*

In an injudicious manner.

- *These intelligence tests were used injudiciously for many years.*
- *Using "injudiciously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

injudiciousness *(noun)*

The trait of being injudicious.

- *They discussed "injudiciousness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "injudiciousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

injuriousness *(noun)*

Destructiveness that causes harm or injury.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "injuriousness."*
- *Understanding "injuriousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inkiness *(noun)*

The quality or state of the achromatic color of least lightness (bearing the least resemblance to white).

- *He looked up "inkiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inkiness."*

---

innoxious *(adjective)*

Having no adverse effect.

- *Would you call this situation "innoxious"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "innoxious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

innumerableness *(noun)*

A number beyond counting.

- *The article explained what "innumerableness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "innumerableness" to mean a number beyond counting.*

---

inocor *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Inocor) used intravenously in heart failure; increases strength of contraction of myocardium.

- *Understanding "inocor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inocor" to mean a drug (trade name inocor) used intravenously in....*

---

inodorous *(adjective)*

Having no odor.

- *Students compared "inodorous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "inodorous"? Explain why.*

---

inopportuneness *(noun)*

The quality of occurring at an inconvenient time.

- *He looked up "inopportuneness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inopportuneness."*

---

inordinateness *(noun)*

Immoderation as a consequence of going beyond sufficient or permitted limits.

- *He looked up "inordinateness" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inordinateness."*

---

inosculate *(verb)*

Cause to join or open into each other by anastomosis.

- *He did not know how to use "inosculate" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "inosculate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

inquisitory *(adjective)*

Diligent and thorough in inquiry or investigation.

- *Would you call this situation "inquisitory"? Explain why.*
- *A "inquisitory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

insalubriousness *(noun)*

The quality of being insalubrious and debilitating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insalubriousness."*
- *He looked up "insalubriousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

insalubrity *(noun)*

The quality of being insalubrious and debilitating.

- *In class, the teacher used "insalubrity" to mean the quality of being insalubrious and debilitating.*
- *The article explained what "insalubrity" means with a simple example.*

---

inscriptively *(adverb)*

By means of an inscription.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "inscriptively" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "inscriptively" in the final chapter.*

---

insecticidally *(adverb)*

By means of an insecticide.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "insecticidally" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "insecticidally" in the final chapter.*

---

insensately *(adverb)*

In an insensate manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "insensately" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "insensately" naturally.*

---

insensitiveness *(noun)*

The inability to respond to affective changes in your interpersonal environment.

- *He looked up "insensitiveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insensitiveness" to mean the inability to respond to affective changes in....*

---

insentience *(noun)*

Lacking consciousness or ability to perceive sensations.

- *The article explained what "insentience" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "insentience" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insinuatingly *(adverb)*

In an insinuating manner.

- *The art book has art to sell, insinuatingly, and for a purpose, like the American muse, which has in fact a tradition to sell, and one which doesn't exist, in painting.*
- *He answered "insinuatingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

insipidly *(adverb)*

In an insipid manner.

- *Insipidly expressed thoughts.*
- *Using "insipidly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

insipidness *(noun)*

Extreme dullness; lacking spirit or interest.

- *They discussed "insipidness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insipidness" to mean extreme dullness; lacking spirit or interest.*

insolate *(verb)*

Expose to the rays of the sun or affect by exposure to the sun.

- *Insolated paper may turn yellow and crumble.*
- *He did not know how to use "insolate" until he saw an example.*

insolvable *(adjective)*

Not easily solved; ; - C.L.Jones.

- *An apparantly insolvable problem.*
- *The speaker chose "insolvable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

inspan *(verb)*

Attach a yoke or harness to.

- *Inspan the draft animals.*
- *Can you use "inspan" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

instancy *(noun)*

The quality of being insistent.

- *He pressed his demand with considerable instancy.*
- *The instancy of modern communication.*

instantaneousness *(noun)*

The quickness of action or occurrence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instantaneousness."*
- *Understanding "instantaneousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

instigant *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately foments trouble.

- *They discussed "instigant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "instigant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

instigative *(adjective)*

Arousing to action or rebellion.

- *The speaker chose "instigative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "instigative" when it is arousing to action or rebellion.*

insubstantiality *(noun)*

Lacking substance or reality.

- *They discussed "insubstantiality" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "insubstantiality" because he had never seen it before.*

insuperably *(adverb)*

To an insuperable degree.

- *These various courses all seemed insuperably difficult to the student.*
- *Place "insuperably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

intangibleness *(noun)*

The quality of being intangible and not perceptible by touch.

- *In class, the teacher used "intangibleness" to mean the quality of being intangible and not perceptible....*
- *The article explained what "intangibleness" means with a simple example.*

intemperately *(adverb)*

Indulging excessively.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "intemperately" naturally.*
- *She spoke "intemperately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

intensiveness *(noun)*

High level or degree; the property of being intense.

- *In class, the teacher used "intensiveness" to mean high level or degree; the property of being intense.*
- *He looked up "intensiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intentness *(noun)*

The quality of being intent and concentrated.

- *The intentness of his gaze.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intentness."*

---

interchangeableness *(noun)*

The quality of being capable of exchange or interchange.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interchangeableness."*
- *He looked up "interchangeableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intercrossed *(adjective)*

Produced by crossbreeding.

- *A "intercrossed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "intercrossed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

interdepend *(verb)*

Be connected.

- *Learners should practice how to use "interdepend" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "interdepend" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

intermeshed *(adjective)*

(used of toothed parts or gears) interlocked and interacting.

- *Intermeshed twin rotors.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "intermeshed" when it is (used of toothed parts or gears) interlocked and....*

---

intermittence *(noun)*

The quality of being intermittent; subject to interruption or periodic stopping.

- *They discussed "intermittence" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intermittence" to mean the quality of being intermittent; subject to....*

---

intermural *(adjective)*

Between two or more institutions etc.

- *An intermural track meet.*
- *A "intermural" approach may work better in this case.*

---

internationalistic *(adjective)*

Influenced by or advocating internationalism.

- *Would you call this situation "internationalistic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "internationalistic" when it is influenced by or advocating internationalism.*

---

internuncio *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a diplomatic representative of the Pope ranking below a nuncio.

- *He looked up "internuncio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "internuncio."*

---

intersectant *(adjective)*

Crossed or intersected in the form of an X.

- *Students compared "intersectant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "intersectant."*

intolerantly *(adverb)*

In a narrow-minded manner.

- *Using "intolerantly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "intolerantly" naturally.*

intractableness *(noun)*

The trait of being hard to influence or control.

- *In class, the teacher used "intractableness" to mean the trait of being hard to influence or control.*
- *He looked up "intractableness" because he had never seen it before.*

intrados *(noun)*

The interior curve of an arch.

- *He looked up "intrados" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intrados."*

intransigency *(noun)*

The trait of being intransigent; stubbornly refusing to compromise.

- *Understanding "intransigency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intransigency."*

intransitively *(adverb)*

In an intransitive manner.

- *You can use the verb 'drink' intransitively, without a direct object.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "intransitively" in the final chapter.*

intransitiveness *(noun)*

The grammatical relation created by an intransitive verb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intransitiveness."*
- *He looked up "intransitiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

intransitivity *(noun)*

The grammatical relation created by an intransitive verb.

- *They discussed "intransitivity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intransitivity" to mean the grammatical relation created by an intransitive....*

intrench *(verb)*

Fix firmly or securely.

- *Can you use "intrench" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "intrench" until he saw an example.*

intrinsical *(adjective)*

Belonging to a thing by its very nature; - John Dewey.

- *Would you call this situation "intrinsical"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "intrinsical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

introjected *(adjective)*

Incorporated unconsciously into your own psyche.

- *The speaker chose "introjected" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "introjected" when it is incorporated unconsciously into your own psyche.*

introspectiveness *(noun)*

Thoughtfulness about your own situation and feelings.

- *He looked up "introspectiveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "introspectiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

introuvable *(adjective)*

Impossible to find.

- *The book is practically introuvable.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "introuvable."*

---

introversive *(adjective)*

Directed inward; marked by interest in yourself or concerned with inner feelings.

- *Would you call this situation "introversive"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "introversive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

introvertish *(adjective)*

Somewhat introverted.

- *The speaker chose "introvertish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "introvertish" when it is somewhat introverted.*

---

introvertive *(adjective)*

Directed inward; marked by interest in yourself or concerned with inner feelings.

- *The speaker chose "introvertive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "introvertive" when it is directed inward; marked by interest in yourself or....*

---

intussuscept *(verb)*

Introvert or invaginate.

- *The intussuscepted gut.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "intussuscept" in real sentences.*

---

inutility *(noun)*

The quality of having no practical use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inutility."*
- *He looked up "inutility" because he had never seen it before.*

---

invalidator *(noun)*

An official who can invalidate or nullify.

- *My bank check was voided and I wanted to know who the invalidator was.*
- *They discussed "invalidator" during the group presentation.*

---

invalidness *(noun)*

Illogicality as a consequence of having a conclusion that does not follow from the premisses.

- *Understanding "invalidness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "invalidness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

invaluableness *(noun)*

The positive quality of being precious and beyond value.

- *In class, the teacher used "invaluableness" to mean the positive quality of being precious and beyond value.*
- *Understanding "invaluableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

invariability *(noun)*

The quality of being resistant to variation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "invariability."*
- *They discussed "invariability" during the group presentation.*

---

invidiously *(adverb)*

In a manner arousing resentment.

- *Using "invidiously" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "invidiously" in the final chapter.*

---

invigorator *(noun)*

An agent that gives or restores life or vigor.

- *He looked up "invigorator" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "invigorator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

invirase *(noun)*

A weak protease inhibitor (trade name Invirase) used in treating HIV.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "invirase."*
- *He looked up "invirase" because he had never seen it before.*

---

invisibleness *(noun)*

The quality of not being perceivable by the eye.

- *Understanding "invisibleness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "invisibleness."*

---

invitatory *(adjective)*

Conveying an invitation.

- *A brief invitatory note.*
- *The speaker chose "invitatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

involuntariness *(noun)*

The trait of being unwilling.

- *In spite of our warnings he plowed ahead with the involuntariness of an automaton.*
- *Understanding "involuntariness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inweave *(verb)*

Weave together into a fabric or design.

- *Can you use "inweave" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "inweave" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

inwrought *(adjective)*

Having a decorative pattern worked or woven in.

- *An inwrought design.*
- *The speaker chose "inwrought" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

iodinating *(adjective)*

Combining or causing to combine with iodine.

- *The active iodinating species.*
- *The in vivo iodinating mechanism.*

---

iosif vissarionovich dzhugashvili *(noun)*

Russian leader who succeeded Lenin as head of the Communist Party and created a totalitarian state by purging all opposition (1879-1953).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iosif vissarionovich dzhugashvili."*
- *The article explained what "iosif vissarionovich dzhugashvili" means with a simple example.*

---

irately *(adverb)*

In an irate manner.

- *'Get out,' he shouted irately.*
- *He answered "irately," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

ireful *(adjective)*

Feeling or showing extreme anger.

- *Ireful words.*
- *A "ireful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

irelander *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

- *Understanding "irelander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irelander" to mean a native or inhabitant of ireland.*

---

iridesce *(verb)*

Be iridescent.

- *The corals iridesced under the surface of the clear water.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “iridesce” in real sentences.*

ironlike *(adjective)*

Exhibiting strength or hardness like that of iron.

- *Ironlike determination.*
- *Ironlike nerves.*

ironshod *(adjective)*

Shod or cased with iron.

- *Ironshod hooves.*
- *Ironshod wheels.*

irreclaimable *(adjective)*

Insusceptible of reform.

- *Vicious irreclaimable boys.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “irreclaimable” when it is insusceptible of reform.*

irredenta *(noun)*

A region that is related ethnically or historically to one country but is controlled politically by another.

- *He looked up “irredenta” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irredenta.”*

irreligionist *(noun)*

Someone who is indifferent or hostile to religion.

- *Understanding “irreligionist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “irreligionist” during the group presentation.*

irreligiousness *(noun)*

The quality of not being devout.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irreligiousness.”*
- *They discussed “irreligiousness” during the group presentation.*

irreplaceableness *(noun)*

The quality of being irreplaceable.

- *Understanding “irreplaceableness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irreplaceableness.”*

irreproachably *(adverb)*

In an irreproachable and blameless manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “irreproachably” naturally.*
- *Place “irreproachably” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

irreproducibility *(noun)*

The quality of being unreproducible.

- *He could not explain the irreproducibility of the results of his experiment.*
- *The article explained what “irreproducibility” means with a simple example.*

irresistibleness *(noun)*

The quality of being overpowering and impossible to resist.

- *He looked up “irresistibleness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irresistibleness.”*

irresolutely *(adverb)*

Lacking determination or decisiveness.

- *The narrator describes the scene “irresolutely” in the final chapter.*
- *Place “irresolutely” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

irresoluteness *(noun)*

The trait of being irresolute; lacking firmness of purpose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irresoluteness.”*
- *He looked up “irresoluteness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

irresponsibleness *(noun)*

A form of untrustworthiness; the trait of lacking a sense of responsibility and not feeling accountable for your actions.

- *Understanding “irresponsibleness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “irresponsibleness” to mean a form of untrustworthiness; the trait of lacking a....*

---

irrevokable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being retracted or revoked; - Shakespeare.

- *Students compared “irrevokable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “irrevokable”? Explain why.*

---

irridenta *(noun)*

A region that is related ethnically or historically to one country but is controlled politically by another.

- *Understanding “irridenta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “irridenta” during the group presentation.*

---

irridentist *(noun)*

An advocate of irredentism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irridentist.”*
- *Understanding “irridentist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

irtish *(noun)*

An Asian river that rises in the Altai Mountains in northern China and flows generally northwest to become a tributary of the Ob River.

- *They discussed “irtish” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irtish.”*

---

irtish river *(noun)*

An Asian river that rises in the Altai Mountains in northern China and flows generally northwest to become a tributary of the Ob River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irtish river.”*
- *He looked up “irtish river” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ismailian *(noun)*

An adherent of Ismailism; a member of the Ismaili branch of Shiism.

- *The article explained what “ismailian” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ismailian” to mean an adherent of ismailism; a member of the ismaili....*

---

isobilateral *(adjective)*

Having identical parts on each side of an axis.

- *The speaker chose “isobilateral” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “isobilateral” approach may work better in this case.*

---

isobutylphenyl propionic acid *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and analgesic medicine (trade names Advil and Motrin and Nuprin) used to relieve the pain of arthritis and as an antipyretic.

- *The article explained what “isobutylphenyl propionic acid” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “isobutylphenyl propionic acid” to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and analgesic....*

---

isocarboxazid *(noun)*

A monoamine oxidase inhibitor (trade name Marplan) that is used to treat clinical depression.

- *Understanding “isocarboxazid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “isocarboxazid” because he had never seen it before.*

isochronal *(adjective)*

Equal in duration or interval.

- *The oscillations were isochronal.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "isochronal" when it is equal in duration or interval.*

isoclinal *(noun)*

An isogram connecting points of equal magnetic inclination.

- *He looked up "isoclinal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isoclinal."*

isoclinic *(adjective)*

Having equal magnetic inclinations.

- *The speaker chose "isoclinic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "isoclinic."*

isoclinic line *(noun)*

An isogram connecting points of equal magnetic inclination.

- *The article explained what "isoclinic line" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "isoclinic line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

isogon *(noun)*

An equiangular polygon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isogon."*
- *He looked up "isogon" because he had never seen it before.*

isogonal line *(noun)*

An imaginary line connecting points on the Earth's surface where the magnetic declination is the same.

- *Understanding "isogonal line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isogonal line."*

isogone *(noun)*

An imaginary line connecting points on the Earth's surface where the magnetic declination is the same.

- *In class, the teacher used "isogone" to mean an imaginary line connecting points on the earth's....*
- *The article explained what "isogone" means with a simple example.*

isogonic *(adjective)*

Having or making equal angles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "isogonic."*
- *A "isogonic" approach may work better in this case.*

isogonic line *(noun)*

An imaginary line connecting points on the Earth's surface where the magnetic declination is the same.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isogonic line."*
- *He looked up "isogonic line" because he had never seen it before.*

isohel *(noun)*

An isogram connecting points receiving equal amounts of sunshine.

- *Understanding "isohel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "isohel" because he had never seen it before.*

isolable *(adjective)*

Capable of being isolated or disjoined.

- *The speaker chose "isolable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "isolable"? Explain why.*

isole egadi *(noun)*

A group of islands off the west coast of Sicily in the Mediterranean.

- *He looked up "isole egadi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isole egadi."*

---

isometrical *(adjective)*

Having equal dimensions or measurements.

- *Students compared "isometrical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "isometrical."*

---

isomorphy *(noun)*

(biology) similarity or identity of form or shape or structure.

- *In class, the teacher used "isomorphy" to mean (biology) similarity or identity of form or shape....*
- *He looked up "isomorphy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

isoptin *(noun)*

A drug (trade names Calan and Isoptin) used as an oral or parenteral calcium blocker in cases of hypertension or congestive heart failure or angina or migraine.

- *In class, the teacher used "isoptin" to mean a drug (trade names calan and isoptin) used as an....*
- *The article explained what "isoptin" means with a simple example.*

---

isordil *(noun)*

Drug (trade name Isordil) used to treat angina pectoris and congestive heart failure.

- *Understanding "isordil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "isordil" means with a simple example.*

---

isotropous *(adjective)*

Invariant with respect to direction.

- *A "isotropous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "isotropous"? Explain why.*

---

israel baline *(noun)*

United States songwriter (born in Russia) who wrote more than 1500 songs and several musical comedies (1888-1989).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "israel baline."*
- *Understanding "israel baline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

isuprel *(noun)*

Drug (trade name Isuprel) used to treat bronchial asthma and to stimulate the heart.

- *He looked up "isuprel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isuprel" to mean drug (trade name isuprel) used to treat bronchial....*

---

ithaki *(noun)*

A Greek island to the west of Greece; in Homeric legend Odysseus was its king.

- *He looked up "ithaki" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ithaki" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ithunn *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) goddess of spring and wife of Bragi; guarded the apples that kept the gods eternally young.

- *Understanding "ithunn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ithunn" during the group presentation.*

---

ivied *(adjective)*

Overgrown with ivy.

- *Harvard's ivied buildings.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ivied."*

---

iyyar *(noun)*

The eighth month of the civil year; the second month of the ecclesiastical year (in April and May).

- *In class, the teacher used "iyyar" to mean the eighth month of the civil year; the second....*

- *They discussed "iyyar" during the group presentation.*

jabberer *(noun)*

Someone whose talk is trivial drivel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jabberer."*
- *They discussed "jabberer" during the group presentation.*

jaboticaba *(noun)*

Tough-skinned purple grapelike tropical fruit grown in Brazil.

- *He looked up "jaboticaba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jaboticaba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jacob harmensen *(noun)*

Dutch Protestant theologian who founded Arminianism which opposed the absolute predestinarianism of John Calvin (1559-1609).

- *He looked up "jacob harmensen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jacob harmensen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jacopo robusti *(noun)*

Italian painter of the Venetian school (1518-1594).

- *He looked up "jacopo robusti" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jacopo robusti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jacques costeau *(noun)*

French underwater explorer (born in 1910).

- *In class, the teacher used "jacques costeau" to mean french underwater explorer (born in 1910).*
- *The article explained what "jacques costeau" means with a simple example.*

jacques germain soufflot *(noun)*

French architect (1713-1780).

- *The article explained what "jacques germain soufflot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jacques germain soufflot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jacques tatischeff *(noun)*

French filmmaker (1908-1982).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacques tatischeff."*
- *The article explained what "jacques tatischeff" means with a simple example.*

jacques yves costeau *(noun)*

French underwater explorer (born in 1910).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacques yves costeau."*
- *He looked up "jacques yves costeau" because he had never seen it before.*

jactation *(noun)*

(pathology) extremely restless tossing and twitching usually by a person with a severe illness.

- *The article explained what "jactation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jactation."*

jactitation *(noun)*

(pathology) extremely restless tossing and twitching usually by a person with a severe illness.

- *Understanding "jactitation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jactitation" means with a simple example.*

jagganath *(noun)*

An avatar of Vishnu.

- *The article explained what "jagganath" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jagganath" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jaggedness *(noun)*

Something irregular like a bump or crack in a smooth surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jaggedness."*
- *Understanding "jaggedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jahvey *(noun)*

A name for the God of the Old Testament as transliterated from the Hebrew consonants YHVH.

- *They discussed "jahvey" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jahvey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jahweh *(noun)*

A name for the God of the Old Testament as transliterated from the Hebrew consonants YHVH.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jahweh."*
- *Understanding "jahweh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jakob hermandszoon *(noun)*

Dutch Protestant theologian who founded Arminianism which opposed the absolute predestinarianism of John Calvin (1559-1609).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jakob hermandszoon."*
- *He looked up "jakob hermandszoon" because he had never seen it before.*

jampack *(verb)*

Crowd or pack to capacity.

- *The theater was jampacked.*
- *Can you use "jampack" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

jan amos komensky *(noun)*

Czech educational reformer (1592-1670).

- *He looked up "jan amos komensky" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jan amos komensky."*

jarful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a jar.

- *Understanding "jarful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jarful" because he had never seen it before.*

jauntiness *(noun)*

Stylishness as evidenced by a smart appearance.

- *In class, the teacher used "jauntiness" to mean stylishness as evidenced by a smart appearance.*
- *He looked up "jauntiness" because he had never seen it before.*

jean baptiste donatien de vimeur *(noun)*

French general who commanded French troops in the American Revolution, notably at Yorktown (1725-1807).

- *The article explained what "jean baptiste donatien de vimeur" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jean baptiste donatien de vimeur."*

jean caulvin *(noun)*

Swiss theologian (born in France) whose tenets (predestination and the irresistibility of grace and justification by faith) defined Presbyterianism (1509-1564).

- *In class, the teacher used "jean caulvin" to mean swiss theologian (born in france) whose tenets....*
- *Understanding "jean caulvin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jean-louis lebris de kerouac *(noun)*

United States writer who was a leading figure of the beat generation (1922-1969).

- *They discussed "jean-louis lebris de kerouac" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jean-louis lebris de kerouac."*

jed'dah *(noun)*

Port city in western Saudi Arabia on the Red Sea; near Mecca.

- *They discussed "jed'dah" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jed'dah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jeerer *(noun)*

Someone who jeers or mocks or treats something with contempt or calls out in derision.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jeerer."*
- *The article explained what "jeerer" means with a simple example.*

---

jeeringly *(adverb)*

In a disrespectful jeering manner.

- *Using "jeeringly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "jeeringly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

jejunely *(adverb)*

In an immature manner.

- *He answered "jejunely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "jejunely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

jejuneness *(noun)*

The quality of being vapid and unsophisticated.

- *Understanding "jejuneness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jejuneness" during the group presentation.*

---

jejunity *(noun)*

The quality of being vapid and unsophisticated.

- *In class, the teacher used "jejunity" to mean the quality of being vapid and unsophisticated.*
- *He looked up "jejunity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jellylike *(adjective)*

Thick like gelatin.

- *A "jellylike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "jellylike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

jenghiz khan *(noun)*

Mongolian emperor whose empire stretched from the Black Sea to the Pacific Ocean (1162-1227).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jenghiz khan."*
- *Understanding "jenghiz khan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jerevan *(noun)*

Capital of Armenia.

- *The article explained what "jerevan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jerevan."*

---

jerkwater *(adjective)*

Small and remote and insignificant.

- *A jerkwater college.*
- *The speaker chose "jerkwater" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

jhvh *(noun)*

A name for the God of the Old Testament as transliterated from the Hebrew consonants YHVH.

- *In class, the teacher used "jhvh" to mean a name for the god of the old testament as....*
- *He looked up "jhvh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jimdandy *(noun)*

Someone excellent of their kind.

- *He's a jimdandy of a soldier.*
- *The bike was a jimdandy.*

jimhickey *(noun)*

Someone excellent of their kind.

- *The article explained what "jimhickey" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jimhickey."*

jinghis khan *(noun)*

Mongolian emperor whose empire stretched from the Black Sea to the Pacific Ocean (1162-1227).

- *He looked up "jinghis khan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jinghis khan."*

jinnee *(noun)*

(Islam) an invisible spirit mentioned in the Koran and believed by Muslims to inhabit the earth and influence mankind by appearing in the form of humans or animals.

- *The article explained what "jinnee" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jinnee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jobbery *(noun)*

Corruptness among public officials.

- *They discussed "jobbery" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jobbery."*

jobholder *(noun)*

An employee who holds a regular job.

- *They discussed "jobholder" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jobholder" to mean an employee who holds a regular job.*

jocoseness *(noun)*

The trait of merry joking.

- *He looked up "jocoseness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jocoseness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jocosity *(noun)*

The trait of merry joking.

- *Understanding "jocosity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jocosity" because he had never seen it before.*

johannes diderik van der waals *(noun)*

Dutch physicist (1837-1923).

- *He looked up "johannes diderik van der waals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johannes diderik van der waals."*

john hemminge *(noun)*

English actor who edited the first folio of Shakespeare's plays (1556-1630).

- *The article explained what "john hemminge" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "john hemminge" during the group presentation.*

john marstan *(noun)*

English playwright (1575-1634).

- *The article explained what "john marstan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john marstan" to mean english playwright (1575-1634).*

john merven carrere *(noun)*

United States architect who with his partner Thomas Hastings designed many important public buildings (1858-1911).

- *He looked up "john merven carrere" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john merven carrere."*

john tuzo wilson *(noun)*

Canadian geophysicist who was a pioneer in the study of plate tectonics (1908-1993).

- *The article explained what "john tuzo wilson" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john tuzo wilson" to mean canadian geophysicist who was a pioneer in the....*

---

john wiclif *(noun)*

English theologian whose objections to Roman Catholic doctrine anticipated the Protestant Reformation (1328-1384).

- *The article explained what "john wiclif" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john wiclif" to mean english theologian whose objections to roman....*

---

johnnycake *(noun)*

Cornbread usually cooked pancake-style on a griddle (chiefly New England).

- *He looked up "johnnycake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "johnnycake" during the group presentation.*

---

jolty *(adjective)*

Causing or characterized by jolts and irregular movements.

- *Students compared "jolty" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "jolty" when it is causing or characterized by jolts and irregular....*

---

jomada i *(noun)*

The fifth month of the Islamic calendar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jomada i."*
- *The article explained what "jomada i" means with a simple example.*

---

jomada ii *(noun)*

The sixth month of the Islamic calendar.

- *He looked up "jomada ii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jomada ii" to mean the sixth month of the islamic calendar.*

---

jomo kenyata *(noun)*

Kenyan statesman and the first president of independent Kenya (1893-1978).

- *In class, the teacher used "jomo kenyata" to mean kenyan statesman and the first president of....*
- *They discussed "jomo kenyata" during the group presentation.*

---

joroslav heyrovsky *(noun)*

Czechoslovakian chemist who developed polarography (1890-1967).

- *He looked up "joroslav heyrovsky" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "joroslav heyrovsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jotunn *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) one of a race of giants often in conflict with the Aesir.

- *He looked up "jotunn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jotunn."*

---

journeyer *(noun)*

A traveler going on a trip.

- *They discussed "journeyer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "journeyer" means with a simple example.*

---

judiciousness *(noun)*

The trait of forming opinions by distinguishing and evaluating.

- *In class, the teacher used "judiciousness" to mean the trait of forming opinions by distinguishing and....*
- *The article explained what "judiciousness" means with a simple example.*

---

jugful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a jug.

- *They discussed "jugful" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "jugful" to mean the quantity contained in a jug.*

---

jugoslavian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia.

- *They discussed "jugoslavian" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jugoslavian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

juiceless *(adjective)*

Lacking interest or stimulation; dull and lifeless; ; ; - John Mason Brown.

- *Dull and juiceless as only book knowledge can be when it is unrelated to...life.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "juiceless."*

---

jumbal *(noun)*

Small flat ring-shaped cake or cookie.

- *They discussed "jumbal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jumbal" means with a simple example.*

---

junoesque *(adjective)*

Suggestive of a statue.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "junoesque."*
- *Would you call this situation "junoesque"? Explain why.*

---

jupiter fidius *(noun)*

An epithet for Jupiter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jupiter fidius."*
- *The article explained what "jupiter fidius" means with a simple example.*

---

jupiter fulgur *(noun)*

An epithet for Jupiter.

- *In class, the teacher used "jupiter fulgur" to mean an epithet for jupiter.*
- *The article explained what "jupiter fulgur" means with a simple example.*

---

jupiter fulminator *(noun)*

An epithet for Jupiter.

- *Understanding "jupiter fulminator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jupiter fulminator" during the group presentation.*

---

jupiter pluvius *(noun)*

An epithet for Jupiter.

- *They discussed "jupiter pluvius" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jupiter pluvius" means with a simple example.*

---

jupiter tonans *(noun)*

An epithet for Jupiter.

- *He looked up "jupiter tonans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jupiter tonans" to mean an epithet for jupiter.*

---

jurywoman *(noun)*

Someone who serves (or waits to be called to serve) on a jury.

- *Understanding "jurywoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jurywoman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

justificative *(adjective)*

Attempting to justify or defend in speech or writing.

- *Students compared "justificative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "justificative" when it is attempting to justify or defend in speech or writing.*

---

justifiedly *(adverb)*

With honesty.

- *She spoke "justifiedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "justifiedly" naturally.*

---

juvenility *(noun)*

The freshness and vitality characteristic of a young person.

- *The article explained what "juvenility" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juvenility."*

---

jyaistha *(noun)*

The third month of the Hindu calendar.

- *The article explained what "jyaistha" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jyaistha" to mean the third month of the hindu calendar.*

---

k'ung futzu *(noun)*

Chinese philosopher whose ideas and sayings were collected after his death and became the basis of a philosophical doctrine known a Confucianism (circa 551-478 BC).

- *Understanding "k'ung futzu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "k'ung futzu" during the group presentation.*

---

kachaturian *(noun)*

Armenian composer who incorporated oriental folk music (1903-1978).

- *They discussed "kachaturian" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kachaturian" to mean armenian composer who incorporated oriental folk....*

---

kalaallit nunaat *(noun)*

The largest island in the world; lies between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean; a self-governing province of Denmark.

- *Understanding "kalaallit nunaat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kalaallit nunaat" during the group presentation.*

---

kalapooia *(noun)*

A member of the North American Indian people of Oregon.

- *The article explained what "kalapooia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kalapooia" during the group presentation.*

---

kalapuya *(noun)*

A member of the North American Indian people of Oregon.

- *He looked up "kalapuya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kalapuya" during the group presentation.*

---

kaleidoscopical *(adjective)*

Continually shifting or rapidly changing.

- *The speaker chose "kaleidoscopical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "kaleidoscopical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

kaliph *(noun)*

The civil and religious leader of a Muslim state considered to be a representative of Allah on earth.

- *The article explained what "kaliph" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kaliph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kamet *(noun)*

A mountain in the Himalayas in northern India (25,450 feet high).

- *Understanding "kamet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kamet" to mean a mountain in the himalayas in northern india....*

---

kanchanjanga *(noun)*

A mountain the Himalayas on the border between Nepal and Tibet (28,208 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kanchanjanga."*
- *The article explained what "kanchanjanga" means with a simple example.*

---

kandinski *(noun)*

Russian painter who was a pioneer of abstract art (1866-1944).

- *Understanding "kandinski" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kandinski."*

---

kantrex *(noun)*

Antibiotic (trade name Kantrex) used to treat severe infections.

- *The article explained what "kantrex" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kantrex" during the group presentation.*

---

kaopectate *(noun)*

Trade name for a fixed-combination antidiarrheal drug that use kaolin as the adsorbent and pectin as the emollient.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kaopectate."*
- *The article explained what "kaopectate" means with a simple example.*

---

kapeika *(noun)*

100 kapeikas equal 1 rubel in Belarus.

- *In class, the teacher used "kapeika" to mean 100 kapeikas equal 1 rubel in belarus.*
- *The article explained what "kapeika" means with a simple example.*

---

karl gjellerup *(noun)*

Danish novelist (1857-1919).

- *In class, the teacher used "karl gjellerup" to mean danish novelist (1857-1919).*
- *They discussed "karl gjellerup" during the group presentation.*

---

karlfeldt *(noun)*

Swedish poet whose works incorporate Swedish customs and folklore (1864-1931).

- *They discussed "karlfeldt" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "karlfeldt" to mean swedish poet whose works incorporate swedish....*

---

karttika *(noun)*

The eighth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karttika."*
- *They discussed "karttika" during the group presentation.*

---

karttikeya *(noun)*

Hindu god of bravery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karttikeya."*
- *Understanding "karttikeya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kattegatt *(noun)*

A strait of the North Sea between Jutland and Sweden; connects with the North Sea through the Skagerrak.

- *The article explained what "kattegatt" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kattegatt" to mean a strait of the north sea between jutland and....*

---

kavakava *(noun)*

An alcoholic drink made from the aromatic roots of the kava shrub.

- *He looked up "kavakava" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kavakava."*

---

kavrin *(noun)*

An alkaloid medicine (trade name Kavrin) obtained from opium; used to relax smooth muscles; it is nonaddictive.

- *The article explained what "kavrin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kavrin" to mean an alkaloid medicine (trade name kavrin) obtained....*

kayoed *(adjective)*

Knocked unconscious by a heavy blow.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kayoed."*
- *The speaker chose "kayoed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

kazimir severinovich malevich *(noun)*

Russian abstract painter (1878-1935).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kazimir severinovich malevich."*
- *He looked up "kazimir severinovich malevich" because he had never seen it before.*

keflin *(noun)*

An oral cephalosporin (trade names Keflex and Keflin and Keftab) commonly prescribe for mild to moderately severe infections of the skin or ears or throat or lungs or urinary tract.

- *The article explained what "keflin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "keflin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

keftab *(noun)*

An oral cephalosporin (trade names Keflex and Keflin and Keftab) commonly prescribe for mild to moderately severe infections of the skin or ears or throat or lungs or urinary tract.

- *The article explained what "keftab" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "keftab" to mean an oral cephalosporin (trade names keflex and....*

kegful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a keg.

- *Understanding "kegful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kegful" means with a simple example.*

kekchi *(noun)*

A member of a Mayan people of north central Guatemala.

- *They discussed "kekchi" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kekchi" to mean a member of a mayan people of north central guatemala.*

kekule *(noun)*

German chemist remembered for his discovery of the ring structure of benzene (1829-1896).

- *They discussed "kekule" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kekule" because he had never seen it before.*

kelpy *(noun)*

(Scottish folklore) water spirit in the form of a horse that likes to drown its riders.

- *The article explained what "kelpy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kelpy" to mean (scottish folklore) water spirit in the form of a....*

kemadrin *(noun)*

Drug (trade name Kemadrin) used to reduce tremors in Parkinsonism.

- *The article explained what "kemadrin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kemadrin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kennedy interrnational *(noun)*

A large airport on Long Island to the east of New York City.

- *He looked up "kennedy interrnational" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kennedy interrnational" during the group presentation.*

kenyata *(noun)*

Kenyan statesman and the first president of independent Kenya (1893-1978).

- *They discussed "kenyata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kenyata."*

kerbela *(noun)*

A city of central Iraq to the south of Baghdad; a holy city for Shiite Muslims because it is the site of the tomb of Mohammed's grandson who was killed there in 680.

- *In class, the teacher used "kerbela" to mean a city of central iraq to the south of baghdad; a....*
- *The article explained what "kerbela" means with a simple example.*

ketorolac tromethamine *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Acular and Toradol) that is administered only intramuscularly.

- *The article explained what "ketorolac tromethamine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ketorolac tromethamine" to mean nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade names....*

kettleful *(noun)*

The quantity a kettle will hold.

- *He looked up "kettleful" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kettleful" during the group presentation.*

khadafy *(noun)*

Libyan leader who seized power in a military coup d'etat in 1969; deposed the Libyan monarchy and imposed socialism and Islamic orthodoxy on the country (born in 1942).

- *Understanding "khadafy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "khadafy" means with a simple example.*

khalka *(noun)*

The Mongol people living in the central and eastern parts of Outer Mongolia.

- *Understanding "khalka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "khalka" to mean the mongol people living in the central and eastern....*

khalkha *(noun)*

The Mongol people living in the central and eastern parts of Outer Mongolia.

- *He looked up "khalkha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "khalkha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

khepera *(noun)*

Egyptian god of the morning sun; creator.

- *He looked up "khepera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "khepera" during the group presentation.*

khios *(noun)*

An island in the Aegean Sea off the west coast of Turkey; belongs to Greece.

- *Understanding "khios" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "khios" during the group presentation.*

khoum *(noun)*

5 khoums equal 1 ouguiya in Mauritania.

- *Understanding "khoum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "khoum" means with a simple example.*

kibbutznik *(noun)*

A member of a kibbutz.

- *They discussed "kibbutznik" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kibbutznik" means with a simple example.*

kibibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 bits.

- *Understanding "kibibit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kibibit" because he had never seen it before.*

kibibyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 bytes.

- *They discussed "kibibyte" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “kibibyte” because he had never seen it before.*

---

kibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 bits.

- *The article explained what “kibit” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kibit” to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 bits.*

---

kichai *(noun)*

A member of a Caddo people formerly living in north central Texas.

- *They discussed “kichai” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “kichai” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kickshaw *(noun)*

Something considered choice to eat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kickshaw.”*
- *He looked up “kickshaw” because he had never seen it before.*

---

kidnaper *(noun)*

Someone who unlawfully seizes and detains a victim (usually for ransom).

- *In class, the teacher used “kidnaper” to mean someone who unlawfully seizes and detains a victim....*
- *The article explained what “kidnaper” means with a simple example.*

---

kikladhes *(noun)*

A group of over 200 islands in the southern Aegean.

- *Understanding “kikladhes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “kikladhes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

kilderkin *(noun)*

An obsolete British unit of capacity equal to 18 Imperial gallons.

- *The article explained what “kilderkin” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kilderkin.”*

---

kiliwa *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people living in northern Baja California.

- *They discussed “kiliwa” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “kiliwa” because he had never seen it before.*

---

kiliwi *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people living in northern Baja California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kiliwi.”*
- *They discussed “kiliwi” during the group presentation.*

---

kilocycle *(noun)*

One thousand periods per second.

- *They discussed “kilocycle” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kilocycle.”*

---

kilocycle per second *(noun)*

One thousand periods per second.

- *In class, the teacher used “kilocycle per second” to mean one thousand periods per second.*
- *The article explained what “kilocycle per second” means with a simple example.*

---

kiloliter *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 1000 liters.

- *The article explained what “kiloliter” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “kiloliter” during the group presentation.*

---

kilolitre *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 1000 liters.

- *The article explained what "kilolitre" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kilolitre" during the group presentation.*

---

kinchinjunga *(noun)*

A mountain the Himalayas on the border between Nepal and Tibet (28,208 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinchinjunga."*
- *He looked up "kinchinjunga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kinesthetically *(adverb)*

In a kinesthetic manner; by means of kinesthesia.

- *He can perceive shapes kinesthetically.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "kinesthetically" in the final chapter.*

---

kinglike *(adjective)*

Having the rank of or resembling or befitting a king.

- *It is useful to describe something as "kinglike" when it is having the rank of or resembling or befitting a king.*
- *The speaker chose "kinglike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

kinsperson *(noun)*

A person having kinship with another or others.

- *Understanding "kinsperson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kinsperson" to mean a person having kinship with another or others.*

---

kirghizstan *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in west central Asia bordering on northwestern China; formerly an Asian soviet but became independent in 1991.

- *He looked up "kirghizstan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kirghizstan."*

---

kirgizia *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in west central Asia bordering on northwestern China; formerly an Asian soviet but became independent in 1991.

- *In class, the teacher used "kirgizia" to mean a landlocked republic in west central asia....*
- *They discussed "kirgizia" during the group presentation.*

---

kirgizstan *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in west central Asia bordering on northwestern China; formerly an Asian soviet but became independent in 1991.

- *Understanding "kirgizstan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kirgizstan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kishar *(noun)*

Babylonian consort of Anshar; in Sumerian the name signifies 'the totality of the lower world'.

- *In class, the teacher used "kishar" to mean babylonian consort of anshar; in sumerian the name....*
- *He looked up "kishar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kishke *(noun)*

(Judaism) roasted fowl intestines with a seasoned filling of matzo meal and suet.

- *The article explained what "kishke" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kishke" to mean (judaism) roasted fowl intestines with a seasoned....*

---

kluxer *(noun)*

A member of the Ku Klux Klan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kluxer."*
- *The article explained what "kluxer" means with a simple example.*

---

klyuchevskaya *(noun)*

An inactive volcano on the Kamchatka Peninsula; last erupted in 1946.

- *Understanding "klyuchevskaya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "klyuchevskaya" during the group presentation.*

---

knackwurst *(noun)*

Short thick highly seasoned sausage.

- *The article explained what "knackwurst" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knackwurst" to mean short thick highly seasoned sausage.*

---

knavishly *(adverb)*

In an artful manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "knavishly" naturally.*
- *Place "knavishly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

knifelike *(adjective)*

Painful as if caused by a sharp instrument.

- *Knifelike cold.*
- *Piercing knifelike pains.*

---

knockdown-dragout *(adjective)*

Extremely violent.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "knockdown-dragout."*
- *The speaker chose "knockdown-dragout" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

knockwurst *(noun)*

Short thick highly seasoned sausage.

- *They discussed "knockwurst" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "knockwurst" means with a simple example.*

---

knottiness *(noun)*

Puzzling complexity.

- *Understanding "knottiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knottiness."*

---

knowledgeability *(noun)*

Wisdom as evidenced by the possession of knowledge.

- *His knowledgeability impressed me.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knowledgeability" to mean wisdom as evidenced by the possession of knowledge.*

---

knowledgeableness *(noun)*

Wisdom as evidenced by the possession of knowledge.

- *They discussed "knowledgeableness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "knowledgeableness" means with a simple example.*

---

kobenhavn *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Denmark; located on the island of Zealand.

- *Understanding "kobenhavn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kobenhavn."*

---

kolkhoznik *(noun)*

A member of a kolkhoz.

- *In class, the teacher used "kolkhoznik" to mean a member of a kolkhoz.*
- *He looked up "kolkhoznik" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kolonia *(noun)*

Capital of Micronesia.

- *They discussed "kolonia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kolonia."*

konakri *(noun)*

A port and the capital of Guinea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "konakri."*
- *Understanding "konakri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kongfuze *(noun)*

Chinese philosopher whose ideas and sayings were collected after his death and became the basis of a philosophical doctrine known a Confucianism (circa 551-478 BC).

- *The article explained what "kongfuze" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kongfuze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

konoye *(noun)*

Japanese statesman who set Japan's expansionist policies and formed an alliance with Germany and Italy (1891-1945).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "konoye."*
- *Understanding "konoye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kopiyka *(noun)*

100 kopiykas equal 1 hryvnia in Ukraine.

- *He looked up "kopiyka" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kopiyka."*

korinthos *(noun)*

The modern Greek port near the site of the ancient city that was second only to Athens.

- *The article explained what "korinthos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "korinthos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kotar *(noun)*

A member of the Dravidian people living in the Nilgiri Hills in southern India.

- *They discussed "kotar" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kotar" means with a simple example.*

koumiss *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage made from fermented mare's milk; made originally by nomads of central Asia.

- *They discussed "koumiss" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "koumiss."*

kovna *(noun)*

A city in central Lithuania.

- *The article explained what "kovna" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kovna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

koweit *(noun)*

A seaport on the Persian Gulf and capital of Kuwait.

- *They discussed "koweit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "koweit."*

krakatao *(noun)*

A small volcanic island in Indonesia between Java and Sumatra; its violent eruption in 1883 was the greatest in recorded history.

- *In class, the teacher used "krakatao" to mean a small volcanic island in indonesia between java....*
- *The article explained what "krakatao" means with a simple example.*

krauthead *(noun)*

Offensive term for a person of German descent.

- *They discussed "krauthead" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "krauthead" to mean offensive term for a person of german descent.*

ku kluxer *(noun)*

A member of the Ku Klux Klan.

- *They discussed "ku kluxer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ku kluxer" to mean a member of the ku klux klan.*

---

kuangchou *(noun)*

A city on the Zhu Jiang delta in southern China; the capital of Guangdong province and a major deep-water port.

- *They discussed "kuangchou" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kuangchou" means with a simple example.*

---

kuenlun *(noun)*

A mountain range in western China that extends eastward from the Indian border for 1000 miles.

- *Understanding "kuenlun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kuenlun" to mean a mountain range in western china that extends....*

---

kuenlun mountains *(noun)*

A mountain range in western China that extends eastward from the Indian border for 1000 miles.

- *He looked up "kuenlun mountains" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kuenlun mountains" to mean a mountain range in western china that extends....*

---

kukenaam *(noun)*

A famous waterfall in Venezuela.

- *They discussed "kukenaam" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kukenaam" means with a simple example.*

---

kukenaam falls *(noun)*

A famous waterfall in Venezuela.

- *The article explained what "kukenaam falls" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kukenaam falls."*

---

kulun *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Mongolia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kulun."*
- *They discussed "kulun" during the group presentation.*

---

kunlan shan *(noun)*

A mountain range in western China that extends eastward from the Indian border for 1000 miles.

- *The article explained what "kunlan shan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kunlan shan."*

---

kusan *(noun)*

A member of the North American Indian people of Oregon.

- *In class, the teacher used "kusan" to mean a member of the north american indian people of oregon.*
- *The article explained what "kusan" means with a simple example.*

---

kwangchow *(noun)*

A city on the Zhu Jiang delta in southern China; the capital of Guangdong province and a major deep-water port.

- *The article explained what "kwangchow" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kwangchow" to mean a city on the zhu jiang delta in southern china;....*

---

kyphotic *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or suffering from kyphosis, an abnormality of the vertebral column.

- *A "kyphotic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "kyphotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

kyyiv *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of the Ukraine; a major manufacturing and transportation center.

- *Understanding "kyyiv" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "kyyiv" during the group presentation.*

---

labiate *(adjective)*

Having lips or parts that resemble lips.

- *Would you call this situation "labiate"? Explain why.*
- *A "labiate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

laboriousness *(noun)*

The quality of requiring extended effort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laboriousness."*
- *The article explained what "laboriousness" means with a simple example.*

---

laborsaving *(adjective)*

Designed to replace or conserve human and especially manual labor.

- *Laborsaving devices like washing machines.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "laborsaving" when it is designed to replace or conserve human and....*

---

laboursaving *(adjective)*

Designed to replace or conserve human and especially manual labor.

- *The speaker chose "laboursaving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "laboursaving"? Explain why.*

---

labrouste *(noun)*

French architect who was among the first to use metal construction successfully (1801-1875).

- *They discussed "labrouste" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "labrouste" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lacelike *(adjective)*

Made of or resembling lace.

- *Students compared "lacelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "lacelike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

laciniate *(adjective)*

Having edges irregularly and finely slashed.

- *A laciniate leaf.*
- *Would you call this situation "laciniate"? Explain why.*

---

ladrone islands *(noun)*

A chain of coral and volcanic islands in Micronesia (including Guam and the Northern Marianas) halfway between New Guinea and Japan; discovered by Magellan in 1521.

- *They discussed "ladrone islands" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ladrone islands" to mean a chain of coral and volcanic islands in micronesia....*

---

lake tsana *(noun)*

A lake in northern Ethiopia; the largest lake in Ethiopia and the source of the Blue Nile.

- *Understanding "lake tsana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lake tsana" to mean a lake in northern ethiopia; the largest lake in....*

---

lake vanern *(noun)*

A lake in southwestern Sweden; the largest lake in Sweden.

- *The article explained what "lake vanern" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lake vanern" during the group presentation.*

---

lamaist *(noun)*

(Buddhism) an adherent of Lamaism.

- *The article explained what "lamaist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamaist."*

---

lambda hyperon *(noun)*

An electrically neutral baryon with isotopic spin 1.

- *He looked up "lambda hyperon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lambda hyperon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lambency *(noun)*

An appearance of reflected light.

- *The article explained what "lambency" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lambency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lamblike *(adjective)*

Like a lamb in meekness and gentleness.

- *A "lamblike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lamblike" when it is like a lamb in meekness and gentleness.*

lamenter *(noun)*

A person who is feeling grief (as grieving over someone who has died).

- *He looked up "lamenter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lamenter" during the group presentation.*

lammastide *(noun)*

The season of Lammas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lammastide."*
- *The article explained what "lammastide" means with a simple example.*

lamplit *(adjective)*

Lighted by a lamp.

- *Our lamplit mountain retreat.*
- *A "lamplit" approach may work better in this case.*

lanate *(adjective)*

Covered with dense cottony hairs or hairlike filaments.

- *The woolly aphid has a lanate coat resembling cotton.*
- *A "lanate" approach may work better in this case.*

lancelike *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) shaped like a lance head; narrow and tapering to a pointed apex.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lancelike" when it is (of a leaf shape) shaped like a lance head; narrow....*
- *The speaker chose "lancelike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

lanchou *(noun)*

The capital city of the Chinese province of Gansu on the Yellow River.

- *Understanding "lanchou" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lanchou."*

lanchow *(noun)*

The capital city of the Chinese province of Gansu on the Yellow River.

- *He looked up "lanchow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lanchow."*

lancinate *(adjective)*

Painful as if caused by a sharp instrument.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lancinate."*
- *Students compared "lancinate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

lancinating *(adjective)*

Painful as if caused by a sharp instrument.

- *Lancinating pain.*
- *Would you call this situation "lancinating"? Explain why.*

---

landlubberly *(adjective)*

Inexperienced in seamanship.

- *Would you call this situation "landlubberly"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "landlubberly" when it is inexperienced in seamanship.*

---

landowska *(noun)*

United States harpsichordist (born in Poland) who helped to revive modern interest in the harpsichord (1879-1959).

- *He looked up "landowska" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "landowska" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

landwards *(adverb)*

Toward land.

- *He answered "landwards," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "landwards," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

langlaufer *(noun)*

A cross-country skier.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "langlaufer."*
- *The article explained what "langlaufer" means with a simple example.*

---

langobard *(noun)*

A member of a Germanic people who invaded northern Italy in the 6th century.

- *Understanding "langobard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "langobard" means with a simple example.*

---

langsyne *(adverb)*

At a distant time in the past (chiefly Scottish).

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "langsyne" naturally.*
- *Place "langsyne" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

languisher *(noun)*

A person who languishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "languisher" to mean a person who languishes.*
- *The article explained what "languisher" means with a simple example.*

---

lankiness *(noun)*

A tall and thin physique.

- *Understanding "lankiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lankiness" means with a simple example.*

---

lansa *(noun)*

East Indian tart yellow berrylike fruit.

- *They discussed "lansa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lansa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lansat *(noun)*

East Indian tart yellow berrylike fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lansat."*
- *He looked up "lansat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lanseh *(noun)*

East Indian tart yellow berrylike fruit.

- *They discussed "lanseh" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lanseh" means with a simple example.*

lanset *(noun)*

East Indian tart yellow berrylike fruit.

- *They discussed "lanset" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lanset" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lap-straked *(adjective)*

Having overlapping hull planks.

- *Would you call this situation "lap-straked"? Explain why.*
- *A "lap-straked" approach may work better in this case.*

lapful *(noun)*

The quantity that can be held in the lap.

- *Understanding "lapful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lapful" because he had never seen it before.*

lapidarian *(adjective)*

Inscribed on stone.

- *A lapidarian record.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lapidarian."*

lapidarist *(noun)*

An expert on precious stones and the art of cutting and engraving them.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lapidarist."*
- *They discussed "lapidarist" during the group presentation.*

lapidate *(verb)*

Kill by throwing stones at.

- *Pilgrims lapidate a stone pillar in commemoration of Abraham's temptation.*
- *She tried to use "lapidate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

lapidator *(noun)*

An attacker who pelts the victim with stones (especially with intent to kill).

- *In class, the teacher used "lapidator" to mean an attacker who pelts the victim with stones....*
- *Understanding "lapidator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lapidist *(noun)*

A skilled worker who cuts and engraves precious stones.

- *In class, the teacher used "lapidist" to mean a skilled worker who cuts and engraves precious stones.*
- *They discussed "lapidist" during the group presentation.*

lapplander *(noun)*

A member of an indigenous nomadic people living in northern Scandinavia and herding reindeer.

- *The article explained what "lapplander" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lapplander" to mean a member of an indigenous nomadic people living in....*

laputan *(adjective)*

Not practical or realizable; speculative.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "laputan."*
- *The speaker chose "laputan" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

larcener *(noun)*

A person who commits larceny.

- *He looked up "larcener" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "larcener" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

larcenist *(noun)*

A person who commits larceny.

- *They discussed "larcenist" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "larcenist" means with a simple example.*

---

larghissimo *(adjective)*

(of tempo) as slow and broad as possible.

- *Students compared "larghissimo" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "larghissimo" approach may work better in this case.*

---

larium *(noun)*

An antimalarial drug (trade name Larium and Mephaquine) that is effective in cases that do not respond to chloroquine; said to produce harmful neuropsychiatric effects on some people.

- *Understanding "larium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "larium" to mean an antimalarial drug (trade name larium and....*

---

larotid *(noun)*

An antibiotic; a semisynthetic oral penicillin (trade names Amoxil and Larotid and Polymox and Trimox and Augmentin) used to treat bacterial infections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "larotid."*
- *Understanding "larotid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

larrup *(verb)*

Give a spanking to; subject to a spanking.

- *She tried to use "larrup" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "larrup" until he saw an example.*

---

laszlo lowestein *(noun)*

United States actor (born in Hungary) noted for playing sinister roles (1904-1964).

- *They discussed "laszlo lowestein" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laszlo lowestein."*

---

latish *(adjective)*

Somewhat late.

- *The speaker chose "latish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "latish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

latticelike *(adjective)*

Having a pattern of fretwork or latticework.

- *A "latticelike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "latticelike" when it is having a pattern of fretwork or latticework.*

---

laudability *(noun)*

The quality of being worthy of praise.

- *Understanding "laudability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "laudability" during the group presentation.*

---

laudableness *(noun)*

The quality of being worthy of praise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laudableness."*
- *The article explained what "laudableness" means with a simple example.*

---

laudator *(noun)*

Someone who communicates high praise.

- *Understanding "laudator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laudator" to mean someone who communicates high praise.*

---

laudo *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Andes in Argentina (20,997 feet high).

- *They discussed "laudo" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "laudo" to mean a mountain peak in the andes in argentina (20,997....*

laundrywoman *(noun)*

A working woman who takes in washing.

- *They discussed "laundrywoman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laundrywoman" to mean a working woman who takes in washing.*

laureled *(adjective)*

Crowned with or as if with laurel symbolizing victory.

- *It is useful to describe something as "laureled" when it is crowned with or as if with laurel symbolizing victory.*
- *The speaker chose "laureled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

laurelled *(adjective)*

Crowned with or as if with laurel symbolizing victory.

- *It is useful to describe something as "laurelled" when it is crowned with or as if with laurel symbolizing victory.*
- *The speaker chose "laurelled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

lavrenti pavlovich beria *(noun)*

Soviet chief of secret police under Joseph Stalin; was executed by his associates in the power struggle following Stalin's death (1899-1953).

- *Understanding "lavrenti pavlovich beria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lavrenti pavlovich beria" to mean soviet chief of secret police under joseph stalin;....*

lazuline *(noun)*

A light shade of blue.

- *He looked up "lazuline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lazuline."*

learnedly *(adverb)*

With erudition; in an erudite manner.

- *He answered "learnedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "learnedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

leatherlike *(adjective)*

Resembling or made to resemble leather; tough but pliable.

- *Students compared "leatherlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "leatherlike" when it is resembling or made to resemble leather; tough but....*

ledercillin vk *(noun)*

A form of penicillin V (trade name Ledercillin VK).

- *In class, the teacher used "ledercillin vk" to mean a form of penicillin v (trade name ledercillin vk).*
- *The article explained what "ledercillin vk" means with a simple example.*

ledgeman *(noun)*

A quarry worker who splits off blocks of stone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ledgeman."*
- *They discussed "ledgeman" during the group presentation.*

leechee *(noun)*

Chinese fruit having a thin brittle shell enclosing a sweet jellylike pulp and a single seed; often dried.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leechee."*
- *He looked up "leechee" because he had never seen it before.*

leechlike *(adjective)*

Of plants or persons; having the nature or habits of a parasite or leech; living off another.

- *His indolent leechlike existence.*
- *Students compared "leechlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

legerity *(noun)*

The gracefulness of a person or animal that is quick and nimble.

- *They discussed "legerity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legerity."*

---

leglike *(adjective)*

Resembling or functioning like a leg.

- *Leglike appendages.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leglike."*

---

lekvar *(noun)*

A sweet filling made of prunes or apricots.

- *The article explained what "lekvar" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lekvar" during the group presentation.*

---

lemonlike *(adjective)*

Tasting sour like a lemon.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lemonlike" when it is tasting sour like a lemon.*
- *Would you call this situation "lemonlike"? Explain why.*

---

lendable *(adjective)*

Available for lending.

- *Lendable resources.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lendable."*

---

lengthiness *(noun)*

The consequence of being lengthened in duration.

- *In class, the teacher used "lengthiness" to mean the consequence of being lengthened in duration.*
- *They discussed "lengthiness" during the group presentation.*

---

lententide *(noun)*

A period of 40 weekdays from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday.

- *In class, the teacher used "lententide" to mean a period of 40 weekdays from ash wednesday to holy....*
- *They discussed "lententide" during the group presentation.*

---

lentia *(noun)*

City in northern Austria on the Danube; noted as a cultural center.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lentia."*
- *The article explained what "lentia" means with a simple example.*

---

lentiform *(adjective)*

Convex on both sides; shaped like a lentil.

- *Students compared "lentiform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "lentiform" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lentiginose *(adjective)*

Relating to or covered with or resembling freckles.

- *The speaker chose "lentiginose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "lentiginose" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lentiginous *(adjective)*

Relating to or covered with or resembling freckles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lentiginous."*
- *Would you call this situation "lentiginous"? Explain why.*

---

lentissimo *(adjective)*

(of tempo) very slow.

- *The speaker chose "lentissimo" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "lentissimo" approach may work better in this case.*

---

leonid fyodorovich myasin *(noun)*

French choreographer and ballet dancer (born in Russia) (1895-1979).

- *Understanding "leonid fyodorovich myasin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leonid fyodorovich myasin" during the group presentation.*

---

leonide fedorovitch massine *(noun)*

French choreographer and ballet dancer (born in Russia) (1895-1979).

- *The article explained what "leonide fedorovitch massine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "leonide fedorovitch massine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lepidopterologist *(noun)*

An entomologist who specializes in the collection and study of butterflies and moths.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepidopterologist."*
- *They discussed "lepidopterologist" during the group presentation.*

---

lepidote *(adjective)*

Rough to the touch; covered with scales or scurf.

- *Would you call this situation "lepidote"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "lepidote" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

leprose *(adjective)*

Rough to the touch; covered with scales or scurf.

- *It is useful to describe something as "leprose" when it is rough to the touch; covered with scales or scurf.*
- *Students compared "leprose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

leptorhine *(adjective)*

Having a long narrow nose.

- *Would you call this situation "leptorhine"? Explain why.*
- *A "leptorhine" approach may work better in this case.*

---

leptorrhine *(adjective)*

Having a long narrow nose.

- *Would you call this situation "leptorrhine"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leptorrhine."*

---

leptorrhinian *(adjective)*

Having a long narrow nose.

- *The speaker chose "leptorrhinian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leptorrhinian."*

---

leptorrhinic *(adjective)*

Having a long narrow nose.

- *The speaker chose "leptorrhinic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "leptorrhinic" when it is having a long narrow nose.*

---

leptosporangiate *(adjective)*

(of ferns) having each sporangium formed from a single epidermal cell.

- *Leptosporangiate ferns.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leptosporangiate."*

---

leresis *(noun)*

Rambling talkativeness (especially in the aged).

- *The article explained what "leresis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leresis" to mean rambling talkativeness (especially in the aged).*

lescol *(noun)*

Least expensive statin drug (trade name Lescol); usually taken orally at bedtime.

- *In class, the teacher used "lescol" to mean least expensive statin drug (trade name lescol);....*
- *He looked up "lescol" because he had never seen it before.*

leukeran *(noun)*

An alkalating agent (trade name Leukeran) used to treat some kinds of cancer.

- *The article explained what "leukeran" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "leukeran" during the group presentation.*

leuwenhoek *(noun)*

Dutch pioneer microscopist who was among the first to recognize cells in animals and who gave the first accurate descriptions of microbes and spermatozoa and blood corpuscles (1632-1723).

- *They discussed "leuwenhoek" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leuwenhoek."*

levallorphan *(noun)*

Drug (trade name Lorfan) that is related to morphine but that counteracts the respiratory depression produced by morphine poisoning but without affecting its analgesic effects.

- *He looked up "levallorphan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "levallorphan."*

levorotary *(adjective)*

Rotating to the left.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "levorotary."*
- *Would you call this situation "levorotary"? Explain why.*

levorotatory *(adjective)*

Rotating to the left.

- *It is useful to describe something as "levorotatory" when it is rotating to the left.*
- *A "levorotatory" approach may work better in this case.*

lexicologist *(noun)*

A compiler or writer of a dictionary; a student of the lexical component of language.

- *In class, the teacher used "lexicologist" to mean a compiler or writer of a dictionary; a student of....*
- *He looked up "lexicologist" because he had never seen it before.*

liaodong bandao *(noun)*

A peninsula in northeastern China that extends into the Yellow Sea, between Bo Hai and Korea Bay.

- *Understanding "liaodong bandao" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liaodong bandao" to mean a peninsula in northeastern china that extends into....*

libeler *(noun)*

One who attacks the reputation of another by slander or libel.

- *The article explained what "libeler" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "libeler" during the group presentation.*

libritabs *(noun)*

A tranquilizer (trade names Librium and Libritabs) used in the treatment of alcoholism.

- *Understanding "libritabs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "libritabs."*

licentiously *(adverb)*

In a licentious and promiscuous manner.

- *She spoke "licentiously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "licentiously" naturally.*

lichee *(noun)*

Chinese fruit having a thin brittle shell enclosing a sweet jellylike pulp and a single seed; often dried.

- *In class, the teacher used "lichee" to mean chinese fruit having a thin brittle shell enclosing....*
- *They discussed "lichee" during the group presentation.*

---

lichi *(noun)*

Chinese fruit having a thin brittle shell enclosing a sweet jellylike pulp and a single seed; often dried.

- *They discussed "lichi" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lichi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

licitly *(adverb)*

In a manner acceptable to common custom.

- *He answered "licitly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "licitly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

licitness *(noun)*

The quality of strictly conforming to law.

- *Understanding "licitness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "licitness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

liederkranz *(noun)*

A soft cheese with a strong odor and flavor.

- *The article explained what "liederkranz" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liederkranz" to mean a soft cheese with a strong odor and flavor.*

---

liegeman *(noun)*

A person holding a fief; a person who owes allegiance and service to a feudal lord.

- *In class, the teacher used "liegeman" to mean a person holding a fief; a person who owes....*
- *The article explained what "liegeman" means with a simple example.*

---

liftman *(noun)*

A man employed to operate an elevator.

- *In England they call an elevator man a liftman.*
- *The article explained what "liftman" means with a simple example.*

---

lighterman *(noun)*

Someone who operates a barge.

- *They discussed "lighterman" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lighterman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lighthorse harry lee *(noun)*

Soldier of the American Revolution (1756-1818).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lighthorse harry lee."*
- *He looked up "lighthorse harry lee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lightproof *(adjective)*

Not penetrable by light.

- *Lightproof containers.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lightproof" when it is not penetrable by light.*

---

lightsome *(adjective)*

Moving easily and quickly; nimble.

- *A lightsome buoyant step.*
- *Trilling songs with a lightsome heart.*

---

lightsomely *(adverb)*

In a light-hearted manner.

- *She walked lightsomely down the long staircase.*

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "lightsomely" naturally.*

---

lightsomeness *(noun)*

The trait of being lighthearted and frivolous.

- *The article explained what "lightsomeness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lightsomeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

likuta *(noun)*

100 makuta equal 1 zaire in Zaire.

- *Understanding "likuta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "likuta" to mean 100 makuta equal 1 zaire in zaire.*

---

lilangeni *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Swaziland; equal to 100 cents.

- *They discussed "lilangeni" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lilangeni" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

limeira *(noun)*

A city of southeastern Brazil (northwest of Sao Paulo).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limeira."*
- *They discussed "limeira" during the group presentation.*

---

limnologically *(adverb)*

With regard to or concerning limnology.

- *Using "limnologically" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "limnologically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

limnologist *(noun)*

A specialist in the study of freshwater ponds and lakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limnologist."*
- *Understanding "limnologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

limnos *(noun)*

A Greek island in the northern Aegean Sea; famous for a reddish-brown clay that has medicinal properties.

- *He looked up "limnos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limnos."*

---

limpidity *(noun)*

Passing light without diffusion or distortion.

- *The article explained what "limpidity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "limpidity" to mean passing light without diffusion or distortion.*

---

limpidly *(adverb)*

In a clear and lucid manner.

- *Place "limpidly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "limpidly" naturally.*

---

lincocin *(noun)*

Antibiotic (trade name Lincocin) obtained from a streptomyces bacterium and used in the treatment of certain penicillin-resistant infections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lincocin."*
- *The article explained what "lincocin" means with a simple example.*

---

lincomycin *(noun)*

Antibiotic (trade name Lincocin) obtained from a streptomyces bacterium and used in the treatment of certain penicillin-resistant infections.

- *The article explained what "lincomycin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lincomycin."*

---

lindesnes *(noun)*

A cape at the southern tip of Norway.

- *They discussed "lindesnes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lindesnes" means with a simple example.*

---

linelike *(adjective)*

Resembling a line.

- *A "linelike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "linelike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

linendraper *(noun)*

A retail dealer in yard goods.

- *Understanding "linendraper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "linendraper" during the group presentation.*

---

lingerer *(noun)*

Someone who lingers aimlessly in or about a place.

- *He looked up "lingerer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lingerer" during the group presentation.*

---

linguica *(noun)*

A highly seasoned Portuguese pork sausage flavored with garlic and onions.

- *He looked up "linguica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "linguica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lingulate *(adjective)*

Shaped like a tongue.

- *A "lingulate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "lingulate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

linkboy *(noun)*

(formerly) an attendant hired to carry a torch for pedestrians in dark streets.

- *He looked up "linkboy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linkboy."*

---

linksman *(noun)*

Someone who plays the game of golf.

- *The article explained what "linksman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linksman" to mean someone who plays the game of golf.*

---

liplike *(adjective)*

Having lips or parts that resemble lips.

- *Would you call this situation "liplike"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "liplike."*

---

liquefiable *(adjective)*

Capable of being liquefied.

- *The speaker chose "liquefiable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "liquefiable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

liquescent *(adjective)*

Becoming liquid.

- *A "liquescent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "liquescent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

liquidness *(noun)*

The property of flowing easily.

- *The article explained what "liquidness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liquidness" to mean the property of flowing easily.*

---

liquifiable *(adjective)*

Capable of being liquefied.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "liquifiable."*
- *A "liquifiable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lisper *(noun)*

A speaker who lisps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lisper."*
- *He looked up "lisper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lispingly *(adverb)*

With a lisp.

- *She spoke lispingly.*
- *Using "lispingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

lissomeness *(noun)*

The gracefulness of a person or animal that is flexible and supple.

- *They discussed "lissomeness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lissomeness" means with a simple example.*

---

litchee *(noun)*

Chinese fruit having a thin brittle shell enclosing a sweet jellylike pulp and a single seed; often dried.

- *Understanding "litchee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "litchee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

litheness *(noun)*

The gracefulness of a person or animal that is flexible and supple.

- *The article explained what "litheness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "litheness" during the group presentation.*

---

lithesome *(adjective)*

Moving and bending with ease.

- *Students compared "lithesome" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lithesome."*

---

lithomancer *(noun)*

One who practices lithomancy.

- *He looked up "lithomancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lithomancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

littre *(noun)*

French lexicographer (1801-1881).

- *In class, the teacher used "littre" to mean french lexicographer (1801-1881).*
- *Understanding "littre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liveborn *(adjective)*

(of newborn infant) showing signs of life after birth; not stillborn.

- *A liveborn baby.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "liveborn."*

---

liveborn infant *(noun)*

Infant who shows signs of life after birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liveborn infant."*
- *The article explained what "liveborn infant" means with a simple example.*

liverish *(adjective)*

Irritable as if suffering from indigestion.

- *It is useful to describe something as "liverish" when it is irritable as if suffering from indigestion.*
- *Would you call this situation "liverish"? Explain why.*

lividly *(adverb)*

In a livid manner.

- *Using "lividly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "lividly" in the final chapter.*

lividness *(noun)*

Unnatural lack of color in the skin (as from bruising or sickness or emotional distress).

- *They discussed "lividness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lividness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

llew llaw gyffes *(noun)*

Son of Gwydion and Arianrhod; supported by magic of Gwydion; cursed by Arianrhod.

- *He looked up "llew llaw gyffes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "llew llaw gyffes" during the group presentation.*

llud *(noun)*

A Celtic warrior god.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "llud."*
- *He looked up "llud" because he had never seen it before.*

llullaillaco *(noun)*

A mountain in the Andes on the border between Argentina and Chile (22,057 feet high).

- *Understanding "llullaillaco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "llullaillaco" because he had never seen it before.*

loamless *(adjective)*

Having no loam.

- *A stony loamless yard.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "loamless" when it is having no loam.*

loather *(noun)*

One who hates or loathes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loather."*
- *Understanding "loather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

loathly *(adjective)*

Highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.

- *The speaker chose "loathly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "loathly" approach may work better in this case.*

loathsomeness *(noun)*

The quality of being disgusting to the senses or emotions.

- *The article explained what "loathsomeness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "loathsomeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lobscouse *(noun)*

A stew of meat and vegetables and hardtack that is eaten by sailors.

- *The article explained what "lobscouse" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lobscouse" during the group presentation.*

lobscuse *(noun)*

A stew of meat and vegetables and hardtack that is eaten by sailors.

- *In class, the teacher used "lobscuse" to mean a stew of meat and vegetables and hardtack that is....*
- *The article explained what "lobscuse" means with a simple example.*

---

lobsterback *(noun)*

British soldier; so-called because of his red coat (especially during the American Revolution).

- *In class, the teacher used "lobsterback" to mean british soldier; so-called because of his red coat....*
- *The article explained what "lobsterback" means with a simple example.*

---

lobularity *(noun)*

The property of having lobules.

- *The article explained what "lobularity" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lobularity" during the group presentation.*

---

loch achray *(noun)*

A lake in central Scotland.

- *In class, the teacher used "loch achray" to mean a lake in central scotland.*
- *The article explained what "loch achray" means with a simple example.*

---

lockkeeper *(noun)*

A worker in charge of a lock (on a canal).

- *They discussed "lockkeeper" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lockkeeper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lockmaster *(noun)*

A worker in charge of a lock (on a canal).

- *The article explained what "lockmaster" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lockmaster."*

---

loestrin *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing estradiol and norethindrone.

- *He looked up "loestrin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loestrin."*

---

loggerheaded *(adjective)*

(used informally) stupid.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "loggerheaded."*
- *Students compared "loggerheaded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

logicality *(noun)*

Correct and valid reasoning.

- *They discussed "logicality" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "logicality" to mean correct and valid reasoning.*

---

logicalness *(noun)*

Correct and valid reasoning.

- *Understanding "logicalness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "logicalness" during the group presentation.*

---

logogrammatically *(adverb)*

By means of logograms.

- *Chinese is written logogrammatically.*
- *Place "logogrammatically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

logomach *(noun)*

Someone given to disputes over words.

- *Understanding "logomach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “logomach” during the group presentation.*

---

logomachist *(noun)*

Someone given to disputes over words.

- *Understanding “logomachist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “logomachist” means with a simple example.*

---

logomania *(noun)*

Pathologically excessive (and often incoherent) talking.

- *The article explained what “logomania” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “logomania” to mean pathologically excessive (and often incoherent) talking.*

---

long-windedly *(adverb)*

In a verbose manner.

- *Using “long-windedly” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered “long-windedly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

long-wooled *(adjective)*

(of sheep) having relatively long wool.

- *A “long-wooled” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “long-wooled”? Explain why.*

---

longanimity *(noun)*

Good-natured tolerance of delay or incompetence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “longanimity.”*
- *He looked up “longanimity” because he had never seen it before.*

---

longbowman *(noun)*

A medieval English archer who used a longbow.

- *Understanding “longbowman” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “longbowman.”*

---

longness *(noun)*

The property of being of long spatial extent.

- *One gene causes shortness and the other causes longness.*
- *The article explained what “longness” means with a simple example.*

---

longsighted *(adjective)*

Planning prudently for the future.

- *It is useful to describe something as “longsighted” when it is planning prudently for the future.*
- *The speaker chose “longsighted” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

longwise *(adverb)*

In the direction of the length.

- *She spoke “longwise,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “longwise” in the final chapter.*

---

loniten *(noun)*

A vasodilator (trade name Loniten) used to treat severe hypertension; one side effect is hirsutism so it is also sold (trade name Rogaine) as a treatment for male-patterned baldness.

- *They discussed “loniten” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “loniten” because he had never seen it before.*

---

loose-jowled *(adjective)*

Having sagging folds of flesh beneath the chin or lower jaw.

- *It is useful to describe something as “loose-jowled” when it is having sagging folds of flesh beneath the chin or....*
- *The speaker chose “loose-jowled” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

loquaciously *(adverb)*

In a chatty loquacious manner.

- *'When I was young,' she continued loquaciously, 'I used to do all sorts of naughty things'.*
- *She spoke "loquaciously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

loquaciousness *(noun)*

The quality of being wordy and talkative.

- *He looked up "loquaciousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "loquaciousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lordless *(adjective)*

Having no lord or master.

- *Would you call this situation "lordless"? Explain why.*
- *A "lordless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lordliness *(noun)*

Formality in bearing and appearance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lordliness."*
- *The article explained what "lordliness" means with a simple example.*

---

lordotic *(adjective)*

Having abnormal sagging of the spine (especially in horses).

- *It is useful to describe something as "lordotic" when it is having abnormal sagging of the spine (especially in....*
- *The speaker chose "lordotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lorenzo ganganelli *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1769 to 1774 who lost whatever support remained of Catholic Europe, causing the church to fall into the hands of secular princes (1705-1774).

- *The article explained what "lorenzo ganganelli" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lorenzo ganganelli" to mean italian pope from 1769 to 1774 who lost whatever....*

---

lorfan *(noun)*

Drug (trade name Lorfan) that is related to morphine but that counteracts the respiratory depression produced by morphine poisoning but without affecting its analgesic effects.

- *In class, the teacher used "lorfan" to mean drug (trade name lorfan) that is related to....*
- *He looked up "lorfan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

losings *(noun)*

Something lost (especially money lost at gambling).

- *They discussed "losings" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "losings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lotario di segni *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1198 to 1216 who instituted the Fourth Crusade and under whom papal intervention in European politics reached its height (1161-1216).

- *They discussed "lotario di segni" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lotario di segni" means with a simple example.*

---

louis le begue *(noun)*

King of France and Germany (846-879).

- *They discussed "louis le begue" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis le begue."*

---

louis le faineant *(noun)*

The last Carolingian king of France (967-987).

- *They discussed "louis le faineant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "louis le faineant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

louis the quarreller *(noun)*

King of France (1289-1316).

- *In class, the teacher used "louis the quarreller" to mean king of france (1289-1316).*
- *They discussed "louis the quarreller" during the group presentation.*

---

lousiness *(noun)*

The quality of being disgusting to the senses or emotions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lousiness."*
- *The article explained what "lousiness" means with a simple example.*

---

loverlike *(adjective)*

Like or in the manner of a lover.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "loverlike."*
- *Students compared "loverlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lovingness *(noun)*

A quality proceeding from feelings of affection or love.

- *He looked up "lovingness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lovingness" during the group presentation.*

---

low-sudsing *(adjective)*

(used of e.g. detergents) producing few suds.

- *Would you call this situation "low-sudsing"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "low-sudsing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lowbred *(adjective)*

(of persons) lacking in refinement or grace.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lowbred."*
- *Would you call this situation "lowbred"? Explain why.*

---

lowbrowed *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a person who is not cultivated or does not have intellectual tastes.

- *The speaker chose "lowbrowed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lowbrowed" when it is characteristic of a person who is not cultivated or....*

---

lowbush cranberry *(noun)*

Tart red berries similar to American cranberries but smaller.

- *Understanding "lowbush cranberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lowbush cranberry" during the group presentation.*

---

lowerclassman *(noun)*

An undergraduate who is not yet a senior.

- *They discussed "lowerclassman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lowerclassman" to mean an undergraduate who is not yet a senior.*

---

loweringly *(adverb)*

In a menacing or scowling way.

- *He looked up loweringly.*
- *She spoke "loweringly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

lowset *(adjective)*

Lower than average.

- *Lowset ears.*
- *Students compared "lowset" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

loxitane *(noun)*

A tranquilizer (trade name Loxitane) used to treat schizophrenia.

- *He looked up "loxitane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loxitane."*

loxodrome *(noun)*

A line on a sphere that cuts all meridians at the same angle; the path taken by a ship or plane that maintains a constant compass direction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loxodrome."*
- *He looked up "loxodrome" because he had never seen it before.*

lozal *(noun)*

Diuretic (trade name Lozal) used in the treatment of hypertension.

- *In class, the teacher used "lozal" to mean diuretic (trade name lozal) used in the treatment....*
- *The article explained what "lozal" means with a simple example.*

lucius dubignon clay *(noun)*

United States general who commanded United States forces in Europe from 1945 to 1949 and who oversaw the Berlin airlift (1897-1978).

- *In class, the teacher used "lucius dubignon clay" to mean united states general who commanded united states....*
- *The article explained what "lucius dubignon clay" means with a simple example.*

lucius licinius luculus *(noun)*

Roman general famous for giving lavish banquets (110-57 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "lucius licinius luculus" to mean roman general famous for giving lavish banquets....*
- *Understanding "lucius licinius luculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lucrativeness *(noun)*

The quality of affording gain or benefit or profit.

- *In class, the teacher used "lucrativeness" to mean the quality of affording gain or benefit or profit.*
- *The article explained what "lucrativeness" means with a simple example.*

luculent *(adjective)*

(of language) transparently clear; easily understandable; ; ; - Robert Burton.

- *A luculent oration.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "luculent" when it is (of language) transparently clear; easily....*

lucullan *(adjective)*

Characterized by extravagance and profusion.

- *A lucullan feast.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lucullan" when it is characterized by extravagance and profusion.*

luculus *(noun)*

Roman general famous for giving lavish banquets (110-57 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luculus."*
- *Understanding "luculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lugubriousness *(noun)*

The quality of excessive mournfulness and uncheerfulness.

- *He looked up "lugubriousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lugubriousness" during the group presentation.*

luigi barnaba gregorio chiaramonti *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1800 to 1823 who was humiliated by Napoleon and taken prisoner in 1809; he concluded a concordat with Napoleon and crowned him emperor of France; he returned to Rome in 1814 (1740-1823).

- *Understanding "luigi barnaba gregorio chiaramonti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "luigi barnaba gregorio chiaramonti" because he had never seen it before.*

luis de gongora y argote *(noun)*

A Spanish poet whose work was characterized by an affected elegance of style (1561-1627).

- *In class, the teacher used "luis de gongora y argote" to mean a spanish poet whose work was characterized by an....*
- *The article explained what "luis de gongora y argote" means with a simple example.*

lukewarmly *(adverb)*

In an unenthusiastically lukewarm manner.

- *He was lukewarmly received by his relatives.*
- *Using "lukewarmly" can make your explanation more exact.*

luluabourg *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Congo; former name (until 1966) was Luluabourg.

- *He looked up "luluabourg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luluabourg."*

luminousness *(noun)*

The quality of being luminous; emitting or reflecting light.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luminousness."*
- *He looked up "luminousness" because he had never seen it before.*

lumma *(noun)*

100 lumma equal 1 dram in Armenia.

- *In class, the teacher used "lumma" to mean 100 lumma equal 1 dram in armenia.*
- *Understanding "lumma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

luncher *(noun)*

Someone who is eating lunch.

- *The article explained what "luncher" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "luncher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lunitidal interval *(noun)*

Interval between the moon's transit of a particular meridian and the next high tide at that meridian.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunitidal interval."*
- *The article explained what "lunitidal interval" means with a simple example.*

luschka's tonsil *(noun)*

A collection of lymphatic tissue in the throat behind the uvula (on the posterior wall and roof of the nasopharynx).

- *Hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsils is called adenoids.*
- *Understanding "luschka's tonsil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lushun *(noun)*

A major port city in northeastern China on the Liaodong Peninsula; now a part of Luda.

- *They discussed "lushun" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lushun" because he had never seen it before.*

lusterless *(adjective)*

Lacking brilliance or vitality.

- *A lusterless performance.*
- *Lusterless hair.*

lusterlessness *(noun)*

The property of having little or no contrast; lacking highlights or gloss.

- *The article explained what "lusterlessness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lusterlessness" to mean the property of having little or no contrast;....*

lustiness *(noun)*

The property of being strong and healthy in constitution.

- *In class, the teacher used "lustiness" to mean the property of being strong and healthy in....*
- *He looked up "lustiness" because he had never seen it before.*

lustreless *(adjective)*

Lacking brilliance or vitality.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lustreless" when it is lacking brilliance or vitality.*
- *Would you call this situation "lustreless"? Explain why.*

---

lustrelessness *(noun)*

The property of having little or no contrast; lacking highlights or gloss.

- *The article explained what "lustrelessness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lustrelessness" to mean the property of having little or no contrast;....*

---

lutanist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the lute.

- *Understanding "lutanist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lutanist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lutfisk *(noun)*

Dried cod soaked in a lye solution before boiling to give it a gelatinous consistency.

- *Understanding "lutfisk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lutfisk" to mean dried cod soaked in a lye solution before boiling....*

---

lutist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the lute.

- *They discussed "lutist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lutist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lwei *(noun)*

100 lwei equal 1 kwanza in Angola.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lwei."*
- *He looked up "lwei" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lxxviii *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seventy and eight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lxxviii."*
- *Understanding "lxxviii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lxxxii *(adjective)*

Being two more than eighty.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lxxxii" when it is being two more than eighty.*
- *A "lxxxii" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lxxxvi *(adjective)*

Being six more than eighty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lxxxvi."*
- *Would you call this situation "lxxxvi"? Explain why.*

---

lxxxviii *(adjective)*

Being eight more than eighty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lxxxviii."*
- *Would you call this situation "lxxxviii"? Explain why.*

---

lydia kamekeha paki liliuokalani *(noun)*

Queen of the Hawaiian islands (1838-1917).

- *They discussed "lydia kamekeha paki liliuokalani" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lydia kamekeha paki liliuokalani."*

---

lymphoblast *(noun)*

An immature lymphocyte.

- *They discussed "lymphoblast" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lymphoblast."*

lymphoblast-like *(adjective)*

Resembling a lymphoblast.

- *The speaker chose "lymphoblast-like" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "lymphoblast-like" approach may work better in this case.*

lyophilised *(adjective)*

Used of tissue or blood or serum or other biological substances; dried by freezing in a high vacuum.

- *Would you call this situation "lyophilised"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lyophilised" when it is used of tissue or blood or serum or other....*

lyrate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having curvature suggestive of a lyre.

- *The speaker chose "lyrate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lyrate."*

lyricality *(noun)*

The property of being suitable for singing.

- *Understanding "lyricality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lyricality" because he had never seen it before.*

lyrist *(noun)*

A person who writes the words for songs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyrist."*
- *They discussed "lyrist" during the group presentation.*

lysippus *(noun)*

Greek sculptor (4th century BC).

- *They discussed "lysippus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lysippus" means with a simple example.*

maarianhamina *(noun)*

A town that is the chief port of the Aland islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maarianhamina."*
- *Understanding "maarianhamina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

macadamise *(verb)*

Surface with macadam.

- *In everyday English, people use "macadamise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "macadamise" in real sentences.*

macadamize *(verb)*

Surface with macadam.

- *The coach explained when to use "macadamize" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "macadamize" until he saw an example.*

macebearer *(noun)*

An official who carries a mace of office.

- *They discussed "macebearer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "macebearer" because he had never seen it before.*

macedoine *(noun)*

Mixed diced fruits or vegetables; hot or cold.

- *The article explained what "macedoine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "macedoine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

machaeranthera tortifoloia *(noun)*

Wild aster having greyish leafy stems and flower heads with narrow pale lavender or violet rays; of rocky desert slopes California to Arizona and Utah.

- *In class, the teacher used "machaeranthera tortifoloia" to mean wild aster having greyish leafy stems and flower....*
- *They discussed "machaeranthera tortifoloia" during the group presentation.*

---

machicolate *(verb)*

Supply with projecting galleries.

- *Machicolate the castle walls.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "machicolate" in real sentences.*

---

machilid *(noun)*

Wingless insect living in dark moist places as under dead tree trunks; they make erratic leaps when disturbed.

- *They discussed "machilid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "machilid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

machilidae *(noun)*

Jumping bristletails.

- *They discussed "machilidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "machilidae" means with a simple example.*

---

machinator *(noun)*

A member of a conspiracy.

- *In class, the teacher used "machinator" to mean a member of a conspiracy.*
- *He looked up "machinator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

machinelike *(adjective)*

Resembling the unthinking functioning of a machine.

- *Machinelike efficiency.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "machinelike" when it is resembling the unthinking functioning of a machine.*

---

machupo virus *(noun)*

The RNA virus that causes Bolivian hemorrhagic fever; carried by rats and mice.

- *In class, the teacher used "machupo virus" to mean the rna virus that causes bolivian hemorrhagic....*
- *Understanding "machupo virus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macleaya *(noun)*

A perennial herb of eastern Asia: plume poppy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macleaya."*
- *They discussed "macleaya" during the group presentation.*

---

macleaya cordata *(noun)*

Herb of China and Japan widely cultivated for its plumelike panicles of creamy white flowers.

- *They discussed "macleaya cordata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "macleaya cordata" means with a simple example.*

---

maclura *(noun)*

Yellowwood trees or shrubs.

- *The article explained what "maclura" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maclura" to mean yellowwood trees or shrubs.*

---

maclura pomifera *(noun)*

Small shrubby deciduous yellowwood tree of south central United States having spines, glossy dark green leaves and an inedible fruit that resembles an orange; its hard orange-colored wood used for bows by Native Americans; frequently planted as boundary hedge.

- *He looked up "maclura pomifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "maclura pomifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maconnais *(noun)*

Fine Burgundy wine usually white and dry.

- *They discussed "maconnais" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "maconnais" to mean fine burgundy wine usually white and dry.*

---

macowanites *(noun)*

A stout-stemmed genus of fungus belonging to the family Secotiaceae having fruiting bodies that never expand completely.

- *The article explained what "macowanites" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macowanites" to mean a stout-stemmed genus of fungus belonging to the....*

---

macowanites americanus *(noun)*

A small fungus with a fragile cap that cracks to expose the white context and a white stalk that is practically enclosed by the cap.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macowanites americanus."*
- *He looked up "macowanites americanus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

macrocephalon maleo *(noun)*

Celebes megapode that lays eggs in holes in sandy beaches.

- *He looked up "macrocephalon maleo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrocephalon maleo."*

---

macrocheira *(noun)*

Giant crabs of Japan.

- *He looked up "macrocheira" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrocheira."*

---

macrocheira kaempferi *(noun)*

Very large deep-water Japanese crab.

- *In class, the teacher used "macrocheira kaempferi" to mean very large deep-water japanese crab.*
- *Understanding "macrocheira kaempferi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macroclemys *(noun)*

Includes the alligator snapping turtle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macroclemys."*
- *He looked up "macroclemys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

macroclemys temmincki *(noun)*

Large species having three ridges on its back; found in southeastern United States.

- *He looked up "macroclemys temmincki" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "macroclemys temmincki" during the group presentation.*

---

macrocyte *(noun)*

Abnormally large red blood cell (associated with pernicious anemia).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrocyte."*
- *The article explained what "macrocyte" means with a simple example.*

---

macrodactylus *(noun)*

A genus of Melolonthidae.

- *They discussed "macrodactylus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macrodactylus" to mean a genus of melolonthidae.*

---

macrodactylus subspinosus *(noun)*

Common North American beetle: larvae feed on roots and adults on leaves and flowers of e.g. rose bushes or apple trees or grape vines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrodactylus subspinosus."*
- *He looked up "macrodactylus subspinosus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

macrodantin *(noun)*

Derivative of nitrofuran used as an antibacterial medicine (trade name Macrodantin) effective against a broad range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria; used to treat infections of the urinary tract.

- *He looked up "macrodantin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrodantin."*

macroeconomist *(noun)*

An economist who specializes in macroeconomics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macroeconomist."*
- *The article explained what "macroeconomist" means with a simple example.*

macroglia *(noun)*

Tissue consisting of large stellate neuroglial cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macroglia."*
- *He looked up "macroglia" because he had never seen it before.*

macronectes *(noun)*

Giant petrels.

- *Understanding "macronectes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "macronectes" during the group presentation.*

macronectes giganteus *(noun)*

Large brownish petrel chiefly of Antarctic seas.

- *They discussed "macronectes giganteus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "macronectes giganteus" because he had never seen it before.*

macropodidae *(noun)*

Kangaroos; wallabies.

- *Understanding "macropodidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macropodidae."*

macropus agiles *(noun)*

A small wallaby having a height of 30 inches.

- *They discussed "macropus agiles" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "macropus agiles" means with a simple example.*

macrorhamphosidae *(noun)*

Bellows fishes.

- *They discussed "macrorhamphosidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrorhamphosidae."*

macroscopical *(adjective)*

Visible to the naked eye; using the naked eye.

- *Would you call this situation "macroscopical"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "macroscopical."*

macrosporangium *(noun)*

A plant structure that produces megaspores.

- *The article explained what "macrosporangium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "macrosporangium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

macrospore *(noun)*

Larger of the two types of spore produced in heterosporous plants; develops in ovule into a female gametophyte.

- *The article explained what "macrospore" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "macrospore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

macrotis *(noun)*

A genus of Peramelidae.

- *Understanding "macrotis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrotis."*

macrotis lagotis *(noun)*

Bandicoot with leathery ears like a rabbit.

- *The article explained what "macrotis lagotis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "macrotis lagotis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macrotus *(noun)*

Large-eared greyish bat of southern California and northwestern Mexico.

- *Understanding "macrotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "macrotus" means with a simple example.*

---

macrotus californicus *(noun)*

Large-eared greyish bat of southern California and northwestern Mexico.

- *Understanding "macrotus californicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "macrotus californicus" during the group presentation.*

---

macrotyloma *(noun)*

Annual or perennial vines of Africa and India and Australia; plants often placed in genus Dolichos.

- *He looked up "macrotyloma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macrotyloma" to mean annual or perennial vines of africa and india and....*

---

macrotyloma uniflorum *(noun)*

Twining herb of Old World tropics cultivated in India for food and fodder; sometimes placed in genus Dolichos.

- *The article explained what "macrotyloma uniflorum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrotyloma uniflorum."*

---

macrozamia *(noun)*

Any treelike cycad of the genus Macrozamia having erect trunks and pinnate leaves and large cones with sometimes edible nuts; Australia.

- *He looked up "macrozamia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrozamia."*

---

macrozamia communis *(noun)*

Large attractive palmlike evergreen cycad of New South Wales.

- *They discussed "macrozamia communis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "macrozamia communis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macrozamia spiralis *(noun)*

Large attractive palmlike evergreen cycad of New South Wales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrozamia spiralis."*
- *He looked up "macrozamia spiralis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

macrozoarces *(noun)*

A genus of Zoarcidae.

- *They discussed "macrozoarces" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrozoarces."*

---

macrozoarces americanus *(noun)*

Common along northeastern coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "macrozoarces americanus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "macrozoarces americanus" during the group presentation.*

---

maculation *(noun)*

A small contrasting part of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maculation."*
- *They discussed "maculation" during the group presentation.*

---

macule *(noun)*

A patch of skin that is discolored but not usually elevated; caused by various diseases.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macule."*

- *Understanding "macule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

madake *(noun)*

Large bamboo having thick-walled culms; native of China and perhaps Japan; widely grown elsewhere.

- *They discussed "madake" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "madake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

madderwort *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees or shrubs or vines of the family Rubiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madderwort."*
- *Understanding "madderwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

madeiras *(noun)*

A group of volcanic islands in the Atlantic Ocean to the west of Morocco; the group forms an autonomous region of Portugal.

- *He looked up "madeiras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madeiras."*

---

madnep *(noun)*

Biennial weed in Europe and America having large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers and a bitter and somewhat poisonous root; the ancestor of cultivated parsnip.

- *They discussed "madnep" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madnep."*

---

madoqua *(noun)*

Genus comprising some small antelopes of eastern and northeastern Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "madoqua" to mean genus comprising some small antelopes of eastern....*
- *The article explained what "madoqua" means with a simple example.*

---

madreporaria *(noun)*

Stony corals.

- *They discussed "madreporaria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "madreporaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

madrepore *(noun)*

Corals having calcareous skeletons aggregations of which form reefs and islands.

- *They discussed "madrepore" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madrepore."*

---

madrigalist *(noun)*

A singer of madrigals.

- *They discussed "madrigalist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madrigalist."*

---

madrilene *(noun)*

A tomato-flavored consomme; often served chilled.

- *The article explained what "madrilene" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "madrilene" during the group presentation.*

---

madriporian coral *(noun)*

Corals having calcareous skeletons aggregations of which form reefs and islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madriporian coral."*
- *He looked up "madriporian coral" because he had never seen it before.*

---

madrono *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of the Pacific coast of North America having glossy leathery leaves and orange-red edible berries; wood used for furniture and bark for tanning.

- *Understanding "madrono" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "madrono" during the group presentation.*

---

madwort *(noun)*

Any garden plant of the genus Alyssum having clusters of small yellow or white flowers.

- *He looked up "madwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "madwort" during the group presentation.*

---

maeandra *(noun)*

Brain corals.

- *The article explained what "maeandra" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "maeandra" during the group presentation.*

---

magicicada *(noun)*

Seventeen-year locust.

- *The article explained what "magicicada" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magicicada" to mean seventeen-year locust.*

---

magicicada septendecim *(noun)*

North American cicada; appears in great numbers at infrequent intervals because the nymphs take 13 to 17 years to mature.

- *He looked up "magicicada septendecim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magicicada septendecim" to mean north american cicada; appears in great numbers at....*

---

magnanimousness *(noun)*

The quality of elevation of mind and exaltation of character or ideals or conduct.

- *He looked up "magnanimousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "magnanimousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magniloquent *(adjective)*

Lofty in style.

- *Students compared "magniloquent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "magniloquent."*

---

magnolia fraseri *(noun)*

Small erect deciduous tree with large leaves in coiled formations at branch tips.

- *In class, the teacher used "magnolia fraseri" to mean small erect deciduous tree with large leaves in....*
- *Understanding "magnolia fraseri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magnolia tripetala *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of eastern North America having creamy white flowers and large leaves in formations like umbrellas at the ends of branches.

- *Understanding "magnolia tripetala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "magnolia tripetala" means with a simple example.*

---

magnoliaceae *(noun)*

Subclass Magnoliidae: genera Liriodendron, Magnolia, and Manglietia.

- *Understanding "magnoliaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "magnoliaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

magnoliid dicot family *(noun)*

Family of dicotyledonous flowering plants regarded as among the most primitive of extant angiosperms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnoliid dicot family."*
- *He looked up "magnoliid dicot family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

magnoliid dicot genus *(noun)*

Genus of dicotyledonous flowering plants regarded as among the most primitive of extant angiosperms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnoliid dicot genus."*
- *They discussed "magnoliid dicot genus" during the group presentation.*

---

magnoliophyta *(noun)*

Comprising flowering plants that produce seeds enclosed in an ovary; in some systems considered a class (Angiospermae) and in others a division (Magnoliophyta or Anthophyta).

- *In class, the teacher used "magnoliophyta" to mean comprising flowering plants that produce seeds....*
- *The article explained what "magnoliophyta" means with a simple example.*

---

magnoliopsid *(noun)*

Flowering plant with two cotyledons; the stem grows by deposit on its outside.

- *Understanding "magnoliopsid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnoliopsid."*

---

magnoliopsid family *(noun)*

Family of flowering plants having two cotyledons (embryonic leaves) in the seed which usually appear at germination.

- *He looked up "magnoliopsid family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnoliopsid family."*

---

magnoliopsid genus *(noun)*

Genus of flowering plants having two cotyledons (embryonic leaves) in the seed which usually appear at germination.

- *He looked up "magnoliopsid genus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "magnoliopsid genus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magyarorszag *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magyarorszag."*
- *He looked up "magyarorszag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mahagua *(noun)*

Erect forest tree of Cuba and Jamaica having variably hairy leaves and orange-yellow or orange-red flowers; yields a moderately dense timber for cabinetwork and gunstocks.

- *He looked up "mahagua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mahagua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maharanee *(noun)*

A great rani; a princess in India or the wife of a maharaja.

- *In class, the teacher used "maharanee" to mean a great rani; a princess in india or the wife of a....*
- *Understanding "maharanee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mahayanist *(noun)*

An adherent of Mahayana Buddhism.

- *The article explained what "mahayanist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mahayanist" to mean an adherent of mahayana buddhism.*

---

mahernia verticillata *(noun)*

African shrub having decumbent stems and slender yellow honey-scented flowers either solitary or in pairs.

- *They discussed "mahernia verticillata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mahernia verticillata" to mean african shrub having decumbent stems and slender....*

---

mahgrib *(noun)*

The region of northwest Africa comprising the Atlas Mountains and the coastlands of Morocco and Algeria and Tunisia.

- *He looked up "mahgrib" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahgrib."*

---

mahoe *(noun)*

Erect forest tree of Cuba and Jamaica having variably hairy leaves and orange-yellow or orange-red flowers; yields a moderately dense timber for cabinetwork and gunstocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "mahoe" to mean erect forest tree of cuba and jamaica having....*
- *He looked up "mahoe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mahound *(noun)*

The Arab prophet who, according to Islam, was the last messenger of Allah (570-632).

- *He looked up "mahound" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahound."*

mahuang *(noun)*

Chinese ephedra yielding ephedrine.

- *They discussed "mahuang" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mahuang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

maianthemum *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Convallariaceae: false lily of the valley.

- *He looked up "maianthemum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "maianthemum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

maianthemum bifolium *(noun)*

Small white-flowered plant of western Europe to Japan.

- *The article explained what "maianthemum bifolium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maianthemum bifolium" to mean small white-flowered plant of western europe to japan.*

maianthemum canadense *(noun)*

Small two-leaved herb of the northern United States and parts of Canada having racemes of small fragrant white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "maianthemum canadense" to mean small two-leaved herb of the northern united states....*
- *The article explained what "maianthemum canadense" means with a simple example.*

maidenhair spleenwort *(noun)*

Small rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate zone and Hawaii with pinnate fronds.

- *The article explained what "maidenhair spleenwort" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maidenhair spleenwort" to mean small rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate....*

maidenlike *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a maiden.

- *A "maidenlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "maidenlike" when it is befitting or characteristic of a maiden.*

maidhood *(noun)*

The childhood of a girl.

- *The article explained what "maidhood" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maidhood."*

maiger *(noun)*

Large European marine food fish.

- *They discussed "maiger" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maiger."*

maikoa *(noun)*

A South American plant that is cultivated for its large fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *Understanding "maikoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maikoa."*

maimer *(noun)*

A person who mutilates or destroys or disfigures or cripples.

- *They discussed "maimer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "maimer" means with a simple example.*

maja squinado *(noun)*

A large spider crab of Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maja squinado."*
- *They discussed "maja squinado" during the group presentation.*

majagua *(noun)*

Erect forest tree of Cuba and Jamaica having variably hairy leaves and orange-yellow or orange-red flowers; yields a moderately dense timber for cabinetwork and gunstocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "majagua" to mean erect forest tree of cuba and jamaica having....*
- *The article explained what "majagua" means with a simple example.*

---

majidae *(noun)*

Spider crabs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "majidae."*
- *He looked up "majidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

majuscular *(adjective)*

Of the nature of a majuscule or written in majuscules.

- *A "majuscular" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "majuscular."*

---

makaira albida *(noun)*

Small marlin (to 180 pounds) of western Atlantic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "makaira albida."*
- *He looked up "makaira albida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

makaira marlina *(noun)*

Large game fish in the Pacific Ocean; may reach 1000 pounds.

- *He looked up "makaira marlina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "makaira marlina."*

---

makaira mazara *(noun)*

Large game fish in the Pacific Ocean; may reach 1000 pounds.

- *Understanding "makaira mazara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "makaira mazara" because he had never seen it before.*

---

makaira mitsukurii *(noun)*

Pacific food and game fish marked with dark blue vertical stripes.

- *Understanding "makaira mitsukurii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "makaira mitsukurii" means with a simple example.*

---

makaira nigricans *(noun)*

Largest marlin; may reach 2000 pounds; found worldwide in warm seas.

- *In class, the teacher used "makaira nigricans" to mean largest marlin; may reach 2000 pounds; found....*
- *The article explained what "makaira nigricans" means with a simple example.*

---

makataimeshekiakiak *(noun)*

Sauk leader who in 1832 led Fox and Sauk warriors against the United States (1767-1838).

- *The article explained what "makataimeshekiakiak" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "makataimeshekiakiak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

makomako *(noun)*

Graceful deciduous shrub or small tree having attractive foliage and small red berries that turn black at maturity and are used for making wine.

- *Understanding "makomako" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "makomako" means with a simple example.*

---

malacanthidae *(noun)*

Short-headed marine fishes; often brightly colored.

- *Understanding "malacanthidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malacanthidae" to mean short-headed marine fishes; often brightly colored.*

---

malachias *(noun)*

A Hebrew minor prophet of the 5th century BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malachias."*

- *Understanding "malachias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malaclemys *(noun)*

American terrapins.

- *Understanding "malaclemys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "malaclemys" because he had never seen it before.*

malaclemys centrata *(noun)*

Of marshes along Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of United States.

- *Understanding "malaclemys centrata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malaclemys centrata."*

malacologist *(noun)*

A zoologist specializing in the study of mollusks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malacologist."*
- *They discussed "malacologist" during the group presentation.*

malaconotinae *(noun)*

An African bush shrikes.

- *The article explained what "malaconotinae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malaconotinae" to mean an african bush shrikes.*

malacopterygian *(noun)*

Any fish of the superorder Malacopterygii.

- *He looked up "malacopterygian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malacopterygian."*

malacopterygii *(noun)*

An extensive group of teleost fishes having fins supported by flexible cartilaginous rays.

- *He looked up "malacopterygii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malacopterygii."*

malacosoma *(noun)*

Tent caterpillars.

- *The article explained what "malacosoma" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "malacosoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malacosoma americana *(noun)*

Moth whose larvae are tent caterpillars.

- *He looked up "malacosoma americana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "malacosoma americana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malacosoma disstria *(noun)*

Moth whose gregarious larvae spin webs resembling carpets.

- *Understanding "malacosoma disstria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "malacosoma disstria" during the group presentation.*

malacostracan crustacean *(noun)*

A major subclass of crustaceans.

- *In class, the teacher used "malacostracan crustacean" to mean a major subclass of crustaceans.*
- *The article explained what "malacostracan crustacean" means with a simple example.*

malacothamnus *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs or small trees: chaparral mallow.

- *The article explained what "malacothamnus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malacothamnus" to mean genus of shrubs or small trees: chaparral mallow.*

malacothamnus fasciculatus *(noun)*

Shrub of coastal ranges of California and Baja California having hairy branches and spikes of numerous mauve flowers; sometimes placed in genus Sphaeralcea.

- *Understanding "malacothamnus fasciculatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "malacothamnus fasciculatus" means with a simple example.*

---

maladjustive *(adjective)*

Poorly adjusted.

- *A "maladjustive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "maladjustive."*

---

maladroitly *(adverb)*

In a maladroit manner.

- *He dealt with the situation maladroitly.*
- *Place "maladroitly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

malahini *(noun)*

A newcomer to Hawaii.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malahini."*
- *He looked up "malahini" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malapropos *(adjective)*

Of an inappropriate or incorrectly applied nature.

- *It is useful to describe something as "malapropos" when it is of an inappropriate or incorrectly applied nature.*
- *The speaker chose "malapropos" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

malaxis ophioglossoides *(noun)*

North American orchid having a solitary leaf and flowers with threadlike petals.

- *He looked up "malaxis ophioglossoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malaxis ophioglossoides."*

---

malaxis-unifolia *(noun)*

North American orchid having a solitary leaf and flowers with threadlike petals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malaxis-unifolia."*
- *Understanding "malaxis-unifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malcolmia *(noun)*

Genus of plants usually found in coastal habitats; Mediterranean to Afghanistan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malcolmia."*
- *He looked up "malcolmia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malcolmia maritima *(noun)*

Erect branching herb cultivated for its loose racemes of fragrant white or pink or red or lilac flowers; native to sands and sea cliffs of southwestern Greece and southern Albania.

- *The article explained what "malcolmia maritima" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malcolmia maritima."*

---

maldivan *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Maldives.

- *He looked up "maldivan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "maldivan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maleberry *(noun)*

Deciduous much-branched shrub with dense downy panicles of small bell-shaped white flowers.

- *The article explained what "maleberry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "maleberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malemute *(noun)*

Breed of sled dog developed in Alaska.

- *In class, the teacher used "malemute" to mean breed of sled dog developed in alaska.*
- *They discussed "malemute" during the group presentation.*

---

maleo *(noun)*

Celebes megapode that lays eggs in holes in sandy beaches.

- *He looked up "maleo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "maleo" during the group presentation.*

---

malevolency *(noun)*

The quality of threatening evil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malevolency."*
- *He looked up "malevolency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malfeasant *(noun)*

One guilty of malfeasance.

- *Understanding "malfeasant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "malfeasant" during the group presentation.*

---

malignance *(noun)*

Quality of being disposed to evil; intense ill will.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malignance."*
- *They discussed "malignance" during the group presentation.*

---

maligner *(noun)*

One who attacks the reputation of another by slander or libel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maligner."*
- *The article explained what "maligner" means with a simple example.*

---

malignly *(adverb)*

In a malign and evil manner.

- *Using "malignly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "malignly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

mallarme *(noun)*

French symbolist poet noted for his free verse (1842-1898).

- *The article explained what "mallarme" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mallarme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mallophaga *(noun)*

Biting lice.

- *Understanding "mallophaga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mallophaga."*

---

malnourish *(verb)*

Provide with insufficient quality or quantity of nourishment.

- *The coach explained when to use "malnourish" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "malnourish" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

malodorousness *(noun)*

The attribute of having a strong offensive smell.

- *He looked up "malodorousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "malodorousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malodourous *(adjective)*

Having an unpleasant smell.

- *Students compared "malodourous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "malodourous."*

malope *(noun)*

Western Mediterranean annual having deep purple-red flowers subtended by 3 large cordate bracts.

- *Understanding "malope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "malope" means with a simple example.*

malope trifida *(noun)*

Western Mediterranean annual having deep purple-red flowers subtended by 3 large cordate bracts.

- *They discussed "malope trifida" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malope trifida."*

malopterurus *(noun)*

Electric catfish.

- *They discussed "malopterurus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "malopterurus" because he had never seen it before.*

malopterurus electricus *(noun)*

Freshwater catfish of the Nile and tropical central Africa having an electric organ.

- *Understanding "malopterurus electricus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "malopterurus electricus" means with a simple example.*

malosma *(noun)*

One species; often included in the genus Rhus.

- *Understanding "malosma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malosma."*

malosma laurina *(noun)*

Small aromatic evergreen shrub of California having paniculate leaves and whitish berries; in some classifications included in genus Rhus.

- *Understanding "malosma laurina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malosma laurina."*

malpighia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Malpighiaceae.

- *He looked up "malpighia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malpighia."*

malpighia glabra *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub bearing edible acid red fruit resembling cherries.

- *They discussed "malpighia glabra" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malpighia glabra."*

malpighia obovata *(noun)*

Cuban timber tree with hard wood very resistant to moisture.

- *He looked up "malpighia obovata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malpighia obovata."*

malposed *(adjective)*

Characterized by malposition.

- *Crooked malposed teeth.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "malposed."*

malposed tooth *(noun)*

A tooth that has grown in a faulty position.

- *The article explained what "malposed tooth" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "malposed tooth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malposition *(noun)*

Faulty position.

- *They discussed "malposition" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malposition."*

---

maltreater *(noun)*

Someone who abuses.

- *They discussed "maltreater" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maltreater" to mean someone who abuses.*

---

malus ioensis *(noun)*

Wild crab apple of western United States with fragrant pink flowers.

- *Understanding "malus ioensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malus ioensis" to mean wild crab apple of western united states with....*

---

malvales *(noun)*

Malvaceae; Bombacaceae; Elaeocarpaceae; Sterculiaceae; Tiliaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malvales."*
- *He looked up "malvales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malvastrum *(noun)*

Genus of mallows characterized by red and yellow flowers often placed in other genera.

- *Understanding "malvastrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malvastrum" to mean genus of mallows characterized by red and yellow....*

---

malvastrum coccineum *(noun)*

False mallow of western United States having racemose red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Malvastrum.

- *In class, the teacher used "malvastrum coccineum" to mean false mallow of western united states having....*
- *He looked up "malvastrum coccineum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malvaviscus *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs of Central and South America: wax mallows.

- *He looked up "malvaviscus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malvaviscus."*

---

malversate *(verb)*

Appropriate (as property entrusted to one's care) fraudulently to one's own use.

- *She tried to use "malversate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "malversate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mamilla *(noun)*

The small projection of a mammary gland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mamilla."*
- *He looked up "mamilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mamillary body *(noun)*

One of two small round structures on the undersurface of the brain that form the terminals of the anterior arches of the fornix.

- *Understanding "mamillary body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mamillary body" to mean one of two small round structures on the....*

---

mammalogist *(noun)*

One skilled in the study of mammals.

- *The article explained what "mammalogist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mammalogist" to mean one skilled in the study of mammals.*

---

mammea *(noun)*

American and Asiatic trees having edible one-seeded fruit.

- *He looked up "mammea" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "mammea" to mean american and asiatic trees having edible one-seeded....*

---

mammea americana *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having edible fruit with a leathery rind.

- *They discussed "mammea americana" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mammea americana" to mean tropical american tree having edible fruit with a....*

---

mammee *(noun)*

Brown oval fruit flesh makes excellent sherbet.

- *Understanding "mammee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mammee."*

---

mammee apple *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having edible fruit with a leathery rind.

- *In class, the teacher used "mammee apple" to mean tropical american tree having edible fruit with a....*
- *They discussed "mammee apple" during the group presentation.*

---

mammee tree *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having edible fruit with a leathery rind.

- *He looked up "mammee tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mammee tree."*

---

mammilla *(noun)*

The small projection of a mammary gland.

- *Understanding "mammilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mammilla" during the group presentation.*

---

mammuthus *(noun)*

Extinct genus: mammoths.

- *The article explained what "mammuthus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mammuthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mammuthus columbi *(noun)*

A variety of mammoth.

- *Understanding "mammuthus columbi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mammuthus columbi" during the group presentation.*

---

mammuthus primigenius *(noun)*

Very hairy mammoth common in colder portions of the northern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mammuthus primigenius."*
- *Understanding "mammuthus primigenius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mammutidae *(noun)*

Extinct family: mastodons.

- *He looked up "mammutidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mammutidae."*

---

mamoncillo *(noun)*

Tropical American tree bearing a small edible fruit with green leathery skin and sweet juicy translucent pulp.

- *They discussed "mamoncillo" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mamoncillo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manageableness *(noun)*

Capable of being managed or controlled.

- *He looked up "manageableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manageableness" to mean capable of being managed or controlled.*

---

manageably *(adverb)*

So as to be manageable.

- *This house is manageably small.*
- *Using "manageably" can make your explanation more exact.*

managerially *(adverb)*

In a managerial manner.

- *Place "managerially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "managerially" naturally.*

manawydan *(noun)*

Celtic sea god; son of Llyr.

- *In class, the teacher used "manawydan" to mean celtic sea god; son of llyr.*
- *Understanding "manawydan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

manawyddan *(noun)*

Celtic sea god; son of Llyr.

- *He looked up "manawyddan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manawyddan."*

mandator *(noun)*

An authority who issues a mandate.

- *Understanding "mandator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mandator" because he had never seen it before.*

mandelamine *(noun)*

Antibacterial agent (trade names Mandelamine and Urex) that is contained in many products that are used to treat urinary infections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mandelamine."*
- *The article explained what "mandelamine" means with a simple example.*

mandelshtam *(noun)*

Russian poet who died in a prison camp (1891-1938).

- *Understanding "mandelshtam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mandelshtam."*

mandevilla *(noun)*

Genus of tropical South American tuberous perennial woody vines with large racemose flowers and milky sap.

- *The article explained what "mandevilla" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mandevilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mandevilla boliviensis *(noun)*

Shrubby climber having glossy leaves and white funnel-shaped flowers with yellow throats.

- *Understanding "mandevilla boliviensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mandevilla boliviensis."*

mandibula *(noun)*

The jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.

- *They discussed "mandibula" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mandibula" because he had never seen it before.*

mandioc *(noun)*

Cassava with long tuberous edible roots and soft brittle stems; used especially to make cassiri (an intoxicating drink) and tapioca.

- *They discussed "mandioc" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mandioc" because he had never seen it before.*

mandioca *(noun)*

Cassava with long tuberous edible roots and soft brittle stems; used especially to make cassiri (an intoxicating drink) and tapioca.

- *In class, the teacher used "mandioca" to mean cassava with long tuberous edible roots and soft....*
- *They discussed "mandioca" during the group presentation.*

---

mandrillus leucophaeus *(noun)*

Similar to the mandrill but smaller and less brightly colored.

- *They discussed "mandrillus leucophaeus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mandrillus leucophaeus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mandrillus sphinx *(noun)*

Baboon of west Africa with a bright red and blue muzzle and blue hindquarters.

- *They discussed "mandrillus sphinx" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mandrillus sphinx" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manduca quinquemaculata *(noun)*

Large green white-striped hawkmoth larva that feeds on tomato and potato plants; similar to tobacco hornworm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manduca quinquemaculata."*
- *The article explained what "manduca quinquemaculata" means with a simple example.*

---

manducate *(verb)*

Chew (food); to bite and grind with the teeth.

- *The coach explained when to use "manducate" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "manducate" until he saw an example.*

---

maneuverer *(noun)*

A person skilled in maneuvering.

- *Understanding "maneuverer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "maneuverer" during the group presentation.*

---

manfulness *(noun)*

The trait of being manly; having the characteristics of an adult male.

- *He looked up "manfulness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "manfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mangily *(adverb)*

In a mangy manner.

- *Using "mangily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "mangily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

manginess *(noun)*

A lack of elegance as a consequence of wearing threadbare or dirty clothing.

- *They discussed "manginess" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "manginess" means with a simple example.*

---

manglietia *(noun)*

A genus of flowering tree of the family Magnoliaceae found from Malay to southern China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manglietia."*
- *Understanding "manglietia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manichee *(noun)*

An adherent of Manichaeism.

- *He looked up "manichee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "manichee" during the group presentation.*

---

manidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Pholidota.

- *They discussed "manidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manidae."*

manihot utilissima *(noun)*

Cassava with long tuberous edible roots and soft brittle stems; used especially to make cassiri (an intoxicating drink) and tapioca.

- *He looked up "manihot utilissima" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "manihot utilissima" during the group presentation.*

manilkara *(noun)*

Genus of large evergreen trees with milky latex; pantropical.

- *Understanding "manilkara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "manilkara" because he had never seen it before.*

manilkara bidentata *(noun)*

A tropical hardwood tree yielding balata gum and heavy red timber.

- *Understanding "manilkara bidentata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manilkara bidentata."*

manilkara zapota *(noun)*

Large tropical American evergreen yielding chicle gum and edible fruit; sometimes placed in genus Achras.

- *They discussed "manilkara zapota" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "manilkara zapota" because he had never seen it before.*

manipulability *(noun)*

The quality of being controllable by skilled movements of the hands.

- *Understanding "manipulability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "manipulability" means with a simple example.*

maniraptor *(noun)*

Advanced carnivorous theropod.

- *They discussed "maniraptor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "maniraptor" means with a simple example.*

maniraptora *(noun)*

Advanced theropods including oviraptorids and dromaeosaurs and possibly even modern birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "maniraptora" to mean advanced theropods including oviraptorids and....*
- *He looked up "maniraptora" because he had never seen it before.*

manoeuvrer *(noun)*

A person skilled in maneuvering.

- *In class, the teacher used "manoeuvrer" to mean a person skilled in maneuvering.*
- *He looked up "manoeuvrer" because he had never seen it before.*

manroot *(noun)*

Tropical American prostrate or climbing herbaceous perennial having an enormous starchy root; sometimes held to be source of the sweet potato.

- *In class, the teacher used "manroot" to mean tropical american prostrate or climbing herbaceous....*
- *They discussed "manroot" during the group presentation.*

manta birostris *(noun)*

Largest manta (to 22 feet across wings); found worldwide but common in Gulf of Mexico and along southern coasts of United States; primarily oceanic.

- *In class, the teacher used "manta birostris" to mean largest manta (to 22 feet across wings); found....*
- *The article explained what "manta birostris" means with a simple example.*

manteodea *(noun)*

Mantises; in former classifications considered a suborder of Orthoptera.

- *In class, the teacher used "manteodea" to mean mantises; in former classifications considered a....*
- *He looked up "manteodea" because he had never seen it before.*

mantichora *(noun)*

A mythical monster having the head of man (with horns) and the body of a lion and the tail of a scorpion.

- *In class, the teacher used "mantichora" to mean a mythical monster having the head of man (with....*
- *He looked up "mantichora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manticora *(noun)*

A mythical monster having the head of man (with horns) and the body of a lion and the tail of a scorpion.

- *He looked up "manticora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manticora."*

---

mantiger *(noun)*

A mythical monster having the head of man (with horns) and the body of a lion and the tail of a scorpion.

- *The article explained what "mantiger" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mantiger" during the group presentation.*

---

mantispid *(noun)*

Insect that resembles a mantis; larvae are parasites in the nests of spiders and wasps.

- *The article explained what "mantispid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mantispid" to mean insect that resembles a mantis; larvae are....*

---

mantophasmatodea *(noun)*

An order of insect identified in 2002 in a 45 million year old piece of amber from the Baltic region.

- *He looked up "mantophasmatodea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mantophasmatodea" to mean an order of insect identified in 2002 in a 45....*

---

manul *(noun)*

Small wildcat of the mountains of Siberia and Tibet and Mongolia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manul."*
- *Understanding "manul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manumitter *(noun)*

Someone who frees others from bondage.

- *Understanding "manumitter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "manumitter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mao tsetung *(noun)*

Chinese communist leader (1893-1976).

- *They discussed "mao tsetung" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mao tsetung" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mapinguari *(noun)*

Supposed human-sized sloth-like creature reportedly sighted by Indians in the Amazon rain forest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mapinguari."*
- *They discussed "mapinguari" during the group presentation.*

---

maplelike *(adjective)*

Resembling maple.

- *Maplelike leaves.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "maplelike" when it is resembling maple.*

---

maquisard *(noun)*

A guerrilla fighter in the French underground in World War II.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maquisard."*
- *The article explained what "maquisard" means with a simple example.*

---

maraco *(noun)*

A member of the South American people living in Argentina and Bolivia and Paraguay.

- *The article explained what "maraco" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maraco."*

---

maranta arundinaceae *(noun)*

White-flowered West Indian plant whose root yields arrowroot starch.

- *He looked up "maranta arundinaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maranta arundinaceae."*

---

marantaceae *(noun)*

Tropical perennial herbs with usually starchy rhizomes.

- *He looked up "marantaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marantaceae."*

---

marasca *(noun)*

Small bitter fruit of the marasca cherry tree from whose juice maraschino liqueur is made.

- *Understanding "marasca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "marasca" means with a simple example.*

---

marasca cherry *(noun)*

Dalmatian bitter wild cherry tree bearing fruit whose juice is made into maraschino liqueur.

- *The article explained what "marasca cherry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "marasca cherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marasmius *(noun)*

Chiefly small mushrooms with white spores.

- *In class, the teacher used "marasmius" to mean chiefly small mushrooms with white spores.*
- *They discussed "marasmius" during the group presentation.*

---

marasmius oreades *(noun)*

Mushroom that grows in a fairy ring.

- *The article explained what "marasmius oreades" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marasmius oreades" to mean mushroom that grows in a fairy ring.*

---

marattia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Marattiaceae: ferns having the sporangia fused together in two rows.

- *They discussed "marattia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "marattia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marattia salicina *(noun)*

Large Australasian evergreen fern with an edible rhizome sometimes used as a vegetable by indigenous people.

- *The article explained what "marattia salicina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marattia salicina" to mean large australasian evergreen fern with an edible....*

---

marattiaceae *(noun)*

Constituting the order Marattiales: chiefly tropical eusporangiate ferns with gigantic fronds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marattiaceae."*
- *They discussed "marattiaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

marattiales *(noun)*

Lower ferns coextensive with the family Marattiaceae.

- *They discussed "marattiales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "marattiales" means with a simple example.*

---

marbleisation *(noun)*

A texture like that of marble.

- *In class, the teacher used "marbleisation" to mean a texture like that of marble.*
- *The article explained what "marbleisation" means with a simple example.*

---

marbleised *(adjective)*

Patterned with veins or streaks or color resembling marble.

- *Students compared "marbleised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "marbleised."*

---

marbleising *(noun)*

A texture like that of marble.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marbleising."*
- *He looked up "marbleising" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marbleization *(noun)*

A texture like that of marble.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marbleization."*
- *He looked up "marbleization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marbleizing *(noun)*

A texture like that of marble.

- *Understanding "marbleizing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marbleizing" during the group presentation.*

---

marblewood *(noun)*

Large Asiatic tree having hard marbled zebrawood.

- *In class, the teacher used "marblewood" to mean large asiatic tree having hard marbled zebrawood.*
- *They discussed "marblewood" during the group presentation.*

---

marchantiaceae *(noun)*

Liverworts with prostrate and usually dichotomously branched thalli.

- *In class, the teacher used "marchantiaceae" to mean liverworts with prostrate and usually dichotomously....*
- *The article explained what "marchantiaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

marchantiales *(noun)*

Liverworts with gametophyte differentiated internally.

- *He looked up "marchantiales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marchantiales" to mean liverworts with gametophyte differentiated internally.*

---

marchland *(noun)*

District consisting of the area on either side of a border or boundary of a country or an area.

- *Understanding "marchland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "marchland" means with a simple example.*

---

marchpane *(noun)*

Almond paste and egg whites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marchpane."*
- *He looked up "marchpane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marcus ulpius traianus *(noun)*

Roman Emperor and adoptive son of Nerva; extended the Roman Empire to the east and conducted an extensive program of building (53-117).

- *He looked up "marcus ulpius traianus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marcus ulpius traianus."*

---

marcus vipsanius agrippa *(noun)*

Roman general who commanded the fleet that defeated the forces of Antony and Cleopatra at Actium (63-12 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marcus vipsanius agrippa."*
- *They discussed "marcus vipsanius agrippa" during the group presentation.*

---

margarin *(noun)*

A spread made chiefly from vegetable oils and used as a substitute for butter.

- *The article explained what "margarin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "margarin" to mean a spread made chiefly from vegetable oils and used....*

---

margasivsa *(noun)*

The ninth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *Understanding "margasivsa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "margasivsa" to mean the ninth month of the hindu calendar.*

---

marginocephalia *(noun)*

Includes boneheaded (pachycephalosaurs) and horned (ceratopsian) dinosaurs.

- *In class, the teacher used "marginocephalia" to mean includes boneheaded (pachycephalosaurs) and horned....*
- *He looked up "marginocephalia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marginocephalian *(noun)*

Includes boneheaded (pachycephalosaurs) and horned (ceratopsian) dinosaurs.

- *Understanding "marginocephalian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marginocephalian" during the group presentation.*

---

margosa *(noun)*

Large semi-evergreen tree of the East Indies; trunk exudes a tenacious gum; bitter bark used as a tonic; seeds yield an aromatic oil; sometimes placed in genus Melia.

- *Understanding "margosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "margosa."*

---

maria luigi carlo zenobio cherubini *(noun)*

Italian composer of church music and operas (1760-1842).

- *Understanding "maria luigi carlo zenobio cherubini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "maria luigi carlo zenobio cherubini" means with a simple example.*

---

marie anne charlotte corday d'armont *(noun)*

French revolutionary heroine (a Girondist) who assassinated Marat (1768-1793).

- *Understanding "marie anne charlotte corday d'armont" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marie anne charlotte corday d'armont."*

---

marie grosholtz *(noun)*

French modeler (resident in England after 1802) who made wax death masks of prominent victims of the French Revolution and toured Britain with her wax models; in 1835 she opened a permanent waxworks exhibition in London (1761-1850).

- *Understanding "marie grosholtz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marie grosholtz" during the group presentation.*

---

marie jean antoine nicolas caritat *(noun)*

French mathematician and philosopher (1743-1794).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marie jean antoine nicolas caritat."*
- *The article explained what "marie jean antoine nicolas caritat" means with a simple example.*

---

marie louise elisabeth vigee-lebrun *(noun)*

French painter noted for her portraits (1755-1842).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marie louise elisabeth vigee-lebrun."*
- *He looked up "marie louise elisabeth vigee-lebrun" because he had never seen it before.*

---

markhoor *(noun)*

Large Himalayan goat with large spiraled horns.

- *The article explained what "markhoor" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "markhoor."*

---

markweed *(noun)*

Climbing plant common in eastern and central United States with ternate leaves and greenish flowers followed by white berries; yields an irritating oil that causes a rash on contact.

- *Understanding "markweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "markweed" means with a simple example.*

marlberry *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub or small tree with brown wood and dark berries.

- *He looked up "marlberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "marlberry" during the group presentation.*

marmara denizi *(noun)*

An inland sea in northwestern Turkey; linked to the Black Sea by the Bosporus and linked to the Aegean by the Dardanelles.

- *Understanding "marmara denizi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marmara denizi" during the group presentation.*

marmota caligata *(noun)*

Large North American mountain marmot.

- *They discussed "marmota caligata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marmota caligata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marmota flaviventris *(noun)*

Heavy-bodied yellowish-brown marmot of rocky areas of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "marmota flaviventris" to mean heavy-bodied yellowish-brown marmot of rocky areas....*
- *The article explained what "marmota flaviventris" means with a simple example.*

marplan *(noun)*

A monoamine oxidase inhibitor (trade name Marplan) that is used to treat clinical depression.

- *The article explained what "marplan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marplan."*

marriageability *(noun)*

Eligibility for marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "marriageability" to mean eligibility for marriage.*
- *Understanding "marriageability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marrowfat pea *(noun)*

A variety of large pea that is commonly processed and sold in cans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marrowfat pea."*
- *Understanding "marrowfat pea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marrubium *(noun)*

Old World aromatic herbs: horehound.

- *Understanding "marrubium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marrubium" to mean old world aromatic herbs: horehound.*

marrubium vulgare *(noun)*

European aromatic herb with hairy leaves and numerous white flowers in axillary cymes; leaves yield a bitter extract use medicinally and as flavoring.

- *In class, the teacher used "marrubium vulgare" to mean european aromatic herb with hairy leaves and....*
- *Understanding "marrubium vulgare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marruecos *(noun)*

A kingdom (constitutional monarchy) in northwestern Africa with a largely Muslim population; achieved independence from France in 1956.

- *They discussed "marruecos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marruecos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marsh felwort *(noun)*

Perennial of damp places in mountains of Eurasia and North America having dull-colored blue or violet flowers.

- *He looked up "marsh felwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marsh felwort" to mean perennial of damp places in mountains of eurasia....*

marsilea *(noun)*

Clover ferns.

- *In class, the teacher used "marsilea" to mean clover ferns.*
- *The article explained what "marsilea" means with a simple example.*

---

marsilea drummondii *(noun)*

Australian clover fern.

- *Understanding "marsilea drummondii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "marsilea drummondii" means with a simple example.*

---

marsilea quadrifolia *(noun)*

Water fern of Europe and Asia and the eastern United States distinguished by four leaflets resembling clover leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marsilea quadrifolia."*
- *The article explained what "marsilea quadrifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

marsileaceae *(noun)*

Clover ferns.

- *Understanding "marsileaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marsileaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marstan *(noun)*

English playwright (1575-1634).

- *Understanding "marstan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "marstan" means with a simple example.*

---

marsupialia *(noun)*

Coextensive with the subclass Metatheria.

- *In class, the teacher used "marsupialia" to mean coextensive with the subclass metatheria.*
- *The article explained what "marsupialia" means with a simple example.*

---

martes foina *(noun)*

Eurasian marten having a brown coat with pale breast and throat.

- *The article explained what "martes foina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martes foina" to mean eurasian marten having a brown coat with pale....*

---

martes pennanti *(noun)*

Large dark brown North American arboreal carnivorous mammal.

- *The article explained what "martes pennanti" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "martes pennanti" during the group presentation.*

---

martes zibellina *(noun)*

Marten of northern Asian forests having luxuriant dark brown fur.

- *In class, the teacher used "martes zibellina" to mean marten of northern asian forests having luxuriant....*
- *They discussed "martes zibellina" during the group presentation.*

---

martynia *(noun)*

Sprawling annual or perennial herb of Central America and West Indies having creamy-white to red-purple bell-shaped flowers followed by unusual horned fruit.

- *They discussed "martynia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "martynia."*

---

martynia annua *(noun)*

Sprawling annual or perennial herb of Central America and West Indies having creamy-white to red-purple bell-shaped flowers followed by unusual horned fruit.

- *He looked up "martynia annua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martynia annua" to mean sprawling annual or perennial herb of central....*

---

martynia arenaria *(noun)*

Alternatively placed in genus Martynia.

- *Understanding "martynia arenaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “martynia arenaria.”*

martynia fragrans *(noun)*

A herbaceous plant of the genus Proboscidea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “martynia fragrans.”*
- *He looked up “martynia fragrans” because he had never seen it before.*

martyniaceae *(noun)*

In most classifications not considered a separate family but included in the Pedaliaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “martyniaceae.”*
- *The article explained what “martyniaceae” means with a simple example.*

martyrise *(verb)*

Torture and torment like a martyr.

- *She tried to use “martyrise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “martyrise” until he saw an example.*

martyrize *(verb)*

Torture and torment like a martyr.

- *In everyday English, people use “martyrize” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “martyrize” in real sentences.*

marumi *(noun)*

Shrub bearing round-fruited kumquats.

- *The article explained what “marumi” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “marumi” to mean shrub bearing round-fruited kumquats.*

marumi kumquat *(noun)*

Shrub bearing round-fruited kumquats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “marumi kumquat.”*
- *They discussed “marumi kumquat” during the group presentation.*

marupa *(noun)*

Tree of the Amazon valley yielding a light brittle timber locally regarded as resistant to insect attack.

- *He looked up “marupa” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “marupa” during the group presentation.*

marveller *(noun)*

Someone filled with admiration and awe; someone who wonders at something.

- *He looked up “marveller” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “marveller.”*

masdevallia *(noun)*

Any of numerous orchids of the genus Masdevallia; tufted evergreen often diminutive plants whose flowers in a remarkable range of colors usually resemble a tricorn with sepals fused at the base to form a tube.

- *The article explained what “masdevallia” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “masdevallia” during the group presentation.*

masorete *(noun)*

A scholar who is expert on the Masorah (especially one of the Jewish scribes who contributed to the Masorah).

- *In class, the teacher used “masorete” to mean a scholar who is expert on the masorah (especially....*
- *The article explained what “masorete” means with a simple example.*

masorite *(noun)*

A scholar who is expert on the Masorah (especially one of the Jewish scribes who contributed to the Masorah).

- *He looked up “masorite” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “masorite.”*

masqat *(noun)*

A port on the Gulf of Oman and capital of the sultanate of Oman.

- *They discussed "masqat" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "masqat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

masquer *(noun)*

A participant in a masquerade.

- *He looked up "masquer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "masquer" during the group presentation.*

---

massasauga *(noun)*

Pygmy rattlesnake found in moist areas from the Great Lakes to Mexico; feeds on mice and small amphibians.

- *In class, the teacher used "massasauga" to mean pygmy rattlesnake found in moist areas from the....*
- *He looked up "massasauga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

massasauga rattler *(noun)*

Pygmy rattlesnake found in moist areas from the Great Lakes to Mexico; feeds on mice and small amphibians.

- *In class, the teacher used "massasauga rattler" to mean pygmy rattlesnake found in moist areas from the....*
- *Understanding "massasauga rattler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

massorete *(noun)*

A scholar who is expert on the Masorah (especially one of the Jewish scribes who contributed to the Masorah).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "massorete."*
- *They discussed "massorete" during the group presentation.*

---

masterwort *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Astrantia.

- *Understanding "masterwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "masterwort" during the group presentation.*

---

masticophis *(noun)*

Whip snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "masticophis" to mean whip snakes.*
- *They discussed "masticophis" during the group presentation.*

---

masticophis flagellum *(noun)*

A whipsnake of southern United States and Mexico; tail resembles a braided whip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masticophis flagellum."*
- *He looked up "masticophis flagellum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

masticophis lateralis *(noun)*

A whipsnake of scrublands and rocky hillsides.

- *The article explained what "masticophis lateralis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "masticophis lateralis" to mean a whipsnake of scrublands and rocky hillsides.*

---

mastigomycota *(noun)*

Fungi in which the spores and gametes are motile; in some systems placed in the Phycomycetes group with the Zygomycota.

- *They discussed "mastigomycota" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mastigomycota."*

---

mastigomycotina *(noun)*

Fungi in which the spores and gametes are motile; in some systems placed in the Phycomycetes group with the Zygomycota.

- *He looked up "mastigomycotina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mastigomycotina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mastigophora *(noun)*

Protozoa having flagella.

- *He looked up "mastigophora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mastigophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mastigophoran *(noun)*

A usually nonphotosynthetic free-living protozoan with whiplike appendages; some are pathogens of humans and other animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "mastigophoran" to mean a usually nonphotosynthetic free-living protozoan....*
- *The article explained what "mastigophoran" means with a simple example.*

---

mastigophore *(noun)*

A usually nonphotosynthetic free-living protozoan with whiplike appendages; some are pathogens of humans and other animals.

- *Understanding "mastigophore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mastigophore" means with a simple example.*

---

mastigoproctus *(noun)*

Giant whip scorpions.

- *He looked up "mastigoproctus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mastigoproctus."*

---

mastigoproctus giganteus *(noun)*

Large whip-scorpion of Mexico and southern United States that emits a vinegary odor when alarmed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mastigoproctus giganteus."*
- *They discussed "mastigoproctus giganteus" during the group presentation.*

---

mastocyte *(noun)*

A large connective tissue cell that contains histamine and heparin and serotonin which are released in allergic reactions or in response to injury or inflammation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mastocyte."*
- *He looked up "mastocyte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mastodont *(noun)*

Extinct elephant-like mammal that flourished worldwide from Miocene through Pleistocene times; differ from mammoths in the form of the molar teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mastodont."*
- *He looked up "mastodont" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mastoidal *(noun)*

Process of the temporal bone behind the ear at the base of the skull.

- *He looked up "mastoidal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mastoidal."*

---

mastoidale *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the lowest point of the mastoid process.

- *The article explained what "mastoidale" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mastoidale" to mean the craniometric point at the lowest point of the....*

---

mastotermes *(noun)*

Primitive genus of termites; mostly extinct; sometimes considered the most primitive Isoptera.

- *He looked up "mastotermes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mastotermes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mastotermes darwiniensis *(noun)*

Australian termite; sole living species of Mastotermes; called a living fossil; apparent missing link between cockroaches and termites.

- *In class, the teacher used "mastotermes darwiniensis" to mean australian termite; sole living species of....*
- *He looked up "mastotermes darwiniensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mastotermes electrodominicus *(noun)*

Extinct termite found in amber in the Dominican Republic.

- *They discussed "mastotermes electrodominicus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mastotermes electrodominicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mastotermes electromexicus *(noun)*

An extinct termite found in amber in southern Mexico.

- *He looked up "mastotermes electromexicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mastotermes electromexicus" to mean an extinct termite found in amber in southern mexico.*

mastotermitidae *(noun)*

Primitive termites.

- *He looked up "mastotermitidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mastotermitidae" to mean primitive termites.*

matchbush *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Gutierrezia having tiny flower heads that resemble the heads of matches.

- *They discussed "matchbush" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matchbush."*

matchweed *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Gutierrezia having tiny flower heads that resemble the heads of matches.

- *He looked up "matchweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "matchweed" during the group presentation.*

mateless *(adjective)*

Of someone who has no marriage partner.

- *Students compared "mateless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mateless" when it is of someone who has no marriage partner.*

matelote *(noun)*

Highly seasoned soup or stew made of freshwater fishes (eel, carp, perch) with wine and stock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matelote."*
- *They discussed "matelote" during the group presentation.*

mater turrita *(noun)*

Great nature goddess of ancient Phrygia in Asia Minor; counterpart of Greek Rhea and Roman Ops.

- *He looked up "mater turrita" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mater turrita."*

materfamilias *(noun)*

A female head of a family or tribe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "materfamilias."*
- *He looked up "materfamilias" because he had never seen it before.*

maternalism *(noun)*

The quality of having or showing the tenderness and warmth and affection of or befitting a mother.

- *They discussed "maternalism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "maternalism" because he had never seen it before.*

maternalistic *(adjective)*

Showing maternal instincts.

- *It is useful to describe something as "maternalistic" when it is showing maternal instincts.*
- *Students compared "maternalistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

matman *(noun)*

Combatant who tries to throw opponent to the ground.

- *Understanding "matman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "matman" means with a simple example.*

matriarchic *(adjective)*

(of societies or families) having a female as the family head or having descent traced through the female line.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "matriarchic."*
- *A "matriarchic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

matricaria chamomilla *(noun)*

Annual Eurasian herb similar in fragrance and medicinal uses to chamomile though taste is more bitter and effect is considered inferior.

- *Understanding "matricaria chamomilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "matricaria chamomilla" during the group presentation.*

---

matricaria inodorum *(noun)*

Ubiquitous European annual weed with white flowers and finely divided leaves naturalized and sometimes cultivated in eastern North America; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *In class, the teacher used "matricaria inodorum" to mean ubiquitous european annual weed with white flowers....*
- *He looked up "matricaria inodorum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

matricaria matricarioides *(noun)*

Annual aromatic weed of Pacific coastal areas (United States and northeastern Asia) having bristle-pointed leaves and rayless yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "matricaria matricarioides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matricaria matricarioides" to mean annual aromatic weed of pacific coastal areas....*

---

matricaria oreades *(noun)*

Mat-forming perennial herb of Asia Minor; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *In class, the teacher used "matricaria oreades" to mean mat-forming perennial herb of asia minor; sometimes....*
- *The article explained what "matricaria oreades" means with a simple example.*

---

matricaria recutita *(noun)*

Annual Eurasian herb similar in fragrance and medicinal uses to chamomile though taste is more bitter and effect is considered inferior.

- *In class, the teacher used "matricaria recutita" to mean annual eurasian herb similar in fragrance and....*
- *Understanding "matricaria recutita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

matricaria tchihatchewii *(noun)*

Low densely tufted perennial herb of Turkey having small white flowers; used as a ground cover in dry places; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *They discussed "matricaria tchihatchewii" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matricaria tchihatchewii."*

---

matricentric *(adjective)*

Centered upon the mother.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "matricentric."*
- *Students compared "matricentric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

matrikin *(noun)*

One related on the mother's side.

- *They discussed "matrikin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matrikin" to mean one related on the mother's side.*

---

matrilineage *(noun)*

Line of descent traced through the maternal side of the family.

- *In class, the teacher used "matrilineage" to mean line of descent traced through the maternal side of....*
- *The article explained what "matrilineage" means with a simple example.*

---

matrilinear *(adjective)*

Based on or tracing descent through the female line.

- *It is useful to describe something as "matrilinear" when it is based on or tracing descent through the female line.*
- *The speaker chose "matrilinear" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

matrisib *(noun)*

One related on the mother's side.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matrisib."*

- *They discussed "matrisib" during the group presentation.*

matsyendra *(noun)*

(Hinduism) a religious posture.

- *In class, the teacher used "matsyendra" to mean (hinduism) a religious posture.*
- *Understanding "matsyendra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

matteuccia *(noun)*

Small genus sometimes included in genus Onoclea; in some classifications both genera are placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "matteuccia" to mean small genus sometimes included in genus onoclea; in....*
- *The article explained what "matteuccia" means with a simple example.*

matteuccia struthiopteris *(noun)*

Tall fern of northern temperate regions having graceful arched fronds and sporophylls resembling ostrich plumes.

- *The article explained what "matteuccia struthiopteris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matteuccia struthiopteris" to mean tall fern of northern temperate regions having....*

matthew calbraith perry *(noun)*

United States admiral who led a naval expedition to Japan and signed a treaty in 1854 opening up trade relations between United States and Japan; brother of Oliver Hazard Perry (1794-1858).

- *He looked up "matthew calbraith perry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "matthew calbraith perry" during the group presentation.*

maule's quince *(noun)*

Deciduous thorny shrub native to Japan having red blossoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maule's quince."*
- *He looked up "maule's quince" because he had never seen it before.*

mauritanie *(noun)*

A country in northwestern Africa with a provisional military government; achieved independence from France in 1960; largely western Sahara Desert.

- *The article explained what "mauritanie" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mauritanie" to mean a country in northwestern africa with a provisional....*

mavik *(noun)*

An ACE inhibiting drug (trade name Mavik) used in some patients after a heart attack or to treat hypertension.

- *Understanding "mavik" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mavik."*

mawkishly *(adverb)*

In a mawkish and emotional manner.

- *The violinist played that piece mawkishly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "mawkishly" naturally.*

maxillaria *(noun)*

Any of numerous orchids of the genus Maxillaria often cultivated for their large brilliantly colored solitary flowers.

- *He looked up "maxillaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maxillaria."*

maximilien paul emile littre *(noun)*

French lexicographer (1801-1881).

- *They discussed "maximilien paul emile littre" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maximilien paul emile littre" to mean french lexicographer (1801-1881).*

maxmilien de bethune *(noun)*

French statesman (1560-1641).

- *Understanding "maxmilien de bethune" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maxmilien de bethune."*

maxmillien marie isidore de robespierre *(noun)*

French revolutionary; leader of the Jacobins and architect of the Reign of Terror; was himself executed in a coup d'etat (1758-1794).

- *In class, the teacher used "maxmillien marie isidore de robespierre" to mean french revolutionary; leader of the jacobins and....*
- *The article explained what "maxmillien marie isidore de robespierre" means with a simple example.*

---

maxostoma *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Catostomidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maxostoma."*
- *He looked up "maxostoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maxzide *(noun)*

Trade name for an antihypertensive drug containing hydrochlorothiazide and another diuretic.

- *He looked up "maxzide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "maxzide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mayaca *(noun)*

Small genus of delicate mossy bog plants having white or violet flowers.

- *Understanding "mayaca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mayaca" to mean small genus of delicate mossy bog plants having....*

---

mayacaceae *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous family of bog plants of order Xyridales.

- *He looked up "mayacaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mayacaceae."*

---

mayakovski *(noun)*

Soviet poet; leader of Russian futurism (1893-1930).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mayakovski."*
- *The article explained what "mayakovski" means with a simple example.*

---

mayapple *(noun)*

North American herb with poisonous root stock and edible though insipid fruit.

- *They discussed "mayapple" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mayapple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mayetiola *(noun)*

A genus of Cecidomyidae.

- *They discussed "mayetiola" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mayetiola" means with a simple example.*

---

mayetiola destructor *(noun)*

Small fly whose larvae damage wheat and other grains.

- *In class, the teacher used "mayetiola destructor" to mean small fly whose larvae damage wheat and other grains.*
- *Understanding "mayetiola destructor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mayfish *(noun)*

Black-barred fish of bays and coastal marshes of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast of the United States.

- *The article explained what "mayfish" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mayfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mayhaw *(noun)*

Hawthorn of southern United States bearing a juicy, acidic, scarlet fruit that is often used in jellies or preserves.

- *They discussed "mayhaw" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mayhaw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maypop *(noun)*

Of southern United States; having an insipid berry the size of a hen egg.

- *Understanding "maypop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “maypop” during the group presentation.*

mayweed *(noun)*

Widespread rank-smelling weed having white-rayed flower heads with yellow discs.

- *He looked up “mayweed” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mayweed.”*

mazzard *(noun)*

Wild or seedling sweet cherry used as stock for grafting.

- *They discussed “mazzard” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “mazzard” because he had never seen it before.*

mazzard cherry *(noun)*

Wild or seedling sweet cherry used as stock for grafting.

- *In class, the teacher used “mazzard cherry” to mean wild or seedling sweet cherry used as stock for....*
- *The article explained what “mazzard cherry” means with a simple example.*

mcburney’s point *(noun)*

A point one third of the way along a line drawn from the hip to the umbilicus; the point of maximum sensitivity in acute appendicitis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mcburney’s point.”*
- *They discussed “mcburney’s point” during the group presentation.*

meadow spikemoss *(noun)*

Spikemoss forming dense mats; eastern North America.

- *The article explained what “meadow spikemoss” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “meadow spikemoss” to mean spikemoss forming dense mats; eastern north america.*

meadow spittlebug *(noun)*

North American insect that severely damages grasses.

- *Understanding “meadow spittlebug” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “meadow spittlebug” to mean north american insect that severely damages grasses.*

meadowgrass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses that thrive in the presence of abundant moisture.

- *They discussed “meadowgrass” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “meadowgrass” because he had never seen it before.*

meagerness *(noun)*

The quality of being meager; -George Eliot.

- *He looked up “meagerness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “meagerness” during the group presentation.*

meagreness *(noun)*

The quality of being meager; -George Eliot.

- *He looked up “meagreness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “meagreness” during the group presentation.*

mealberry *(noun)*

Evergreen mat-forming shrub of North America and northern Eurasia having small white flowers and red berries; leaves turn red in autumn.

- *The article explained what “mealberry” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “mealberry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meanderingly *(adverb)*

In a meandering manner.

- *The river ran meanderingly through the valley.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “meanderingly” naturally.*

meanspiritedly *(adverb)*

In a meanspirited manner.

- *She spoke "meanspiritedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "meanspiritedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

measuredly *(adverb)*

In a deliberate unhurried manner.

- *Using "measuredly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "measuredly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

meatman *(noun)*

A retailer of meat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meatman."*
- *They discussed "meatman" during the group presentation.*

mebaral *(noun)*

A long-acting crystalline barbiturate (trade name Mebaral) used as a sedative and as an anticonvulsant in the treatment of epilepsy.

- *He looked up "mebaral" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mebaral" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mebibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 kibibits or 2^20 (1,048,576) bits.

- *In class, the teacher used "mebibit" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 kibibits or....*
- *He looked up "mebibit" because he had never seen it before.*

mebibyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 kibibytes or 2^20 (1,048,576) bytes.

- *The article explained what "mebibyte" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mebibyte" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 kibibytes or....*

mecholyl *(noun)*

Parasympathomimetic drug (trademark Mecholyl) that stimulates secretions and smooth muscle activity.

- *The article explained what "mecholyl" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mecholyl" to mean parasympathomimetic drug (trademark mecholyl) that....*

meclofenamate *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (trade name Meclomen) used to treat arthritis.

- *They discussed "meclofenamate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "meclofenamate" because he had never seen it before.*

meclofenamate sodium *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (trade name Meclomen) used to treat arthritis.

- *He looked up "meclofenamate sodium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meclofenamate sodium."*

meclomen *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (trade name Meclomen) used to treat arthritis.

- *Understanding "meclomen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "meclomen" means with a simple example.*

meconopsis betonicifolia *(noun)*

Chinese perennial having mauve-pink to bright sky blue flowers in drooping cymes.

- *He looked up "meconopsis betonicifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meconopsis betonicifolia."*

meconopsis cambrica *(noun)*

Widely cultivated west European plant with showy pale yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "meconopsis cambrica" to mean widely cultivated west european plant with showy....*
- *They discussed "meconopsis cambrica" during the group presentation.*

---

mecoptera *(noun)*

An order of carnivorous insects usually having long membranous wings and long beaklike heads with chewing mouths at the tip.

- *In class, the teacher used "mecoptera" to mean an order of carnivorous insects usually having long....*
- *Understanding "mecoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mecopteran *(noun)*

Any of various carnivorous insects of the order Mecoptera.

- *Understanding "mecopteran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mecopteran" to mean any of various carnivorous insects of the order....*

---

meddlesomeness *(noun)*

Aggressiveness as evidenced by intruding; by advancing yourself or your ideas without invitation.

- *Understanding "meddlesomeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meddlesomeness."*

---

medicago intertexta *(noun)*

An annual of the Mediterranean area having spiny seed pods and leaves with dark spots.

- *The article explained what "medicago intertexta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "medicago intertexta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medicago lupulina *(noun)*

Prostrate European herb with small yellow flowers and curved black pods; naturalized in North America.

- *The article explained what "medicago lupulina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medicago lupulina" to mean prostrate european herb with small yellow flowers....*

---

medicative *(adjective)*

Having the properties of medicine.

- *Medicative drugs.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "medicative."*

---

mediety *(noun)*

One of two (approximately) equal parts.

- *The article explained what "mediety" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mediety" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medieval schoolman *(noun)*

A scholar in one of the universities of the Middle Ages; versed in scholasticism.

- *They discussed "medieval schoolman" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "medieval schoolman" means with a simple example.*

---

medinilla magnifica *(noun)*

A beautiful tropical evergreen epiphytic shrub grown for its lush foliage and huge panicles of pink flowers; Philippines.

- *In class, the teacher used "medinilla magnifica" to mean a beautiful tropical evergreen epiphytic shrub....*
- *He looked up "medinilla magnifica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meditativeness *(noun)*

Deep serious thoughtfulness.

- *The article explained what "meditativeness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meditativeness" to mean deep serious thoughtfulness.*

---

medullated nerve fiber *(noun)*

A nerve fiber encased in a sheath of myelin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medullated nerve fiber."*
- *He looked up "medullated nerve fiber" because he had never seen it before.*

medusan *(noun)*

One of two forms that coelenterates take: it is the free-swimming sexual phase in the life cycle of a coelenterate; in this phase it has a gelatinous umbrella-shaped body and tentacles.

- *They discussed "medusan" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medusan."*

medusoid *(noun)*

One of two forms that coelenterates take: it is the free-swimming sexual phase in the life cycle of a coelenterate; in this phase it has a gelatinous umbrella-shaped body and tentacles.

- *In class, the teacher used "medusoid" to mean one of two forms that coelenterates take: it is the....*
- *They discussed "medusoid" during the group presentation.*

meeter *(noun)*

A person who is present and participates in a meeting.

- *In class, the teacher used "meeter" to mean a person who is present and participates in a meeting.*
- *He looked up "meeter" because he had never seen it before.*

mefoxin *(noun)*

One of several broad spectrum antibiotic substances obtained from fungi and related to penicillin (trade names Mefoxin); addition of side chains has produced semisynthetic antibiotics with greater antibacterial activity.

- *Understanding "mefoxin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mefoxin" means with a simple example.*

megabat *(noun)*

Large Old World bat of warm and tropical regions that feeds on fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megabat."*
- *Understanding "megabat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

megachilidae *(noun)*

Leaf-cutting and mason bees.

- *They discussed "megachilidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megachilidae."*

megacycle *(noun)*

One million periods per second.

- *Understanding "megacycle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "megacycle" means with a simple example.*

megacycle per second *(noun)*

One million periods per second.

- *The article explained what "megacycle per second" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "megacycle per second" during the group presentation.*

megaderma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Megadermatidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megaderma."*
- *Understanding "megaderma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

megaderma lyra *(noun)*

Large carnivorous Old World bat with very large ears.

- *They discussed "megaderma lyra" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "megaderma lyra" to mean large carnivorous old world bat with very large ears.*

megadermatidae *(noun)*

Old World false vampire bats.

- *He looked up "megadermatidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megadermatidae."*

megaflop *(noun)*

(computer science) a unit for measuring the speed of a computer system.

- *The article explained what "megaflop" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "megaflop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

megagametophyte *(noun)*

The female gametophyte produced by the megaspore of a plant that produces both microspore and megaspores.

- *They discussed "megagametophyte" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "megagametophyte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

megalobatrachus *(noun)*

Giant salamanders; in some classifications included in the genus Cryptobranchus.

- *Understanding "megalobatrachus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megalobatrachus."*

---

megalobatrachus maximus *(noun)*

Large (up to more than three feet) edible salamander of Asia.

- *Understanding "megalobatrachus maximus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "megalobatrachus maximus" to mean large (up to more than three feet) edible....*

---

megaloblast *(noun)*

Abnormally large red blood cell present in pernicious anemia and folic acid deficiency.

- *They discussed "megaloblast" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "megaloblast" to mean abnormally large red blood cell present in....*

---

megalocyte *(noun)*

Abnormally large red blood cell (associated with pernicious anemia).

- *He looked up "megalocyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "megalocyte" during the group presentation.*

---

megalomanic *(adjective)*

Suffering from megalomania.

- *The speaker chose "megalomanic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "megalomanic" when it is suffering from megalomania.*

---

megalonychidae *(noun)*

Mammal family consisting of the two-toed sloths.

- *Understanding "megalonychidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megalonychidae."*

---

megaloptera *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate order: alderflies; dobsonflies; snake flies.

- *They discussed "megaloptera" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megaloptera."*

---

megalosaur *(noun)*

Gigantic carnivorous bipedal dinosaur of the Jurassic or early Cretaceous in Europe.

- *He looked up "megalosaur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "megalosaur" to mean gigantic carnivorous bipedal dinosaur of the....*

---

megalosauridae *(noun)*

Megalosaurs.

- *They discussed "megalosauridae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "megalosauridae" means with a simple example.*

---

megapode *(noun)*

Large-footed short-winged birds of Australasia; build mounds of decaying vegetation to incubate eggs.

- *In class, the teacher used "megapode" to mean large-footed short-winged birds of australasia;....*

- *The article explained what “megapode” means with a simple example.*

---

megapodius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Megapodiidae.

- *Understanding “megapodius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “megapodius” to mean type genus of the megapodiidae.*

---

megaptera novaeangliae *(noun)*

Large whalebone whale with long flippers noted for arching or humping its back as it dives.

- *Understanding “megaptera novaeangliae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “megaptera novaeangliae” to mean large whalebone whale with long flippers noted for....*

---

megascopic *(adjective)*

Visible to the naked eye (especially of rocks and anatomical features).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “megascopic.”*
- *Would you call this situation “megascopic”? Explain why.*

---

megasporangium *(noun)*

A plant structure that produces megaspores.

- *The article explained what “megasporangium” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “megasporangium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

megaspore *(noun)*

Larger of the two types of spore produced in heterosporous plants; develops in ovule into a female gametophyte.

- *The article explained what “megaspore” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “megaspore” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

megasporophyll *(noun)*

In non-flowering plants, a sporophyll that bears only megasporangia.

- *Understanding “megasporophyll” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “megasporophyll.”*

---

megatherian *(noun)*

A large extinct ground sloth.

- *They discussed “megatherian” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “megatherian” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

megatherian mammal *(noun)*

A large extinct ground sloth.

- *In class, the teacher used “megatherian mammal” to mean a large extinct ground sloth.*
- *They discussed “megatherian mammal” during the group presentation.*

---

megatheriid *(noun)*

A large extinct ground sloth.

- *The article explained what “megatheriid” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “megatheriid” during the group presentation.*

---

megatheriidae *(noun)*

Extinct ground sloths.

- *The article explained what “megatheriidae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “megatheriidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

megohm *(noun)*

A unit of resistance equal to one million ohms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “megohm.”*
- *The article explained what “megohm” means with a simple example.*

---

melagueta pepper *(noun)*

West African plant bearing pungent peppery seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melagueta pepper."*
- *He looked up "melagueta pepper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

melampodium *(noun)*

Herbs and subshrubs of warm North America.

- *Understanding "melampodium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "melampodium" means with a simple example.*

---

melampodium leucanthum *(noun)*

Bushy subshrub having flower heads that resemble asters with broad white rays; found in desert areas of Arizona east to Kansas and south to Mexico.

- *Understanding "melampodium leucanthum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "melampodium leucanthum" means with a simple example.*

---

melampsora *(noun)*

Rusts having sessile one-celled teliospores in a single layer.

- *They discussed "melampsora" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melampsora" to mean rusts having sessile one-celled teliospores in a....*

---

melampsora lini *(noun)*

Fungus causing flax rust.

- *The article explained what "melampsora lini" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "melampsora lini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melancholiac *(noun)*

Someone subject to melancholia.

- *In class, the teacher used "melancholiac" to mean someone subject to melancholia.*
- *They discussed "melancholiac" during the group presentation.*

---

melanerpes *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "melanerpes" to mean a genus of picidae.*
- *They discussed "melanerpes" during the group presentation.*

---

melanerpes erythrocephalus *(noun)*

Black-and-white North American woodpecker having a red head and neck.

- *He looked up "melanerpes erythrocephalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "melanerpes erythrocephalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melanitta nigra *(noun)*

A variety of scoter.

- *Understanding "melanitta nigra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melanitta nigra" to mean a variety of scoter.*

---

melanoblast *(noun)*

An epidermal cell that is a precursor of a melanocyte.

- *In class, the teacher used "melanoblast" to mean an epidermal cell that is a precursor of a melanocyte.*
- *Understanding "melanoblast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melanoderma *(noun)*

Abnormally dark skin caused by increased deposits of melatonin.

- *They discussed "melanoderma" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "melanoderma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melanogrammus aeglefinus *(noun)*

Important food fish on both sides of the Atlantic; related to cod but usually smaller.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melanogrammus aeglefinus."*
- *Understanding "melanogrammus aeglefinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melanotis *(noun)*

A genus of Mimidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "melanotis" to mean a genus of mimidae.*
- *He looked up "melanotis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

melanotis caerulescens *(noun)*

Mockingbird of Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melanotis caerulescens."*
- *Understanding "melanotis caerulescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melanthiaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted: includes Aletris; Narthecium; Veratrum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melanthiaceae."*
- *He looked up "melanthiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

melastoma *(noun)*

Type genus of Melastomataceae; Asiatic shrubs with leathery leaves and large purple flowers followed by edible fleshy black berries.

- *The article explained what "melastoma" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "melastoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melastoma malabathricum *(noun)*

Evergreen spreading shrub of India and southeastern Asia having large purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melastoma malabathricum."*
- *He looked up "melastoma malabathricum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

melchite *(noun)*

An Orthodox Christian or Uniate Christian belonging to the patriarchate of Alexandria or Antioch or Jerusalem.

- *The article explained what "melchite" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "melchite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meleagrididae *(noun)*

Turkeys and some extinct forms.

- *The article explained what "meleagrididae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meleagrididae" to mean turkeys and some extinct forms.*

---

meleagris gallopavo *(noun)*

Large gallinaceous bird with fan-shaped tail; widely domesticated for food.

- *In class, the teacher used "meleagris gallopavo" to mean large gallinaceous bird with fan-shaped tail;....*
- *Understanding "meleagris gallopavo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melia azedarach *(noun)*

Tree of northern India and China having purple blossoms and small inedible yellow fruits; naturalized in the southern United States as a shade tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melia azedarach."*
- *He looked up "melia azedarach" because he had never seen it before.*

---

melia azederach *(noun)*

Tree of northern India and China having purple blossoms and small inedible yellow fruits; naturalized in the southern United States as a shade tree.

- *They discussed "melia azederach" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "melia azederach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melicocca *(noun)*

Tropical American trees and shrubs bearing berries.

- *He looked up "melicocca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melicocca."*

melicocca bijuga *(noun)*

Tropical American tree bearing a small edible fruit with green leathery skin and sweet juicy translucent pulp.

- *Understanding "melicocca bijuga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melicocca bijuga."*

melicocca bijugatus *(noun)*

Tropical American tree bearing a small edible fruit with green leathery skin and sweet juicy translucent pulp.

- *Understanding "melicocca bijugatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "melicocca bijugatus" because he had never seen it before.*

melicoccus *(noun)*

Tropical American trees and shrubs bearing berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melicoccus."*
- *He looked up "melicoccus" because he had never seen it before.*

melicytus *(noun)*

A genus of deciduous shrubs or trees; fruit is a berry; grow in New Zealand and Fiji and Solomon Islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melicytus."*
- *Understanding "melicytus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

melilot *(noun)*

Erect annual or biennial plant grown extensively especially for hay and soil improvement.

- *Understanding "melilot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "melilot" means with a simple example.*

melinae *(noun)*

Subdivision not used in some classifications: badgers.

- *They discussed "melinae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "melinae" because he had never seen it before.*

meliorative *(adjective)*

Tending to ameliorate.

- *The speaker chose "meliorative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "meliorative" approach may work better in this case.*

meliorist *(noun)*

A disputant who advocates reform.

- *In class, the teacher used "meliorist" to mean a disputant who advocates reform.*
- *The article explained what "meliorist" means with a simple example.*

meliphagidae *(noun)*

Honey eaters.

- *In class, the teacher used "meliphagidae" to mean honey eaters.*
- *He looked up "meliphagidae" because he had never seen it before.*

mellisonant *(adjective)*

Pleasing to the ear.

- *Would you call this situation "mellisonant"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mellisonant" when it is pleasing to the ear.*

mellivora capensis *(noun)*

Nocturnal badger-like carnivore of wooded regions of Africa and southern Asia.

- *The article explained what "mellivora capensis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mellivora capensis."*

mellowingly *(adverb)*

So as to mellow.

- *The rays of the sun struck the earth mellowingly.*
- *Using "mellowingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

mellowly *(adverb)*

(obsolete) in a mellow manner.

- *Using "mellowly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "mellowly" in the final chapter.*

---

melocactus *(noun)*

Genus of strongly ribbed globose or spheroid cacti of tropical South and Central America and the Caribbean.

- *He looked up "melocactus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melocactus" to mean genus of strongly ribbed globose or spheroid cacti....*

---

melodiousness *(noun)*

The property of having a melody.

- *Understanding "melodiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "melodiousness" means with a simple example.*

---

melogale *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *He looked up "melogale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melogale."*

---

meloid *(noun)*

Beetle that produces a secretion that blisters the skin.

- *He looked up "meloid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "meloid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meloidae *(noun)*

Blister beetles.

- *He looked up "meloidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meloidae" to mean blister beetles.*

---

melolontha *(noun)*

A genus of Melolonthidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melolontha."*
- *He looked up "melolontha" because he had never seen it before.*

---

melolontha melolontha *(noun)*

Any of various large European beetles destructive to vegetation as both larvae and adult.

- *He looked up "melolontha melolontha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melolontha melolontha" to mean any of various large european beetles destructive....*

---

melolonthid beetle *(noun)*

Any of various beetles of the family (or subfamily) Melolonthidae.

- *He looked up "melolonthid beetle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melolonthid beetle."*

---

melolonthidae *(noun)*

Considered a separate family in some classification systems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melolonthidae."*
- *Understanding "melolonthidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melophagus *(noun)*

An arthropod genus of wingless flies including the sheep ked.

- *The article explained what "melophagus" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “melophagus.”*

melophagus ovinus *(noun)*

Wingless fly that is an external parasite on sheep and cattle.

- *The article explained what “melophagus ovinus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “melophagus ovinus” during the group presentation.*

melopsittacus *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *They discussed “melopsittacus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “melopsittacus” because he had never seen it before.*

melopsittacus undulatus *(noun)*

Small Australian parakeet usually light green with black and yellow markings in the wild but bred in many colors.

- *Understanding “melopsittacus undulatus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “melopsittacus undulatus” to mean small australian parakeet usually light green with....*

melosa *(noun)*

South American herb with sticky glandular foliage; source of madia oil.

- *They discussed “melosa” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “melosa” because he had never seen it before.*

melospiza *(noun)*

American song sparrow and swamp sparrow.

- *Understanding “melospiza” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “melospiza” to mean american song sparrow and swamp sparrow.*

melospiza georgiana *(noun)*

North American finch of marshy area.

- *The article explained what “melospiza georgiana” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “melospiza georgiana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

melospiza melodia *(noun)*

Small songbird common in North America.

- *The article explained what “melospiza melodia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “melospiza melodia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meltable *(adjective)*

Capable of melting.

- *Students compared “meltable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “meltable.”*

melursus *(noun)*

Sloth bears; in some classifications not a separate genus from Ursus.

- *Understanding “melursus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “melursus.”*

melursus ursinus *(noun)*

Common coarse-haired long-snouted bear of south-central Asia.

- *They discussed “melursus ursinus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “melursus ursinus” because he had never seen it before.*

memberless *(adjective)*

Of a group or set having no members.

- *The speaker chose “memberless” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “memberless” when it is of a group or set having no members.*

membracidae *(noun)*

Plant hoppers: treehoppers.

- *Understanding "membracidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "membracidae" to mean plant hoppers: treehoppers.*

---

memoriser *(noun)*

A person who learns by rote.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memoriser."*
- *They discussed "memoriser" during the group presentation.*

---

memorizer *(noun)*

A person who learns by rote.

- *Understanding "memorizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memorizer."*

---

mendaciously *(adverb)*

In a mendacious and untruthful manner.

- *Using "mendaciously" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "mendaciously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

mendeleyev *(noun)*

Russian chemist who developed a periodic table of the chemical elements and predicted the discovery of several new elements (1834-1907).

- *Understanding "mendeleyev" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mendeleyev" to mean russian chemist who developed a periodic table of....*

---

menially *(adverb)*

In a menial manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "menially" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "menially" in the final chapter.*

---

meniere *(noun)*

French otologist who first described a form of vertigo now known as Meniere's disease and identified the semicircular canals as the site of the lesion (1799-1862).

- *The article explained what "meniere" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meniere" to mean french otologist who first described a form of....*

---

meninx *(noun)*

A membrane (one of 3) that envelops the brain and spinal cord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meninx."*
- *He looked up "meninx" because he had never seen it before.*

---

menippe *(noun)*

Stone crabs.

- *In class, the teacher used "menippe" to mean stone crabs.*
- *Understanding "menippe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

menippe mercenaria *(noun)*

Large edible crab of the southern coast of the United States (particularly Florida).

- *They discussed "menippe mercenaria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menippe mercenaria."*

---

menispermaceae *(noun)*

Herbaceous or woody climbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menispermaceae."*
- *Understanding "menispermaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

menispermum *(noun)*

Climbing herbs.

- *Understanding "menispermum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "menispermum" during the group presentation.*

---

menispermum canadense *(noun)*

A woody vine of eastern North America having large oval leaves and small white flowers and purple to blue-black fruits.

- *He looked up "menispermum canadense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "menispermum canadense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

menopon *(noun)*

Chicken lice.

- *Understanding "menopon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "menopon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

menopon gallinae *(noun)*

A louse parasitic on poultry.

- *They discussed "menopon gallinae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "menopon gallinae" means with a simple example.*

---

menopon palladum *(noun)*

A louse parasitic on poultry.

- *In class, the teacher used "menopon palladum" to mean a louse parasitic on poultry.*
- *The article explained what "menopon palladum" means with a simple example.*

---

menorrhea *(noun)*

Flow of blood from the uterus; occurs at roughly monthly intervals during a woman's reproductive years.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menorrhea."*
- *Understanding "menorrhea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

menotyphla *(noun)*

Elephant shrews; tree shrews.

- *The article explained what "menotyphla" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "menotyphla" to mean elephant shrews; tree shrews.*

---

mensal line *(noun)*

A crease on the palm; palmists say it indicates your emotional nature.

- *He looked up "mensal line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mensal line" during the group presentation.*

---

mensh *(noun)*

A decent responsible person with admirable characteristics.

- *They discussed "mensh" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mensh."*

---

mensurable *(adjective)*

Capable of being measured.

- *Would you call this situation "mensurable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mensurable" when it is capable of being measured.*

---

mentha citrata *(noun)*

Mint with leaves having perfume like that of the bergamot orange.

- *The article explained what "mentha citrata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mentha citrata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mentha pulegium *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial mint have small lilac-blue flowers and ovate leaves; yields an aromatic oil.

- *They discussed "mentha pulegium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mentha pulegium" because he had never seen it before.*

menticirrhus *(noun)*

Kingfishes; whiting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menticirrhus."*
- *They discussed "menticirrhus" during the group presentation.*

menticirrhus americanus *(noun)*

Whiting of the southeastern coast of North America.

- *They discussed "menticirrhus americanus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "menticirrhus americanus" means with a simple example.*

menticirrhus littoralis *(noun)*

A dull silvery whiting of southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "menticirrhus littoralis" to mean a dull silvery whiting of southern atlantic and....*
- *The article explained what "menticirrhus littoralis" means with a simple example.*

menticirrhus saxatilis *(noun)*

Whiting of the east coast of United States; closely resembles king whiting.

- *The article explained what "menticirrhus saxatilis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "menticirrhus saxatilis" to mean whiting of the east coast of united states; closely....*

menticirrhus undulatus *(noun)*

Bluish-grey whiting of California coast.

- *He looked up "menticirrhus undulatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menticirrhus undulatus."*

mentioner *(noun)*

A speaker who refers to something briefly or incidentally.

- *They discussed "mentioner" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mentioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mentzelia *(noun)*

Genus of bristly herbs or subshrubs of western America lacking stinging hairs.

- *The article explained what "mentzelia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mentzelia" to mean genus of bristly herbs or subshrubs of western....*

mentzelia laevicaulis *(noun)*

Biennial of southwestern United States having white stems and toothed leaves that is grown for its large pale yellow flowers that open in early morning.

- *They discussed "mentzelia laevicaulis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mentzelia laevicaulis" because he had never seen it before.*

mentzelia lindleyi *(noun)*

Annual grown especially for its fragrant golden nocturnal flowers.

- *They discussed "mentzelia lindleyi" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mentzelia lindleyi."*

mentzelia livicaulis *(noun)*

Biennial of southwestern United States having white stems and toothed leaves that is grown for its large pale yellow flowers that open in early morning.

- *Understanding "mentzelia livicaulis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mentzelia livicaulis" means with a simple example.*

menura *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Menuridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "menura" to mean type and sole genus of the family menuridae.*
- *They discussed "menura" during the group presentation.*

menurae *(noun)*

Lyrebirds and scrubbirds.

- *They discussed "menurae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menurae."*

---

menyanthaceae *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of marsh plants of order Gentianales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menyanthaceae."*
- *He looked up "menyanthaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

menyanthes *(noun)*

The type genus of the Menyanthaceae; one species: bogbeans.

- *He looked up "menyanthes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "menyanthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

menyanthes trifoliata *(noun)*

Perennial plant of Europe and America having racemes of white or purplish flowers and intensely bitter trifoliate leaves; often rooting at water margin and spreading across the surface.

- *The article explained what "menyanthes trifoliata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menyanthes trifoliata."*

---

menziesia *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs of North America and eastern Asia.

- *They discussed "menziesia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "menziesia" means with a simple example.*

---

menziesia ferruginea *(noun)*

Straggling shrub of northwestern North America having foliage with a bluish tinge and umbels of small bell-shaped flowers.

- *The article explained what "menziesia ferruginea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "menziesia ferruginea" to mean straggling shrub of northwestern north america....*

---

menziesia pilosa *(noun)*

Low shrub of the eastern United States with downy twigs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menziesia pilosa."*
- *He looked up "menziesia pilosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mepacrine *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Atabrine) used to treat certain worm infestations and once used to treat malaria.

- *In class, the teacher used "mepacrine" to mean a drug (trade name atabrine) used to treat certain....*
- *They discussed "mepacrine" during the group presentation.*

---

mephaquine *(noun)*

An antimalarial drug (trade name Larium and Mephaquine) that is effective in cases that do not respond to chloroquine; said to produce harmful neuropsychiatric effects on some people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mephaquine."*
- *They discussed "mephaquine" during the group presentation.*

---

mephenytoin *(noun)*

A toxic anticonvulsant drug (trade name Mesantoin) used in the treatment of epilepsy when less toxic anticonvulsants have been ineffective.

- *In class, the teacher used "mephenytoin" to mean a toxic anticonvulsant drug (trade name mesantoin)....*
- *Understanding "mephenytoin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mephistophelean *(adjective)*

Showing the cunning or ingenuity or wickedness typical of a devil.

- *Students compared "mephistophelean" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "mephistophelean" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mephitinae *(noun)*

Subdivision not used in some classifications: skunks.

- *He looked up "mephitinae" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mephitinae."*

---

mephitis macroura *(noun)*

Of Mexico and southernmost parts of southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "mephitis macroura" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mephitis macroura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mephobarbital *(noun)*

A long-acting crystalline barbiturate (trade name Mebaral) used as a sedative and as an anticonvulsant in the treatment of epilepsy.

- *Understanding "mephobarbital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mephobarbital" to mean a long-acting crystalline barbiturate (trade name....*

---

meprin *(noun)*

A sedative and tranquilizer (trade name Miltown and Equanil and Meprin) used to treat muscle tension and anxiety.

- *The article explained what "meprin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meprin" to mean a sedative and tranquilizer (trade name miltown and....*

---

merbromine *(noun)*

A mercurial compound applied topically as an antiseptic; Mercurochrome is the trademark.

- *He looked up "merbromine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "merbromine" to mean a mercurial compound applied topically as an....*

---

mercedario *(noun)*

A mountain in the Andes in Argentina (22,210 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mercedario."*
- *Understanding "mercedario" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mercerised *(adjective)*

Of cotton thread that has been treated with sodium hydroxide to shrink it and increase its luster and affinity for dye.

- *The speaker chose "mercerised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mercerised" when it is of cotton thread that has been treated with sodium....*

---

mercifulness *(noun)*

A disposition to be kind and forgiving.

- *In those days a wife had to depend on the mercifulness of her husband.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mercifulness" to mean a disposition to be kind and forgiving.*

---

mercurialis *(noun)*

A genus of slender herbs belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae.

- *Understanding "mercurialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mercurialis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mercurialis annua *(noun)*

Eurafrican annual naturalized in America as a weed; formerly dried for use as a purgative, diuretic or antisyphilitic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mercurialis annua."*
- *The article explained what "mercurialis annua" means with a simple example.*

---

mercurialis perennis *(noun)*

European perennial weedy plant with greenish flowers.

- *Understanding "mercurialis perennis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mercurialis perennis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meretriciously *(adverb)*

In a meretricious manner.

- *The boat is meretriciously decorated.*
- *He answered "meretriciously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

meretriciousness *(noun)*

An appearance of truth that is false or deceptive; seeming plausibility.

- *Understanding "meretriciousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "meretriciousness" means with a simple example.*

---

merginae *(noun)*

Mergansers and closely related diving birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "merginae" to mean mergansers and closely related diving birds.*
- *Understanding "merginae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mergus albellus *(noun)*

Smallest merganser and most expert diver; found in northern Eurasia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mergus albellus."*
- *He looked up "mergus albellus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mergus serrator *(noun)*

Widely distributed merganser of America and Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mergus serrator."*
- *He looked up "mergus serrator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mericarp *(noun)*

A carpel with one seed; one of a pair split apart at maturity.

- *They discussed "mericarp" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mericarp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meriones longifrons *(noun)*

Southern European gerbil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meriones longifrons."*
- *The article explained what "meriones longifrons" means with a simple example.*

---

meriones unguiculatus *(noun)*

A gerbil that is popular as a pet.

- *They discussed "meriones unguiculatus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meriones unguiculatus."*

---

meritable *(adjective)*

Deserving reward or praise.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "meritable."*
- *A "meritable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

meritoriousness *(noun)*

The quality of being deserving (e.g., deserving assistance).

- *The article explained what "meritoriousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meritoriousness" to mean the quality of being deserving (e.g., deserving....*

---

merlangus merlangus *(noun)*

A food fish of the Atlantic waters of Europe resembling the cod; sometimes placed in genus Gadus.

- *In class, the teacher used "merlangus merlangus" to mean a food fish of the atlantic waters of europe....*
- *Understanding "merlangus merlangus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

merluccius bilinearis *(noun)*

Found off Atlantic coast of North America.

- *Understanding "merluccius bilinearis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "merluccius bilinearis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

merodach *(noun)*

The chief Babylonian god; his consort was Sarpanitu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “merodach.”*
- *He looked up “merodach” because he had never seen it before.*

---

meronymy *(noun)*

The semantic relation that holds between a part and the whole.

- *Understanding “meronymy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “meronymy.”*

---

merostomata *(noun)*

Used in some classifications; includes the orders Xiphosura and Eurypterida.

- *Understanding “merostomata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “merostomata.”*

---

merozoite *(noun)*

A cell that arises from the asexual division of a parent sporozoan during its life cycle.

- *In class, the teacher used “merozoite” to mean a cell that arises from the asexual division of a....*
- *Understanding “merozoite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

merriness *(noun)*

The trait of merry joking.

- *In class, the teacher used “merriness” to mean the trait of merry joking.*
- *The article explained what “merriness” means with a simple example.*

---

merrymaker *(noun)*

A celebrant who shares in a noisy party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “merrymaker.”*
- *The article explained what “merrymaker” means with a simple example.*

---

mertensia *(noun)*

A genus of herbs belonging to the family Boraginaceae that grow in temperate regions and have blue or purple flowers shaped like funnels.

- *Understanding “mertensia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “mertensia” means with a simple example.*

---

mertensia virginica *(noun)*

Smooth erect herb of eastern North America having entire leaves and showy blue flowers that are pink in bud.

- *In class, the teacher used “mertensia virginica” to mean smooth erect herb of eastern north america having....*
- *The article explained what “mertensia virginica” means with a simple example.*

---

merthiolate *(noun)*

A light-colored crystalline powder (trade name Merthiolate) used as a surgical antiseptic.

- *In class, the teacher used “merthiolate” to mean a light-colored crystalline powder (trade name....*
- *He looked up “merthiolate” because he had never seen it before.*

---

meryta *(noun)*

Small to medium evergreen dioecious trees of oceanic climates: puka.

- *He looked up “meryta” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “meryta.”*

---

meryta sinclairii *(noun)*

Small roundheaded New Zealand tree having large resinous leaves and panicles of green-white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “meryta sinclairii.”*
- *He looked up “meryta sinclairii” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mesantoin *(noun)*

A toxic anticonvulsant drug (trade name Mesantoin) used in the treatment of epilepsy when less toxic anticonvulsants have been ineffective.

- *Understanding “mesantoin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “mesantoin” because he had never seen it before.*

mesasamkranti *(noun)*

Hindu solar holiday at the beginning of the new astrological year when the sun enters the constellation Aries.

- *In class, the teacher used "mesasamkranti" to mean hindu solar holiday at the beginning of the new....*
- *He looked up "mesasamkranti" because he had never seen it before.*

mesembryanthemum crystallinum *(noun)*

Old World annual widely naturalized in warm regions having white flowers and fleshy foliage covered with hairs that resemble ice.

- *He looked up "mesembryanthemum crystallinum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mesembryanthemum crystallinum" to mean old world annual widely naturalized in warm regions....*

meshuga *(adjective)*

Senseless; crazy.

- *Would you call this situation "meshuga"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "meshuga."*

meshugga *(adjective)*

Senseless; crazy.

- *The speaker chose "meshugga" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "meshugga" when it is senseless; crazy.*

meshugge *(adjective)*

Senseless; crazy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "meshugge."*
- *Students compared "meshugge" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

meshuggeneh *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a crazy fool.

- *He looked up "meshuggeneh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meshuggeneh."*

meshuggener *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a crazy fool.

- *Understanding "meshuggener" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "meshuggener" means with a simple example.*

mesmerizer *(noun)*

A person who induces hypnosis.

- *They discussed "mesmerizer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mesmerizer" because he had never seen it before.*

mesocolon *(noun)*

Mesentery that holds the lower colon to the dorsal abdominal wall.

- *The article explained what "mesocolon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mesocolon" during the group presentation.*

mesocricetus *(noun)*

Golden hamsters.

- *In class, the teacher used "mesocricetus" to mean golden hamsters.*
- *He looked up "mesocricetus" because he had never seen it before.*

mesocricetus auratus *(noun)*

Small light-colored hamster often kept as a pet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesocricetus auratus."*
- *The article explained what "mesocricetus auratus" means with a simple example.*

mesohippus *(noun)*

North American three-toed Oligocene animal; probably not directly ancestral to modern horses.

- *The article explained what "mesohippus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mesohippus" to mean north american three-toed oligocene animal;....*

---

mesomorphy *(noun)*

Muscular and big-boned.

- *The article explained what "mesomorphy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesomorphy."*

---

mesophyron *(noun)*

A smooth prominence of the frontal bone between and above the eyebrows; the most forward projecting point of the forehead in the midline at the level of the supraorbital ridges.

- *He looked up "mesophyron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesophyron."*

---

mesophyte *(noun)*

Land plant growing in surroundings having an average supply of water; compare xerophyte and hydrophyte.

- *In class, the teacher used "mesophyte" to mean land plant growing in surroundings having an....*
- *Understanding "mesophyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mesotron *(noun)*

An elementary particle responsible for the forces in the atomic nucleus; a hadron with a baryon number of 0.

- *They discussed "mesotron" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mesotron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mespilus germanica *(noun)*

Small deciduous Eurasian tree cultivated for its fruit that resemble crab apples.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mespilus germanica."*
- *They discussed "mespilus germanica" during the group presentation.*

---

mesquit *(noun)*

Any of several small spiny trees or shrubs of the genus Prosopis having small flowers in axillary cylindrical spikes followed by large pods rich in sugar.

- *Understanding "mesquit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesquit."*

---

messidor *(noun)*

Tenth month of the Revolutionary calendar (June and July); the month of harvest.

- *In class, the teacher used "messidor" to mean tenth month of the revolutionary calendar (june and....*
- *Understanding "messidor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mesua *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Asiatic trees having large solitary flowers.

- *They discussed "mesua" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesua."*

---

metabola *(noun)*

Insects that undergo complete metamorphosis.

- *The article explained what "metabola" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metabola."*

---

metabolous *(adjective)*

Undergoing metamorphosis.

- *The speaker chose "metabolous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "metabolous"? Explain why.*

---

metagrabolised *(adjective)*

Totally perplexed and mixed up; - Wall Street Journal.

- *A "metagrabolised" approach may work better in this case.*

- *The speaker chose “metagrabolised” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

metagrabolized *(adjective)*

Totally perplexed and mixed up; - Wall Street Journal.

- *It is useful to describe something as “metagrabolized” when it is totally perplexed and mixed up; - wall street journal.*
- *Students compared “metagrabolized” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

metagrobolised *(adjective)*

Totally perplexed and mixed up; - Wall Street Journal.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “metagrobolised.”*
- *A “metagrobolised” approach may work better in this case.*

---

metagrobolized *(adjective)*

Totally perplexed and mixed up; - Wall Street Journal.

- *All this duncical nonsense has my brains metagrobolized.*
- *Would you call this situation “metagrobolized”? Explain why.*

---

metalize *(verb)*

Coat with metal.

- *Can you use “metalize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “metalize” until he saw an example.*

---

metallike *(adjective)*

Resembling metal.

- *Students compared “metallike” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “metallike” when it is resembling metal.*

---

metallize *(verb)*

Coat with metal.

- *Can you use “metallize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “metallize” when talking about this idea.*

---

metamere *(noun)*

One of a series of similar body segments into which some animals are divided longitudinally.

- *Understanding “metamere” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “metamere” means with a simple example.*

---

metaproterenol *(noun)*

A bronchodilator (trade name Alupent) used to treat asthma and emphysema and other lung conditions; available in oral or inhalant forms; side effects include tachycardia and shakiness.

- *The article explained what “metaproterenol” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “metaproterenol” to mean a bronchodilator (trade name alupent) used to treat....*

---

metastasise *(verb)*

Spread throughout the body.

- *He did not know how to use “metastasise” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “metastasise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

metatheria *(noun)*

Pouched animals.

- *He looked up “metatheria” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “metatheria.”*

---

metatherian *(noun)*

Primitive pouched mammals found mainly in Australia and the Americas.

- *In class, the teacher used “metatherian” to mean primitive pouched mammals found mainly in australia....*
- *Understanding “metatherian” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metencephalon *(noun)*

The part of the hindbrain that develops into the pons and the cerebellum.

- *They discussed "metencephalon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metencephalon."*

---

metharbital *(noun)*

Anticonvulsant drug (trade name Gemonil) used in the treatment of epilepsy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metharbital."*
- *He looked up "metharbital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

methedrine *(noun)*

An amphetamine derivative (trade name Methedrine) used in the form of a crystalline hydrochloride; used as a stimulant to the nervous system and as an appetite suppressant.

- *They discussed "methedrine" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "methedrine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

metheglin *(noun)*

Spiced or medicated mead.

- *The article explained what "metheglin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metheglin."*

---

methenamine *(noun)*

Antibacterial agent (trade names Mandelamine and Urex) that is contained in many products that are used to treat urinary infections.

- *They discussed "methenamine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "methenamine" to mean antibacterial agent (trade names mandelamine and....*

---

methodicalness *(noun)*

The quality of appreciating method and system.

- *The article explained what "methodicalness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "methodicalness" to mean the quality of appreciating method and system.*

---

metical *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Mozambique; equal to 100 centavos.

- *The article explained what "metical" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "metical" during the group presentation.*

---

meticulosity *(noun)*

Strict attention to minute details.

- *The article explained what "meticulosity" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "meticulosity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metonymical *(adjective)*

Using the name of one thing for that of another with which it is closely associated.

- *Students compared "metonymical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "metonymical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

metopion *(noun)*

The craniometric point midway between the frontal eminences of the skull.

- *They discussed "metopion" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "metopion" means with a simple example.*

---

metrazol *(noun)*

A drug used as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant; larger doses cause convulsions in shock therapy; Metrazol is a trademark.

- *Understanding "metrazol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "metrazol" means with a simple example.*

---

metroxylon *(noun)*

A genus of Malayan pinnate-leaved palm trees that flower and fruit once and then die.

- *They discussed "metroxylon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "metroxylon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

metroxylon sagu *(noun)*

Malaysian palm whose pithy trunk yields sago–a starch used as a food thickener and fabric stiffener; Malaya to Fiji.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metroxylon sagu."*
- *He looked up "metroxylon sagu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mettlesome *(adjective)*

Having a proud and unbroken spirit.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mettlesome."*
- *The speaker chose "mettlesome" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mettlesomeness *(noun)*

Courageous high-spiritedness.

- *He looked up "mettlesomeness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mettlesomeness."*

---

meuniere butter *(noun)*

Clarified butter browned slowly and seasoned with lemon juice and parsley.

- *He looked up "meuniere butter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meuniere butter" to mean clarified butter browned slowly and seasoned with....*

---

mevacor *(noun)*

An oral drug (trade name Mevacor) to reduce blood cholesterol levels; used when dietary changes have proved inadequate.

- *They discussed "mevacor" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mevacor."*

---

mexican flameleaf *(noun)*

Tropical American plant having poisonous milk and showy tapering usually scarlet petallike leaves surrounding small yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "mexican flameleaf" to mean tropical american plant having poisonous milk and....*
- *They discussed "mexican flameleaf" during the group presentation.*

---

mexican freetail bat *(noun)*

The common freetail bat of southern United States having short velvety fur; migrates southward for winter.

- *He looked up "mexican freetail bat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mexican freetail bat."*

---

mexiletine *(noun)*

Antiarrhythmic drug (trade name Mexitil) used to treat ventricular arrhythmias.

- *Understanding "mexiletine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mexiletine."*

---

mexitil *(noun)*

Antiarrhythmic drug (trade name Mexitil) used to treat ventricular arrhythmias.

- *Understanding "mexitil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mexitil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mezereon *(noun)*

Small European deciduous shrub with fragrant lilac-colored flowers followed by red berries on highly toxic twigs.

- *They discussed "mezereon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mezereon."*

---

mezereum *(noun)*

The dried bark of the shrub mezereon.

- *He looked up "mezereum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mezereum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mflop *(noun)*

(computer science) a unit for measuring the speed of a computer system.

- *Understanding "mflop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mflop" during the group presentation.*

miasmal *(adjective)*

Filled with vapor.

- *Would you call this situation "miasmal"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "miasmal" when it is filled with vapor.*

mibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 kibibits or 2^20 (1,048,576) bits.

- *They discussed "mibit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mibit" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 kibibits or....*

michael assat *(noun)*

Venezuelan master terrorist raised by a Marxist-Leninist father; trained and worked with many terrorist groups (born in 1949).

- *They discussed "michael assat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "michael assat" means with a simple example.*

michaelmastide *(noun)*

The season of Michaelmas.

- *Understanding "michaelmastide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "michaelmastide."*

michinomiya hirohito *(noun)*

Emperor of Japan who renounced his divinity and became a constitutional monarch after Japan surrendered at the end of World War II (1901-1989).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "michinomiya hirohito."*
- *The article explained what "michinomiya hirohito" means with a simple example.*

microbat *(noun)*

Typically having large ears and feeding primarily on insects; worldwide in distribution.

- *The article explained what "microbat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microbat" to mean typically having large ears and feeding primarily....*

microchiroptera *(noun)*

Most of the bats in the world; all bats except fruit bats insectivorous bats.

- *The article explained what "microchiroptera" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microchiroptera" to mean most of the bats in the world; all bats except....*

micrococcaceae *(noun)*

Spherical or elliptical usually aerobic eubacteria that produce yellow or orange or red pigment; includes toxin-producing forms as well as harmless commensals and saprophytes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micrococcaceae."*
- *Understanding "micrococcaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

microcyte *(noun)*

An abnormally small red blood cell (less than 5 microns in diameter).

- *The article explained what "microcyte" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "microcyte" during the group presentation.*

microdipodops *(noun)*

Kangaroo mice.

- *In class, the teacher used "microdipodops" to mean kangaroo mice.*
- *The article explained what "microdipodops" means with a simple example.*

microeconomist *(noun)*

An economist who specializes in microeconomics.

- *The article explained what "microeconomist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "microeconomist" during the group presentation.*

---

microfarad *(noun)*

A unit of capacitance equal to one millionth of a farad.

- *He looked up "microfarad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microfarad."*

---

microgametophyte *(noun)*

The male gametophyte produced by a microspore.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microgametophyte."*
- *They discussed "microgametophyte" during the group presentation.*

---

microgauss *(noun)*

A unit of magnetic flux density equal to one millionth of a gauss.

- *They discussed "microgauss" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "microgauss" means with a simple example.*

---

microgliacyte *(noun)*

A cell of the microglia that may become phagocytic and collect waste products of nerve tissue.

- *Understanding "microgliacyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "microgliacyte" means with a simple example.*

---

microgramma *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns of tropical America and Africa.

- *The article explained what "microgramma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microgramma."*

---

microgramma-piloselloides *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns with long rhizomes; tropical America.

- *Understanding "microgramma-piloselloides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "microgramma-piloselloides" during the group presentation.*

---

microhylidae *(noun)*

Narrow-mouthed toads and sheep frogs; some burrow and some are arboreal; found worldwide.

- *Understanding "microhylidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "microhylidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

micromeria *(noun)*

Large genus of fragrant chiefly Old World herbs.

- *Understanding "micromeria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "micromeria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

micromeria chamissonis *(noun)*

Trailing perennial evergreen herb of northwestern United States with small white flowers; used medicinally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micromeria chamissonis."*
- *Understanding "micromeria chamissonis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

micromeria douglasii *(noun)*

Trailing perennial evergreen herb of northwestern United States with small white flowers; used medicinally.

- *They discussed "micromeria douglasii" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "micromeria douglasii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

micromeria juliana *(noun)*

Dwarf aromatic shrub of Mediterranean regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "micromeria juliana" to mean dwarf aromatic shrub of mediterranean regions.*

- *The article explained what "micromeria juliana" means with a simple example.*

---

micrometeor *(noun)*

A meteorite or meteoroid so small that it drifts down to earth without becoming intensely heated in the atmosphere.

- *Understanding "micrometeor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "micrometeor" to mean a meteorite or meteoroid so small that it drifts....*

---

micromicron *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one trillionth of a meter.

- *He looked up "micromicron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "micromicron" during the group presentation.*

---

micromillimeter *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a meter.

- *In class, the teacher used "micromillimeter" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a....*
- *The article explained what "micromillimeter" means with a simple example.*

---

micromillimetre *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a meter.

- *In class, the teacher used "micromillimetre" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a....*
- *The article explained what "micromillimetre" means with a simple example.*

---

micromyx *(noun)*

Old World harvest mice.

- *In class, the teacher used "micromyx" to mean old world harvest mice.*
- *They discussed "micromyx" during the group presentation.*

---

micromyx minutus *(noun)*

Small reddish-brown Eurasian mouse inhabiting e.g. cornfields.

- *They discussed "micromyx minutus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micromyx minutus."*

---

micronase *(noun)*

An oral antidiabetic drug (trade names DiaBeta and Micronase) that stimulates the release of insulin from the pancreas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micronase."*
- *Understanding "micronase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

micronor *(noun)*

Trade name for and oral contraceptive containing the progestin compound norethindrone.

- *The article explained what "micronor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "micronor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microphage *(noun)*

A neutrophil that ingests small things (as bacteria).

- *They discussed "microphage" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "microphage" means with a simple example.*

---

microphallus *(noun)*

An abnormally small penis.

- *The article explained what "microphallus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microphallus" to mean an abnormally small penis.*

---

micropogonias undulatus *(noun)*

A silvery-bodied croaker with dark markings and tiny barbels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micropogonias undulatus."*
- *Understanding "micropogonias undulatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

micropterus dolomieu *(noun)*

A variety of black bass; the angle of the jaw falls below the eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micropterus dolomieu."*
- *The article explained what "micropterus dolomieu" means with a simple example.*

---

micropterus pseudoplites *(noun)*

A variety of black bass.

- *Understanding "micropterus pseudoplites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "micropterus pseudoplites" means with a simple example.*

---

microradian *(noun)*

A unit of angular distance equal to one thousandth of a milliradian.

- *The article explained what "microradian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microradian" to mean a unit of angular distance equal to one thousandth....*

---

microscopium *(noun)*

A faint constellation in the southern hemisphere near Sagittarius and Capricornus.

- *He looked up "microscopium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "microscopium" during the group presentation.*

---

microsome *(noun)*

A tiny granule in the cytoplasm that is where protein synthesis takes place under the direction of mRNA.

- *Understanding "microsome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "microsome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

microsorium *(noun)*

Tropical usually epiphytic ferns; Africa to Asia and Polynesia to Australia.

- *The article explained what "microsorium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microsorium" to mean tropical usually epiphytic ferns; africa to asia....*

---

microsorium punctatum *(noun)*

Tropical Africa to Australasia and Polynesia.

- *Understanding "microsorium punctatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "microsorium punctatum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

microsporangium *(noun)*

A plant structure that produces microspores.

- *They discussed "microsporangium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "microsporangium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

microspore *(noun)*

Smaller of the two types of spore produced in heterosporous plants; develops in the pollen sac into a male gametophyte.

- *They discussed "microspore" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "microspore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

microsporidian *(noun)*

Parasite of arthropods and fishes that invade and destroy host cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microsporidian."*
- *The article explained what "microsporidian" means with a simple example.*

---

microsporophyll *(noun)*

In non-flowering plants, a sporophyll that bears only microsporangia.

- *He looked up "microsporophyll" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "microsporophyll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microstomus *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae.

- *The article explained what "microstomus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microstomus" to mean a genus of pleuronectidae.*

---

microstomus kitt *(noun)*

European flatfish highly valued as food.

- *They discussed "microstomus kitt" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "microstomus kitt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microstrobos *(noun)*

2 species of small evergreen shrubs of Australia and Tasmania.

- *He looked up "microstrobos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microstrobos."*

---

microstrobos niphophilus *(noun)*

Small shrub or Tasmania having short stiff branches.

- *The article explained what "microstrobos niphophilus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "microstrobos niphophilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microtus ochrogaster *(noun)*

Typical vole of the extended prairie region of central United States and southern Canada.

- *The article explained what "microtus ochrogaster" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "microtus ochrogaster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microtus pennsylvaticus *(noun)*

Widely distributed in grasslands of northern United States and Canada.

- *Understanding "microtus pennsylvaticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "microtus pennsylvaticus" during the group presentation.*

---

microtus richardsoni *(noun)*

Of western North America.

- *He looked up "microtus richardsoni" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microtus richardsoni" to mean of western north america.*

---

microvolt *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to one millionth of a volt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microvolt."*
- *Understanding "microvolt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microzide *(noun)*

A diuretic drug (trade name Microzide, Esidrix, and HydroDIURIL) used in the treatment of hypertension.

- *In class, the teacher used "microzide" to mean a diuretic drug (trade name microzide, esidrix, and....*
- *The article explained what "microzide" means with a simple example.*

---

micruroides *(noun)*

Coral snakes.

- *Understanding "micruroides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "micruroides" to mean coral snakes.*

---

micruroides euryxanthus *(noun)*

Ranges from Central America to southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "micruroides euryxanthus" to mean ranges from central america to southwestern united....*
- *The article explained what "micruroides euryxanthus" means with a simple example.*

---

micrurus *(noun)*

Coral snakes.

- *Understanding "micrurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "micrurus" to mean coral snakes.*

micrurus fulvius *(noun)*

Ranges from Central America to southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "micrurus fulvius" to mean ranges from central america to southeastern united....*
- *The article explained what "micrurus fulvius" means with a simple example.*

middlemost *(adjective)*

Being in the exact middle.

- *It is useful to describe something as "middlemost" when it is being in the exact middle.*
- *The speaker chose "middlemost" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

midgrass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses of moderate height which covered the undisturbed prairie in the United States; includes most of the forage grasses of the temperate zone.

- *In class, the teacher used "midgrass" to mean any of various grasses of moderate height which....*
- *They discussed "midgrass" during the group presentation.*

midinette *(noun)*

A Parisian salesgirl.

- *The article explained what "midinette" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "midinette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

midmost *(adverb)*

The middle or central part or point.

- *Using "midmost" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "midmost" in the final chapter.*

midwatch *(noun)*

A watch during the night (as from midnight to 8 a.m.).

- *The article explained what "midwatch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "midwatch" to mean a watch during the night (as from midnight to 8 a.m.).*

midweekly *(adjective)*

Occurring during the middle of the week.

- *Midweekly prayer meetings.*
- *A "midweekly" approach may work better in this case.*

mierkat *(noun)*

A mongoose-like viverrine of South Africa having a face like a lemur and only four toes.

- *They discussed "mierkat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mierkat."*

mikania *(noun)*

Large genus of evergreen lianas of tropical America.

- *He looked up "mikania" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mikania."*

mikania scandens *(noun)*

Herb of tropical America having vanilla-scented flowers; climbs up trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mikania scandens."*
- *They discussed "mikania scandens" during the group presentation.*

mikhail ilarionovich kutuzov *(noun)*

Russian field marshal who commanded the Russian opposition to Napoleon (1745-1813).

- *Understanding "mikhail ilarionovich kutuzov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mikhail ilarionovich kutuzov" because he had never seen it before.*

mikhail yurievich lermontov *(noun)*

Russian writer (1814-1841).

- *The article explained what "mikhail yurievich lermontov" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mikhail yurievich lermontov" to mean russian writer (1814-1841).*

---

mikmaq *(noun)*

A member of the Algonquian people inhabiting the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

- *He looked up "mikmaq" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mikmaq."*

---

mikolaj kopernik *(noun)*

Polish astronomer who produced a workable model of the solar system with the sun in the center (1473-1543).

- *He looked up "mikolaj kopernik" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mikolaj kopernik" to mean polish astronomer who produced a workable model of....*

---

milcher *(noun)*

Cattle that are reared for their milk.

- *Understanding "milcher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milcher" to mean cattle that are reared for their milk.*

---

militance *(noun)*

A militant aggressiveness.

- *Understanding "militance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "militance" to mean a militant aggressiveness.*

---

milium *(noun)*

A small whitish lump in the skin due to a clogged sebaceous gland.

- *They discussed "milium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milium" to mean a small whitish lump in the skin due to a clogged....*

---

milkcap *(noun)*

Edible mushroom.

- *They discussed "milkcap" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "milkcap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

milkless *(adjective)*

Having no milk.

- *Milkless breasts.*
- *Students compared "milkless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

milklike *(adjective)*

Resembling milk in color not clear.

- *Students compared "milklike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "milklike."*

---

milkwort *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Polygala.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milkwort."*
- *They discussed "milkwort" during the group presentation.*

---

milkwort family *(noun)*

Trees, shrubs, and herbs widely distributed throughout both hemispheres.

- *The article explained what "milkwort family" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "milkwort family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

millenarist *(noun)*

A person who believes in the coming of the millennium (a time of great peace and prosperity).

- *In class, the teacher used "millenarist" to mean a person who believes in the coming of the....*

- *They discussed “millenarist” during the group presentation.*

millepede *(noun)*

Any of numerous herbivorous nonpoisonous arthropods having a cylindrical body of 20 to 100 or more segments most with two pairs of legs.

- *The article explained what “millepede” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “millepede” during the group presentation.*

millettia *(noun)*

Any of several tropical trees or shrubs yielding showy streaked dark reddish or chocolate-colored wood.

- *They discussed “millettia” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “millettia” means with a simple example.*

millicurie *(noun)*

A unit of radioactivity equal to one thousandth of a curie.

- *The article explained what “millicurie” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “millicurie” to mean a unit of radioactivity equal to one thousandth of....*

millidegree *(noun)*

A unit of temperature equal to one-thousandth of a degree.

- *The article explained what “millidegree” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “millidegree” during the group presentation.*

milliequivalent *(noun)*

One-thousandth of an equivalent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “milliequivalent.”*
- *Understanding “milliequivalent” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

millifarad *(noun)*

A unit of capacitance equal to one thousandth of a farad.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “millifarad.”*
- *He looked up “millifarad” because he had never seen it before.*

millihenry *(noun)*

A unit of inductance equal to one thousandth of a henry.

- *They discussed “millihenry” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “millihenry” means with a simple example.*

millime *(noun)*

1,000 millimes equal 1 dinar in Tunisia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “millime.”*
- *He looked up “millime” because he had never seen it before.*

millimicron *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a meter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “millimicron.”*
- *He looked up “millimicron” because he had never seen it before.*

milline *(noun)*

An advertising measure; one agate line appearing in one million copies of a publication.

- *Understanding “milline” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “milline.”*

millionfold *(adverb)*

By a factor of a million.

- *It increased a millionfold.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “millionfold” naturally.*

milliped *(noun)*

Any of numerous herbivorous nonpoisonous arthropods having a cylindrical body of 20 to 100 or more segments most with two pairs of legs.

- *Understanding "milliped" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "milliped" means with a simple example.*

---

milliradian *(noun)*

A unit of angular distance equal to one thousandth of a radian.

- *In class, the teacher used "milliradian" to mean a unit of angular distance equal to one thousandth....*
- *They discussed "milliradian" during the group presentation.*

---

millivolt *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to one thousandth of a volt.

- *He looked up "millivolt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "millivolt."*

---

milontin *(noun)*

Anticonvulsant (trade name Milontin) used to treat petit mal.

- *He looked up "milontin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "milontin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

miltomate *(noun)*

Mexican annual naturalized in eastern North America having yellow to purple edible fruit resembling small tomatoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "miltomate" to mean mexican annual naturalized in eastern north america....*
- *He looked up "miltomate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

miltonia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American orchids.

- *The article explained what "miltonia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "miltonia" to mean genus of tropical american orchids.*

---

mimicker *(noun)*

Someone who mimics (especially an actor or actress).

- *The article explained what "mimicker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mimicker" to mean someone who mimics (especially an actor or actress).*

---

mimidae *(noun)*

Sometimes considered a subfamily of Troglodytidae: mockingbirds; catbirds; thrashers.

- *In class, the teacher used "mimidae" to mean sometimes considered a subfamily of troglodytidae:....*
- *The article explained what "mimidae" means with a simple example.*

---

mimosa sensitiva *(noun)*

Semi-climbing prickly evergreen shrub of tropical America having compound leaves sensitive to light and touch.

- *He looked up "mimosa sensitiva" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mimosa sensitiva."*

---

mimosaceae *(noun)*

Family of spiny woody plants (usually shrubs or small trees) whose leaves mimic animals in sensitivity to touch; commonly included in the family Leguminosae.

- *In class, the teacher used "mimosaceae" to mean family of spiny woody plants (usually shrubs or....*
- *The article explained what "mimosaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

mimosoideae *(noun)*

Alternative name used in some classification systems for the family Mimosaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "mimosoideae" to mean alternative name used in some classification....*
- *The article explained what "mimosoideae" means with a simple example.*

---

mimus polyglotktos *(noun)*

Long-tailed grey-and-white songbird of the southern United States able to mimic songs of other birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "mimus polyglotktos" to mean long-tailed grey-and-white songbird of the southern....*
- *The article explained what "mimus polyglotktos" means with a simple example.*

---

minacious *(adjective)*

Threatening or foreshadowing evil or tragic developments.

- *Would you call this situation "minacious"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "minacious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mincingly *(adverb)*

In a mincing manner.

- *She stepped mincingly over the puddles.*
- *Place "mincingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

mineworker *(noun)*

Laborer who works in a mine.

- *They discussed "mineworker" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mineworker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

minginess *(noun)*

Extreme stinginess.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minginess."*
- *He looked up "minginess" because he had never seen it before.*

---

miniconju *(noun)*

A member of a group of Siouan people who constituted a division of the Teton Sioux.

- *In class, the teacher used "miniconju" to mean a member of a group of siouan people who....*
- *He looked up "miniconju" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ministerially *(adverb)*

In the manner of a minister or clergyman.

- *He was called on to visit ministerially on the dying man.*
- *Place "ministerially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

ministrant *(noun)*

Someone who serves as a minister.

- *They discussed "ministrant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ministrant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

minnewit *(noun)*

Dutch colonist who bought Manhattan from the Native Americans for the equivalent of $24 (1580-1638).

- *They discussed "minnewit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "minnewit" means with a simple example.*

---

minniebush *(noun)*

Low shrub of the eastern United States with downy twigs.

- *In class, the teacher used "minniebush" to mean low shrub of the eastern united states with downy twigs.*
- *The article explained what "minniebush" means with a simple example.*

---

minuartia *(noun)*

Mostly perennial herbs of northern hemisphere often with mat-forming habit; most often placed in genus Arenaria: sandworts.

- *He looked up "minuartia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minuartia."*

---

minuend *(noun)*

The number from which the subtrahend is subtracted.

- *Understanding "minuend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "minuend" during the group presentation.*

minuscular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a small cursive script developed from uncial; 7th to 9th centuries.

- *A "minuscular" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "minuscular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

mirabilis longiflora *(noun)*

Leafy wildflower having fragrant slender white or pale pink trumpet-shaped flowers; southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

- *They discussed "mirabilis longiflora" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mirabilis longiflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mirabilis oblongifolia *(noun)*

Leafy wildflower with lavender-pink flowers that open in the evening and remain through cool part of the next day; found in open woods or brush in mountains of southern Colorado to Arizona and into Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mirabilis oblongifolia."*
- *The article explained what "mirabilis oblongifolia" means with a simple example.*

mirid *(noun)*

A variety of leaf bug.

- *They discussed "mirid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mirid" to mean a variety of leaf bug.*

mirid bug *(noun)*

A variety of leaf bug.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mirid bug."*
- *He looked up "mirid bug" because he had never seen it before.*

mirky *(adjective)*

(of liquids) clouded as with sediment.

- *Students compared "mirky" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "mirky" approach may work better in this case.*

mirounga *(noun)*

Elephant seals.

- *Understanding "mirounga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mirounga."*

mirrorlike *(adjective)*

Capable of reflecting light like a mirror.

- *Mirrorlike surface of the lake.*
- *Would you call this situation "mirrorlike"? Explain why.*

mirthfully *(adverb)*

In a joyous manner.

- *He answered "mirthfully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "mirthfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

misanthropical *(adjective)*

Believing the worst of human nature and motives; having a sneering disbelief in e.g. selflessness of others.

- *Would you call this situation "misanthropical"? Explain why.*
- *A "misanthropical" approach may work better in this case.*

misanthropist *(noun)*

Someone who dislikes people in general.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misanthropist."*
- *They discussed "misanthropist" during the group presentation.*

misbegot *(adjective)*

Born out of wedlock; - E.A.Freeman.

- *It is useful to describe something as "misbegot" when it is born out of wedlock; - e.a.freeman.*
- *A "misbegot" approach may work better in this case.*

---

misbeliever *(noun)*

A person who holds religious beliefs in conflict with the dogma of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *They discussed "misbeliever" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "misbeliever" means with a simple example.*

---

miscegenate *(verb)*

Marry or cohabit with a person of another race.

- *He did not know how to use "miscegenate" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "miscegenate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

misdating *(noun)*

Something located at a time when it could not have existed or occurred.

- *In class, the teacher used "misdating" to mean something located at a time when it could not have....*
- *Understanding "misdating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

misdeliver *(verb)*

Deliver to the wrong address.

- *She tried to use "misdeliver" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "misdeliver" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

misfunction *(verb)*

Fail to function or function improperly.

- *He did not know how to use "misfunction" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "misfunction" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

misleader *(noun)*

Someone who leads astray (often deliberately).

- *Understanding "misleader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "misleader" to mean someone who leads astray (often deliberately).*

---

mismate *(verb)*

Provide with an unsuitable mate.

- *She tried to use "mismate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "mismate" until he saw an example.*

---

mismated *(adjective)*

Not easy to combine harmoniously.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mismated" when it is not easy to combine harmoniously.*
- *Students compared "mismated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

misogamist *(noun)*

A person who hates marriage.

- *They discussed "misogamist" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "misogamist" means with a simple example.*

---

misogynic *(adjective)*

(used of men) having deep-seated distrust of women.

- *It is useful to describe something as "misogynic" when it is (used of men) having deep-seated distrust of women.*
- *A "misogynic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

misrelated *(adjective)*

Mistakenly related.

- *Students compared "misrelated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "misrelated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

missel thrush *(noun)*

Large European thrush that feeds on mistletoe berries.

- *They discussed "missel thrush" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "missel thrush" means with a simple example.*

---

missippian period *(noun)*

From 345 million to 310 million years ago; increase of land areas; primitive ammonites; winged insects.

- *Understanding "missippian period" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "missippian period" to mean from 345 million to 310 million years ago; increase....*

---

misspend *(verb)*

Spend time badly or unwisely.

- *In everyday English, people use "misspend" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "misspend" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mistakable *(adjective)*

So similar as to be easily identified for another thing.

- *Easily mistakable signals.*
- *The speaker chose "mistakable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mistflower *(noun)*

Rhizomatous plant of central and southeastern United States and West Indies having large showy heads of clear blue flowers; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *Understanding "mistflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mistflower" to mean rhizomatous plant of central and southeastern....*

---

mistiness *(noun)*

Cloudiness resulting from haze or mist or vapor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mistiness."*
- *Understanding "mistiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mistrustfully *(adverb)*

With distrust.

- *The narrator describes the scene "mistrustfully" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "mistrustfully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

mitchella *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen herbs of North America.

- *They discussed "mitchella" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mitchella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mitchella repens *(noun)*

Creeping woody plant of eastern North America with shiny evergreen leaves and scarlet berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "mitchella repens" to mean creeping woody plant of eastern north america with....*
- *He looked up "mitchella repens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mitella *(noun)*

Genus of low slender herbs of North America and northeastern Asia having flowers with trifid or pinnatifid petals.

- *In class, the teacher used "mitella" to mean genus of low slender herbs of north america and....*
- *The article explained what "mitella" means with a simple example.*

---

mitella diphylla *(noun)*

Miterwort of northeastern North America usually with two opposite leaves on erect flowering stems that terminate in erect racemes of white flowers.

- *They discussed "mitella diphylla" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mitella diphylla" because he had never seen it before.*

mitella pentandra *(noun)*

Small plant with leaves in a basal cluster and tiny greenish flowers in slender racemes; northwestern North America to California and Colorado.

- *They discussed "mitella pentandra" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mitella pentandra" to mean small plant with leaves in a basal cluster and tiny....*

miterwort *(noun)*

Any of various rhizomatous perennial herbs of the genus Mitella having a capsule resembling a bishop's miter.

- *The article explained what "miterwort" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "miterwort" during the group presentation.*

mithan *(noun)*

Ox of southeast Asia sometimes considered a domesticated breed of the gaur.

- *They discussed "mithan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mithan" because he had never seen it before.*

mithracin *(noun)*

An antineoplastic drug (trade name Mithracin) used to treat cancer of the testes.

- *They discussed "mithracin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mithracin."*

mithraist *(noun)*

Adherent of Mithraism.

- *The article explained what "mithraist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mithraist" to mean adherent of mithraism.*

mithramycin *(noun)*

An antineoplastic drug (trade name Mithracin) used to treat cancer of the testes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mithramycin."*
- *They discussed "mithramycin" during the group presentation.*

mithridate mustard *(noun)*

Foetid Eurasian weed having round flat pods; naturalized throughout North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mithridate mustard."*
- *The article explained what "mithridate mustard" means with a simple example.*

mitigable *(adjective)*

Capable of being alleviated.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mitigable" when it is capable of being alleviated.*
- *Students compared "mitigable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

mitigative *(adjective)*

Moderating pain or sorrow by making it easier to bear.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mitigative."*
- *Students compared "mitigative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

mitigatory *(adjective)*

Moderating pain or sorrow by making it easier to bear.

- *A "mitigatory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "mitigatory"? Explain why.*

mitrewort *(noun)*

Any of various rhizomatous perennial herbs of the genus Mitella having a capsule resembling a bishop's miter.

- *The article explained what "mitrewort" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mitrewort" during the group presentation.*

mitrula elegans *(noun)*

A discomycete that is 3-8 cm high with an orange to yellow fertile portion and white or pinkish stalks often half in and half out of the water.

- *The article explained what "mitrula elegans" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mitrula elegans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mixable *(adjective)*

(chemistry, physics) capable of being mixed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mixable" when it is (chemistry, physics) capable of being mixed.*
- *A "mixable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mniaceae *(noun)*

Family of erect mosses with club-shaped paraphyses and the hexagonal cells of the upper leaf surface; sometimes treated as a subfamily of Bryaceae.

- *The article explained what "mniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mniaceae" to mean family of erect mosses with club-shaped paraphyses....*

---

mnium *(noun)*

Mosses similar to those of genus Bryum but larger.

- *He looked up "mnium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mnium."*

---

moban *(noun)*

Antipsychotic drug (trade name Moban) used in the treatment of schizophrenia.

- *The article explained what "moban" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "moban" during the group presentation.*

---

mobbish *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a mob; disorderly or lawless.

- *Fanned mounting tension into mobbish terrorizing.*
- *Would you call this situation "mobbish"? Explain why.*

---

moblike *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a mob; disorderly or lawless.

- *Moblike mentality.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "moblike."*

---

mobula hypostoma *(noun)*

Small manta (to 4 feet) that travels in schools.

- *In class, the teacher used "mobula hypostoma" to mean small manta (to 4 feet) that travels in schools.*
- *They discussed "mobula hypostoma" during the group presentation.*

---

mobulidae *(noun)*

Large rays lacking venomous spines: mantas.

- *He looked up "mobulidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mobulidae" during the group presentation.*

---

mobuto lake *(noun)*

A shallow lake on the border between Uganda and Congo in the Great Rift Valley.

- *The article explained what "mobuto lake" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mobuto lake."*

---

mockernut *(noun)*

Smooth-barked North American hickory with 7 to 9 leaflets bearing a hard-shelled edible nut.

- *In class, the teacher used "mockernut" to mean smooth-barked north american hickory with 7 to 9....*
- *The article explained what "mockernut" means with a simple example.*

---

mockernut hickory *(noun)*

Smooth-barked North American hickory with 7 to 9 leaflets bearing a hard-shelled edible nut.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mockernut hickory."*

- *The article explained what "mockernut hickory" means with a simple example.*

---

moderateness *(noun)*

The property of being moderate in price or expenditures.

- *In class, the teacher used "moderateness" to mean the property of being moderate in price or expenditures.*
- *Understanding "moderateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moderationist *(noun)*

A moderate drinker (as opposed to a total abstainer).

- *In class, the teacher used "moderationist" to mean a moderate drinker (as opposed to a total abstainer).*
- *Understanding "moderationist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

modernness *(noun)*

The quality of being current or of the present.

- *In class, the teacher used "modernness" to mean the quality of being current or of the present.*
- *The article explained what "modernness" means with a simple example.*

---

modest moussorgsky *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works (1839-1881).

- *Understanding "modest moussorgsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "modest moussorgsky" during the group presentation.*

---

modest petrovich moussorgsky *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works (1839-1881).

- *In class, the teacher used "modest petrovich moussorgsky" to mean russian composer of operas and orchestral works....*
- *The article explained what "modest petrovich moussorgsky" means with a simple example.*

---

modestness *(noun)*

The property of being moderate in price or expenditures.

- *The modestness of the living standards here becomes obvious immediately.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modestness."*

---

modicon *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing estradiol and norethindrone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modicon."*
- *He looked up "modicon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

modishly *(adverb)*

In a stylish manner.

- *Using "modishly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "modishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

moehringia *(noun)*

Low-growing herbs widely distributed in temperate and Arctic northern hemisphere: sandworts; distinguished from members of the genus Arenaria mainly by having four-petaled rather than five-petaled flowers.

- *The article explained what "moehringia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moehringia" to mean low-growing herbs widely distributed in temperate....*

---

moehringia lateriflora *(noun)*

Low-growing herb having clusters of small white four-petaled flowers.

- *Understanding "moehringia lateriflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "moehringia lateriflora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moehringia mucosa *(noun)*

Loosely matted plant with moss-like foliage studded with tiny starry four-petaled white blossoms; mountains of central and southern Europe.

- *They discussed "moehringia mucosa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moehringia mucosa."*

mogdad coffee *(noun)*

Very leafy malodorous tropical weedy shrub whose seeds have been used as an adulterant for coffee; sometimes classified in genus Cassia.

- *Understanding "mogdad coffee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mogdad coffee" means with a simple example.*

mohorovicic *(noun)*

Yugoslav geophysicist for whom the Mohorovicic discontinuity was named (1857-1936).

- *He looked up "mohorovicic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mohorovicic" during the group presentation.*

mohorovicic discontinuity *(noun)*

The boundary between the Earth's crust and the underlying mantle.

- *The Mohorovicic discontinuity averages 5 miles down under oceans and 20 miles down under continents.*
- *Understanding "mohorovicic discontinuity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mohria caffrorum *(noun)*

Sweetly scented African fern with narrow bipinnate fronds.

- *They discussed "mohria caffrorum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mohria caffrorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

moirae *(noun)*

Any of the three Greek goddesses of fate or destiny; identified with the Roman Parcae and similar to the Norse Norns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moirae."*
- *The article explained what "moirae" means with a simple example.*

moistly *(adverb)*

In a damp manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "moistly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "moistly" can make your explanation more exact.*

mojarra *(noun)*

Small silvery schooling fishes with protrusible mouths found in warm coastal waters.

- *He looked up "mojarra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mojarra."*

molal concentration *(noun)*

Concentration measured by the number of moles of solute per kilogram of solvent.

- *Understanding "molal concentration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "molal concentration" because he had never seen it before.*

moldiness *(noun)*

The quality of smelling or tasting old or stale or mouldy.

- *Understanding "moldiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "moldiness" because he had never seen it before.*

molidae *(noun)*

Ocean sunfishes.

- *They discussed "molidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "molidae" because he had never seen it before.*

molindone *(noun)*

Antipsychotic drug (trade name Moban) used in the treatment of schizophrenia.

- *They discussed "molindone" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "molindone" means with a simple example.*

molluga *(noun)*

Carpetweeds.

- *The article explained what “molluga” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “molluga” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

molluga verticillata *(noun)*

Annual prostrate mat-forming weed having whorled leaves and small greenish-white flowers; widespread throughout North America.

- *They discussed “molluga verticillata” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “molluga verticillata.”*

---

mollycoddler *(noun)*

Someone who pampers or spoils by excessive indulgence.

- *In class, the teacher used “mollycoddler” to mean someone who pampers or spoils by excessive indulgence.*
- *Understanding “mollycoddler” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mollymawk *(noun)*

Large web-footed birds of the southern hemisphere having long narrow wings; noted for powerful gliding flight.

- *They discussed “mollymawk” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mollymawk.”*

---

molossidae *(noun)*

Mastiff bats; freetail bats.

- *He looked up “molossidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “molossidae” to mean mastiff bats; freetail bats.*

---

molucella *(noun)*

Small genus of aromatic herbs of Mediterranean regions; widely cultivated.

- *He looked up “molucella” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “molucella.”*

---

molucella laevis *(noun)*

Aromatic annual with a tall stems of small whitish flowers enclosed in a greatly enlarged saucer-shaped or bell-shaped calyx.

- *Understanding “molucella laevis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “molucella laevis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

molva molva *(noun)*

Elongated marine food fish of Greenland and northern Europe; often salted and dried.

- *Understanding “molva molva” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “molva molva” means with a simple example.*

---

mombin *(noun)*

Common tropical American shrub or small tree with purplish fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “mombin” to mean common tropical american shrub or small tree with....*
- *He looked up “mombin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mombin tree *(noun)*

Common tropical American shrub or small tree with purplish fruit.

- *Understanding “mombin tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mombin tree.”*

---

momentaneous *(adjective)*

Lasting for a markedly brief time.

- *Rapid momentaneous association of things that meet and pass.*
- *A “momentaneous” approach may work better in this case.*

---

momently *(adverb)*

For an instant or moment.

- *A cardinal perched momently on the dogwood branch.*

- *She will be with you momently.*

---

momentously *(adverb)*

In a momentous way.

- *Place "momentously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "momentously" naturally.*

---

momentousness *(noun)*

Utmost importance.

- *In class, the teacher used "momentousness" to mean utmost importance.*
- *Understanding "momentousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

momordica balsamina *(noun)*

A tropical Old World flowering vine with red or orange warty fruit.

- *The article explained what "momordica balsamina" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "momordica balsamina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

momot *(noun)*

Tropical American bird resembling a blue jay and having greenish and bluish plumage.

- *He looked up "momot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "momot" during the group presentation.*

---

momotidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the order Coraciiformes.

- *They discussed "momotidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "momotidae."*

---

momotus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Momotidae.

- *Understanding "momotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "momotus" means with a simple example.*

---

monandrous *(adjective)*

Having only one husband at a time.

- *Would you call this situation "monandrous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "monandrous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

monarchal *(adjective)*

Ruled by or having the supreme power resting with a monarch.

- *Monarchal government.*
- *Monarchal pomp.*

---

monarda clinopodia *(noun)*

Perennial herb of North America (New York to Illinois and mountains of Alaska) having aromatic leaves and clusters of yellowish-pink balls.

- *He looked up "monarda clinopodia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monarda clinopodia."*

---

monarda fistulosa *(noun)*

Perennial herb of North America.

- *He looked up "monarda fistulosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "monarda fistulosa" during the group presentation.*

---

monardella *(noun)*

A genus of fragrant herbs of the family Labiatae in the western United States.

- *They discussed "monardella" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "monardella" means with a simple example.*

---

monardella lanceolata *(noun)*

Fragrant California annual herb having lanceolate leaves and clusters of rose-purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monardella lanceolata."*
- *Understanding "monardella lanceolata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monastical *(adjective)*

Of communal life sequestered from the world under religious vows.

- *A "monastical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "monastical"? Explain why.*

---

monaul *(noun)*

Brilliantly colored pheasant of southern Asia.

- *He looked up "monaul" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monaul" to mean brilliantly colored pheasant of southern asia.*

---

monaurally *(adverb)*

In a monaural manner.

- *The stimuli were presented monaurally.*
- *He answered "monaurally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

monecious *(adjective)*

Having male and female reproductive organs in the same plant or animal.

- *It is useful to describe something as "monecious" when it is having male and female reproductive organs in the....*
- *A "monecious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

monera *(noun)*

Prokaryotic bacteria and blue-green algae and various primitive pathogens; because of lack of consensus on how to divide the organisms into phyla informal names are used for the major divisions.

- *In class, the teacher used "monera" to mean prokaryotic bacteria and blue-green algae and....*
- *He looked up "monera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moneran *(noun)*

Organisms that typically reproduce by asexual budding or fission and whose nutritional mode is absorption or photosynthesis or chemosynthesis.

- *Understanding "moneran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "moneran" during the group presentation.*

---

moneron *(noun)*

Organisms that typically reproduce by asexual budding or fission and whose nutritional mode is absorption or photosynthesis or chemosynthesis.

- *He looked up "moneron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "moneron" during the group presentation.*

---

moneses *(noun)*

One species: one-flowered wintergreen; sometimes included in genus Pyrola.

- *In class, the teacher used "moneses" to mean one species: one-flowered wintergreen; sometimes....*
- *He looked up "moneses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moneses uniflora *(noun)*

Delicate evergreen dwarf herb of north temperate regions having a solitary white terminal flower; sometimes placed in genus Pyrola.

- *Understanding "moneses uniflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "moneses uniflora" means with a simple example.*

---

monestrous *(adjective)*

Having one estrous cycle per year.

- *The speaker chose "monestrous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "monestrous" when it is having one estrous cycle per year.*

---

moneygrubber *(noun)*

Someone whose main interest in life is moneymaking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moneygrubber."*

- *The article explained what "moneygrubber" means with a simple example.*

---

moneywort *(noun)*

A loosestrife vine.

- *He looked up "moneywort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moneywort" to mean a loosestrife vine.*

---

mongrelise *(verb)*

Cause to become a mongrel.

- *In everyday English, people use "mongrelise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "mongrelise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mongrelize *(verb)*

Cause to become a mongrel.

- *Mongrelized dogs.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mongrelize" and when to wait.*

---

monilia *(noun)*

Any of the yeastlike imperfect fungi of the genus Monilia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monilia."*
- *He looked up "monilia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monilia albicans *(noun)*

A parasitic fungus that can infect the mouth or the skin or the intestines or the vagina.

- *He looked up "monilia albicans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "monilia albicans" during the group presentation.*

---

moniliaceae *(noun)*

Family of imperfect fungi having white or brightly colored hyphae and spores that are produced directly on the mycelium and not aggregated in fruiting bodies.

- *The article explained what "moniliaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "moniliaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moniliales *(noun)*

Order of imperfect fungi lacking conidiophores of having conidiophores that are superficial and not enclosed in a pycnidium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moniliales."*
- *They discussed "moniliales" during the group presentation.*

---

monitrice *(noun)*

An assistant (often the father of the soon-to-be-born child) who provides support for a woman in labor by encouraging her to use techniques learned in childbirth-preparation classes.

- *He looked up "monitrice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monitrice."*

---

monoblast *(noun)*

A large immature monocyte normally found in bone marrow.

- *The article explained what "monoblast" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "monoblast" during the group presentation.*

---

monocanthus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Monocanthidae.

- *They discussed "monocanthus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monocanthus."*

---

monocarp *(noun)*

A plant that bears fruit once and dies.

- *They discussed "monocarp" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monocarp" to mean a plant that bears fruit once and dies.*

---

monocarpous plant *(noun)*

A plant that bears fruit once and dies.

- *They discussed "monocarpous plant" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "monocarpous plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monochamus *(noun)*

Sawyer beetles.

- *Understanding "monochamus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "monochamus" during the group presentation.*

---

monochromat *(noun)*

A person who is completely color-blind.

- *The article explained what "monochromat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monochromat" to mean a person who is completely color-blind.*

---

monochromic *(adjective)*

Having or appearing to have only one color.

- *It is useful to describe something as "monochromic" when it is having or appearing to have only one color.*
- *Students compared "monochromic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

monochromous *(adjective)*

Having or appearing to have only one color.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monochromous."*
- *Would you call this situation "monochromous"? Explain why.*

---

monoclinal *(adjective)*

Of a geological structure in which all strata are inclined in the same direction.

- *It is useful to describe something as "monoclinal" when it is of a geological structure in which all strata are....*
- *A "monoclinal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

monoclinous *(adjective)*

Having pistils and stamens in the same flower.

- *It is useful to describe something as "monoclinous" when it is having pistils and stamens in the same flower.*
- *The speaker chose "monoclinous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

monocotyledon *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous flowering plant; the stem grows by deposits on its inside.

- *Understanding "monocotyledon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "monocotyledon" means with a simple example.*

---

monocotyledonae *(noun)*

Comprising seed plants that produce an embryo with a single cotyledon and parallel-veined leaves: includes grasses and lilies and palms and orchids; divided into four subclasses or superorders: Alismatidae; Arecidae; Commelinidae; and Liliidae.

- *Understanding "monocotyledonae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monocotyledonae."*

---

monocotyledones *(noun)*

Comprising seed plants that produce an embryo with a single cotyledon and parallel-veined leaves: includes grasses and lilies and palms and orchids; divided into four subclasses or superorders: Alismatidae; Arecidae; Commelinidae; and Liliidae.

- *Understanding "monocotyledones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "monocotyledones" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monodic *(adjective)*

Having a single vocal part.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monodic."*
- *Students compared "monodic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

monodical *(adjective)*

Having a single vocal part.

- *Would you call this situation "monodical"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "monodical" when it is having a single vocal part.*

---

monoestrous *(adjective)*

Having one estrous cycle per year.

- *It is useful to describe something as "monoestrous" when it is having one estrous cycle per year.*
- *Would you call this situation "monoestrous"? Explain why.*

---

monogynic *(adjective)*

Having one head or chief wife at a time (along with concubines).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monogynic."*
- *A "monogynic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

monogynist *(noun)*

Someone who practices monogamy (one spouse at a time).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monogynist."*
- *Understanding "monogynist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monogynous *(adjective)*

Having one head or chief wife at a time (along with concubines).

- *Would you call this situation "monogynous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "monogynous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

monoicous *(adjective)*

Having male and female reproductive organs in the same plant or animal.

- *Students compared "monoicous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monoicous."*

---

monolingually *(adverb)*

In a monolingual manner.

- *She had been reared monolingually.*
- *She spoke "monolingually," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

monomorium *(noun)*

A genus of Formicidae.

- *Understanding "monomorium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monomorium."*

---

monomorium minimum *(noun)*

Tiny glossy black ant; nests outdoors but invades houses for food.

- *In class, the teacher used "monomorium minimum" to mean tiny glossy black ant; nests outdoors but invades....*
- *He looked up "monomorium minimum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monomorium pharaonis *(noun)*

Small red ant of warm regions; a common household pest.

- *The article explained what "monomorium pharaonis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "monomorium pharaonis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mononucleate *(adjective)*

Having only one nucleus.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mononucleate" when it is having only one nucleus.*
- *Would you call this situation "mononucleate"? Explain why.*

---

monophthalmos *(noun)*

A general of Alexander the Great and king of Macedonia; lost one eye; killed in a battle at Ipsus (382-301 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monophthalmos."*

- *The article explained what "monophthalmos" means with a simple example.*

---

monoploid *(adjective)*

Of a cell or organism having a single set of chromosomes.

- *A "monoploid" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "monoploid"? Explain why.*

---

monopoliser *(noun)*

Someone who monopolizes the means of producing or selling something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monopoliser."*
- *The article explained what "monopoliser" means with a simple example.*

---

monopolizer *(noun)*

Someone who monopolizes the means of producing or selling something.

- *Understanding "monopolizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "monopolizer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monopteral *(adjective)*

Having circular columniation.

- *The speaker chose "monopteral" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "monopteral" when it is having circular columniation.*

---

monosemous *(adjective)*

Having only one meaning.

- *A "monosemous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monosemous."*

---

monosemy *(noun)*

Having a single meaning (absence of ambiguity) usually of individual words or phrases.

- *They discussed "monosemy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "monosemy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monosyllabically *(adverb)*

In a monosyllabic manner.

- *Place "monosyllabically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "monosyllabically" in the final chapter.*

---

monotremata *(noun)*

Coextensive with the subclass Prototheria.

- *The article explained what "monotremata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monotremata" to mean coextensive with the subclass prototheria.*

---

monotropa *(noun)*

Leafless fleshy saprophytic plants; in some classifications placed in the family Pyrolaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monotropa."*
- *Understanding "monotropa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monotropa hypopithys *(noun)*

Fleshy tawny or reddish saprophytic herb resembling the Indian pipe and growing in woodland humus of eastern North America; in some classifications placed in a separate genus Hypopitys.

- *Understanding "monotropa hypopithys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "monotropa hypopithys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monotropa uniflora *(noun)*

Small waxy white or pinkish-white saprophytic woodland plant having scalelike leaves and a nodding flower; turns black with age.

- *The article explained what "monotropa uniflora" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monotropa uniflora."*

---

monotropaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification for saprophytic herbs sometimes included in the family Pyrolaceae: genera Monotropa and Sarcodes.

- *The article explained what "monotropaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monotropaceae" to mean used in some classification for saprophytic herbs....*

---

monovular *(adjective)*

(of twins) derived from a single egg or ovum.

- *Identical twins are monovular.*
- *A "monovular" approach may work better in this case.*

---

monozygous twin *(noun)*

Either of two twins developed from the same fertilized ovum (having the same genetic material).

- *He looked up "monozygous twin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monozygous twin" to mean either of two twins developed from the same....*

---

monro's foramen *(noun)*

The small opening (on both the right and left sides) that connects the third ventricle in the diencephalon with the lateral ventricle in the cerebral hemisphere.

- *The article explained what "monro's foramen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "monro's foramen" during the group presentation.*

---

montagu's harrier *(noun)*

Brownish European harrier.

- *In class, the teacher used "montagu's harrier" to mean brownish european harrier.*
- *They discussed "montagu's harrier" during the group presentation.*

---

montia *(noun)*

Small genus of densely tufted annual herbs; north temperate regions and South America and tropical Africa and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "montia" to mean small genus of densely tufted annual herbs; north....*
- *They discussed "montia" during the group presentation.*

---

montia chamissoi *(noun)*

A floating or creeping Indian lettuce having terminal racemes of pale rose flowers; wet areas at high elevations of western North America.

- *Understanding "montia chamissoi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "montia chamissoi" to mean a floating or creeping indian lettuce having....*

---

montia cordifolia *(noun)*

Succulent plant with mostly basal leaves; stem bears 1 pair of broadly ovate or heart-shaped leaves and a loose raceme of 3-10 white flowers; western North America.

- *He looked up "montia cordifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "montia cordifolia" to mean succulent plant with mostly basal leaves; stem....*

---

montia lamprosperma *(noun)*

Small Indian lettuce of northern regions.

- *They discussed "montia lamprosperma" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "montia lamprosperma."*

---

montia perfoliata *(noun)*

Succulent herb sometimes grown as a salad or pot herb; grows on dunes and waste ground of Pacific coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "montia perfoliata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "montia perfoliata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moonily *(adverb)*

In a dreamy manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "moonily" naturally.*
- *Place "moonily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

moonlike *(adjective)*

Resembling the moon in shape.

- *Students compared "moonlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "moonlike" when it is resembling the moon in shape.*

---

moonseed *(noun)*

Plant of the family Menispermaceae having red or black fruit with crescent- or ring-shaped seeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "moonseed" to mean plant of the family menispermaceae having red or....*
- *They discussed "moonseed" during the group presentation.*

---

moonseed family *(noun)*

Herbaceous or woody climbers.

- *Understanding "moonseed family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "moonseed family" during the group presentation.*

---

moonshell *(noun)*

Marine gastropods having smooth rounded shells that form short spires.

- *They discussed "moonshell" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "moonshell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moonwort *(noun)*

Of America and Eurasia and Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moonwort."*
- *Understanding "moonwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moorbird *(noun)*

Reddish-brown grouse of upland moors of Great Britain.

- *He looked up "moorbird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moorbird" to mean reddish-brown grouse of upland moors of great britain.*

---

moorfowl *(noun)*

Reddish-brown grouse of upland moors of Great Britain.

- *The article explained what "moorfowl" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "moorfowl" during the group presentation.*

---

moorgame *(noun)*

Reddish-brown grouse of upland moors of Great Britain.

- *The article explained what "moorgame" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "moorgame" during the group presentation.*

---

moorwort *(noun)*

Wiry evergreen shrub having pendent clusters of white or pink flowers; of wet acidic areas in Arctic and Canada to northeastern United States.

- *They discussed "moorwort" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "moorwort" means with a simple example.*

---

morbific *(adjective)*

Able to cause disease.

- *The speaker chose "morbific" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "morbific"? Explain why.*

---

morchella angusticeps *(noun)*

A morel whose pitted fertile body is attached to the stalk with little free skirt around it; the fertile body is grey when young and black in old age.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morchella angusticeps."*
- *He looked up "morchella angusticeps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

morchella semilibera *(noun)*

A morel with the ridged and pitted fertile portion attached to the stipe for about half its length.

- *Understanding "morchella semilibera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morchella semilibera."*

morchellaceae *(noun)*

A family of edible fungi including the true morels.

- *They discussed "morchellaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morchellaceae."*

mordacious *(adjective)*

Biting or given to biting.

- *They deliberately gave me a skittish and mordacious mount.*
- *Students compared "mordacious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

mordaciously *(adverb)*

In a mordacious manner.

- *She taunted him mordaciously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "mordaciously" in the final chapter.*

mordacity *(noun)*

A disposition to biting.

- *In class, the teacher used "mordacity" to mean a disposition to biting.*
- *He looked up "mordacity" because he had never seen it before.*

morelia spilotes variegatus *(noun)*

Australian python with a variegated pattern on its back.

- *The article explained what "morelia spilotes variegatus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "morelia spilotes variegatus" during the group presentation.*

moreton bay tulipwood *(noun)*

Australian tree yielding a variegated tulipwood.

- *The article explained what "moreton bay tulipwood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moreton bay tulipwood" to mean australian tree yielding a variegated tulipwood.*

morlett's crocodile *(noun)*

A variety of crocodile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morlett's crocodile."*
- *They discussed "morlett's crocodile" during the group presentation.*

morosoph *(noun)*

A learned fool.

- *They discussed "morosoph" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "morosoph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

morrigu *(noun)*

Celtic war goddess.

- *They discussed "morrigu" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "morrigu" to mean celtic war goddess.*

mortgager *(noun)*

The person who gives a mortgage in return for money to be repaid.

- *Understanding "mortgager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mortgager" means with a simple example.*

mosander *(noun)*

Swedish chemist who discovered rare earth elements (1797-1858).

- *They discussed "mosander" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mosander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

moschus moschiferus *(noun)*

Small heavy-limbed upland deer of central Asia; male secretes valued musk.

- *Understanding "moschus moschiferus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "moschus moschiferus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mossback *(noun)*

An extremely old-fashioned conservative.

- *They discussed "mossback" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mossback" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mossbauer *(noun)*

German physicist (born in 1929).

- *They discussed "mossbauer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mossbauer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mosstone *(adjective)*

Of a moderate somewhat dull yellow-green color.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mosstone" when it is of a moderate somewhat dull yellow-green color.*
- *A "mosstone" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mossycup oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous oak of central and eastern North America with ovoid acorns deeply immersed in large fringed cups; yields tough close-grained wood.

- *He looked up "mossycup oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mossycup oak" during the group presentation.*

---

mostaccioli *(noun)*

Pasta somewhat resembling little moustaches.

- *They discussed "mostaccioli" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mostaccioli" means with a simple example.*

---

motacillidae *(noun)*

Pipits and wagtails.

- *Understanding "motacillidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motacillidae."*

---

motherlike *(adjective)*

Suggestive of or acting like a mother.

- *Would you call this situation "motherlike"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "motherlike."*

---

motherliness *(noun)*

The quality of having or showing the tenderness and warmth and affection of or befitting a mother.

- *The girl's motherliness made her invaluable in caring for the children.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motherliness."*

---

mothproof *(verb)*

Protect from moths.

- *Mothproof woollen clothes during the summer.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mothproof" in real sentences.*

---

mothy *(adjective)*

Worn or eaten away by (or as if by) moths.

- *The speaker chose "mothy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mothy" when it is worn or eaten away by (or as if by) moths.*

---

motilin *(noun)*

A gastrointestinal hormone that apparently participates in controlling smooth muscle contractions in the stomach and small intestine.

- *Understanding "motilin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “motilin” because he had never seen it before.*

motivative *(adjective)*

Impelling to action; - Arthur Pap.

- *It may well be that ethical language has primarily a motivative function.*
- *Students compared “motivative” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

motivity *(noun)*

The power or ability to move.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “motivity.”*
- *Understanding “motivity” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

motorless *(adjective)*

Having no motor.

- *Students compared “motorless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “motorless.”*

moufflon *(noun)*

Wild mountain sheep of Corsica and Sardinia.

- *In class, the teacher used “moufflon” to mean wild mountain sheep of corsica and sardinia.*
- *Understanding “moufflon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

moujik *(noun)*

A Russian peasant (especially prior to 1917).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “moujik.”*
- *He looked up “moujik” because he had never seen it before.*

moukden *(noun)*

A city in northeastern China.

- *They discussed “moukden” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “moukden” means with a simple example.*

moulter *(noun)*

An animal (especially birds and arthropods and reptiles) that periodically shed their outer layer (feathers or cuticle or skin or hair).

- *Understanding “moulter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “moulter.”*

mountain clubmoss *(noun)*

Of northern Europe and America; resembling a miniature fir.

- *The article explained what “mountain clubmoss” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mountain clubmoss” to mean of northern europe and america; resembling a....*

mountain sandwort *(noun)*

Boreal or alpine sandwort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mountain sandwort.”*
- *They discussed “mountain sandwort” during the group presentation.*

mountain spleenwort *(noun)*

A spleenwort of eastern North America.

- *He looked up “mountain spleenwort” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “mountain spleenwort” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mountain starwort *(noun)*

Boreal or alpine sandwort.

- *The article explained what “mountain starwort” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mountain starwort” to mean boreal or alpine sandwort.*

mountain viscacha *(noun)*

A rodent native to the mountains of Chile and Peru and now bred in captivity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain viscacha."*
- *Understanding "mountain viscacha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mouselike *(adjective)*

Of something having a drab pale brown color resembling a mouse.

- *Would you call this situation "mouselike"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "mouselike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

moussorgsky *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works (1839-1881).

- *Understanding "moussorgsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "moussorgsky" means with a simple example.*

---

moustachio *(noun)*

A large bushy moustache (with hair growing sometimes down the sides of the mouth).

- *He looked up "moustachio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "moustachio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mouthbreeder *(noun)*

Any of various fishes that carry their eggs and their young in their mouths.

- *Understanding "mouthbreeder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mouthbreeder."*

---

mouthlike *(adjective)*

Of an opening that resembles a mouth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mouthlike" when it is of an opening that resembles a mouth.*
- *A "mouthlike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mouthpart *(noun)*

Any part of the mouth of an insect or other arthropod especially one adapted to a specific way of feeding.

- *In class, the teacher used "mouthpart" to mean any part of the mouth of an insect or other....*
- *The article explained what "mouthpart" means with a simple example.*

---

movableness *(noun)*

The quality of being movable; capable of being moved or rearranged.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "movableness."*
- *He looked up "movableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

msasa *(noun)*

Small shrubby African tree having compound leaves and racemes of small fragrant green flowers.

- *They discussed "msasa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "msasa" to mean small shrubby african tree having compound leaves....*

---

muadhdhin *(noun)*

The Muslim official of a mosque who summons the faithful to prayer from a minaret five times a day.

- *He looked up "muadhdhin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "muadhdhin" during the group presentation.*

---

muazzin *(noun)*

The Muslim official of a mosque who summons the faithful to prayer from a minaret five times a day.

- *Understanding "muazzin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "muazzin" during the group presentation.*

---

mucoraceae *(noun)*

Large family of chiefly saprophytic fungi that includes many common molds destructive to food products.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mucoraceae."*
- *He looked up "mucoraceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mucorales *(noun)*

An order of mostly saprophytic fungi.

- *They discussed "mucorales" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mucorales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mucuna aterrima *(noun)*

The annual woody vine of Asia having long clusters of purplish flowers and densely hairy pods; cultivated in southern United States for green manure and grazing.

- *He looked up "mucuna aterrima" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mucuna aterrima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mucuna deeringiana *(noun)*

The annual woody vine of Asia having long clusters of purplish flowers and densely hairy pods; cultivated in southern United States for green manure and grazing.

- *In class, the teacher used "mucuna deeringiana" to mean the annual woody vine of asia having long clusters....*
- *The article explained what "mucuna deeringiana" means with a simple example.*

---

mud-beplastered *(adjective)*

Covered with or as if with mud.

- *Mud-beplastered arguments.*
- *Students compared "mud-beplastered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

muddleheaded *(adjective)*

Stupid and confused; ; - Isaac Sterne.

- *A confused puddingheaded, muddleheaded fellow.*
- *Would you call this situation "muddleheaded"? Explain why.*

---

mudslinger *(noun)*

One who spreads real or alleged scandal about another (usually for political advantage).

- *Understanding "mudslinger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mudslinger" during the group presentation.*

---

mudspringer *(noun)*

Found in tropical coastal regions of Africa and Asia; able to move on land on strong pectoral fins.

- *In class, the teacher used "mudspringer" to mean found in tropical coastal regions of africa and....*
- *Understanding "mudspringer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mudwrestle *(verb)*

Wrestle in mud.

- *Some people enjoy watching people who mudwrestle.*
- *She tried to use "mudwrestle" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mugful *(noun)*

The quantity that can be held in a mug.

- *Understanding "mugful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mugful."*

---

muggee *(noun)*

A victim of a mugging.

- *The law seems to give more protection to the mugger than to the muggee.*
- *He looked up "muggee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mugho pine *(noun)*

Low shrubby pine of central Europe with short bright green needles in bunches of two.

- *Understanding "mugho pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mugho pine" because he had never seen it before.*

mugil curema *(noun)*

Silvery mullet of Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

- *They discussed "mugil curema" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mugil curema" because he had never seen it before.*

mugilidae *(noun)*

Grey mullets.

- *The article explained what "mugilidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mugilidae" during the group presentation.*

mugiloidea *(noun)*

Fishes distinguished by abdominal pelvic fins: families Mugilidae; Atherinidae; Sphyraenidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "mugiloidea" to mean fishes distinguished by abdominal pelvic fins:....*
- *The article explained what "mugiloidea" means with a simple example.*

muhammedan *(noun)*

A follower of Mohammed.

- *The article explained what "muhammedan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "muhammedan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

muharrum *(noun)*

The first month of the Islamic calendar.

- *They discussed "muharrum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "muharrum" because he had never seen it before.*

muhlenbergia schreberi *(noun)*

Slender branching American grass of some value for grazing in central United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "muhlenbergia schreberi" to mean slender branching american grass of some value for....*
- *Understanding "muhlenbergia schreberi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

muishond *(noun)*

Southern African weasel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muishond."*
- *Understanding "muishond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mujik *(noun)*

A Russian peasant (especially prior to 1917).

- *He looked up "mujik" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mujik" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mujtihad *(noun)*

An Islamic scholar who engages in ijtihad, the effort to derive rules of divine law from Muslim sacred texts.

- *Understanding "mujtihad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mujtihad" because he had never seen it before.*

muliebrity *(noun)*

The trait of behaving in ways considered typical for women.

- *Understanding "muliebrity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "muliebrity" because he had never seen it before.*

mulishly *(adverb)*

In a stubborn unregenerate manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "mulishly" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "mulishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

mulishness *(noun)*

The trait of being difficult to handle or overcome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mulishness."*
- *They discussed "mulishness" during the group presentation.*

---

mullidae *(noun)*

Goatfishes or red mullets.

- *They discussed "mullidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mullidae" means with a simple example.*

---

mulloidichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Mullidae.

- *He looked up "mulloidichthys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mulloidichthys" to mean a genus of mullidae.*

---

mulloidichthys martinicus *(noun)*

Schooling goatfish; greyish with yellow stripe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mulloidichthys martinicus."*
- *Understanding "mulloidichthys martinicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mullus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Mullidae: goatfishes.

- *Understanding "mullus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mullus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mullus auratus *(noun)*

Body bright scarlet with 2 yellow to reddish strips on side.

- *The article explained what "mullus auratus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mullus auratus" to mean body bright scarlet with 2 yellow to reddish strips....*

---

mullus surmuletus *(noun)*

Brightly colored tropical fishes with chin barbels.

- *They discussed "mullus surmuletus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mullus surmuletus" means with a simple example.*

---

multifariously *(adverb)*

In diverse ways.

- *Using "multifariously" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "multifariously" in the final chapter.*

---

multifariousness *(noun)*

Noticeable heterogeneity.

- *They discussed "multifariousness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "multifariousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

multitudinousness *(noun)*

A very large number (especially of people).

- *The article explained what "multitudinousness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multitudinousness."*

---

mummichog *(noun)*

Silver-and-black killifish of saltwater marshes along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "mummichog" to mean silver-and-black killifish of saltwater marshes....*
- *The article explained what "mummichog" means with a simple example.*

---

munchener *(noun)*

A dark lager produced in Munich since the 10th century; has a distinctive taste of malt.

- *They discussed "munchener" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "munchener" means with a simple example.*

---

mundaneness *(noun)*

The quality of being commonplace and ordinary.

- *The article explained what "mundaneness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mundaneness" during the group presentation.*

---

munj *(noun)*

Tough Asiatic grass whose culms are used for ropes and baskets.

- *He looked up "munj" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "munj" to mean tough asiatic grass whose culms are used for ropes....*

---

munja *(noun)*

Tough Asiatic grass whose culms are used for ropes and baskets.

- *They discussed "munja" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "munja."*

---

munjeet *(noun)*

Perennial East Indian creeping or climbing herb used for dye in the orient.

- *He looked up "munjeet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "munjeet."*

---

muntingia calabura *(noun)*

A fast-growing tropical American evergreen having white flowers and white fleshy edible fruit; bark yields a silky fiber used in cordage and wood is valuable for staves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muntingia calabura."*
- *Understanding "muntingia calabura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muraenidae *(noun)*

Marine eels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muraenidae."*
- *Understanding "muraenidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

murderee *(noun)*

A victim who is murdered.

- *They discussed "murderee" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "murderee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muritaniya *(noun)*

A country in northwestern Africa with a provisional military government; achieved independence from France in 1960; largely western Sahara Desert.

- *They discussed "muritaniya" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "muritaniya" because he had never seen it before.*

---

murkily *(adverb)*

With a dim light.

- *Murkily expressed ideas.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "murkily" naturally.*

---

murmurer *(noun)*

A person who speaks softly and indistinctly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "murmurer."*
- *He looked up "murmurer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

murmurous *(adjective)*

Characterized by soft sounds; ; ; - R.P.Warren.

- *A murmurous brook.*
- *The speaker chose "murmurous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

muroidea *(noun)*

A superfamily of rodents essentially equal to the suborder Myomorpha but with the Dipodidae excluded.

- *Understanding "muroidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "muroidea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musa basjoo *(noun)*

Asiatic banana plant cultivated especially as a foliage plant in Japan.

- *He looked up "musa basjoo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musa basjoo."*

---

musa ensete *(noun)*

Large evergreen arborescent herb having huge paddle-shaped leaves and bearing inedible fruit that resemble bananas but edible young flower shoots; sometimes placed in genus Musa.

- *He looked up "musa ensete" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "musa ensete" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musa paradisiaca *(noun)*

A banana tree bearing hanging clusters of edible angular greenish starchy fruits; tropics and subtropics.

- *In class, the teacher used "musa paradisiaca" to mean a banana tree bearing hanging clusters of edible....*
- *They discussed "musa paradisiaca" during the group presentation.*

---

musa paradisiaca sapientum *(noun)*

Widely cultivated species of banana trees bearing compact hanging clusters of commercially important edible yellow fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "musa paradisiaca sapientum" to mean widely cultivated species of banana trees bearing....*
- *He looked up "musa paradisiaca sapientum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musa textilis *(noun)*

Philippine banana tree having leafstalks that yield Manila hemp used for rope and paper etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "musa textilis" to mean philippine banana tree having leafstalks that yield....*
- *The article explained what "musa textilis" means with a simple example.*

---

musaceae *(noun)*

Treelike tropical Asian herbs.

- *Understanding "musaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musaceae."*

---

musales *(noun)*

Tropical plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "musales" to mean tropical plants.*
- *He looked up "musales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muscadel *(noun)*

Wine from muscat grapes.

- *In class, the teacher used "muscadel" to mean wine from muscat grapes.*
- *The article explained what "muscadel" means with a simple example.*

---

muscadelle *(noun)*

Wine from muscat grapes.

- *They discussed "muscadelle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "muscadelle" means with a simple example.*

---

muscardinus *(noun)*

A genus of Gliridae.

- *He looked up "muscardinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscardinus."*

---

muscardinus avellanarius *(noun)*

A variety of dormouse.

- *The article explained what "muscardinus avellanarius" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscardinus avellanarius."*

---

muscari comosum *(noun)*

Large beautiful Mediterranean species having sterile bluish-violet flowers with fringed corollas forming a tuft above the fertile flowers.

- *They discussed "muscari comosum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscari comosum."*

---

muscari neglectum *(noun)*

Prolific species having particularly beautiful dark blue flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "muscari neglectum" to mean prolific species having particularly beautiful dark....*
- *He looked up "muscari neglectum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muscicapa grisola *(noun)*

Common European woodland flycatcher with greyish-brown plumage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscicapa grisola."*
- *He looked up "muscicapa grisola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muscicapidae *(noun)*

Old World (true) flycatchers.

- *Understanding "muscicapidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscicapidae."*

---

muscivora *(noun)*

A genus of Tyrannidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscivora."*
- *He looked up "muscivora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muscivora-forficata *(noun)*

Grey flycatcher of the southwestern United States and Mexico and Central America having a long forked tail and white breast and salmon and scarlet markings.

- *They discussed "muscivora-forficata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muscivora-forficata" to mean grey flycatcher of the southwestern united states....*

---

musclebuilder *(noun)*

Someone who does special exercises to develop a brawny musculature.

- *In class, the teacher used "musclebuilder" to mean someone who does special exercises to develop a....*
- *He looked up "musclebuilder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muscoidea *(noun)*

Two-winged flies especially the families: Muscidae; Gasterophilidae; Calliphoridae; Tachinidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "muscoidea" to mean two-winged flies especially the families: muscidae;....*
- *The article explained what "muscoidea" means with a simple example.*

---

musculophrenic artery *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the abdomen and intercostal muscles.

- *Understanding "musculophrenic artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculophrenic artery."*

---

musculophrenic vein *(noun)*

Veins that drain the upper abdominal wall and the lower intercostal spaces and the abdomen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculophrenic vein."*
- *The article explained what "musculophrenic vein" means with a simple example.*

---

musculospiral nerve *(noun)*

Largest branch of the brachial plexus; extends down the humerus to the lateral epicondyle where it divides into one branch that goes to the skin on the back of the hand and another that goes to the underlying extensor muscles.

- *They discussed "musculospiral nerve" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musculospiral nerve" to mean largest branch of the brachial plexus; extends down....*

musculus anconeus *(noun)*

The muscle that extends the forearm and abducts the ulna in pronation of the wrist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus anconeus."*
- *They discussed "musculus anconeus" during the group presentation.*

musculus articularis cubiti *(noun)*

A small branch of the triceps that inserts into the capsule of the elbow joint.

- *He looked up "musculus articularis cubiti" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus articularis cubiti."*

musculus articularis genus *(noun)*

The articular muscle of the knee.

- *In class, the teacher used "musculus articularis genus" to mean the articular muscle of the knee.*
- *The article explained what "musculus articularis genus" means with a simple example.*

musculus deltoideus *(noun)*

A large triangular muscle covering the shoulder joint and serving to abduct and flex and extend and rotate the arm.

- *They discussed "musculus deltoideus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musculus deltoideus" to mean a large triangular muscle covering the shoulder....*

musculus intercostalis *(noun)*

Muscles between the ribs; they contract during inspiration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus intercostalis."*
- *Understanding "musculus intercostalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

musculus rhomboideus major *(noun)*

Rhomboid muscle that draws the scapula toward the spinal column.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus rhomboideus major."*
- *He looked up "musculus rhomboideus major" because he had never seen it before.*

musculus rhomboideus minor *(noun)*

Rhomboid muscle that draws the scapula toward the vertebral column and slightly upward.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus rhomboideus minor."*
- *He looked up "musculus rhomboideus minor" because he had never seen it before.*

musculus scalenus *(noun)*

Any of four pairs of muscles extending from the cervical vertebrae to the second rib; involved in moving the neck and in breathing.

- *The article explained what "musculus scalenus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musculus scalenus" to mean any of four pairs of muscles extending from the....*

musculus sphincter ductus choledochi *(noun)*

The smooth muscle sphincter of the common bile duct.

- *The article explained what "musculus sphincter ductus choledochi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "musculus sphincter ductus choledochi" during the group presentation.*

musculus sphincter ductus pancreatici *(noun)*

The smooth muscle sphincter of the main pancreatic duct.

- *Understanding "musculus sphincter ductus pancreatici" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "musculus sphincter ductus pancreatici" means with a simple example.*

musculus sphincter pupillae *(noun)*

A ring of smooth muscle surrounding the iris.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus sphincter pupillae."*
- *The article explained what "musculus sphincter pupillae" means with a simple example.*

musculus sphincter urethrae *(noun)*

A striated sphincter muscle that constricts the urethra.

- *They discussed "musculus sphincter urethrae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "musculus sphincter urethrae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musculus sphincter vesicae *(noun)*

The sphincter muscle of the urinary bladder; made up of a thickened muscular layer of bladder around the urethral opening.

- *The article explained what "musculus sphincter vesicae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "musculus sphincter vesicae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musculus sternocleidomastoideus *(noun)*

One of two thick muscles running from the sternum and clavicle to the mastoid and occipital bone; turns head obliquely to the opposite side; when acting together they flex the neck and extend the head.

- *In class, the teacher used "musculus sternocleidomastoideus" to mean one of two thick muscles running from the sternum....*
- *The article explained what "musculus sternocleidomastoideus" means with a simple example.*

---

musicalness *(noun)*

The property of sounding like music.

- *The article explained what "musicalness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musicalness" to mean the property of sounding like music.*

---

musicologically *(adverb)*

With respect to musicology.

- *She spoke "musicologically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "musicologically" naturally.*

---

musingly *(adverb)*

In a reflective manner.

- *'It's funny about that bar,' he said musingly.*
- *He answered "musingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

muskiness *(noun)*

Having the olfactory properties of musk.

- *He looked up "muskiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "muskiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muskus grass *(noun)*

Low annual European herb naturalized in America; similar to alfilaria.

- *Understanding "muskus grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muskus grass."*

---

muskwood *(noun)*

Musk-scented shrub or tree of southern and southeastern Australia having creamy-yellow flower heads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muskwood."*
- *They discussed "muskwood" during the group presentation.*

---

musophaga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Musophagidae.

- *They discussed "musophaga" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "musophaga" means with a simple example.*

---

musquash *(noun)*

Beaver-like aquatic rodent of North America with dark glossy brown fur.

- *They discussed "musquash" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "musquash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mustagh *(noun)*

A mountain range in northern Kashmir; an extension of the Hindu Kush; contains the 2nd highest peak.

- *They discussed "mustagh" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “mustagh” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mustagh range *(noun)*

A mountain range in northern Kashmir; an extension of the Hindu Kush; contains the 2nd highest peak.

- *He looked up “mustagh range” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mustagh range.”*

---

mustela erminea *(noun)*

Mustelid of northern hemisphere in its white winter coat.

- *Understanding “mustela erminea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “mustela erminea” during the group presentation.*

---

mustela frenata *(noun)*

The common American weasel distinguished by large size and black-tipped tail.

- *Understanding “mustela frenata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “mustela frenata” during the group presentation.*

---

mustela rixosa *(noun)*

Of Canada and northeastern United States.

- *They discussed “mustela rixosa” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “mustela rixosa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musteline *(noun)*

Fissiped fur-bearing carnivorous mammals.

- *He looked up “musteline” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “musteline” to mean fissiped fur-bearing carnivorous mammals.*

---

musteline mammal *(noun)*

Fissiped fur-bearing carnivorous mammals.

- *They discussed “musteline mammal” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “musteline mammal” to mean fissiped fur-bearing carnivorous mammals.*

---

mustelus *(noun)*

Smooth dogfishes.

- *He looked up “mustelus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mustelus.”*

---

mustelus canis *(noun)*

Found along the Atlantic coast of the Americas.

- *He looked up “mustelus canis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “mustelus canis” during the group presentation.*

---

mustelus mustelus *(noun)*

Smooth dogfish of European coastal waters.

- *He looked up “mustelus mustelus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mustelus mustelus.”*

---

mustelus norrisi *(noun)*

Found from the northern Gulf of Mexico to Brazil.

- *In class, the teacher used “mustelus norrisi” to mean found from the northern gulf of mexico to brazil.*
- *The article explained what “mustelus norrisi” means with a simple example.*

---

mutableness *(noun)*

The quality of being capable of mutation.

- *They discussed “mutableness” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “mutableness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mutamycin *(noun)*

A complex of antibiotic substances obtained from a streptomyces bacterium; one form (trade name Mutamycin) shows promise as an anticancer drug.

- *They discussed "mutamycin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mutamycin" to mean a complex of antibiotic substances obtained from a....*

---

mutchkin *(noun)*

A Scottish unit of liquid measure equal to 0.9 United States pint.

- *The article explained what "mutchkin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mutchkin."*

---

mutillidae *(noun)*

A family of wasps.

- *He looked up "mutillidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mutillidae" during the group presentation.*

---

mutinus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Phallaceae.

- *The article explained what "mutinus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mutinus" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family phallaceae.*

---

mutinus caninus *(noun)*

A stinkhorn having a stalk without a cap; the slimy gleba is simply plastered on its surface near the apex where winged insects can find it.

- *Understanding "mutinus caninus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mutinus caninus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mutisia *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Mutisia.

- *Understanding "mutisia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mutisia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mutsuhito *(noun)*

Emperor of Japan who encouraged the modernization of Japan (1852-1912).

- *Understanding "mutsuhito" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mutsuhito" to mean emperor of japan who encouraged the modernization....*

---

mutterer *(noun)*

A person who speaks softly and indistinctly.

- *In class, the teacher used "mutterer" to mean a person who speaks softly and indistinctly.*
- *They discussed "mutterer" during the group presentation.*

---

muttonfish *(noun)*

Similar to and often marketed as 'red snapper'.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muttonfish."*
- *He looked up "muttonfish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mutualness *(noun)*

A reciprocality of sentiments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mutualness."*
- *He looked up "mutualness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muzjik *(noun)*

A Russian peasant (especially prior to 1917).

- *In class, the teacher used "muzjik" to mean a russian peasant (especially prior to 1917).*
- *The article explained what "muzjik" means with a simple example.*

---

muztag *(noun)*

A highest mountain peak in the Kunlun Shan in China; near the Indian border (23,891 feet high).

- *He looked up "muztag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "muztag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muztagh *(noun)*

A highest mountain peak in the Kunlun Shan in China; near the Indian border (23,891 feet high).

- *In class, the teacher used "muztagh" to mean a highest mountain peak in the kunlun shan in....*
- *They discussed "muztagh" during the group presentation.*

---

muzzler *(noun)*

Someone who muzzles animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muzzler."*
- *He looked up "muzzler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myacidae *(noun)*

Soft-shell clams.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myacidae."*
- *They discussed "myacidae" during the group presentation.*

---

mycelia sterilia *(noun)*

Order of imperfect fungi having no known spore stage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mycelia sterilia."*
- *He looked up "mycelia sterilia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mycenaen *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of ancient Mycenae.

- *Understanding "mycenaen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mycenaen" means with a simple example.*

---

mycetophilidae *(noun)*

Fungus gnats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mycetophilidae."*
- *They discussed "mycetophilidae" during the group presentation.*

---

mycobacteriaceae *(noun)*

A family of bacteria.

- *The article explained what "mycobacteriaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mycobacteriaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

mycophage *(noun)*

A person or animal who eats fungi (especially mushrooms).

- *The article explained what "mycophage" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mycophage."*

---

mycophagist *(noun)*

A person or animal who eats fungi (especially mushrooms).

- *He looked up "mycophagist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mycophagist" to mean a person or animal who eats fungi (especially....*

---

mycoplasmataceae *(noun)*

Pleomorphic Gram-negative nonmotile microorganism similar to both viruses and bacteria; parasitic in mammals.

- *The article explained what "mycoplasmataceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mycoplasmataceae" to mean pleomorphic gram-negative nonmotile microorganism....*

---

mycoplasmatales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Mycoplasmataceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mycoplasmatales."*
- *He looked up "mycoplasmatales" because he had never seen it before.*

mycostatin *(noun)*

An antifungal and antibiotic (trade names Mycostatin and Nystan) discovered in New York State; derived from soil fungi actinomycetes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mycostatin."*
- *They discussed "mycostatin" during the group presentation.*

mycrosporidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Cnidosporidia.

- *The article explained what "mycrosporidia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mycrosporidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mycteria *(noun)*

A genus of storks of the family Ciconiidae now including only the American wood ibis.

- *He looked up "mycteria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mycteria" to mean a genus of storks of the family ciconiidae now....*

mycteria americana *(noun)*

An American stork that resembles the true ibises in having a downward-curved bill; inhabits wooded swamps of New World tropics.

- *They discussed "mycteria americana" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mycteria americana" to mean an american stork that resembles the true ibises in....*

mycteroperca bonaci *(noun)*

Large dark grouper with a thick head and rough scales.

- *Understanding "mycteroperca bonaci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mycteroperca bonaci."*

myctophidae *(noun)*

Deep-sea fishes comprising the lantern fishes.

- *They discussed "myctophidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "myctophidae" means with a simple example.*

myelencephalon *(noun)*

The posterior part of the hindbrain in developing vertebrates; forms the medulla oblongata in adults.

- *He looked up "myelencephalon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myelencephalon" to mean the posterior part of the hindbrain in developing....*

myeloblast *(noun)*

A precursor of leukocytes that normally occurs only in bone marrow.

- *He looked up "myeloblast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myeloblast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

myelocyte *(noun)*

An immature leukocyte normally found in bone marrow.

- *The article explained what "myelocyte" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myelocyte."*

myenteric plexus *(noun)*

A plexus of unmyelinated fibers and postganglionic autonomic cell bodies in the muscular coat of the esophagus and stomach and intestines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myenteric plexus."*
- *Understanding "myenteric plexus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mylitta *(noun)*

Babylonian and Assyrian goddess of love and fertility and war; counterpart to the Phoenician Astarte.

- *He looked up "mylitta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mylitta" to mean babylonian and assyrian goddess of love and....*

mylodon *(noun)*

Large (bear-sized) extinct edentate mammal of the Pleistocene in South America.

- *Understanding "mylodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mylodon" to mean large (bear-sized) extinct edentate mammal of the....*

Science & Research

hypothesis *(noun)*

An idea or explanation that is based on limited evidence and is used as a starting point for further investigation.

- *The researchers designed an experiment to test their hypothesis.*
- *Her hypothesis was that lack of sleep affects memory in teenagers.*

empirical *(adjective)*

Based on observation, experience, or experiment rather than on theory or pure logic.

- *There is strong empirical evidence linking smoking to lung disease.*
- *The theory sounds convincing, but it lacks empirical support.*

correlation *(noun)*

A connection or relationship between two or more things, in which they change together, though one does not necessarily cause the other.

- *The study found a strong correlation between exercise and better mental health.*
- *Remember that correlation does not prove causation.*

variable *(noun)*

A factor that can change in an experiment or study and that may affect the results.

- *Temperature was the main variable in the experiment.*
- *Researchers controlled other variables carefully.*

sample *(noun)*

A small group chosen from a larger population for study, meant to represent the whole.

- *The survey used a sample of one thousand adults.*
- *A larger sample usually gives more reliable results.*

peer review *(noun)*

The evaluation of scientific work by other experts in the same field before it is published.

- *The article passed peer review and will appear next month.*
- *Peer review helps maintain quality in research.*

replicate *(verb)*

To repeat an experiment or study to see if the same results appear again.

- *Other labs could not replicate the original findings.*
- *Science advances when results can be reliably replicated.*

molecule *(noun)*

The smallest unit of a chemical substance that still has the properties of that substance.

- *A water molecule contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.*
- *Scientists study how molecules interact.*

genome *(noun)*

The complete set of genetic material of an organism.

- *Scientists mapped the human genome in the early 2000s.*
- *Comparing genomes helps explain how species are related.*

catalyst *(noun)*

A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being used up; also, something that causes change.

- *Enzymes act as catalysts in the body.*
- *The speech was a catalyst for political reform.*

anomaly *(noun)*

Something that is different from what is normal or expected.

- *The data showed an anomaly that required further study.*
- *Scientists investigate anomalies to improve their models.*

---

isotope *(noun)*

A form of a chemical element with the same number of protons but a different number of neutrons.

- *Carbon-14 is a radioactive isotope used in dating ancient objects.*
- *Isotopes of the same element behave chemically in similar ways.*

---

protocol *(noun)*

A detailed plan or set of rules for carrying out a scientific experiment or medical procedure.

- *The lab followed a strict safety protocol.*
- *Researchers published the study protocol in advance.*

---

centralistic *(adjective)*

Advocating centralization.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "centralistic."*
- *Students compared "centralistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

centroidal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to (especially passing through) a centroid.

- *A "centroidal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "centroidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

centrosomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a centrosome.

- *Would you call this situation "centrosomic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "centrosomic" when it is of or relating to a centrosome.*

---

cephalopodan *(adjective)*

Relating or belonging to the class Cephalopoda.

- *Would you call this situation "cephalopodan"? Explain why.*
- *A "cephalopodan" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cephalothin *(noun)*

A semisynthetic analogue of cephalosporin.

- *The article explained what "cephalothin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cephalothin."*

---

cerate *(noun)*

A hard medicated paste made of lard or oil mixed with wax or resin.

- *He looked up "cerate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cerate."*

---

ceratin *(noun)*

A fibrous scleroprotein that occurs in the outer layer of the skin and in horny tissues such as hair, feathers, nails, and hooves.

- *He looked up "ceratin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ceratin" to mean a fibrous scleroprotein that occurs in the outer....*

---

cercarial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cercaria.

- *Students compared "cercarial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "cercarial"? Explain why.*

---

cerecloth *(noun)*

A waterproof waxed cloth once used as a shroud.

- *They discussed "cerecloth" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cerecloth" to mean a waterproof waxed cloth once used as a shroud.*

cerement *(noun)*

Burial garment in which a corpse is wrapped.

- *They discussed "cerement" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cerement" because he had never seen it before.*

ceresin *(noun)*

A white wax extracted from ozokerite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceresin."*
- *He looked up "ceresin" because he had never seen it before.*

cerotic acid *(noun)*

A white solid fatty acid found in waxes (such as beeswax).

- *Understanding "cerotic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cerotic acid" means with a simple example.*

cerous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing cerium with valence 3.

- *The speaker chose "cerous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cerous."*

ceruminous *(adjective)*

Relating to or secreting cerumen.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ceruminous" when it is relating to or secreting cerumen.*
- *A "ceruminous" approach may work better in this case.*

ceruse *(noun)*

A poisonous white pigment that contains lead.

- *They discussed "ceruse" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ceruse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cervine *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling deer.

- *Students compared "cervine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cervine."*

cetaceous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to whales and dolphins etc.

- *Would you call this situation "cetaceous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cetaceous."*

cetrimide *(noun)*

A cationic detergent that is a powerful disinfectant.

- *Understanding "cetrimide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cetrimide" to mean a cationic detergent that is a powerful disinfectant.*

ceylonite *(noun)*

A dark-colored spinel containing iron.

- *In class, the teacher used "ceylonite" to mean a dark-colored spinel containing iron.*
- *He looked up "ceylonite" because he had never seen it before.*

chabasite *(noun)*

A group of minerals of the zeolite family consisting of a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum.

- *Understanding "chabasite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chabasite" during the group presentation.*

chabazite *(noun)*

A group of minerals of the zeolite family consisting of a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum.

- *The article explained what “chabazite” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chabazite” to mean a group of minerals of the zeolite family....*

---

chaddar *(noun)*

A cloth used as a head covering (and veil and shawl) by Muslim and Hindu women.

- *The article explained what “chaddar” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chaddar” to mean a cloth used as a head covering (and veil and....*

---

chaetal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to chaetae (setae or bristles).

- *Would you call this situation “chaetal”? Explain why.*
- *A “chaetal” approach may work better in this case.*

---

chaetognathan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to arrowworms.

- *The speaker chose “chaetognathan” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “chaetognathan” approach may work better in this case.*

---

chaetognathous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to arrowworms.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “chaetognathous.”*
- *Would you call this situation “chaetognathous”? Explain why.*

---

chafflike *(adjective)*

Abounding in or covered with or resembling or consisting of chaff.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “chafflike.”*
- *Students compared “chafflike” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chalcanthite *(noun)*

Hydrated blue crystalline form of copper sulfate.

- *Understanding “chalcanthite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chalcanthite.”*

---

chaldaean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ancient Chaldea or its people or language or culture.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “chaldaean.”*
- *Students compared “chaldaean” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chalkpit *(noun)*

A quarry for chalk.

- *Understanding “chalkpit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “chalkpit” means with a simple example.*

---

chalkstone *(noun)*

A deposit of urates around a joint or in the external ear; diagnostic of advanced or chronic gout.

- *In class, the teacher used “chalkstone” to mean a deposit of urates around a joint or in the....*
- *They discussed “chalkstone” during the group presentation.*

---

chamfron *(noun)*

Medieval plate armor to protect a horse’s head.

- *In class, the teacher used “chamfron” to mean medieval plate armor to protect a horse’s head.*
- *The article explained what “chamfron” means with a simple example.*

---

chammy *(noun)*

A soft suede leather formerly from the skin of the chamois antelope but now from sheepskin.

- *The article explained what “chammy” means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “chammy” to mean a soft suede leather formerly from the skin of the....*

---

chammy leather *(noun)*

A soft suede leather formerly from the skin of the chamois antelope but now from sheepskin.

- *Understanding “chammy leather” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “chammy leather” during the group presentation.*

---

chamosite *(noun)*

A greenish grey or black silicate of iron and aluminum.

- *The article explained what “chamosite” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chamosite.”*

---

chancroidal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having chancroids.

- *Students compared “chancroidal” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “chancroidal”? Explain why.*

---

chancrous *(adjective)*

Of or having chancres.

- *It is useful to describe something as “chancrous” when it is of or having chancres.*
- *The speaker chose “chancrous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

chanfron *(noun)*

Medieval plate armor to protect a horse’s head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chanfron.”*
- *The article explained what “chanfron” means with a simple example.*

---

changefulness *(noun)*

The quality of being changeable and variable.

- *Understanding “changefulness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “changefulness” during the group presentation.*

---

chapiter *(noun)*

The upper part of a column that supports the entablature.

- *Understanding “chapiter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “chapiter” means with a simple example.*

---

chaulmoogra oil *(noun)*

An oil from chaulmoogra trees; used in treatment of skin diseases and leprosy.

- *Understanding “chaulmoogra oil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chaulmoogra oil.”*

---

checkrein *(noun)*

A rein designed to keep the horse’s head in the desired position.

- *He looked up “checkrein” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “checkrein.”*

---

checkroom *(noun)*

A room where baggage or parcels are checked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “checkroom.”*
- *He looked up “checkroom” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cheekpiece *(noun)*

Either of two straps of a bridle that connect the bit to the headpiece.

- *He looked up “cheekpiece” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cheekpiece.”*

---

cheliceral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling chelicerae.

- *Students compared "cheliceral" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "cheliceral" approach may work better in this case.*

chelicerate *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling chelicerae.

- *A "chelicerate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "chelicerate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

chelicerous *(adjective)*

Having chelicerae.

- *Students compared "chelicerous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "chelicerous"? Explain why.*

cheliferous *(adjective)*

Having chelae.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cheliferous."*
- *The speaker chose "cheliferous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

chemoreceptive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to chemoreceptors.

- *The speaker chose "chemoreceptive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chemoreceptive" when it is of or relating to chemoreceptors.*

chemosorption *(noun)*

Adsorption (especially when irreversible) by means of chemical instead of physical forces.

- *Understanding "chemosorption" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chemosorption" means with a simple example.*

chemotherapeutical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to chemotherapy.

- *The speaker chose "chemotherapeutical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chemotherapeutical" when it is of or relating to chemotherapy.*

cheoplastic metal *(noun)*

Any alloy that fuses at low temperatures and can be used molding artificial teeth.

- *Understanding "cheoplastic metal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cheoplastic metal" to mean any alloy that fuses at low temperatures and can be....*

chernozemic soil *(noun)*

A rich black loam of Russia.

- *Understanding "chernozemic soil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chernozemic soil."*

chiasmal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a chiasm.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chiasmal" when it is of or relating to a chiasm.*
- *The speaker chose "chiasmal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

chiasmatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a chiasm.

- *Would you call this situation "chiasmatic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chiasmatic."*

chiasmic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a chiasm.

- *A "chiasmic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chiasmic" when it is of or relating to a chiasm.*

---

chiffonier *(noun)*

A tall elegant chest of drawers.

- *The article explained what "chiffonier" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chiffonier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chiliastic *(adjective)*

Relating to or believing in the millennium of peace and happiness.

- *The speaker chose "chiliastic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "chiliastic"? Explain why.*

---

chimeral *(adjective)*

Being or relating to or like a chimera; - Douglas Bush.

- *The speaker chose "chimeral" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chimeral."*

---

chimneypot *(noun)*

A short earthenware pipe on the top of a chimney to increase the draft.

- *Understanding "chimneypot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chimneypot" means with a simple example.*

---

chimneystack *(noun)*

The part of the chimney that is above the roof; usually has several flues.

- *They discussed "chimneystack" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chimneystack" to mean the part of the chimney that is above the roof;....*

---

chiromantic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to palmistry.

- *A "chiromantic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chiromantic."*

---

chloroacetophenone *(noun)*

A tear gas that is weaker than CS gas but lasts longer.

- *In class, the teacher used "chloroacetophenone" to mean a tear gas that is weaker than cs gas but lasts longer.*
- *Understanding "chloroacetophenone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile *(noun)*

A tear gas that is stronger than CN gas but wears off faster; can be deployed by grenades or cluster bombs; can cause skin burns and fatal pulmonary edema.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile."*
- *They discussed "chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile" during the group presentation.*

---

chlorohydric acid *(noun)*

An aqueous solution of hydrogen chloride; a strongly corrosive acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorohydric acid."*
- *He looked up "chlorohydric acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chlorophyllose *(adjective)*

Relating to or being or containing chlorophyll.

- *The speaker chose "chlorophyllose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chlorophyllose."*

---

chlorophyllous *(adjective)*

Relating to or being or containing chlorophyll.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chlorophyllous."*
- *Students compared "chlorophyllous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

chloropicrin *(noun)*

A heavy colorless insoluble liquid compound that causes tears and vomiting; used as a pesticide and as tear gas.

- *Understanding "chloropicrin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chloropicrin" during the group presentation.*

chlorous acid *(noun)*

(HClO2) a strongly oxidizing acid; known only in solution.

- *He looked up "chlorous acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlorous acid" to mean (hclo2) a strongly oxidizing acid; known only in....*

choleraic *(adjective)*

Relating to or resulting from or resembling cholera.

- *Would you call this situation "choleraic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "choleraic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

cholesterin *(noun)*

An animal sterol that is normally synthesized by the liver; the most abundant steroid in animal tissues.

- *Understanding "cholesterin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cholesterin" because he had never seen it before.*

chondrify *(verb)*

Turn into cartilage.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chondrify" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chondrify" when talking about this idea.*

chondrin *(noun)*

A substance that resembles gelatin and is obtained by boiling cartilage in water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chondrin."*
- *He looked up "chondrin" because he had never seen it before.*

chopine *(noun)*

A woman's shoe with a very high thick sole.

- *He looked up "chopine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chopine" to mean a woman's shoe with a very high thick sole.*

choragic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or characteristic of a choragus.

- *Students compared "choragic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "choragic" when it is pertaining to or characteristic of a choragus.*

chordophone *(noun)*

A stringed instrument of the group including harps, lutes, lyres, and zithers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chordophone."*
- *The article explained what "chordophone" means with a simple example.*

choric *(adjective)*

Relating to or written for or in the style of a Greek chorus.

- *A choric Greek tragedy.*
- *Would you call this situation "choric"? Explain why.*

chrisom *(noun)*

A consecrated ointment consisting of a mixture of oil and balsam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrisom."*
- *The article explained what "chrisom" means with a simple example.*

chromatinic *(adjective)*

(of substance of a cell nucleus) readily colored by stains.

- *A "chromatinic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chromatinic."*

---

chromatographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to chromatography.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chromatographical" when it is of or relating to chromatography.*
- *Would you call this situation "chromatographical"? Explain why.*

---

chromogen *(noun)*

A compound that can be converted to a pigment.

- *Understanding "chromogen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chromogen" during the group presentation.*

---

chronologise *(verb)*

Establish the order in time of something.

- *She tried to use "chronologise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "chronologise" until he saw an example.*

---

chronologize *(verb)*

Establish the order in time of something.

- *The archivist chronologized the documents.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chronologize" when talking about this idea.*

---

chrysarobin *(noun)*

A bitter yellow powder used to treat skin diseases.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysarobin" to mean a bitter yellow powder used to treat skin diseases.*
- *They discussed "chrysarobin" during the group presentation.*

---

chuddar *(noun)*

A cloth used as a head covering (and veil and shawl) by Muslim and Hindu women.

- *They discussed "chuddar" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chuddar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

churidars *(noun)*

Tight trousers worn by people from the Indian subcontinent (typically with a kameez or kurta).

- *They discussed "churidars" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "churidars" means with a simple example.*

---

chylaceous *(adjective)*

Consisting of chyle or having the properties of chyle.

- *Students compared "chylaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chylaceous" when it is consisting of chyle or having the properties of chyle.*

---

chylifactive *(adjective)*

Producing or converting into chyle.

- *The speaker chose "chylifactive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "chylifactive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chylifactory *(adjective)*

Producing or converting into chyle.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chylifactory."*
- *The speaker chose "chylifactory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

chyliferous *(adjective)*

Transmitting chyle.

- *Chyliferous vessels.*

- *The speaker chose “chyliferous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

chylific *(adjective)*

Producing or converting into chyle.

- *The speaker chose “chylific” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “chylific”? Explain why.*

---

chylous *(adjective)*

Consisting of chyle or having the properties of chyle.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “chylous.”*
- *Students compared “chylous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cilial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cilia projecting from the surface of a cell.

- *Students compared “cilial” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “cilial” when it is of or relating to cilia projecting from the surface....*

---

cinchonine *(noun)*

An alkaloid derivative of the bark of cinchona trees that is used as an antimalarial drug.

- *He looked up “cinchonine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “cinchonine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cinerarium *(noun)*

A niche for a funeral urn containing the ashes of the cremated dead.

- *The article explained what “cinerarium” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cinerarium” to mean a niche for a funeral urn containing the ashes of....*

---

cinnamene *(noun)*

A colorless oily liquid; the monomer for polystyrene.

- *In class, the teacher used “cinnamene” to mean a colorless oily liquid; the monomer for polystyrene.*
- *He looked up “cinnamene” because he had never seen it before.*

---

circulative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to circulation.

- *The speaker chose “circulative” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “circulative” when it is of or relating to circulation.*

---

cither *(noun)*

A 16th century musical instrument resembling a guitar with a pear-shaped soundbox and wire strings.

- *The article explained what “cither” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cither” to mean a 16th century musical instrument resembling a....*

---

cithern *(noun)*

A 16th century musical instrument resembling a guitar with a pear-shaped soundbox and wire strings.

- *They discussed “cithern” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cithern.”*

---

citify *(verb)*

Accustom to urban ways.

- *Immigration will citify the country?*
- *Learners should practice how to use “citify” in real sentences.*

---

citole *(noun)*

A 16th century musical instrument resembling a guitar with a pear-shaped soundbox and wire strings.

- *He looked up “citole” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “citole.”*

---

citrous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to plants of the genus Citrus.

- *A citrous disease.*
- *The speaker chose "citrous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

clamatorial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Clamatores.

- *The speaker chose "clamatorial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "clamatorial" when it is of or relating to clamatores.*

---

classicise *(verb)*

Make classic or classical.

- *In everyday English, people use "classicise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "classicise" in real sentences.*

---

classicistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to classicism.

- *The classicistic tradition.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "classicistic" when it is of or relating to classicism.*

---

classicize *(verb)*

Make classic or classical.

- *The coach explained when to use "classicize" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "classicize" until he saw an example.*

---

clayware *(noun)*

Ceramic ware made from clay and baked in a kiln.

- *He looked up "clayware" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "clayware" during the group presentation.*

---

clearstory *(noun)*

Part of an interior wall rising above the adjacent roof with windows admitting light.

- *He looked up "clearstory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "clearstory" during the group presentation.*

---

cleistogamic *(adjective)*

Exhibiting or relating to cleistogamy.

- *Would you call this situation "cleistogamic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "cleistogamic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

climatical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a climate.

- *A "climatical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "climatical" when it is of or relating to a climate.*

---

clioquinol *(noun)*

Drug used to treat certain fungal infection (as athlete's foot).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clioquinol."*
- *The article explained what "clioquinol" means with a simple example.*

---

clitoric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the clitoris.

- *A "clitoric" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "clitoric"? Explain why.*

---

clothesbrush *(noun)*

A brush used for cleaning clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used “clothesbrush” to mean a brush used for cleaning clothing.*
- *He looked up “clothesbrush” because he had never seen it before.*

---

clunch *(noun)*

Hardened clay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clunch.”*
- *The article explained what “clunch” means with a simple example.*

---

cluster bomblet *(noun)*

One of the smaller bombs that are released from a cluster bomb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cluster bomblet.”*
- *He looked up “cluster bomblet” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coagulator *(noun)*

An agent that produces coagulation.

- *They discussed “coagulator” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “coagulator” to mean an agent that produces coagulation.*

---

coalbin *(noun)*

A bin for holding coal.

- *Understanding “coalbin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “coalbin” means with a simple example.*

---

coalhole *(noun)*

A bin for holding coal.

- *They discussed “coalhole” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coalhole.”*

---

coalpit *(noun)*

A mine where coal is dug from the ground.

- *He looked up “coalpit” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coalpit.”*

---

coarsen *(verb)*

Make less subtle or refined.

- *Coarsen one’s ideals.*
- *Coarsen the surface.*

---

coatdress *(noun)*

A dress that is tailored like a coat and buttons up the front.

- *Understanding “coatdress” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “coatdress” means with a simple example.*

---

coatee *(noun)*

A short close-fitting coat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coatee.”*
- *He looked up “coatee” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coatroom *(noun)*

A room where coats and other articles can be left temporarily.

- *He looked up “coatroom” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coatroom.”*

---

cobaltite *(noun)*

A rare silvery-white mineral; important ore of cobalt.

- *The article explained what “cobaltite” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cobaltite” to mean a rare silvery-white mineral; important ore of cobalt.*

cocarboxylase *(noun)*

A coenzyme important in respiration in the Krebs cycle.

- *They discussed "cocarboxylase" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cocarboxylase" because he had never seen it before.*

coccal *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or resembling a coccus.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coccal."*
- *Students compared "coccal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

cockhorse *(noun)*

Anything used as a toy horse (such as a rocking horse or one knee of an adult).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cockhorse."*
- *Understanding "cockhorse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cockloft *(noun)*

A small loft or garret.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cockloft."*
- *He looked up "cockloft" because he had never seen it before.*

coelostat *(noun)*

Optical device used to follow the path of a celestial body and reflect its light into a telescope; has a movable and a fixed mirror.

- *Understanding "coelostat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coelostat" because he had never seen it before.*

coenobitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or befitting cenobites or their practices of communal living.

- *A "coenobitic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "coenobitic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

coenobitical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or befitting cenobites or their practices of communal living.

- *It is useful to describe something as "coenobitical" when it is of or relating to or befitting cenobites or their....*
- *Would you call this situation "coenobitical"? Explain why.*

cogitative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to having capacities for cogitation.

- *The cogitative faculty.*
- *The speaker chose "cogitative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

coign *(noun)*

Expandable metal or wooden wedge used by printers to lock up a form within a chase.

- *In class, the teacher used "coign" to mean expandable metal or wooden wedge used by printers....*
- *They discussed "coign" during the group presentation.*

coigne *(noun)*

Expandable metal or wooden wedge used by printers to lock up a form within a chase.

- *They discussed "coigne" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coigne."*

coldcream *(noun)*

A cream used cosmetically (mostly by women) for softening and cleaning the skin.

- *Understanding "coldcream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coldcream" means with a simple example.*

coleridgean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Samuel Taylor Coleridge or his writings.

- *The speaker chose “coleridgean” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “coleridgean” when it is of or relating to samuel taylor coleridge or his....*

---

coleridgian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Samuel Taylor Coleridge or his writings.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “coleridgian.”*
- *Students compared “coleridgian” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

collagenic *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of collagen.

- *The speaker chose “collagenic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “collagenic” when it is relating to or consisting of collagen.*

---

collyrium *(noun)*

Lotion consisting of a solution used as a cleanser for the eyes.

- *Understanding “collyrium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “collyrium” during the group presentation.*

---

colonoscope *(noun)*

An elongated fiberoptic endoscope for examining the entire colon from cecum to rectum.

- *In class, the teacher used “colonoscope” to mean an elongated fiberoptic endoscope for examining the....*
- *They discussed “colonoscope” during the group presentation.*

---

colophony *(noun)*

Translucent brittle substance produced from pine oleoresin; used especially in varnishes and inks and on the bows of stringed instruments.

- *The article explained what “colophony” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colophony.”*

---

colorimetrical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to colorimetry.

- *The speaker chose “colorimetrical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “colorimetrical.”*

---

colorise *(verb)*

Add color to.

- *Learners should practice how to use “colorise” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “colorise” when talking about this idea.*

---

colourise *(verb)*

Add color to.

- *In everyday English, people use “colourise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “colourise” in real sentences.*

---

colourize *(verb)*

Add color to.

- *The coach explained when to use “colourize” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “colourize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

columbary *(noun)*

A birdhouse for pigeons.

- *Understanding “columbary” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “columbary” because he had never seen it before.*

---

columbium *(noun)*

A former name for niobium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “columbium.”*

- *He looked up "columbium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cometic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a comet.

- *Would you call this situation "cometic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cometic" when it is of or relating to or resembling a comet.*

---

comminute *(verb)*

Reduce to small pieces or particles by pounding or abrading.

- *He did not know how to use "comminute" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "comminute" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

communise *(verb)*

Make Communist or bring in accord with Communist principles.

- *The coach explained when to use "communise" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "communise" until he saw an example.*

---

communize *(verb)*

Make Communist or bring in accord with Communist principles.

- *Communize the government.*
- *The new government communized all banks.*

---

commutate *(verb)*

Reverse the direction of (an alternating electric current) each half cycle so as to produce a unidirectional current.

- *In everyday English, people use "commutate" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "commutate" until he saw an example.*

---

complexify *(verb)*

Have or develop complicating consequences.

- *She tried to use "complexify" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "complexify" when talking about this idea.*

---

compositor's case *(noun)*

(printing) the receptacle in which a compositor has his type, which is divided into compartments for the different letters, spaces, or numbers.

- *For English, a compositor will ordinarily have two such cases, the upper case containing the capitals and the lower case containing the small letters.*
- *The article explained what "compositor's case" means with a simple example.*

---

conceptualistic *(adjective)*

Involving or characteristic of conceptualism.

- *Would you call this situation "conceptualistic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "conceptualistic" when it is involving or characteristic of conceptualism.*

---

concessive *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to concession.

- *It is useful to describe something as "concessive" when it is of or pertaining to concession.*
- *The speaker chose "concessive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

concretise *(verb)*

Become specific.

- *In everyday English, people use "concretise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "concretise" in real sentences.*

---

concretistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to concrete representations of abstractions.

- *A concretistic-seeming statement.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "concretistic" when it is of or relating to concrete representations of....*

---

conelike *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a cone.

- *Conelike fruit.*
- *Would you call this situation "conelike"? Explain why.*

---

congealment *(noun)*

The process of congealing; solidification by (or as if by) freezing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congealment."*
- *He looked up "congealment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

congelation *(noun)*

The process of congealing; solidification by (or as if by) freezing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congelation."*
- *Understanding "congelation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

congenerical *(adjective)*

Belonging to the same genus.

- *Students compared "congenerical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "congenerical."*

---

congenerous *(adjective)*

Belonging to the same genus.

- *Students compared "congenerous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "congenerous" when it is belonging to the same genus.*

---

conglobate *(verb)*

Assume a globular shape.

- *The coach explained when to use "conglobate" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "conglobate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

conglobe *(verb)*

Assume a globular shape.

- *Can you use "conglobe" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "conglobe" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

conima *(noun)*

A gum resin from the poison hemlock, Conium maculatum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conima."*
- *Understanding "conima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conspirative *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of conspiracy or conspirators.

- *The discovery of possible conspirative codes.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "conspirative."*

---

constantan *(noun)*

An alloy of copper and nickel with high electrical resistance and a low temperature coefficient; used as resistance wire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "constantan."*
- *Understanding "constantan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

constitutionalise *(verb)*

Incorporate into a constitution, make constitutional.

- *In everyday English, people use "constitutionalise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "constitutionalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

constringe *(verb)*

Become tight or as if tight.

- *The coach explained when to use “constringe” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “constringe” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

consubstantiate *(verb)*

Become united in substance.

- *Thought and the object consubstantiate.*
- *Thought is consubstantiated with the object.*

---

contrabassoon *(noun)*

The bassoon that is the largest instrument in the oboe family.

- *In class, the teacher used “contrabassoon” to mean the bassoon that is the largest instrument in the....*
- *The article explained what “contrabassoon” means with a simple example.*

---

contrafagotto *(noun)*

The bassoon that is the largest instrument in the oboe family.

- *They discussed “contrafagotto” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “contrafagotto” to mean the bassoon that is the largest instrument in the....*

---

conventionalise *(verb)*

Make conventional or adapt to conventions.

- *In everyday English, people use “conventionalise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “conventionalise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

conventionalize *(verb)*

Make conventional or adapt to conventions.

- *Conventionalized behavior.*
- *The coach explained when to use “conventionalize” and when to wait.*

---

cookfire *(noun)*

A fire for cooking.

- *He looked up “cookfire” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cookfire.”*

---

copaline *(noun)*

Partly mineralized copal dug from the ground.

- *The article explained what “copaline” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “copaline” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

copalite *(noun)*

Partly mineralized copal dug from the ground.

- *The article explained what “copalite” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “copalite” to mean partly mineralized copal dug from the ground.*

---

copestone *(noun)*

A stone that forms the top of wall or building.

- *He looked up “copestone” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “copestone” during the group presentation.*

---

copolymerise *(verb)*

Polymerize together.

- *He did not know how to use “copolymerise” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “copolymerise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

copolymerize *(verb)*

Polymerize together.

- *The two substances copolymerized.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “copolymerize” in real sentences.*

copperware *(noun)*

Utensils made with copper.

- *In class, the teacher used "copperware" to mean utensils made with copper.*
- *Understanding "copperware" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

copyholder *(noun)*

Mechanical device used in printing; holds the copy for the compositor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copyholder."*
- *Understanding "copyholder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

corbiestep *(noun)*

(architecture) a step on the top of a gable wall.

- *He looked up "corbiestep" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corbiestep" to mean (architecture) a step on the top of a gable wall.*

coreferential *(adjective)*

Relating to coreference.

- *A "coreferential" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coreferential."*

cormose *(adjective)*

Having or producing corms.

- *Students compared "cormose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cormose."*

cormous *(adjective)*

Having or producing corms.

- *Would you call this situation "cormous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cormous."*

corposant *(noun)*

An electrical discharge accompanied by ionization of surrounding atmosphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corposant."*
- *He looked up "corposant" because he had never seen it before.*

corrasion *(noun)*

Erosion by friction.

- *He looked up "corrasion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "corrasion" during the group presentation.*

corslet *(noun)*

A piece of body armor for the trunk; usually consists of a breastplate and back piece.

- *Understanding "corslet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "corslet" because he had never seen it before.*

cortef *(noun)*

An adrenal-cortex hormone (trade names Hydrocortone or Cortef) that is active in carbohydrate and protein metabolism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortef."*
- *He looked up "cortef" because he had never seen it before.*

corticoid *(noun)*

A steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex or synthesized; administered as drugs they reduce swelling and decrease the body's immune response.

- *In class, the teacher used "corticoid" to mean a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex or....*
- *Understanding "corticoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cortone acetate *(noun)*

A corticosteroid hormone (trade name Cortone Acetate) normally produced by the adrenal cortex; is converted to hydrocortisone.

- *The article explained what "cortone acetate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cortone acetate" to mean a corticosteroid hormone (trade name cortone....*

---

corundom *(noun)*

Very hard mineral used as an abrasive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corundom."*
- *Understanding "corundom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coruscate *(verb)*

Be lively or brilliant or exhibit virtuosity.

- *His playing coruscated throughout the concert hall.*
- *In everyday English, people use "coruscate" when talking about this idea.*

---

corvine *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a crow.

- *Would you call this situation "corvine"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "corvine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

corymbose *(adjective)*

Resembling a corymb.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "corymbose."*
- *A "corymbose" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cosmogonical *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the branch of astronomy dealing with the origin and history and structure and dynamics of the universe.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cosmogonical" when it is pertaining to the branch of astronomy dealing with....*
- *A "cosmogonical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cosmologic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the branch of astronomy dealing with the origin and history and structure and dynamics of the universe.

- *Cosmologic science.*
- *Cosmological redshift.*

---

cosmotron *(noun)*

A large proton synchrotron; uses frequency modulation of an electric field to accelerate protons.

- *In class, the teacher used "cosmotron" to mean a large proton synchrotron; uses frequency....*
- *The article explained what "cosmotron" means with a simple example.*

---

cothromboplastin *(noun)*

A coagulation factor formed in the kidney under the influence of vitamin K.

- *Understanding "cothromboplastin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cothromboplastin."*

---

coude system *(noun)*

A reflecting telescope so constructed that the light is led to a plate holder or spectrograph.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coude system."*
- *The article explained what "coude system" means with a simple example.*

---

coude telescope *(noun)*

A reflecting telescope so constructed that the light is led to a plate holder or spectrograph.

- *In class, the teacher used "coude telescope" to mean a reflecting telescope so constructed that the....*
- *The article explained what "coude telescope" means with a simple example.*

---

coulisse *(noun)*

A timber member grooved to take a sliding panel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coulisse."*

- *Understanding "coulisse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coumarone *(noun)*

A colorless oily compound extracted from coal tar and used in manufacturing synthetic resins.

- *The article explained what "coumarone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coumarone" to mean a colorless oily compound extracted from coal tar....*

---

coumarone resin *(noun)*

A thermoplastic resin obtained by polymerization of indene and coumarone; used in coatings and paint and asphalt tile.

- *He looked up "coumarone resin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "coumarone resin" during the group presentation.*

---

coumarone-indene resin *(noun)*

A thermoplastic resin obtained by polymerization of indene and coumarone; used in coatings and paint and asphalt tile.

- *He looked up "coumarone-indene resin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coumarone-indene resin."*

---

counterchange *(verb)*

Cause to change places.

- *She tried to use "counterchange" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "counterchange" until he saw an example.*

---

counterglow *(noun)*

A faint spot of light in the night sky that appears directly opposite the position of the sun; a reflection of sunlight by micrometeoric material in space.

- *The article explained what "counterglow" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterglow" to mean a faint spot of light in the night sky that appears....*

---

counterinsurgent *(adjective)*

Of or relating or characteristic of actions taken by a government to defeat insurgency.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "counterinsurgent."*
- *A "counterinsurgent" approach may work better in this case.*

---

counterirritant *(noun)*

A medicine applied locally to produce superficial inflammation in order to reduce deeper inflammation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counterirritant."*
- *He looked up "counterirritant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

counterstain *(noun)*

A stain of contrasting color that is used when the principal stain does not show the structure clearly.

- *The article explained what "counterstain" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterstain" to mean a stain of contrasting color that is used when the....*

---

countinghouse *(noun)*

Office used by the accountants of a business.

- *The article explained what "countinghouse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "countinghouse" to mean office used by the accountants of a business.*

---

cowbarn *(noun)*

A barn for cows.

- *He looked up "cowbarn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowbarn."*

---

cowhouse *(noun)*

A barn for cows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowhouse."*
- *The article explained what "cowhouse" means with a simple example.*

---

cowpie *(noun)*

Fecal matter of a cow.

- *They discussed "cowpie" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cowpie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crackleware *(noun)*

Glazed china with a network of fine cracks on the surface.

- *He looked up "crackleware" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crackleware" during the group presentation.*

---

craig ventner *(noun)*

United States geneticist who published the complete base sequences for all the genes of a free-living organism, the influenza bacterium; later led team that developed a first draft of the entire human genome (born in 1946).

- *In class, the teacher used "craig ventner" to mean united states geneticist who published the complete....*
- *Understanding "craig ventner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crampoon *(noun)*

A hinged pair of curved iron bars; used to raise heavy objects.

- *They discussed "crampoon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crampoon" to mean a hinged pair of curved iron bars; used to raise....*

---

craniometer *(noun)*

An instrument for measuring skull sizes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "craniometer."*
- *The article explained what "craniometer" means with a simple example.*

---

craniometric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to craniometry.

- *Would you call this situation "craniometric"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "craniometric" when it is of or relating to craniometry.*

---

craniometrical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to craniometry.

- *The speaker chose "craniometrical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "craniometrical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

creaseproof *(adjective)*

Of fabric that does not wrinkle easily.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "creaseproof."*
- *The speaker chose "creaseproof" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

crenel *(noun)*

A notch or open space between two merlons in a crenelated battlement.

- *The article explained what "crenel" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "crenel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crenelle *(noun)*

A notch or open space between two merlons in a crenelated battlement.

- *Understanding "crenelle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "crenelle" during the group presentation.*

---

creolize *(verb)*

Develop into a creole.

- *Pidgins often creolize.*
- *In everyday English, people use "creolize" when talking about this idea.*

---

creosol *(noun)*

A colorless to yellow aromatic liquid that is a constituent of creosote.

- *The article explained what “creosol” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “creosol” to mean a colorless to yellow aromatic liquid that is a....*

---

cretonne *(noun)*

An unglazed heavy fabric; brightly printed; used for slipcovers and draperies.

- *He looked up “cretonne” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cretonne” to mean an unglazed heavy fabric; brightly printed; used....*

---

crewelwork *(noun)*

Embroidery done with loosely twisted worsted yarn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crewelwork.”*
- *He looked up “crewelwork” because he had never seen it before.*

---

crewet *(noun)*

Bottle that holds wine or oil or vinegar for the table.

- *Understanding “crewet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “crewet” to mean bottle that holds wine or oil or vinegar for the table.*

---

crocolite *(noun)*

A rare lead chromite mineral that forms bright orange crystals.

- *He looked up “crocolite” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “crocolite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cromorne *(noun)*

A Renaissance woodwind with a double reed and a curving tube (crooked horn).

- *They discussed “cromorne” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cromorne.”*

---

crossjack *(noun)*

The lowermost sail on a mizzenmast.

- *The article explained what “crossjack” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “crossjack” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crosstie *(noun)*

One of the cross braces that support the rails on a railway track.

- *In class, the teacher used “crosstie” to mean one of the cross braces that support the rails on a....*
- *The article explained what “crosstie” means with a simple example.*

---

croupier’s rake *(noun)*

A small rake used by a croupier to move chips around on the table.

- *Understanding “croupier’s rake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “croupier’s rake” means with a simple example.*

---

croupy *(adjective)*

Resembling or arising from or indicating croup.

- *Would you call this situation “croupy”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “croupy” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

crownwork *(noun)*

(dentistry) dental appliance consisting of an artificial crown for a broken or decayed tooth.

- *Understanding “crownwork” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “crownwork” because he had never seen it before.*

---

crumhorn *(noun)*

A Renaissance woodwind with a double reed and a curving tube (crooked horn).

- *Understanding “crumhorn” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “crumhorn” means with a simple example.*

cryocautery *(noun)*

An instrument for destroying tissue by freezing it.

- *He looked up "cryocautery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryocautery."*

cryometer *(noun)*

A thermometer designed to measure low temperatures.

- *Understanding "cryometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryometer."*

cryoscope *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring freezing and melting points.

- *They discussed "cryoscope" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cryoscope" to mean a measuring instrument for measuring freezing and....*

cryptobiotic *(adjective)*

Of or related to the state of cryptobiosis.

- *A "cryptobiotic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "cryptobiotic"? Explain why.*

cryptogamous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a cryptogam.

- *A "cryptogamous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "cryptogamous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

cryptograph *(noun)*

A device for deciphering codes and ciphers.

- *The article explained what "cryptograph" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cryptograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cryptographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cryptanalysis.

- *Students compared "cryptographical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cryptographical" when it is of or relating to cryptanalysis.*

cryptological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cryptanalysis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cryptological" when it is of or relating to cryptanalysis.*
- *The speaker chose "cryptological" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

crystalise *(verb)*

Cause to take on a definite and clear shape.

- *He did not know how to use "crystalise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "crystalise" and when to wait.*

cubistic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of cubism.

- *Would you call this situation "cubistic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "cubistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

cubitiere *(noun)*

Body armor that protects the elbow.

- *Understanding "cubitiere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cubitiere."*

cucurbitaceous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to plants of the family Cucurbitaceae.

- *A "cucurbitaceous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "cucurbitaceous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cudbear *(noun)*

A purplish dye obtained from orchil lichens.

- *In class, the teacher used "cudbear" to mean a purplish dye obtained from orchil lichens.*
- *The article explained what "cudbear" means with a simple example.*

---

cuisse *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the thigh.

- *He looked up "cuisse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cuisse" to mean armor plate that protects the thigh.*

---

culdoscope *(noun)*

A specialized endoscope for visually examining a woman's pelvic organs.

- *They discussed "culdoscope" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "culdoscope" to mean a specialized endoscope for visually examining a....*

---

cullender *(noun)*

Bowl-shaped strainer; used to wash or drain foods.

- *He looked up "cullender" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cullender."*

---

cumarone *(noun)*

A colorless oily compound extracted from coal tar and used in manufacturing synthetic resins.

- *In class, the teacher used "cumarone" to mean a colorless oily compound extracted from coal tar....*
- *They discussed "cumarone" during the group presentation.*

---

cuneal *(adjective)*

Shaped like a wedge.

- *Would you call this situation "cuneal"? Explain why.*
- *A "cuneal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cupel *(noun)*

A small porous bowl made of bone ash used in assaying to separate precious metals from e.g. lead.

- *The article explained what "cupel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cupel."*

---

cuprite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of cuprous oxide that is a source of copper.

- *Understanding "cuprite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cuprite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

currycomb *(noun)*

A square comb with rows of small teeth; used to curry horses.

- *He looked up "currycomb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "currycomb" to mean a square comb with rows of small teeth; used to....*

---

cuspidation *(noun)*

A decoration using cusps.

- *They discussed "cuspidation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cuspidation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cutaneal *(adjective)*

Relating to or existing on or affecting the skin.

- *A "cutaneal" approach may work better in this case.*

- *The speaker chose “cutaneal” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cutin *(noun)*

(biochemistry) a waxy transparent material that occurs in the cuticle of plants and consists of highly polymerized esters of fatty acids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cutin.”*
- *The article explained what “cutin” means with a simple example.*

---

cutinize *(verb)*

Convert into cutin.

- *He did not know how to use “cutinize” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “cutinize” when talking about this idea.*

---

cutlas *(noun)*

A short heavy curved sword with one edge; formerly used by sailors.

- *He looked up “cutlas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cutlas” to mean a short heavy curved sword with one edge; formerly....*

---

cyanite *(noun)*

A grey or greenish-blue mineral consisting of aluminum silicate in crystalline form; occurs in metaphoric rock, used as a refractory.

- *They discussed “cyanite” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cyanite.”*

---

cyanophyte *(adjective)*

Relating to or caused by photosynthetic bacteria of the class Cyanobacteria.

- *It is useful to describe something as “cyanophyte” when it is relating to or caused by photosynthetic bacteria of....*
- *Students compared “cyanophyte” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cyanuramide *(noun)*

A white crystalline organic base; used mainly in making melamine resins.

- *In class, the teacher used “cyanuramide” to mean a white crystalline organic base; used mainly in....*
- *Understanding “cyanuramide” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyberart *(noun)*

Art that is produced with the help of computer hardware and software.

- *Understanding “cyberart” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cyberart” to mean art that is produced with the help of computer....*

---

cyclohexanol *(noun)*

A colorless oily alcohol that smells like camphor.

- *They discussed “cyclohexanol” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cyclohexanol.”*

---

cyclohexanol phthalate *(noun)*

The cyclohexanol ester of phthalic acid.

- *Understanding “cyclohexanol phthalate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cyclohexanol phthalate.”*

---

cyclonal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a violent tropical storm.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cyclonal.”*
- *Students compared “cyclonal” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cyclonical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a violent tropical storm.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cyclonical.”*
- *The speaker chose “cyclonical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cyclosis *(noun)*

The circulation of cytoplasm within a cell.

- *The article explained what "cyclosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cyclosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyclostyle *(noun)*

A writing implement with a small toothed wheel that cuts small holes in a stencil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclostyle."*
- *They discussed "cyclostyle" during the group presentation.*

---

cylix *(noun)*

A shallow drinking cup with two handles; used in ancient Greece.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cylix."*
- *He looked up "cylix" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cymatium *(noun)*

(architecture) a molding for a cornice; in profile it is shaped like an S (partly concave and partly convex).

- *The article explained what "cymatium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cymatium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyprinoid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to members of fish family Cyprinidae.

- *A "cyprinoid" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "cyprinoid"? Explain why.*

---

cytoarchitectonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cytoarchitecture.

- *A "cytoarchitectonic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cytoarchitectonic" when it is of or relating to cytoarchitecture.*

---

cytoarchitectural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cytoarchitecture.

- *Students compared "cytoarchitectural" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "cytoarchitectural"? Explain why.*

---

cytogenesis *(noun)*

The origin and development and variation of cells.

- *The article explained what "cytogenesis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cytogenesis."*

---

cytogenetical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cytogenetics.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cytogenetical."*
- *The speaker chose "cytogenetical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cytogeny *(noun)*

The origin and development and variation of cells.

- *In class, the teacher used "cytogeny" to mean the origin and development and variation of cells.*
- *He looked up "cytogeny" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cytokinetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the division of the cytoplasm of a cell following the division of the nucleus.

- *Would you call this situation "cytokinetic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cytokinetic" when it is of or relating to the division of the cytoplasm of....*

---

cytolysin *(noun)*

A substance that partly or completely destroys animal cells.

- *He looked up "cytolysin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cytolysin" during the group presentation.*

---

cytolysis *(noun)*

Pathological breakdown of cells by the destruction of their outer membrane.

- *The article explained what "cytolysis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cytolysis" to mean pathological breakdown of cells by the destruction....*

---

cytophotometer *(noun)*

A photometer that can be used to locate and identify chemical compounds in a cell by measuring the intensity of the light that passes through stained sections of the cytoplasm.

- *In class, the teacher used "cytophotometer" to mean a photometer that can be used to locate and....*
- *He looked up "cytophotometer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cytophotometric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the study of cells by means of a cytophotometer.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cytophotometric."*
- *Students compared "cytophotometric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cytoplasmatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cytoplasm.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cytoplasmatic."*
- *Students compared "cytoplasmatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cytoplastic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a cytoplast.

- *A "cytoplastic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cytoplastic."*

---

czaristic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a czar.

- *It is useful to describe something as "czaristic" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of a czar.*
- *Students compared "czaristic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

daggerboard *(noun)*

A removable centerboard on a small sailboat that can be lowered into the water to serve as a keel.

- *He looked up "daggerboard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daggerboard."*

---

daishiki *(noun)*

A loose and brightly colored African shirt.

- *He looked up "daishiki" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daishiki."*

---

daisylike *(adjective)*

Resembling a daisy.

- *A "daisylike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "daisylike."*

---

daisywheel printer *(noun)*

A printer that uses a daisy print wheel.

- *The article explained what "daisywheel printer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "daisywheel printer" during the group presentation.*

---

daminozide *(noun)*

A chemical sprayed on fruit trees to regulate their growth so the entire crop can be harvested at one time.

- *He looked up "daminozide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daminozide."*

dammar *(noun)*

Any of various hard resins from trees of the family Dipterocarpaceae and of the genus Agathis; especially the amboyna pine.

- *Understanding "dammar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dammar."*

dammar resin *(noun)*

Any of various hard resins from trees of the family Dipterocarpaceae and of the genus Agathis; especially the amboyna pine.

- *The article explained what "dammar resin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dammar resin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

damourite *(noun)*

A variety of muscovite.

- *He looked up "damourite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "damourite."*

dandle board *(noun)*

A plaything consisting of a board balanced on a fulcrum; the board is ridden up and down by children at either end.

- *He looked up "dandle board" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dandle board."*

dantesque *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Dante Alighieri or his writings.

- *Students compared "dantesque" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dantesque."*

darmstadtium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *They discussed "darmstadtium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "darmstadtium" means with a simple example.*

dasymeter *(noun)*

Densimeter consisting of a thin glass globe that is weighed in a gas to determine its density.

- *Understanding "dasymeter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dasymeter" because he had never seen it before.*

de-iodinase *(noun)*

An enzyme that removes the iodine radical.

- *He looked up "de-iodinase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "de-iodinase."*

de-iodinate *(verb)*

Remove iodine from.

- *De-iodinate the thyroxine.*
- *He did not know how to use "de-iodinate" until he saw an example.*

de-iodination *(noun)*

The removal of iodine atoms from organic compounds.

- *Understanding "de-iodination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "de-iodination."*

de-ionate *(verb)*

Remove ions from.

- *The coach explained when to use "de-ionate" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "de-ionate" until he saw an example.*

de-stalinisation *(noun)*

Social process of neutralizing the influence of Joseph Stalin by revising his policies and removing monuments dedicated to him and renaming places named in his honor.

- *In class, the teacher used "de-stalinisation" to mean social process of neutralizing the influence of....*
- *The article explained what "de-stalinisation" means with a simple example.*

---

dealignment *(noun)*

A process whereby voters are moved toward nonpartisanship thus weakening the structure of political parties.

- *Understanding "dealignment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dealignment" to mean a process whereby voters are moved toward....*

---

deaminate *(verb)*

Remove the amino radical (usually by hydrolysis) from an amino compound; to perform deamination.

- *Learners should practice how to use "deaminate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "deaminate" when talking about this idea.*

---

deaminization *(noun)*

Removal of the amino radical from an amino acid or other amino compound.

- *Understanding "deaminization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "deaminization" means with a simple example.*

---

deaminize *(verb)*

Remove the amino radical (usually by hydrolysis) from an amino compound; to perform deamination.

- *She tried to use "deaminize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deaminize" in real sentences.*

---

debouch *(verb)*

Pass out or emerge; especially of rivers.

- *The tributary debouched into the big river.*
- *The regiments debouched from the valley.*

---

decalcify *(verb)*

Remove calcium or lime from.

- *Decalcify the rock.*
- *She tried to use "decalcify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

decalescence *(noun)*

Phenomenon that occurs when a metal is being heated and there is a sudden slowing in the rate of temperature increase; slowing is caused by a change in the internal crystal structure of the metal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decalescence."*
- *Understanding "decalescence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decanedioic acid *(noun)*

A dicarboxylic acid used to make resins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decanedioic acid."*
- *Understanding "decanedioic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decanoic acid *(noun)*

A fatty acid found in animal oils and fats; has an unpleasant smell resembling goats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decanoic acid."*
- *He looked up "decanoic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decarboxylate *(verb)*

Remove a carboxyl group from (a chemical compound).

- *The compound decarboxylated.*
- *In everyday English, people use "decarboxylate" when talking about this idea.*

---

decentalisation *(noun)*

The social process in which population and industry moves from urban centers to outlying districts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decentalisation."*

- *Understanding “decentalisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decimalise *(verb)*

Change to the decimal system.

- *She tried to use “decimalise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “decimalise” in real sentences.*

---

decimalize *(verb)*

Change to the decimal system.

- *The country decimalized the currency in 1975.*
- *Stock prices will be decimalized in the year 2000.*

---

declinometer *(noun)*

An instrument for measuring magnetic declination.

- *The article explained what “declinometer” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “declinometer” during the group presentation.*

---

declutch *(verb)*

Disengage the clutch of a car.

- *The coach explained when to use “declutch” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “declutch” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

decoagulant *(noun)*

Medicine that prevents or retards the clotting of blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “decoagulant.”*
- *They discussed “decoagulant” during the group presentation.*

---

decoct *(verb)*

Be cooked until very little liquid is left.

- *She tried to use “decoct” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “decoct” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

decolor *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *Learners should practice how to use “decolor” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “decolor” when talking about this idea.*

---

decolorise *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *In everyday English, people use “decolorise” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “decolorise” until he saw an example.*

---

decolorize *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *The coach explained when to use “decolorize” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “decolorize” in real sentences.*

---

decolour *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *In everyday English, people use “decolour” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “decolour” in real sentences.*

---

decolourise *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *Learners should practice how to use “decolourise” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “decolourise” and when to wait.*

---

decolourize *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *Can you use "decolourize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "decolourize" until he saw an example.*

deconcentrate *(verb)*

Make less central.

- *Can you use "deconcentrate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "deconcentrate" and when to wait.*

decrepitate *(verb)*

To roast or calcine so as to cause to crackle or until crackling stops.

- *Decrepitate salts.*
- *The salt decrepitated.*

dedifferentiate *(verb)*

Lose specialization in form or function.

- *He did not know how to use "dedifferentiate" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dedifferentiate" and when to wait.*

deedbox *(noun)*

A strongly made box for holding money or valuables; can be locked.

- *They discussed "deedbox" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "deedbox" because he had never seen it before.*

defervesce *(verb)*

Experience an abatement of a fever.

- *She tried to use "defervesce" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "defervesce" until he saw an example.*

defervescent *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the reduction of a fever.

- *It is useful to describe something as "defervescent" when it is of or relating to the reduction of a fever.*
- *A "defervescent" approach may work better in this case.*

deformational *(adjective)*

Relating to or causing change in either shape or size of a material body or geometric figure.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deformational."*
- *Would you call this situation "deformational"? Explain why.*

degauss *(verb)*

Make nonmagnetic; take away the magnetic properties (of).

- *They degaussed the ship.*
- *The coach explained when to use "degauss" and when to wait.*

dehorn *(verb)*

Prevent the growth of horns of certain animals.

- *The coach explained when to use "dehorn" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "dehorn" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dehydrogenate *(verb)*

Remove hydrogen from.

- *He did not know how to use "dehydrogenate" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "dehydrogenate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dehydroretinol *(noun)*

A viscous alcohol that is less active in mammals than is vitamin A1.

- *He looked up “dehydroretinol” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “dehydroretinol” during the group presentation.*

---

deice *(verb)*

Make or become free of frost or ice.

- *She tried to use “deice” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “deice” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

deliquesce *(verb)*

Melt or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.

- *This type of salt deliquesces easily.*
- *The fungi eventually deliquesced.*

---

demagnetisation *(noun)*

The process of removing magnetization.

- *In class, the teacher used “demagnetisation” to mean the process of removing magnetization.*
- *The article explained what “demagnetisation” means with a simple example.*

---

demagnetise *(verb)*

Make nonmagnetic; take away the magnetic properties (of).

- *Learners should practice how to use “demagnetise” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “demagnetise” until he saw an example.*

---

demagogical *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or resembling a demagogue.

- *A “demagogical” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “demagogical” when it is characteristic of or resembling a demagogue.*

---

demantoid *(noun)*

A green andradite used as a gemstone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “demantoid.”*
- *They discussed “demantoid” during the group presentation.*

---

dematerialise *(verb)*

Become immaterial; disappear.

- *Can you use “dematerialise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “dematerialise” until he saw an example.*

---

demineralisation *(noun)*

The removal of minerals and mineral salts from a liquid (especially from water).

- *In class, the teacher used “demineralisation” to mean the removal of minerals and mineral salts from a....*
- *The article explained what “demineralisation” means with a simple example.*

---

demineralise *(verb)*

Remove the minerals or salts from.

- *Learners should practice how to use “demineralise” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “demineralise” when talking about this idea.*

---

demineralize *(verb)*

Remove the minerals or salts from.

- *Demineralize water.*
- *Can you use “demineralize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

demist *(verb)*

Free from mist.

- *Demist the car windows.*
- *The coach explained when to use “demist” and when to wait.*

demonetise *(verb)*

Deprive of value for payment.

- *Can you use "demonetise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "demonetise" until he saw an example.*

demosthenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Demosthenes or his oratory.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "demosthenic."*
- *Would you call this situation "demosthenic"? Explain why.*

demulsify *(verb)*

Break down into components.

- *Learners should practice how to use "demulsify" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "demulsify" until he saw an example.*

demythologise *(verb)*

Remove the mythical element from (writings).

- *Can you use "demythologise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "demythologise" and when to wait.*

demythologize *(verb)*

Remove the mythical element from (writings).

- *The Bible should be demythologized and examined for its historical value.*
- *She tried to use "demythologize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

denationalise *(verb)*

Put under private control or ownership.

- *She tried to use "denationalise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "denationalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

denationalize *(verb)*

Put under private control or ownership.

- *The steel industry was denationalized.*
- *In everyday English, people use "denationalize" when talking about this idea.*

denaturalise *(verb)*

Strip of the rights and duties of citizenship.

- *In everyday English, people use "denaturalise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "denaturalise" in real sentences.*

denaturalize *(verb)*

Strip of the rights and duties of citizenship.

- *The former Nazi was denaturalized.*
- *The coach explained when to use "denaturalize" and when to wait.*

denaturant *(noun)*

Any substance that serves as a denaturing agent.

- *He looked up "denaturant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "denaturant."*

denazify *(verb)*

Free from Nazi ideology or detach from Nazi allegiance.

- *Learners should practice how to use "denazify" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "denazify" until he saw an example.*

denitrify *(verb)*

Remove nitrogen from.

- *Denitrify the soil.*
- *She tried to use "denitrify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

densimeter *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for determining density or specific gravity.

- *He looked up "densimeter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "densimeter" to mean a measuring instrument for determining density or....*

---

deodourant *(noun)*

A toiletry applied to the skin in order to mask unpleasant odors.

- *The article explained what "deodourant" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deodourant."*

---

deossification *(noun)*

The loss of the mineral content of bone tissue.

- *He looked up "deossification" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deossification" to mean the loss of the mineral content of bone tissue.*

---

deoxidise *(verb)*

To remove oxygen from a compound, or cause to react with hydrogen or form a hydride, or to undergo an increase in the number of electrons.

- *The coach explained when to use "deoxidise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "deoxidise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

deoxidize *(verb)*

To remove oxygen from a compound, or cause to react with hydrogen or form a hydride, or to undergo an increase in the number of electrons.

- *He did not know how to use "deoxidize" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "deoxidize" when talking about this idea.*

---

deoxythymidine *(noun)*

A nucleoside component of DNA; composed of thymine and deoxyribose.

- *In class, the teacher used "deoxythymidine" to mean a nucleoside component of dna; composed of thymine....*
- *The article explained what "deoxythymidine" means with a simple example.*

---

deoxythymidine monophosphate *(noun)*

One of the four nucleotides used in building DNA; all four nucleotides have a common phosphate group and a sugar (ribose).

- *They discussed "deoxythymidine monophosphate" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deoxythymidine monophosphate."*

---

depersonalise *(verb)*

Make impersonal or present as an object.

- *The coach explained when to use "depersonalise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "depersonalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

depilator *(noun)*

A cosmetic for temporary removal of undesired hair.

- *He looked up "depilator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "depilator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

depolarise *(verb)*

Eliminate the polarization of.

- *She tried to use "depolarise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "depolarise" and when to wait.*

---

depressurise *(verb)*

Decrease the pressure of.

- *She tried to use "depressurise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “depressurise” in real sentences.*

dermic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or located in the dermis.

- *Students compared “dermic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “dermic.”*

derv *(noun)*

Diesel oil used in cars and lorries with diesel engines; from d(iesel) e(ngine) r(oad) v(ehicle).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “derv.”*
- *He looked up “derv” because he had never seen it before.*

desalinisation *(noun)*

The removal of salt (especially from sea water).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “desalinisation.”*
- *He looked up “desalinisation” because he had never seen it before.*

desalinise *(verb)*

Remove salt from.

- *Can you use “desalinise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “desalinise” when talking about this idea.*

desalinize *(verb)*

Remove salt from.

- *She tried to use “desalinize” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “desalinize” and when to wait.*

desalt *(verb)*

Remove salt from.

- *Can you use “desalt” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “desalt” when talking about this idea.*

desertic soil *(noun)*

A type of soil that develops in arid climates.

- *Understanding “desertic soil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “desertic soil” during the group presentation.*

desoxyribonucleic acid *(noun)*

(biochemistry) a long linear polymer found in the nucleus of a cell and formed from nucleotides and shaped like a double helix; associated with the transmission of genetic information.

- *In class, the teacher used “desoxyribonucleic acid” to mean (biochemistry) a long linear polymer found in the....*
- *They discussed “desoxyribonucleic acid” during the group presentation.*

despotical *(adjective)*

Belonging to or having the characteristics of a despot.

- *Would you call this situation “despotical”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “despotical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

destalinisation *(noun)*

Social process of neutralizing the influence of Joseph Stalin by revising his policies and removing monuments dedicated to him and renaming places named in his honor.

- *The article explained what “destalinisation” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “destalinisation” to mean social process of neutralizing the influence of....*

destalinise *(verb)*

Counteract the effects and policies of Stalinism.

- *In everyday English, people use “destalinise” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “destalinise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

destalinization *(noun)*

Social process of neutralizing the influence of Joseph Stalin by revising his policies and removing monuments dedicated to him and renaming places named in his honor.

- *His statue was demolished as part of destalinization.*
- *He looked up "destalinization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

destalinize *(verb)*

Counteract the effects and policies of Stalinism.

- *Russia was slowly destalinized in the late 1950's.*
- *The coach explained when to use "destalinize" and when to wait.*

---

desynchronise *(verb)*

Cause to become desynchronized; cause to occur at unrelated times.

- *She tried to use "desynchronise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "desynchronise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

desynchronize *(verb)*

Cause to become desynchronized; cause to occur at unrelated times.

- *In everyday English, people use "desynchronize" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "desynchronize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dethaw *(verb)*

Become or cause to become soft or liquid.

- *Dethaw the meat.*
- *Can you use "dethaw" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

detoxicate *(verb)*

Remove poison from.

- *The coach explained when to use "detoxicate" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "detoxicate" until he saw an example.*

---

detransitivise *(verb)*

Intransitivize.

- *Learners should practice how to use "detransitivise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "detransitivise" until he saw an example.*

---

detransitivize *(verb)*

Intransitivize.

- *Can you use "detransitivize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "detransitivize" and when to wait.*

---

detribalise *(verb)*

Cause members of a tribe to lose their cultural identity.

- *She tried to use "detribalise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "detribalise" in real sentences.*

---

detribalize *(verb)*

Cause members of a tribe to lose their cultural identity.

- *In everyday English, people use "detribalize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "detribalize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

detrition *(noun)*

The wearing down of rock particles by friction due to water or wind or ice.

- *In class, the teacher used "detrition" to mean the wearing down of rock particles by friction due....*
- *They discussed "detrition" during the group presentation.*

---

detumescence *(noun)*

Diminution of swelling; the subsidence of anything swollen.

- *The article explained what “detumescence” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “detumescence” to mean diminution of swelling; the subsidence of anything....*

---

detusk *(verb)*

Remove the tusks of animals.

- *She tried to use “detusk” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “detusk” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

devaluate *(verb)*

Remove the value from; deprive of its value.

- *Can you use “devaluate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “devaluate” and when to wait.*

---

devilise *(verb)*

Turn into a devil or make devilish.

- *Can you use “devilise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “devilise” and when to wait.*

---

devilize *(verb)*

Turn into a devil or make devilish.

- *Man devilized by war.*
- *She tried to use “devilize” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

devitalise *(verb)*

Sap of life or energy.

- *The coach explained when to use “devitalise” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “devitalise” until he saw an example.*

---

devitalize *(verb)*

Sap of life or energy.

- *The recession devitalized the economy.*
- *He did not know how to use “devitalize” until he saw an example.*

---

devitrify *(verb)*

Make (glassy materials) brittle or opaque.

- *The coach explained when to use “devitrify” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “devitrify” in real sentences.*

---

deweyan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to John Dewey or his philosophy.

- *A “deweyan” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “deweyan.”*

---

dexamethasone intensol *(noun)*

A corticosteroid drug (trade names Decadron or Dexamethasone Intensol or Dexone or Hexadrol or Oradexon) used to treat allergies or inflammation.

- *He looked up “dexamethasone intensol” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dexamethasone intensol.”*

---

dexone *(noun)*

A corticosteroid drug (trade names Decadron or Dexamethasone Intensol or Dexone or Hexadrol or Oradexon) used to treat allergies or inflammation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dexone.”*
- *He looked up “dexone” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dextroglucose *(noun)*

An isomer of glucose that is found in honey and sweet fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used “dextroglucose” to mean an isomer of glucose that is found in honey and....*
- *The article explained what “dextroglucose” means with a simple example.*

di-iodotyrosine *(noun)*

Tyrosine with two iodine atoms added.

- *He looked up "di-iodotyrosine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "di-iodotyrosine."*

diabolise *(verb)*

Turn into a devil or make devilish.

- *The coach explained when to use "diabolise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "diabolise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

diabolize *(verb)*

Turn into a devil or make devilish.

- *He did not know how to use "diabolize" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "diabolize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

diagonalise *(verb)*

Transform a matrix to a diagonal matrix.

- *Learners should practice how to use "diagonalise" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "diagonalise" and when to wait.*

diagonalizable *(adjective)*

Capable of being transformed into a diagonal matrix.

- *Students compared "diagonalizable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "diagonalizable" when it is capable of being transformed into a diagonal matrix.*

diagonalize *(verb)*

Transform a matrix to a diagonal matrix.

- *Can you use "diagonalize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "diagonalize" until he saw an example.*

diakinesis *(noun)*

The final stage of the prophase of meiosis.

- *He looked up "diakinesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diakinesis."*

dialyse *(verb)*

Separate by dialysis.

- *In everyday English, people use "dialyse" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "dialyse" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dialyze *(verb)*

Separate by dialysis.

- *The coach explained when to use "dialyze" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "dialyze" carefully so everyone would understand.*

diamagnet *(noun)*

A substance that exhibits diamagnetism.

- *Understanding "diamagnet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "diamagnet" means with a simple example.*

diamantine *(adjective)*

Consisting of diamonds or resembling diamonds.

- *It is useful to describe something as "diamantine" when it is consisting of diamonds or resembling diamonds.*
- *Would you call this situation "diamantine"? Explain why.*

diapedesis *(noun)*

Passage of blood cells (especially white blood cells) through intact capillary walls and into the surrounding tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diapedesis."*
- *Understanding "diapedesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diaphone *(noun)*

A foghorn that makes a signal consisting of two tones.

- *In class, the teacher used "diaphone" to mean a foghorn that makes a signal consisting of two tones.*
- *Understanding "diaphone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diaphysial *(adjective)*

Relating to the diaphysis of a bone.

- *Would you call this situation "diaphysial"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "diaphysial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

diastrophism *(noun)*

The process of deformation that produces continents and ocean basins in the earth's crust.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diastrophism."*
- *He looked up "diastrophism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diazotize *(verb)*

Convert (an amine) into a diazo compound.

- *Can you use "diazotize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "diazotize" until he saw an example.*

---

dibucaine *(noun)*

A local anesthetic that is administered by injection.

- *Understanding "dibucaine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dibucaine" during the group presentation.*

---

dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane *(noun)*

An insecticide that is also toxic to animals and humans; banned in the United States since 1972.

- *In class, the teacher used "dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane" to mean an insecticide that is also toxic to animals and....*
- *The article explained what "dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane" means with a simple example.*

---

dichloroethyl sulfide *(noun)*

A toxic war gas with sulfide based compounds that raises blisters and attacks the eyes and lungs; there is no known antidote.

- *He looked up "dichloroethyl sulfide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dichloroethyl sulfide" to mean a toxic war gas with sulfide based compounds that....*

---

dichromic acid *(noun)*

The hypothetical acid (H2Cr2O7) from which dichromates are derived; known only in solution and in the form of dichromate salts.

- *They discussed "dichromic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dichromic acid."*

---

dicoumarol *(noun)*

An anticoagulant drug that has now been largely replaced by warfarin.

- *The article explained what "dicoumarol" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dicoumarol" to mean an anticoagulant drug that has now been largely....*

---

dictyopteran *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to the order Dictyoptera.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dictyopteran" when it is of or relating to or belonging to the order dictyoptera.*
- *Students compared "dictyopteran" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dicumarol *(noun)*

An anticoagulant drug that has now been largely replaced by warfarin.

- *In class, the teacher used "dicumarol" to mean an anticoagulant drug that has now been largely....*

- *Understanding "dicumarol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dielectrolysis *(noun)*

The motion of charged particles in a colloid under the influence of an electric field; particles with a positive charge go to the cathode and negative to the anode.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dielectrolysis."*
- *They discussed "dielectrolysis" during the group presentation.*

diestock *(noun)*

A device that holds the dies that cut external threads on metal cylinders.

- *Understanding "diestock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diestock" because he had never seen it before.*

dietetical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the diet.

- *Students compared "dietetical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dietetical."*

diethylaminoethyl cellulose *(noun)*

Used for chromatography.

- *They discussed "diethylaminoethyl cellulose" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "diethylaminoethyl cellulose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diethylbarbituric acid *(noun)*

A barbiturate used as a hypnotic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diethylbarbituric acid."*
- *Understanding "diethylbarbituric acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diethylmalonylurea *(noun)*

A barbiturate used as a hypnotic.

- *He looked up "diethylmalonylurea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diethylmalonylurea."*

diethylstilbesterol *(noun)*

Synthetic nonsteroid with the properties of estrogen; formerly used to treat menstrual problems but was found to be associated with vaginal cancers in the daughters of women so treated during pregnancy.

- *They discussed "diethylstilbesterol" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diethylstilbesterol" to mean synthetic nonsteroid with the properties of....*

diethylstilboestrol *(noun)*

A potent estrogen used in medicine and in feed for livestock and poultry.

- *The article explained what "diethylstilboestrol" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "diethylstilboestrol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

digenesis *(noun)*

Alternation of sexual and asexual generations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "digenesis."*
- *He looked up "digenesis" because he had never seen it before.*

digitalin *(noun)*

A powerful cardiac stimulant obtained from foxglove.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "digitalin."*
- *They discussed "digitalin" during the group presentation.*

digitalise *(verb)*

Put into digital form, as for use in a computer.

- *He did not know how to use "digitalise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "digitalise" when talking about this idea.*

dihydric alcohol *(noun)*

Any of a class of alcohols having 2 hydroxyl groups in each molecule.

- *He looked up "dihydric alcohol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dihydric alcohol."*

dihydroxyphenylalanine *(noun)*

Amino acid that is formed in the liver and converted into dopamine in the brain.

- *He looked up "dihydroxyphenylalanine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dihydroxyphenylalanine."*

dilater *(noun)*

A surgical instrument that is used to dilate or distend an opening or an organ.

- *The article explained what "dilater" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dilater" to mean a surgical instrument that is used to dilate or....*

dilutant *(noun)*

A diluting agent.

- *They discussed "dilutant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dilutant."*

diluvian *(adjective)*

Of or connected with a deluge.

- *Would you call this situation "diluvian"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "diluvian" when it is of or connected with a deluge.*

dimethylglyoxime *(noun)*

A compound used in analysis as a precipitant for palladium or nickel.

- *Understanding "dimethylglyoxime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dimethylglyoxime" during the group presentation.*

dimorphous *(adjective)*

Occurring or existing in two different forms.

- *Dimorphous organisms.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dimorphous" when it is occurring or existing in two different forms.*

diphenylbutyl piperidine *(noun)*

A group of antipsychotic drugs used mainly in the treatment of schizophrenia.

- *He looked up "diphenylbutyl piperidine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diphenylbutyl piperidine."*

diplotene *(noun)*

The fourth stage of the prophase of meiosis.

- *He looked up "diplotene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "diplotene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dipterous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to the Diptera.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dipterous."*
- *Would you call this situation "dipterous"? Explain why.*

disaccharidase *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of disaccharides into monosaccharides.

- *Understanding "disaccharidase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "disaccharidase" means with a simple example.*

disafforest *(verb)*

Remove the trees from.

- *She tried to use "disafforest" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disafforest" when talking about this idea.*

---

disbud *(verb)*

Destroy undeveloped horn buds (of cattle).

- *He did not know how to use "disbud" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disbud" when talking about this idea.*

---

discolorise *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *She tried to use "discolorise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "discolorise" and when to wait.*

---

discolorize *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *In everyday English, people use "discolorize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "discolorize" in real sentences.*

---

discolourise *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *He did not know how to use "discolourise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "discolourise" and when to wait.*

---

discomycetous *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of fungi of the subclass Discomycetes.

- *The speaker chose "discomycetous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "discomycetous" when it is relating to or characteristic of fungi of the....*

---

disenable *(verb)*

Make unable to perform a certain action.

- *He did not know how to use "disenable" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disenable" when talking about this idea.*

---

disforest *(verb)*

Remove the trees from.

- *Can you use "disforest" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "disforest" until he saw an example.*

---

disharmonize *(verb)*

Cause to sound harsh and unpleasant.

- *In everyday English, people use "disharmonize" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "disharmonize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dissimilate *(verb)*

Become dissimilar by changing the sound qualities.

- *These consonants dissimilate.*
- *These two related tribes of people gradually dissimilated over time.*

---

dissolvent *(noun)*

A liquid substance capable of dissolving other substances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dissolvent."*
- *They discussed "dissolvent" during the group presentation.*

---

distillment *(noun)*

The process of purifying a liquid by boiling it and condensing its vapors.

- *They discussed "distillment" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "distillment" to mean the process of purifying a liquid by boiling it and....*

disunify *(verb)*

Break up or separate.

- *The country is disunifying.*
- *He did not know how to use "disunify" until he saw an example.*

divinyl ether *(noun)*

A colorless volatile highly inflammable liquid formerly used as an inhalation anesthetic.

- *The article explained what "divinyl ether" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "divinyl ether" during the group presentation.*

dizygous *(adjective)*

Derived from two separately fertilized eggs.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dizygous" when it is derived from two separately fertilized eggs.*
- *The speaker chose "dizygous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

doctorial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a doctor or doctorate.

- *Doctorial candidates.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "doctorial."*

dodecanoic acid *(noun)*

A crystalline fatty acid occurring as glycerides in natural fats and oils (especially coconut oil and palm-kernel oil).

- *Understanding "dodecanoic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dodecanoic acid."*

dogcart *(noun)*

A cart drawn by a dog.

- *Understanding "dogcart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dogcart" to mean a cart drawn by a dog.*

dogstooth check *(noun)*

Textile with a pattern of small broken or jagged checks.

- *They discussed "dogstooth check" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dogstooth check."*

dolophine hydrochloride *(noun)*

Synthetic narcotic drug similar to morphine but less habit-forming; used in narcotic detoxification and maintenance of heroin addiction.

- *He looked up "dolophine hydrochloride" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dolophine hydrochloride" during the group presentation.*

domesticise *(verb)*

Overcome the wildness of; make docile and tractable.

- *Can you use "domesticise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "domesticise" when talking about this idea.*

domesticize *(verb)*

Overcome the wildness of; make docile and tractable.

- *She tried to use "domesticize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "domesticize" and when to wait.*

domiciliation *(noun)*

Temporary living quarters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "domiciliation."*
- *Understanding "domiciliation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

donnean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of John Donne.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "donnean."*
- *A "donnean" approach may work better in this case.*

---

donnian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of John Donne.

- *A "donnian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "donnian" when it is of or relating to or in the manner of john donne.*

---

doojigger *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *In class, the teacher used "doojigger" to mean something unspecified whose name is either....*
- *The article explained what "doojigger" means with a simple example.*

---

doorcase *(noun)*

The frame that supports a door.

- *Understanding "doorcase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "doorcase" means with a simple example.*

---

doorhandle *(noun)*

A knob used to release the catch when opening a door (often called 'doorhandle' in Great Britain).

- *In class, the teacher used "doorhandle" to mean a knob used to release the catch when opening a....*
- *The article explained what "doorhandle" means with a simple example.*

---

doorlock *(noun)*

A lock on an exterior door.

- *The article explained what "doorlock" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doorlock" to mean a lock on an exterior door.*

---

doorplate *(noun)*

A nameplate fastened to a door; indicates the person who works or lives there.

- *He looked up "doorplate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doorplate."*

---

doorstopper *(noun)*

A stop that keeps open doors from moving.

- *They discussed "doorstopper" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "doorstopper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dopastat *(noun)*

A monoamine neurotransmitter found in the brain and essential for the normal functioning of the central nervous system; as a drug (trade names Dopastat and Intropin) it is used to treat shock and hypotension.

- *In class, the teacher used "dopastat" to mean a monoamine neurotransmitter found in the brain and....*
- *The article explained what "dopastat" means with a simple example.*

---

dosemeter *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring doses of ionizing radiation (X-rays or radioactivity).

- *Understanding "dosemeter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dosemeter" means with a simple example.*

---

dosshouse *(noun)*

A cheap lodging house.

- *They discussed "dosshouse" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dosshouse."*

---

dostoevskian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the style of Feodor Dostoevski.

- *Students compared "dostoevskian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "dostoevskian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dostoyevskian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the style of Feodor Dostoevski.

- *A "dostoyevskian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "dostoyevskian"? Explain why.*

---

dottle *(noun)*

The residue of partially burnt tobacco left caked in the bowl of a pipe after smoking.

- *He looked up "dottle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dottle" to mean the residue of partially burnt tobacco left caked....*

---

doyly *(noun)*

A small round piece of linen placed under a dish or bowl.

- *The article explained what "doyly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doyly" to mean a small round piece of linen placed under a dish or....*

---

dragee *(noun)*

Pill that is a sugar-coated medicated candy.

- *He looked up "dragee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dragee" during the group presentation.*

---

draggle *(verb)*

Make wet and dirty, as from rain.

- *Learners should practice how to use "draggle" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "draggle" when talking about this idea.*

---

drainboard *(noun)*

A board beside a kitchen sink and inclined to drain into the sink.

- *Understanding "drainboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drainboard."*

---

drainplug *(noun)*

A removable plug for holding water in a tub or basin.

- *In class, the teacher used "drainplug" to mean a removable plug for holding water in a tub or basin.*
- *The article explained what "drainplug" means with a simple example.*

---

dramaturgic *(adjective)*

Relating to the technical aspects of drama.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dramaturgic."*
- *Would you call this situation "dramaturgic"? Explain why.*

---

drawknife *(noun)*

A woodworker's knife to shave surfaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drawknife."*
- *He looked up "drawknife" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drawshave *(noun)*

A woodworker's knife to shave surfaces.

- *They discussed "drawshave" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "drawshave" means with a simple example.*

---

dressing sacque *(noun)*

A woman's loose jacket; worn while dressing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dressing sacque."*
- *The article explained what "dressing sacque" means with a simple example.*

droshky *(noun)*

An open horse-drawn carriage with four wheels; formerly used in Poland and Russia.

- *He looked up "droshky" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "droshky" to mean an open horse-drawn carriage with four wheels;....*

drosky *(noun)*

An open horse-drawn carriage with four wheels; formerly used in Poland and Russia.

- *Understanding "drosky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "drosky" means with a simple example.*

drugget *(noun)*

A rug made of a coarse fabric having a cotton warp and a wool filling.

- *He looked up "drugget" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drugget" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drupaceous *(adjective)*

Of or related to a drupe.

- *The speaker chose "drupaceous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "drupaceous"? Explain why.*

drygoods *(noun)*

Textiles or clothing and related merchandise.

- *They discussed "drygoods" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "drygoods" means with a simple example.*

dscdna *(noun)*

Double-stranded cDNA.

- *The article explained what "dscdna" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dscdna" to mean double-stranded cdna.*

dubnium *(noun)*

A transuranic element.

- *In class, the teacher used "dubnium" to mean a transuranic element.*
- *The article explained what "dubnium" means with a simple example.*

duckboard *(noun)*

A boardwalk laid across muddy ground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duckboard."*
- *He looked up "duckboard" because he had never seen it before.*

dudeen *(noun)*

A clay pipe with a short stem.

- *They discussed "dudeen" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dudeen."*

dulciana *(noun)*

The organ stop having a tone of soft sweet string quality.

- *They discussed "dulciana" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dulciana" to mean the organ stop having a tone of soft sweet string....*

dumpcart *(noun)*

A cart that can be tilted to empty contents without handling.

- *In class, the teacher used "dumpcart" to mean a cart that can be tilted to empty contents without....*
- *The article explained what "dumpcart" means with a simple example.*

dunce's cap *(noun)*

A cone-shaped paper hat formerly placed on the head of slow or lazy pupils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dunce's cap."*
- *Understanding "dunce's cap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

durabolin *(noun)*

An androgen (trade names Durabolin or Kabolin) that is used to treat testosterone deficiency or breast cancer or osteoporosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "durabolin" to mean an androgen (trade names durabolin or kabolin) that....*
- *Understanding "durabolin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dustcart *(noun)*

A truck for collecting domestic refuse.

- *In Britain a garbage truck is called a dustcart.*
- *He looked up "dustcart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dustcloth *(noun)*

A piece of cloth used for dusting.

- *Understanding "dustcloth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dustcloth."*

---

dustmop *(noun)*

A dry swab for dusting floors.

- *In class, the teacher used "dustmop" to mean a dry swab for dusting floors.*
- *Understanding "dustmop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dustrag *(noun)*

A piece of cloth used for dusting.

- *In class, the teacher used "dustrag" to mean a piece of cloth used for dusting.*
- *He looked up "dustrag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dyewood *(noun)*

Any wood from which dye is obtained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dyewood."*
- *He looked up "dyewood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dynamise *(verb)*

Make (a drug) effective.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dynamise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "dynamise" until he saw an example.*

---

dynamize *(verb)*

Make (a drug) effective.

- *Dynamized medicine.*
- *She was dynamized by her desire to go to grad school.*

---

eardrop *(noun)*

An earring with a pendant ornament.

- *They discussed "eardrop" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eardrop."*

---

earflap *(noun)*

One of two flaps attached to a cap to keep the ears warm.

- *They discussed "earflap" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "earflap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

earlap *(noun)*

One of two flaps attached to a cap to keep the ears warm.

- *They discussed "earlap" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earlap."*

eau de javelle *(noun)*

An aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite.

- *They discussed "eau de javelle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eau de javelle."*

ebonise *(verb)*

Stain black to make it look like ebony.

- *In everyday English, people use "ebonise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ebonise" in real sentences.*

ebonize *(verb)*

Stain black to make it look like ebony.

- *The coach explained when to use "ebonize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ebonize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ebracteate *(adjective)*

Without bracts.

- *Would you call this situation "ebracteate"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ebracteate" when it is without bracts.*

eburnation *(noun)*

A change that occurs in degenerative joint disease in which bone is converted into a dense smooth substance resembling ivory.

- *They discussed "eburnation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eburnation."*

ecesis *(noun)*

(ecology) the process by which a plant or animal becomes established in a new habitat.

- *In class, the teacher used "ecesis" to mean (ecology) the process by which a plant or animal....*
- *The article explained what "ecesis" means with a simple example.*

echocardiograph *(noun)*

A sonograph that creates an image of the heart and its abnormalities.

- *They discussed "echocardiograph" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "echocardiograph" because he had never seen it before.*

echoencephalograph *(noun)*

A sonograph that creates an image of the brain and its abnormalities.

- *He looked up "echoencephalograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echoencephalograph."*

echogram *(noun)*

An image of a structure that is produced by ultrasonography (reflections of high-frequency sound waves); used to observe fetal growth or to study bodily organs.

- *He looked up "echogram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echogram."*

eclipsis *(noun)*

Omission or suppression of parts of words or sentences.

- *Understanding "eclipsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eclipsis" to mean omission or suppression of parts of words or sentences.*

ectodermic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the ectoderm.

- *A "ectodermic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "ectodermic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

effeminise *(verb)*

To give a (more) feminine, effeminate, or womanly quality or appearance to.

- *Can you use "effeminise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "effeminise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

effeminize *(verb)*

To give a (more) feminine, effeminate, or womanly quality or appearance to.

- *She tried to use "effeminize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "effeminize" when talking about this idea.*

---

effloresce *(verb)*

Come into or as if into flower.

- *These manifestations effloresced in the past.*
- *The coach explained when to use "effloresce" and when to wait.*

---

eggcup *(noun)*

Dishware consisting of a small cup for serving a boiled egg.

- *They discussed "eggcup" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eggcup" means with a simple example.*

---

eggwhisk *(noun)*

A mixer for beating eggs or whipping cream.

- *They discussed "eggwhisk" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "eggwhisk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eightpenny nail *(noun)*

A nail 2.5 inches long.

- *They discussed "eightpenny nail" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eightpenny nail" means with a simple example.*

---

elaeostearic acid *(noun)*

A crystalline unsaturated fatty acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "elaeostearic acid" to mean a crystalline unsaturated fatty acid.*
- *They discussed "elaeostearic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

elaidic acid *(noun)*

A monounsaturated fatty acid that has the same structure as oleic acid except that it is a trans fatty acid; the major trans fatty acid in margarine and fried foods.

- *Understanding "elaidic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "elaidic acid" means with a simple example.*

---

elastance *(noun)*

The reciprocal of capacitance.

- *Understanding "elastance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "elastance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electrical elastance *(noun)*

The reciprocal of capacitance.

- *Understanding "electrical elastance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "electrical elastance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electrodynamometer *(noun)*

Measuring instrument that uses the interaction of the magnetic fields of two coils to measure current or voltage or power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrodynamometer."*
- *They discussed "electrodynamometer" during the group presentation.*

---

electrograph *(noun)*

An apparatus for the electrical transmission of pictures.

- *Understanding "electrograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electrograph" to mean an apparatus for the electrical transmission of....*

---

electrophorus *(noun)*

A simple electrostatic generator that generates repeated charges of static electricity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrophorus."*
- *He looked up "electrophorus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electrovalent bond *(noun)*

A chemical bond in which one atom loses an electron to form a positive ion and the other atom gains an electron to form a negative ion.

- *The article explained what "electrovalent bond" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electrovalent bond" to mean a chemical bond in which one atom loses an electron....*

---

eleostearic acid *(noun)*

A crystalline unsaturated fatty acid.

- *They discussed "eleostearic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "eleostearic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elie metchnikov *(noun)*

Russian bacteriologist in France who formulated the theory of phagocytosis (1845-1916).

- *The article explained what "elie metchnikov" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elie metchnikov."*

---

elinvar *(noun)*

Elinvar is a trademark for a kind of steel used for watch springs because its elasticity is constant over a wide range of temperatures.

- *The article explained what "elinvar" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "elinvar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elixophyllin *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline alkaloid derived from tea leaves or made synthetically; used in medicine as a bronchial dilator.

- *They discussed "elixophyllin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elixophyllin" to mean a colorless crystalline alkaloid derived from tea....*

---

elocutionary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to elocution.

- *Elocutionary recitals.*
- *Would you call this situation "elocutionary"? Explain why.*

---

eluate *(noun)*

A liquid solution that results from elution.

- *He looked up "eluate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eluate."*

---

emaciate *(verb)*

Grow weak and thin or waste away physically.

- *She emaciated during the chemotherapy.*
- *The treatment emaciated him.*

---

embrangle *(verb)*

Make more complicated or confused through entanglements.

- *He did not know how to use "embrangle" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "embrangle" and when to wait.*

---

embrittle *(verb)*

Make brittle.

- *She tried to use "embrittle" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "embrittle" when talking about this idea.*

embrown *(verb)*

Make brown in color.

- *Learners should practice how to use "embrown" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "embrown" and when to wait.*

empurple *(verb)*

Color purple.

- *The coach explained when to use "empurple" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "empurple" carefully so everyone would understand.*

enantiomorph *(noun)*

Either one of a pair of compounds (crystals or molecules) that are mirror images on each other but are not identical.

- *He looked up "enantiomorph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enantiomorph."*

enantiomorphism *(noun)*

The relation of opposition between crystals or molecules that are reflections of one another.

- *The article explained what "enantiomorphism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enantiomorphism" to mean the relation of opposition between crystals or....*

encrimson *(verb)*

Make crimson.

- *She tried to use "encrimson" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "encrimson" and when to wait.*

endermatic *(adjective)*

Acting by absorption through the skin.

- *Would you call this situation "endermatic"? Explain why.*
- *A "endermatic" approach may work better in this case.*

endermic *(adjective)*

Acting by absorption through the skin.

- *Endermic ointment.*
- *A "endermic" approach may work better in this case.*

endocrinal *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to endocrine glands or their secretions.

- *A "endocrinal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "endocrinal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

endoergic reaction *(noun)*

A nuclear reaction occurring with absorption of energy.

- *They discussed "endoergic reaction" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endoergic reaction."*

endogeny *(noun)*

A geological phenomenon below the surface of the earth.

- *They discussed "endogeny" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "endogeny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

endoparasitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to parasites that live in the internal organs of animals.

- *Would you call this situation "endoparasitic"? Explain why.*
- *A "endoparasitic" approach may work better in this case.*

endovenous *(adjective)*

Within or by means of a vein.

- *Would you call this situation "endovenous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "endovenous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

enginery *(noun)*

Machinery consisting of engines collectively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enginery."*
- *He looked up "enginery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enolic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or consisting of enol.

- *Students compared "enolic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "enolic"? Explain why.*

---

enterokinase *(noun)*

Enzyme in the intestinal juice that converts inactive trypsinogen into active trypsin.

- *He looked up "enterokinase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enterokinase."*

---

entomologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the biological science of entomology.

- *Entomological research.*
- *Would you call this situation "entomologic"? Explain why.*

---

enucleate *(verb)*

Remove (a tumor or eye) from an enveloping sac or cover.

- *She tried to use "enucleate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enucleate" in real sentences.*

---

eolith *(noun)*

A crude stone artifact (as a chipped flint); possibly the earliest tools.

- *The article explained what "eolith" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "eolith" during the group presentation.*

---

eonian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a geological eon (longer than an era).

- *Students compared "eonian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "eonian"? Explain why.*

---

eparchial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an eparchy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "eparchial."*
- *The speaker chose "eparchial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

epauliere *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the shoulder.

- *Understanding "epauliere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epauliere."*

---

epergne *(noun)*

A large table centerpiece with branching holders for fruit or sweets or flowers.

- *He looked up "epergne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epergne" to mean a large table centerpiece with branching holders....*

---

epicarpal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the epicarp.

- *The speaker chose "epicarpal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *A “epicarpal” approach may work better in this case.*

---

epicyclical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an epicycle.

- *Would you call this situation “epicyclical”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “epicyclical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

epidermic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a cuticle or cuticula.

- *Students compared “epidermic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “epidermic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

epidiascope *(noun)*

An optical projector that gives images of both transparent and opaque objects.

- *In class, the teacher used “epidiascope” to mean an optical projector that gives images of both....*
- *They discussed “epidiascope” during the group presentation.*

---

epilating wax *(noun)*

A mixture of resins and waxes to remove cosmetically undesirable hair; mixture is applied hot to the surface and after cooling is pulled away taking the hairs with it.

- *They discussed “epilating wax” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “epilating wax” means with a simple example.*

---

epilithic *(adjective)*

Growing on stone.

- *Epilithic mosses.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “epilithic.”*

---

epiphysial *(adjective)*

Relating to the epiphysis of a bone.

- *It is useful to describe something as “epiphysial” when it is relating to the epiphysis of a bone.*
- *Would you call this situation “epiphysial”? Explain why.*

---

episome *(noun)*

DNA that is not incorporated into the genome but is replicated together with the genome (especially in bacterial cells).

- *He looked up “episome” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “episome” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epitheliod *(adjective)*

Resembling epithelium.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “epitheliod.”*
- *Students compared “epitheliod” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

epitrochoidal engine *(noun)*

A rotary engine that is a four-stroke internal-combustion engine without reciprocating parts.

- *They discussed “epitrochoidal engine” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “epitrochoidal engine” means with a simple example.*

---

eponymic *(adjective)*

Being or relating to or bearing the name of an eponym.

- *Students compared “eponymic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “eponymic.”*

---

eponymy *(noun)*

The derivation of a general name from that of a famous person.

- *They discussed “eponymy” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “eponymy” means with a simple example.*

---

erasmian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Erasmus.

- *Would you call this situation "erasmian"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "erasmian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

eremitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or befitting eremites or their practices of hermitic living.

- *Eremitic austerities.*
- *Students compared "eremitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

eremitical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or befitting eremites or their practices of hermitic living.

- *A "eremitical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "eremitical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ergonovine *(noun)*

An alkaloid derived from ergot (trade name Ergotrate Maleate) that is less toxic than ergot; induces muscular contraction of the uterus and is administered after childbirth or abortion.

- *He looked up "ergonovine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ergonovine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ergotic *(adjective)*

Relating to or produced by ergot.

- *A "ergotic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ergotic."*

---

ergotrate maleate *(noun)*

An alkaloid derived from ergot (trade name Ergotrate Maleate) that is less toxic than ergot; induces muscular contraction of the uterus and is administered after childbirth or abortion.

- *In class, the teacher used "ergotrate maleate" to mean an alkaloid derived from ergot (trade name....*
- *The article explained what "ergotrate maleate" means with a simple example.*

---

ergotropic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ergotropism.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ergotropic" when it is of or relating to ergotropism.*
- *The speaker chose "ergotropic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

eroticize *(verb)*

Give erotic character to or make more interesting.

- *Eroticize the ads.*
- *She tried to use "eroticize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

erythrite *(noun)*

A reddish mineral consisting of hydrated cobalt arsenate in monoclinic crystalline form and used in coloring glass; usually found in veins bearing cobalt and arsenic.

- *Understanding "erythrite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "erythrite" during the group presentation.*

---

erythrocytolysin *(noun)*

Any substance that can cause lysis (destruction) of erythrocytes (red blood cells) and the release of their hemoglobin.

- *They discussed "erythrocytolysin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "erythrocytolysin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erythrolysin *(noun)*

Any substance that can cause lysis (destruction) of erythrocytes (red blood cells) and the release of their hemoglobin.

- *Understanding "erythrolysin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erythrolysin" to mean any substance that can cause lysis (destruction) of....*

---

escarp *(noun)*

A steep artificial slope in front of a fortification.

- *Understanding “escarp” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “escarp” means with a simple example.*

---

eskalith *(noun)*

A white powder (LiCO3) used in manufacturing glass and ceramics and as a drug; the drug (trade names Lithane or Lithonate or Eskalith) is used to treat some forms of depression and manic episodes of manic-depressive disorder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “eskalith.”*
- *He looked up “eskalith” because he had never seen it before.*

---

esophagoscope *(noun)*

An optical instrument for examining the inside of the esophagus.

- *In class, the teacher used “esophagoscope” to mean an optical instrument for examining the inside of....*
- *He looked up “esophagoscope” because he had never seen it before.*

---

essonite *(noun)*

A garnet ranging in color from yellow to brown.

- *He looked up “essonite” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “essonite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

estaminet *(noun)*

A small (and usually shabby) cafe selling wine and beer and coffee.

- *He looked up “estaminet” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “estaminet.”*

---

esterify *(verb)*

Change (a compound) into an ester.

- *He did not know how to use “esterify” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “esterify” when talking about this idea.*

---

estronol *(noun)*

A naturally occurring weak estrogenic hormone secreted by the mammalian ovary; synthesized (trade name Estronol) and used to treat estrogen deficiency.

- *He looked up “estronol” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “estronol” during the group presentation.*

---

estuarial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or found in estuaries.

- *Students compared “estuarial” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “estuarial.”*

---

etagere *(noun)*

A piece of furniture with open shelves for displaying small ornaments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “etagere.”*
- *He looked up “etagere” because he had never seen it before.*

---

etamin *(noun)*

A soft cotton or worsted fabric with an open mesh; used for curtains or clothing etc.

- *Understanding “etamin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “etamin” means with a simple example.*

---

etamine *(noun)*

A soft cotton or worsted fabric with an open mesh; used for curtains or clothing etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “etamine.”*
- *They discussed “etamine” during the group presentation.*

---

eternalise *(verb)*

Make famous forever.

- *Learners should practice how to use “eternalise” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “eternalise” until he saw an example.*

eternise *(verb)*

Make famous forever.

- *He did not know how to use “eternise” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “eternise” in real sentences.*

ethanal *(noun)*

A colorless volatile water-soluble liquid aldehyde used chiefly in the manufacture of acetic acid and perfumes and drugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ethanal.”*
- *He looked up “ethanal” because he had never seen it before.*

ethanal trimer *(noun)*

A colorless liquid (a cyclic trimer of acetaldehyde) that is used as a sedative and a solvent.

- *Understanding “ethanal trimer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “ethanal trimer” because he had never seen it before.*

ethanamide *(noun)*

A colorless solid amide of acetic acid used as a solvent and in the synthesis of organic compounds.

- *Understanding “ethanamide” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ethanamide” to mean a colorless solid amide of acetic acid used as a....*

ethanedioic acid *(noun)*

A toxic colorless crystalline organic acid found in oxalis and other plants; used as a bleach and rust remover and in chemical analysis.

- *He looked up “ethanedioic acid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ethanedioic acid” to mean a toxic colorless crystalline organic acid found in....*

ethanediol *(noun)*

A sweet but poisonous syrupy liquid used as an antifreeze and solvent.

- *The article explained what “ethanediol” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “ethanediol” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ethanoate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of acetic acid.

- *They discussed “ethanoate” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ethanoate” to mean a salt or ester of acetic acid.*

ethanoic acid *(noun)*

A colorless pungent liquid widely used in manufacturing plastics and pharmaceuticals.

- *He looked up “ethanoic acid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ethanoic acid” during the group presentation.*

ethanoyl chloride *(noun)*

Colorless liquid acyl chloride (CH3COCl) that has a pungent odor.

- *Understanding “ethanoyl chloride” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “ethanoyl chloride” during the group presentation.*

ethanoyl group *(noun)*

The organic group of acetic acid (CH3CO-).

- *They discussed “ethanoyl group” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “ethanoyl group” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ethanoyl radical *(noun)*

The organic group of acetic acid (CH3CO-).

- *In class, the teacher used “ethanoyl radical” to mean the organic group of acetic acid (ch3co-).*
- *Understanding “ethanoyl radical” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

etherealize *(verb)*

Make ethereal.

- *Learners should practice how to use "etherealize" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "etherealize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

etherialise *(verb)*

Make ethereal.

- *In everyday English, people use "etherialise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "etherialise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

etherify *(verb)*

Change into an ether.

- *Etherify an alcohol.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "etherify" in real sentences.*

---

ethnologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ethnology.

- *Ethnological field work.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ethnologic" when it is of or relating to ethnology.*

---

ethoxyethane *(noun)*

A colorless volatile highly inflammable liquid formerly used as an inhalation anesthetic.

- *In class, the teacher used "ethoxyethane" to mean a colorless volatile highly inflammable liquid....*
- *He looked up "ethoxyethane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethyl aminobenzoate *(noun)*

A white crystalline ester used as a local anesthetic.

- *Understanding "ethyl aminobenzoate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ethyl aminobenzoate" to mean a white crystalline ester used as a local anesthetic.*

---

ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid *(noun)*

A complex molecule used medically to chelate metal ions in cases of lead or heavy metal poisoning.

- *The article explained what "ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ethyne *(noun)*

A colorless flammable gas used chiefly in welding and in organic synthesis.

- *They discussed "ethyne" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ethyne" to mean a colorless flammable gas used chiefly in welding....*

---

etiolate *(verb)*

Make weak by stunting the growth or development of.

- *Alcohol etiolates your skin.*
- *In everyday English, people use "etiolate" when talking about this idea.*

---

eucaryotic *(adjective)*

Having cells with 'good' or membrane-bound nuclei.

- *It is useful to describe something as "eucaryotic" when it is having cells with 'good' or membrane-bound nuclei.*
- *Would you call this situation "eucaryotic"? Explain why.*

---

eudaemonic *(adjective)*

Producing happiness and well-being.

- *It is useful to describe something as "eudaemonic" when it is producing happiness and well-being.*
- *Would you call this situation "eudaemonic"? Explain why.*

---

eudemonic *(adjective)*

Producing happiness and well-being.

- *A "eudemonic" approach may work better in this case.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "eudemonic" when it is producing happiness and well-being.*

---

eudiometer *(noun)*

Measuring instrument consisting of a graduated glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eudiometer."*
- *He looked up "eudiometer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

euphonical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by euphony.

- *Would you call this situation "euphonical"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "euphonical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

euphorbium *(noun)*

An acrid brown gum resin now used mainly in veterinary medicine.

- *Understanding "euphorbium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "euphorbium" means with a simple example.*

---

euphoriant *(noun)*

A psychoactive drug that tends to produce elation and euphoria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphoriant."*
- *The article explained what "euphoriant" means with a simple example.*

---

eurasiatic *(adjective)*

Relating to, or coming from, Europe and Asia.

- *Students compared "eurasiatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "eurasiatic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

europeanise *(verb)*

Make (continental) European in customs, character, or ideas.

- *She tried to use "europeanise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "europeanise" and when to wait.*

---

europeanize *(verb)*

Make (continental) European in customs, character, or ideas.

- *In everyday English, people use "europeanize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "europeanize" in real sentences.*

---

europocentric *(adjective)*

Focussed on Europe and the Europeans.

- *It is useful to describe something as "europocentric" when it is focussed on europe and the europeans.*
- *Would you call this situation "europocentric"? Explain why.*

---

evaporometer *(noun)*

An instrument that measures rate of evaporation of water.

- *The article explained what "evaporometer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "evaporometer" during the group presentation.*

---

excitant *(noun)*

A drug that temporarily quickens some vital process.

- *In class, the teacher used "excitant" to mean a drug that temporarily quickens some vital process.*
- *The article explained what "excitant" means with a simple example.*

---

excrescent *(adjective)*

Forming an outgrowth (usually an excessive outgrowth).

- *Would you call this situation "excrescent"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "excrescent."*

---

exegetic *(adjective)*

Relating to exegesis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "exegetic" when it is relating to exegesis.*
- *The speaker chose "exegetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

exenterate *(verb)*

Remove the contents of (an organ).

- *In everyday English, people use "exenterate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "exenterate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

exercycle *(noun)*

An exercise device resembling a stationary bike.

- *He looked up "exercycle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "exercycle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exodontic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving exodontics.

- *Exodontic surgeon.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "exodontic."*

---

exoergic reaction *(noun)*

A nuclear reaction accompanied by the evolution of energy.

- *They discussed "exoergic reaction" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exoergic reaction."*

---

exotherm *(noun)*

A compound that gives off heat during its formation and absorbs heat during its decomposition.

- *In class, the teacher used "exotherm" to mean a compound that gives off heat during its formation....*
- *The article explained what "exotherm" means with a simple example.*

---

expiative *(adjective)*

Having power to atone for or offered by way of expiation or propitiation.

- *The speaker chose "expiative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "expiative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

expurgate *(verb)*

Edit by omitting or modifying parts considered indelicate.

- *In everyday English, people use "expurgate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "expurgate" in real sentences.*

---

exsiccate *(verb)*

Lose water or moisture.

- *He did not know how to use "exsiccate" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "exsiccate" in real sentences.*

---

exteriorise *(verb)*

Make external or objective, or give reality to.

- *In everyday English, people use "exteriorise" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "exteriorise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

exteriorize *(verb)*

Make external or objective, or give reality to.

- *The coach explained when to use "exteriorize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "exteriorize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

exteroceptive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to exteroception.

- *A "exteroceptive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "exteroceptive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

extralinguistic *(adjective)*

Not included within the realm of language.

- *A "extralinguistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "extralinguistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

extrasystolic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or happening during an extrasystole.

- *Students compared "extrasystolic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "extrasystolic."*

---

extravasate *(verb)*

Become active and spew forth lava and rocks.

- *The coach explained when to use "extravasate" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "extravasate" in real sentences.*

---

extropic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to extropy.

- *Would you call this situation "extropic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "extropic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

exuvial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the cast-off skins or cuticles of various animals.

- *Students compared "exuvial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "exuvial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

eyebath *(noun)*

A small vessel with a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye; use to apply medicated or cleansing solution to the eyeball.

- *An eyecup is called an eyebath in Britain.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eyebath" to mean a small vessel with a rim curved to fit the orbit....*

---

eyecup *(noun)*

A small vessel with a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye; use to apply medicated or cleansing solution to the eyeball.

- *An eyecup is called an eyebath in Britain.*
- *The article explained what "eyecup" means with a simple example.*

---

eyehole *(noun)*

A hole (in a door or an oven etc) through which you can peep.

- *The article explained what "eyehole" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eyehole."*

---

facula *(noun)*

A large bright spot on the sun's photosphere occurring most frequently in the vicinity of sunspots.

- *Understanding "facula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "facula" to mean a large bright spot on the sun's photosphere....*

---

faggoting *(noun)*

Embroidery in which groups of parallel threads are tied together with fagot stitches.

- *Understanding "faggoting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faggoting" to mean embroidery in which groups of parallel threads are....*

---

fagoting *(noun)*

Embroidery in which groups of parallel threads are tied together with fagot stitches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fagoting."*
- *The article explained what "fagoting" means with a simple example.*

falconine *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a falcon.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "falconine."*
- *Students compared "falconine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

fallal *(noun)*

Cheap showy jewelry or ornament on clothing.

- *Understanding "fallal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fallal" to mean cheap showy jewelry or ornament on clothing.*

fallboard *(noun)*

The hinged protective covering that protects the keyboard of a piano when it is not being played.

- *They discussed "fallboard" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fallboard" means with a simple example.*

falsie *(noun)*

Padding that is worn inside a brassiere.

- *He looked up "falsie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falsie."*

fancify *(verb)*

Make more beautiful.

- *The coach explained when to use "fancify" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "fancify" until he saw an example.*

fancywork *(noun)*

Decorative needlework.

- *Understanding "fancywork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fancywork" to mean decorative needlework.*

fanion *(noun)*

A small flag used by surveyors or soldiers to mark a position.

- *They discussed "fanion" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fanion" means with a simple example.*

fanjet *(noun)*

An airplane propelled by a fanjet engine.

- *Understanding "fanjet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fanjet" during the group presentation.*

fanjet engine *(noun)*

A jet engine in which a fan driven by a turbine provides extra air to the burner and gives extra thrust.

- *He looked up "fanjet engine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fanjet engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

farmplace *(noun)*

A farm together with its buildings.

- *The article explained what "farmplace" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "farmplace" to mean a farm together with its buildings.*

faucal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the fauces.

- *Would you call this situation "faucal"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "faucal" when it is of or relating to the fauces.*

fauld *(noun)*

A piece of armor plate below the breastplate.

- *Understanding "fauld" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fauld" because he had never seen it before.*

---

featheredge *(noun)*

A thin tapering edge.

- *In class, the teacher used "featheredge" to mean a thin tapering edge.*
- *Understanding "featheredge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fecula *(noun)*

Excreta (especially of insects).

- *In class, the teacher used "fecula" to mean excreta (especially of insects).*
- *The article explained what "fecula" means with a simple example.*

---

fecundate *(verb)*

Make fertile or productive.

- *Can you use "fecundate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "fecundate" and when to wait.*

---

federalise *(verb)*

Enter into a league for a common purpose.

- *Learners should practice how to use "federalise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "federalise" when talking about this idea.*

---

fehling's solution *(noun)*

A liquid solution of copper sulfate and potassium tartrate and sodium hydroxide that is used to test for sugar in the urine; solution turns reddish when sugar is present.

- *In class, the teacher used "fehling's solution" to mean a liquid solution of copper sulfate and potassium....*
- *He looked up "fehling's solution" because he had never seen it before.*

---

felloe *(noun)*

Rim (or part of the rim) into which spokes are inserted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felloe."*
- *Understanding "felloe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

felspar *(noun)*

Any of a group of hard crystalline minerals that consist of aluminum silicates of potassium or sodium or calcium or barium.

- *They discussed "felspar" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felspar."*

---

feminise *(verb)*

To give a (more) feminine, effeminate, or womanly quality or appearance to.

- *She tried to use "feminise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "feminise" when talking about this idea.*

---

fencer's mask *(noun)*

A face mask made of fine mesh that is worn over a fencer's face.

- *They discussed "fencer's mask" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fencer's mask" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fenestral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to windows.

- *Students compared "fenestral" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "fenestral"? Explain why.*

---

fergusonite *(noun)*

A dark mineral consisting of oxides of yttrium and erbium and tantalum and other minerals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fergusonite."*

- *He looked up "fergusonite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ferricyanic acid *(noun)*

A brown unstable acid formed from ferricyanide.

- *He looked up "ferricyanic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ferricyanic acid."*

---

ferrimagnetism *(noun)*

A phenomenon in ferrites where there can be incomplete cancellation of antiferromagnetic arranged spins giving a net magnetic moment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ferrimagnetism."*
- *Understanding "ferrimagnetism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ferrocerium *(noun)*

A pyrophoric alloy of iron with cerium; used for lighter flints.

- *They discussed "ferrocerium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ferrocerium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ferrocyanic acid *(noun)*

A white unstable acid formed from ferrocyanide salts.

- *He looked up "ferrocyanic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ferrocyanic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

festinate *(verb)*

Act or move at high speed.

- *In everyday English, people use "festinate" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "festinate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

festoonery *(noun)*

Flower chains suspended in curves between points as a decoration.

- *He looked up "festoonery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "festoonery" to mean flower chains suspended in curves between points as....*

---

fetoscope *(noun)*

A stethoscope placed on the pregnant woman's abdomen to listen for the fetal heartbeat.

- *Understanding "fetoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fetoscope" means with a simple example.*

---

feudalize *(verb)*

Bring (a country or people) under feudalism.

- *He did not know how to use "feudalize" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "feudalize" in real sentences.*

---

fibrinase *(noun)*

In the clotting of blood thrombin catalyzes factor XIII into its active form (fibrinase) which causes fibrin to form a stable clot.

- *They discussed "fibrinase" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fibrinase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fibrinolysin *(noun)*

An enzyme that dissolves the fibrin of blood clots.

- *Understanding "fibrinolysin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fibrinolysin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fibrinopeptide *(noun)*

Peptide released from the amino end of fibrinogen by the action of thrombin to form fibrin during clotting of the blood.

- *He looked up "fibrinopeptide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fibrinopeptide" to mean peptide released from the amino end of fibrinogen....*

---

fibrocalcific *(adjective)*

Involving or resulting from calcification of fibrous tissue.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fibrocalcific" when it is involving or resulting from calcification of....*
- *The speaker chose "fibrocalcific" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fibrocartilaginous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to fibrocartilage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fibrocartilaginous."*
- *The speaker chose "fibrocartilaginous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fichu *(noun)*

A lightweight triangular scarf worn by a woman.

- *They discussed "fichu" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fichu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fictile *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the craft of pottery.

- *The fictile art.*
- *Fictile ware.*

---

fictionalise *(verb)*

Convert into the form or the style of a novel.

- *She tried to use "fictionalise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fictionalise" and when to wait.*

---

fiddlestick *(noun)*

A bow used in playing the violin.

- *In class, the teacher used "fiddlestick" to mean a bow used in playing the violin.*
- *They discussed "fiddlestick" during the group presentation.*

---

filariid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to the family Filariidae.

- *Would you call this situation "filariid"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "filariid."*

---

filature *(noun)*

A bobbin used in spinning silk into thread.

- *Understanding "filature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "filature" to mean a bobbin used in spinning silk into thread.*

---

fillagree *(noun)*

Delicate and intricate ornamentation (usually in gold or silver or other fine twisted wire).

- *The article explained what "fillagree" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fillagree" to mean delicate and intricate ornamentation (usually in....*

---

fingerstall *(noun)*

A sheath worn to protect a finger.

- *The article explained what "fingerstall" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fingerstall" to mean a sheath worn to protect a finger.*

---

fipple *(noun)*

A wooden plug forming a flue pipe (as the mouthpiece of a recorder).

- *He looked up "fipple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fipple."*

---

fipple flute *(noun)*

A tubular wind instrument with 8 finger holes and a fipple mouthpiece.

- *He looked up “fipple flute” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “fipple flute” during the group presentation.*

---

fipple pipe *(noun)*

A tubular wind instrument with 8 finger holes and a fipple mouthpiece.

- *He looked up “fipple pipe” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fipple pipe” to mean a tubular wind instrument with 8 finger holes and a....*

---

firedog *(noun)*

Metal supports for logs in a fireplace.

- *He looked up “firedog” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “firedog” during the group presentation.*

---

firelighter *(noun)*

(a piece of) a substance that burns easily and can be used to start a coal or coke fire.

- *The article explained what “firelighter” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “firelighter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

firelock *(noun)*

A muzzle loader that had a flintlock type of gunlock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “firelock.”*
- *The article explained what “firelock” means with a simple example.*

---

fireroom *(noun)*

(nautical) chamber or compartment in which the furnaces of a ship are stoked or fired.

- *The article explained what “fireroom” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fireroom.”*

---

firmamental *(adjective)*

Relating to the firmament or upper regions.

- *Students compared “firmamental” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “firmamental.”*

---

fishgig *(noun)*

An implement with a shaft and barbed point used for catching fish.

- *They discussed “fishgig” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “fishgig” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fishplate *(noun)*

Metal plate bolted along sides of two rails or beams.

- *In class, the teacher used “fishplate” to mean metal plate bolted along sides of two rails or beams.*
- *Understanding “fishplate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fistulous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or resembling a fistula.

- *Students compared “fistulous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “fistulous” approach may work better in this case.*

---

fizgig *(noun)*

An implement with a shaft and barbed point used for catching fish.

- *He looked up “fizgig” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fizgig.”*

---

flaminian way *(noun)*

An ancient Roman road in Italy built by Gaius Flaminius in 220 BC; extends north from Rome to cisalpine Gaul.

- *He looked up “flaminian way” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “flaminian way” to mean an ancient roman road in italy built by gaius....*

flashboard *(noun)*

Boarding place along the top of a dam to increase its height.

- *Understanding "flashboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flashboard."*

flashboarding *(noun)*

Boarding place along the top of a dam to increase its height.

- *Understanding "flashboarding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "flashboarding" because he had never seen it before.*

flashflood *(noun)*

A sudden local flood of great volume and short duration.

- *Understanding "flashflood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flashflood" means with a simple example.*

flatlet *(noun)*

A tiny flat.

- *He looked up "flatlet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flatlet."*

flatwork *(noun)*

Ironing that can be done mechanically.

- *He looked up "flatwork" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flatwork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flaxedil *(noun)*

Neuromuscular blocking agent (trade name Flaxedil) used as a muscle relaxant in the administration of anesthesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flaxedil."*
- *Understanding "flaxedil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flexible sigmoidoscope *(noun)*

An endoscope (a flexible fiberoptic probe) for examining the sigmoid colon.

- *He looked up "flexible sigmoidoscope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flexible sigmoidoscope" to mean an endoscope (a flexible fiberoptic probe) for....*

flexibleness *(noun)*

The quality of being adaptable or variable.

- *In class, the teacher used "flexibleness" to mean the quality of being adaptable or variable.*
- *The article explained what "flexibleness" means with a simple example.*

floccule *(noun)*

A small loosely aggregated mass of flocculent material suspended in or precipitated from a liquid.

- *They discussed "floccule" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "floccule" means with a simple example.*

floodhead *(noun)*

A wall of water rushing ahead of the flood.

- *We were lucky to be safe when the floodheads hit.*
- *He looked up "floodhead" because he had never seen it before.*

floricultural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving floriculture.

- *It is useful to describe something as "floricultural" when it is of or relating to or involving floriculture.*
- *The speaker chose "floricultural" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

floxuridine *(noun)*

Antineoplastic drug used to treat some cancers; can cause loss of hair.

- *They discussed "floxuridine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "floxuridine" to mean antineoplastic drug used to treat some cancers; can....*

fluegelhorn *(noun)*

A brass instrument resembling a cornet but with a wider bore.

- *The article explained what "fluegelhorn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fluegelhorn" to mean a brass instrument resembling a cornet but with a....*

fluoridise *(verb)*

Subject to fluoridation; treat with fluoride.

- *The coach explained when to use "fluoridise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "fluoridise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fluoridize *(verb)*

Subject to fluoridation; treat with fluoride.

- *Fluoridized water.*
- *Fluoridize the teeth of children.*

fluoroboric acid *(noun)*

An acid of fluorine and boron.

- *The article explained what "fluoroboric acid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fluoroboric acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fluoroboride *(noun)*

A salt of fluoroboric acid.

- *Understanding "fluoroboride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fluoroboride" during the group presentation.*

fluoroform *(noun)*

Colorless gas haloform CHF3 (similar to chloroform).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluoroform."*
- *They discussed "fluoroform" during the group presentation.*

fluosilicate *(noun)*

Salt of fluosilicic acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "fluosilicate" to mean salt of fluosilicic acid.*
- *The article explained what "fluosilicate" means with a simple example.*

fluosilicic acid *(noun)*

An unstable poisonous corrosive acid known primarily in the form of its salts.

- *They discussed "fluosilicic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fluosilicic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flushless toilet *(noun)*

A toilet that relies on bacteria to break down waste matter (instead of using water).

- *In class, the teacher used "flushless toilet" to mean a toilet that relies on bacteria to break down....*
- *The article explained what "flushless toilet" means with a simple example.*

fluxmeter *(noun)*

Meter that measures magnetic flux by the current it generates in a coil.

- *He looked up "fluxmeter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluxmeter."*

flyswat *(noun)*

An implement with a flat part (of mesh or plastic) and a long handle; used to kill insects.

- *He looked up "flyswat" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flyswat."*

---

focalisation *(noun)*

The confinement of an infection to a limited area.

- *He looked up "focalisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "focalisation" during the group presentation.*

---

focalization *(noun)*

The confinement of an infection to a limited area.

- *They discussed "focalization" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "focalization" to mean the confinement of an infection to a limited area.*

---

foetoprotein *(noun)*

Any of several antigens that occur naturally in the fetus and sometimes in adults with cancer.

- *Understanding "foetoprotein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foetoprotein" to mean any of several antigens that occur naturally in the....*

---

foetoscope *(noun)*

A stethoscope placed on the pregnant woman's abdomen to listen for the fetal heartbeat.

- *They discussed "foetoscope" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foetoscope."*

---

fogbank *(noun)*

A large mass of fog on the sea (as seen from a distance).

- *Understanding "fogbank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fogbank" means with a simple example.*

---

foglamp *(noun)*

Headlight that provides strong beam for use in foggy weather.

- *He looked up "foglamp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foglamp" to mean headlight that provides strong beam for use in....*

---

fohn *(noun)*

A warm dry wind that blows down the northern slopes of the Alps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fohn."*
- *The article explained what "fohn" means with a simple example.*

---

folacin *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for cell growth and reproduction.

- *In class, the teacher used "folacin" to mean a b vitamin that is essential for cell growth and....*
- *He looked up "folacin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fomentation *(noun)*

A substance used as a warm moist medicinal compress or poultice.

- *In class, the teacher used "fomentation" to mean a substance used as a warm moist medicinal compress....*
- *They discussed "fomentation" during the group presentation.*

---

footstall *(noun)*

An architectural support or base (as for a column or statue).

- *In class, the teacher used "footstall" to mean an architectural support or base (as for a column....*
- *The article explained what "footstall" means with a simple example.*

---

forcipate *(adjective)*

Shaped like a forceps; deeply forked.

- *The speaker chose "forcipate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "forcipate."*

---

foredate *(verb)*

Establish something as being earlier relative to something else.

- *She tried to use "foredate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "foredate" until he saw an example.*

---

foredge *(noun)*

The part of a book that faces inward when the book is shelved; the part opposite the spine.

- *In class, the teacher used "foredge" to mean the part of a book that faces inward when the book....*
- *He looked up "foredge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foreshorten *(verb)*

Reduce in scope while retaining essential elements.

- *He did not know how to use "foreshorten" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "foreshorten" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

forestage *(noun)*

The part of a modern theater stage between the curtain and the orchestra (i.e., in front of the curtain).

- *In class, the teacher used "forestage" to mean the part of a modern theater stage between the....*
- *Understanding "forestage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

formol *(noun)*

A 10% solution of formaldehyde in water; used as a disinfectant or to preserve biological specimens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "formol."*
- *He looked up "formol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forssman antibody *(noun)*

An antibody found in the blood of someone suffering from infectious mononucleosis.

- *They discussed "forssman antibody" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "forssman antibody" to mean an antibody found in the blood of someone suffering....*

---

foryml *(noun)*

(chemistry) the negative univalent acyl radical CHO that occurs in aldehydes.

- *They discussed "foryml" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "foryml" means with a simple example.*

---

fossilise *(verb)*

Become mentally inflexible.

- *He did not know how to use "fossilise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "fossilise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fots *(noun)*

A communication system using fiber optic cables.

- *In class, the teacher used "fots" to mean a communication system using fiber optic cables.*
- *The article explained what "fots" means with a simple example.*

---

fourhanded *(adjective)*

(of card games) involving or requiring four players.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fourhanded" when it is (of card games) involving or requiring four players.*
- *The speaker chose "fourhanded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fragmentise *(verb)*

Break or cause to break into pieces.

- *In everyday English, people use "fragmentise" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "fragmentise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fragmentize *(verb)*

Break or cause to break into pieces.

- *The coach explained when to use "fragmentize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "fragmentize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

frenchify *(verb)*

Become French in appearance or character.

- *Let's Frenchify the restaurant and charge more money.*
- *The coach explained when to use "frenchify" and when to wait.*

---

fretsaw *(noun)*

Fine-toothed power saw with a narrow blade; used to cut curved outlines.

- *Understanding "fretsaw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fretsaw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frontlet *(noun)*

An adornment worn on the forehead.

- *Understanding "frontlet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "frontlet" means with a simple example.*

---

frontstall *(noun)*

Medieval plate armor to protect a horse's head.

- *They discussed "frontstall" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "frontstall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frostian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Robert Frost.

- *It is useful to describe something as "frostian" when it is of or relating to or in the manner of robert frost.*
- *Would you call this situation "frostian"? Explain why.*

---

fruticose *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a shrub.

- *Would you call this situation "fruticose"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fruticose" when it is of or relating to or resembling a shrub.*

---

fruticulose *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a shrub.

- *A "fruticulose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "fruticulose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fulminic acid *(noun)*

(CNOH) an unstable acid occurring mainly in the form of explosive salts and esters that is isomeric with cyanic acid.

- *He looked up "fulminic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fulminic acid."*

---

fundamentalistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or tending toward fundamentalism.

- *The speaker chose "fundamentalistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fundamentalistic."*

---

fungous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to fungi.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fungous."*
- *Students compared "fungous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

funguslike *(adjective)*

Resembling fungi.

- *A "funguslike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "funguslike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

furane *(noun)*

A colorless toxic flammable liquid used in the synthesis of nylon.

- *They discussed "furane" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "furane" because he had never seen it before.*

furbelow *(noun)*

A strip of pleated material used as a decoration or a trim.

- *In class, the teacher used "furbelow" to mean a strip of pleated material used as a decoration or....*
- *Understanding "furbelow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

furfuraldehyde *(noun)*

A liquid aldehyde with a penetrating odor; made from plant hulls and corncobs; used in making furan and as a solvent.

- *He looked up "furfuraldehyde" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furfuraldehyde."*

furfuran *(noun)*

A colorless toxic flammable liquid used in the synthesis of nylon.

- *The article explained what "furfuran" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "furfuran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

futtock shroud *(noun)*

Shroud that is part of a ship's rigging.

- *The article explained what "futtock shroud" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "futtock shroud" to mean shroud that is part of a ship's rigging.*

fuzee *(noun)*

A colored flare used as a warning signal by trucks and trains.

- *The article explained what "fuzee" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fuzee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gadolinite *(noun)*

A mineral that is a source of rare earths; consists of silicates of iron and beryllium and cerium and yttrium and erbium.

- *In class, the teacher used "gadolinite" to mean a mineral that is a source of rare earths; consists....*
- *The article explained what "gadolinite" means with a simple example.*

gaffsail *(noun)*

A quadrilateral fore-and-aft sail suspended from a gaff.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaffsail."*
- *They discussed "gaffsail" during the group presentation.*

galactagogue *(noun)*

Agent that induces milk secretion.

- *He looked up "galactagogue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "galactagogue" to mean agent that induces milk secretion.*

galactosis *(noun)*

The secretion of milk.

- *He looked up "galactosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "galactosis" during the group presentation.*

gallamine *(noun)*

Neuromuscular blocking agent (trade name Flaxedil) used as a muscle relaxant in the administration of anesthesia.

- *Understanding "gallamine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gallamine" means with a simple example.*

gallous *(noun)*

Alternative terms for gallows.

- *The article explained what "gallous" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gallous" to mean alternative terms for gallows.*

---

galosh *(noun)*

A waterproof overshoe that protects shoes from water or snow.

- *Understanding "galosh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "galosh" means with a simple example.*

---

galwegian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the Scottish district of Galloway or its people.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "galwegian."*
- *Students compared "galwegian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gamebag *(noun)*

A canvas or leather bag for carrying game (especially birds) killed by a hunter.

- *In class, the teacher used "gamebag" to mean a canvas or leather bag for carrying game....*
- *They discussed "gamebag" during the group presentation.*

---

gangboard *(noun)*

A temporary bridge for getting on and off a vessel at dockside.

- *The article explained what "gangboard" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gangboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gangsaw *(noun)*

A power saw that has several parallel blades making simultaneous cuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "gangsaw" to mean a power saw that has several parallel blades making....*
- *The article explained what "gangsaw" means with a simple example.*

---

garboard *(noun)*

The first wale laid next to the keel of a wooden ship.

- *In class, the teacher used "garboard" to mean the first wale laid next to the keel of a wooden ship.*
- *The article explained what "garboard" means with a simple example.*

---

garboard plank *(noun)*

The first wale laid next to the keel of a wooden ship.

- *Understanding "garboard plank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "garboard plank" to mean the first wale laid next to the keel of a wooden ship.*

---

garboard strake *(noun)*

The first wale laid next to the keel of a wooden ship.

- *He looked up "garboard strake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "garboard strake" during the group presentation.*

---

garnierite *(noun)*

A green mineral consisting of hydrated nickel magnesium silicate; a source of nickel.

- *He looked up "garnierite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "garnierite" during the group presentation.*

---

gasify *(verb)*

Turn into gas.

- *Can you use "gasify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "gasify" and when to wait.*

---

gastroduodenal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the stomach and the duodenum.

- *It is useful to describe something as "gastroduodenal" when it is of or relating to the stomach and the duodenum.*

- *Would you call this situation "gastroduodenal"? Explain why.*

---

gastroscope *(noun)*

A type of endoscope for visually examining the stomach.

- *In class, the teacher used "gastroscope" to mean a type of endoscope for visually examining the stomach.*
- *The article explained what "gastroscope" means with a simple example.*

---

gateleg table *(noun)*

A drop-leaf table with the drop-leaves supported by hinged legs.

- *The article explained what "gateleg table" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gateleg table" to mean a drop-leaf table with the drop-leaves supported by....*

---

gauguinesque *(adjective)*

In the manner of Paul Gauguin.

- *The speaker chose "gauguinesque" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "gauguinesque" when it is in the manner of paul gauguin.*

---

gauntry *(noun)*

A framework of steel bars raised on side supports to bridge over or around something; can display railway signals above several tracks or can support a traveling crane etc.

- *He looked up "gauntry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gauntry."*

---

gaussmeter *(noun)*

A meter to compare strengths of magnetic fields.

- *Understanding "gaussmeter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gaussmeter" means with a simple example.*

---

geartrain *(noun)*

Wheelwork consisting of a connected set of rotating gears by which force is transmitted or motion or torque is changed.

- *The fool got his tie caught in the geartrain.*
- *The article explained what "geartrain" means with a simple example.*

---

gegenschein *(noun)*

A faint spot of light in the night sky that appears directly opposite the position of the sun; a reflection of sunlight by micrometeoric material in space.

- *In class, the teacher used "gegenschein" to mean a faint spot of light in the night sky that appears....*
- *He looked up "gegenschein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gelatinise *(verb)*

Become gelatinous or change into a jelly.

- *He did not know how to use "gelatinise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gelatinise" and when to wait.*

---

gelatinize *(verb)*

Become gelatinous or change into a jelly.

- *The starch gelatinized when it was heated.*
- *Hot water will gelatinize starch.*

---

gemmation *(noun)*

Asexual reproduction in which a local growth on the surface or in the body of the parent becomes a separate individual.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gemmation."*
- *Understanding "gemmation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gemmiferous *(adjective)*

Bearing or reproducing by a gemma.

- *A "gemmiferous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "gemmiferous"? Explain why.*

---

genealogic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to genealogy.

- *Genealogical records.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "genealogic" when it is of or relating to genealogy.*

genotypical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or constituting a genotype.

- *Genotypical pattern.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "genotypical."*

genus xerobates *(noun)*

Possible new genus for desert and Texas tortoises based on recent research.

- *The article explained what "genus xerobates" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus xerobates" to mean possible new genus for desert and texas tortoises....*

geodesical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or determined by geodesy.

- *Would you call this situation "geodesical"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "geodesical" when it is of or relating to or determined by geodesy.*

geophytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to geophytes.

- *It is useful to describe something as "geophytic" when it is of or relating to geophytes.*
- *Students compared "geophytic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

geothermic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the heat in the interior of the earth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "geothermic."*
- *Students compared "geothermic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

germanite *(noun)*

A rare reddish-grey mineral consisting of a copper iron germanium sulfide.

- *Understanding "germanite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "germanite."*

gerundial *(adjective)*

Relating to or like a gerund.

- *The gerundial suffix '-ing'.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gerundial."*

gewgaw *(noun)*

Cheap showy jewelry or ornament on clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "gewgaw" to mean cheap showy jewelry or ornament on clothing.*
- *He looked up "gewgaw" because he had never seen it before.*

ghanese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Ghana or its people or language.

- *A "ghanese" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "ghanese" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

gharry *(noun)*

A horse-drawn carriage in India.

- *They discussed "gharry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gharry" to mean a horse-drawn carriage in india.*

ghatti *(noun)*

An Indian gum from the dhawa tree; used as a substitute for gum arabic.

- *They discussed “ghatti” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “ghatti” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ghatti gum *(noun)*

An Indian gum from the dhawa tree; used as a substitute for gum arabic.

- *In class, the teacher used “ghatti gum” to mean an indian gum from the dhawa tree; used as a....*
- *He looked up “ghatti gum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ghedda wax *(noun)*

Wax from Indian and African bees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ghedda wax.”*
- *He looked up “ghedda wax” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ghettoise *(verb)*

Put in a ghetto.

- *Learners should practice how to use “ghettoise” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “ghettoise” and when to wait.*

---

ghettoize *(verb)*

Put in a ghetto.

- *The Jews in Eastern Europe were ghettoized.*
- *Can you use “ghettoize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ghrf *(noun)*

A releasing factor that accelerates the secretion of growth hormone by the anterior pituitary body.

- *The article explained what “ghrf” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “ghrf” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gilbertian *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the style of William S. Gilbert.

- *Gilbertian libretti.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “gilbertian.”*

---

gildhall *(noun)*

The meeting place of a medieval guild.

- *They discussed “gildhall” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gildhall” to mean the meeting place of a medieval guild.*

---

gilgai soil *(noun)*

Soil in the melon holes of Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used “gilgai soil” to mean soil in the melon holes of australia.*
- *He looked up “gilgai soil” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gingerol *(noun)*

Derived from ginger; source of the hotness of ginger.

- *The article explained what “gingerol” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “gingerol” during the group presentation.*

---

ginmill *(noun)*

A room or establishment where alcoholic drinks are served over a counter.

- *He looked up “ginmill” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ginmill.”*

---

girandola *(noun)*

An ornate candle holder; often with a mirror.

- *The article explained what “girandola” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “girandola” during the group presentation.*

girandole *(noun)*

An ornate candle holder; often with a mirror.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girandole."*
- *They discussed "girandole" during the group presentation.*

gittern *(noun)*

A 16th century musical instrument resembling a guitar with a pear-shaped soundbox and wire strings.

- *The article explained what "gittern" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gittern" during the group presentation.*

glamourise *(verb)*

Make glamorous and attractive.

- *Learners should practice how to use "glamourise" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "glamourise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

glamourize *(verb)*

Make glamorous and attractive.

- *Can you use "glamourize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "glamourize" when talking about this idea.*

glauber's salt *(noun)*

(Na2SO4.10H2O) a colorless salt used as a cathartic.

- *He looked up "glauber's salt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glauber's salt."*

glauber's salts *(noun)*

(Na2SO4.10H2O) a colorless salt used as a cathartic.

- *They discussed "glauber's salts" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "glauber's salts" means with a simple example.*

globalise *(verb)*

Make world-wide in scope or application.

- *The coach explained when to use "globalise" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "globalise" until he saw an example.*

glottochronological *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the study of the evolution of languages from a common source.

- *Glottochronological studies.*
- *A "glottochronological" approach may work better in this case.*

glucinium *(noun)*

A light strong brittle grey toxic bivalent metallic element.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glucinium."*
- *He looked up "glucinium" because he had never seen it before.*

glutamic oxalacetic transaminase *(noun)*

An enzyme involved in transamination.

- *They discussed "glutamic oxalacetic transaminase" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "glutamic oxalacetic transaminase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase *(noun)*

An enzyme involved in transamination.

- *Understanding "glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase" means with a simple example.*

glutaminic acid *(noun)*

An amino acid occurring in proteins; important in the nitrogen metabolism of plants; used in monosodium glutamate to enhance the flavor of meats.

- *Understanding "glutaminic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "glutaminic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

glutelin *(noun)*

A simple protein found in the seeds of cereals.

- *He looked up "glutelin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glutelin."*

---

glyceric acid *(noun)*

A syrupy acid obtained by oxidation of glycerol or glyceraldehyde.

- *They discussed "glyceric acid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glyceric acid" to mean a syrupy acid obtained by oxidation of glycerol or....*

---

glyceric aldehyde *(noun)*

A sweet crystalline aldehyde formed by the breakdown of sugars.

- *He looked up "glyceric aldehyde" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "glyceric aldehyde" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glyceride *(noun)*

An ester of glycerol and fatty acids that occurs naturally as fats and fatty oils.

- *Fresh fats contain glycerides of fatty acids and very little free acid.*
- *He looked up "glyceride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glycerinated gelatin *(noun)*

A gelatinous preparation made from gelatin and glycerin and water; used as a base for ointments and suppositories.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glycerinated gelatin."*
- *The article explained what "glycerinated gelatin" means with a simple example.*

---

glycerite *(noun)*

A medicine made by mixing a substance in glycerin.

- *Understanding "glycerite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glycerite" means with a simple example.*

---

glycerogel *(noun)*

A medicated skin preparation made from glycerin and glycerinated gelatin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glycerogel."*
- *They discussed "glycerogel" during the group presentation.*

---

glycerogelatin *(noun)*

A medicated skin preparation made from glycerin and glycerinated gelatin.

- *The article explained what "glycerogelatin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glycerogelatin."*

---

glycerol trimargarate *(noun)*

A glyceryl ester of margaric acid.

- *Understanding "glycerol trimargarate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glycerol trimargarate" to mean a glyceryl ester of margaric acid.*

---

glycerol tripalmitate *(noun)*

A triglyceride of palmitic acid.

- *The article explained what "glycerol tripalmitate" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "glycerol tripalmitate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glycerol tristearate *(noun)*

A triglyceride of stearic acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glycerol tristearate."*

- *They discussed "glycerol tristearate" during the group presentation.*

---

glycerole *(noun)*

A medicine made by mixing a substance in glycerin.

- *In class, the teacher used "glycerole" to mean a medicine made by mixing a substance in glycerin.*
- *The article explained what "glycerole" means with a simple example.*

---

glycogenesis *(noun)*

The formation in animals of glycogen from glucose.

- *Understanding "glycogenesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "glycogenesis" during the group presentation.*

---

glycogenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving glycogen.

- *Students compared "glycogenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "glycogenic."*

---

glycollic acid *(noun)*

A translucent crystalline compound found in sugar cane and sugar beets and unripe grapes.

- *The article explained what "glycollic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "glycollic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

glyoxaline *(noun)*

An organic base C3H4N2; a histamine inhibitor.

- *He looked up "glyoxaline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "glyoxaline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glyptic art *(noun)*

Carvings or engravings (especially on precious stones).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glyptic art."*
- *He looked up "glyptic art" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glyptics *(noun)*

The art of engraving on precious stones.

- *The article explained what "glyptics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glyptics" to mean the art of engraving on precious stones.*

---

goethean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Goethe.

- *The speaker chose "goethean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "goethean"? Explain why.*

---

goethian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Goethe.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "goethian."*
- *The speaker chose "goethian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

goitrogen *(noun)*

Any substance (such as thiouracil) that induces the formation of a goiter.

- *Understanding "goitrogen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "goitrogen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

goldbrick *(noun)*

A brick-shaped block that looks like gold but is not.

- *The article explained what "goldbrick" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "goldbrick" during the group presentation.*

---

golfcart *(noun)*

A small motor vehicle in which golfers can ride between shots.

- *He looked up "golfcart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golfcart."*

golliwogg *(noun)*

A grotesque black doll.

- *They discussed "golliwogg" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "golliwogg" because he had never seen it before.*

golosh *(noun)*

A waterproof overshoe that protects shoes from water or snow.

- *He looked up "golosh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golosh" to mean a waterproof overshoe that protects shoes from....*

gonadotrophic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving gonadotropin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gonadotrophic."*
- *Students compared "gonadotrophic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

gondang wax *(noun)*

A hard cream-colored wax obtained from a Javanese fig tree.

- *He looked up "gondang wax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gondang wax" to mean a hard cream-colored wax obtained from a javanese....*

goofproof *(verb)*

Proof against human misuse or error.

- *He did not know how to use "goofproof" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "goofproof" carefully so everyone would understand.*

gorgerin *(noun)*

The molding at the top of a column.

- *The article explained what "gorgerin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gorgerin" to mean the molding at the top of a column.*

gothite *(noun)*

A red or yellow or brown mineral; an oxide of iron that is a common constituent of rust.

- *In class, the teacher used "gothite" to mean a red or yellow or brown mineral; an oxide of iron....*
- *The article explained what "gothite" means with a simple example.*

graecophilic *(adjective)*

Characterized by a love of Greece and Grecian things.

- *Students compared "graecophilic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "graecophilic."*

grammatic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to grammar.

- *The grammatic structure of a sentence.*
- *Grammatical rules.*

graniteware *(noun)*

A kind of stone-grey enamelware.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graniteware."*
- *The article explained what "graniteware" means with a simple example.*

granuliferous *(adjective)*

Producing or full of granules.

- *Students compared "granuliferous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "granuliferous"? Explain why.*

---

grapelike *(adjective)*

Resembling the fruit of a grape vine.

- *It is useful to describe something as "grapelike" when it is resembling the fruit of a grape vine.*
- *A "grapelike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gravitative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by gravitation.

- *Would you call this situation "gravitative"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "gravitative" when it is of or relating to or caused by gravitation.*

---

greegree *(noun)*

An African amulet.

- *He looked up "greegree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greegree."*

---

greengrocery *(noun)*

A greengrocer's grocery store.

- *Understanding "greengrocery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "greengrocery" during the group presentation.*

---

greenockite *(noun)*

Ore of cadmium; a rare yellowish mineral consisting of cadmium sulphide in crystalline form.

- *He looked up "greenockite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greenockite."*

---

greensick *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or suffering from chlorosis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "greensick."*
- *Students compared "greensick" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

grillroom *(noun)*

A restaurant where food is cooked on a grill.

- *They discussed "grillroom" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grillroom" to mean a restaurant where food is cooked on a grill.*

---

gripsack *(noun)*

A small suitcase.

- *In class, the teacher used "gripsack" to mean a small suitcase.*
- *He looked up "gripsack" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gritrock *(noun)*

A hard coarse-grained siliceous sandstone.

- *They discussed "gritrock" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gritrock."*

---

grogram *(noun)*

A coarse fabric of silk mixed with wool or mohair and often stiffened with gum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grogram."*
- *Understanding "grogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grummet *(noun)*

Fastener consisting of a metal ring for lining a small hole to permit the attachment of cords or lines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grummet."*
- *They discussed "grummet" during the group presentation.*

guarnerius *(noun)*

A violin made by a member of the Guarneri family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guarnerius."*
- *He looked up "guarnerius" because he had never seen it before.*

gueridon *(noun)*

A small round table.

- *The article explained what "gueridon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gueridon" to mean a small round table.*

guimpe *(noun)*

A piece of starched cloth covering the shoulders of a nun's habit.

- *They discussed "guimpe" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "guimpe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gum accroides *(noun)*

An alcohol-soluble resin from Australian trees; used in varnishes and in manufacturing paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "gum accroides" to mean an alcohol-soluble resin from australian trees;....*
- *He looked up "gum accroides" because he had never seen it before.*

gum albanum *(noun)*

A bitter aromatic gum resin that resembles asafetida.

- *They discussed "gum albanum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gum albanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gum dammar *(noun)*

Any of various hard resins from trees of the family Dipterocarpaceae and of the genus Agathis; especially the amboyna pine.

- *The article explained what "gum dammar" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gum dammar."*

gum eurphorbium *(noun)*

An acrid brown gum resin now used mainly in veterinary medicine.

- *The article explained what "gum eurphorbium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gum eurphorbium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gum olibanum *(noun)*

An aromatic gum resin obtained from various Arabian or East African trees; formerly valued for worship and for embalming and fumigation.

- *He looked up "gum olibanum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gum olibanum" during the group presentation.*

gum sangapenum *(noun)*

A variety of gum.

- *He looked up "gum sangapenum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gum sangapenum" to mean a variety of gum.*

gum terpentine *(noun)*

Obtained from conifers (especially pines).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gum terpentine."*
- *The article explained what "gum terpentine" means with a simple example.*

gummite *(noun)*

A gummy orange mixture of uranium oxides and silicates occurring naturally in the hydration and oxidation of pitchblende.

- *He looked up "gummite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gummite."*

gumshield *(noun)*

(especially boxing) equipment that protects an athlete's mouth.

- *Understanding "gumshield" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gumshield" during the group presentation.*

---

gunlock *(noun)*

The action that ignites the charge in a firearm.

- *They discussed "gunlock" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gunlock" means with a simple example.*

---

gunnysack *(noun)*

A bag made of burlap.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gunnysack."*
- *They discussed "gunnysack" during the group presentation.*

---

gustative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to gustation.

- *Students compared "gustative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gustative."*

---

gustatorial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to gustation.

- *A "gustatorial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gustatorial."*

---

gymnosophical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to gymnosophy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gymnosophical."*
- *Students compared "gymnosophical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gymnospermous *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of plants of the class Gymnospermae.

- *Would you call this situation "gymnospermous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "gymnospermous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gymslip *(noun)*

A sleeveless tunic worn by English girls as part of a school uniform.

- *They discussed "gymslip" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymslip" to mean a sleeveless tunic worn by english girls as part of....*

---

gynogenesis *(noun)*

Female parthenogenesis in which the embryo contains only maternal chromosomes due to the failure of the sperm to fuse with the egg nucleus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gynogenesis."*
- *He looked up "gynogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gyral *(adjective)*

Relating to or associated with or comprising a convolution of the brain.

- *The gyral sulcus.*
- *The speaker chose "gyral" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gyrostabiliser *(noun)*

A stabilizer consisting of a heavy gyroscope that spins on a vertical axis; reduces side-to-side rolling of a ship or plane.

- *They discussed "gyrostabiliser" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gyrostabiliser" to mean a stabilizer consisting of a heavy gyroscope that....*

---

gyrostabilizer *(noun)*

A stabilizer consisting of a heavy gyroscope that spins on a vertical axis; reduces side-to-side rolling of a ship or plane.

- *In class, the teacher used "gyrostabilizer" to mean a stabilizer consisting of a heavy gyroscope that....*

- *Understanding "gyrostabilizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

habergeon *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) a light sleeveless coat of chain mail worn under the hauberk.

- *The article explained what "habergeon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "habergeon" to mean (middle ages) a light sleeveless coat of chain mail....*

---

habiliment *(noun)*

A covering designed to be worn on a person's body.

- *The article explained what "habiliment" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "habiliment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

habilitate *(verb)*

Qualify for teaching at a university in Europe.

- *He habilitated after his sabbatical at a prestigious American university.*
- *In everyday English, people use "habilitate" when talking about this idea.*

---

hackbut *(noun)*

An obsolete firearm with a long barrel.

- *In class, the teacher used "hackbut" to mean an obsolete firearm with a long barrel.*
- *They discussed "hackbut" during the group presentation.*

---

haemagglutination *(noun)*

Agglutination of red blood cells.

- *The article explained what "haemagglutination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haemagglutination" to mean agglutination of red blood cells.*

---

haematal *(adjective)*

Relating to the blood vessels or blood.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "haematal."*
- *A "haematal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

haematic *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing or affecting blood.

- *It is useful to describe something as "haematic" when it is relating to or containing or affecting blood.*
- *A "haematic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

haematinic *(noun)*

A medicine that increases the hemoglobin content of the blood; used to treat iron-deficiency anemia.

- *They discussed "haematinic" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haematinic" to mean a medicine that increases the hemoglobin content of....*

---

haematochezia *(noun)*

Passage of stools containing blood (as from diverticulosis or colon cancer or peptic ulcer).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematochezia."*
- *He looked up "haematochezia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haematogenesis *(noun)*

The formation of blood cells in the living body (especially in the bone marrow).

- *The article explained what "haematogenesis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "haematogenesis" during the group presentation.*

---

haematogenic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the formation of blood or blood cells.

- *A "haematogenic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "haematogenic" when it is pertaining to the formation of blood or blood cells.*

---

haematohiston *(noun)*

A colorless protein obtained by removing heme from hemoglobin; the oxygen carrying compound in red blood cells.

- *He looked up "haematohiston" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "haematohiston" during the group presentation.*

---

haematoidin *(noun)*

An orange-yellow pigment in the bile that forms as a product of hemoglobin; excess amounts in the blood produce the yellow appearance observed in jaundice.

- *The article explained what "haematoidin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "haematoidin" during the group presentation.*

---

haematolysis *(noun)*

Lysis of erythrocytes with the release of hemoglobin.

- *The article explained what "haematolysis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haematolysis" to mean lysis of erythrocytes with the release of hemoglobin.*

---

haematopoiesis *(noun)*

The formation of blood cells in the living body (especially in the bone marrow).

- *They discussed "haematopoiesis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematopoiesis."*

---

haemic *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing or affecting blood.

- *The speaker chose "haemic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "haemic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

haemitin *(noun)*

A complex red organic pigment containing iron and other atoms to which oxygen binds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemitin."*
- *The article explained what "haemitin" means with a simple example.*

---

haemogenesis *(noun)*

The formation of blood cells in the living body (especially in the bone marrow).

- *In class, the teacher used "haemogenesis" to mean the formation of blood cells in the living body....*
- *He looked up "haemogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haemolysin *(noun)*

Any substance that can cause lysis (destruction) of erythrocytes (red blood cells) and the release of their hemoglobin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemolysin."*
- *Understanding "haemolysin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haemophilic *(adjective)*

Relating to or having hemophilia.

- *The speaker chose "haemophilic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "haemophilic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

haemopoiesis *(noun)*

The formation of blood cells in the living body (especially in the bone marrow).

- *Understanding "haemopoiesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemopoiesis."*

---

haemopoietic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the formation of blood or blood cells.

- *A "haemopoietic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "haemopoietic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

haemoprotein *(noun)*

A conjugated protein linked to a compound of iron and porphyrin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemoprotein."*
- *Understanding "haemoprotein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haemosiderin *(noun)*

A granular brown substance composed of ferric oxide; left from the breakdown of hemoglobin; can be a sign of disturbed iron metabolism.

- *In class, the teacher used "haemosiderin" to mean a granular brown substance composed of ferric....*
- *He looked up "haemosiderin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haemostat *(noun)*

A surgical instrument that stops bleeding by clamping the blood vessel.

- *In class, the teacher used "haemostat" to mean a surgical instrument that stops bleeding by....*
- *The article explained what "haemostat" means with a simple example.*

---

hagbut *(noun)*

An obsolete firearm with a long barrel.

- *They discussed "hagbut" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hagbut" means with a simple example.*

---

hahnium *(noun)*

A transuranic element.

- *Understanding "hahnium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hahnium."*

---

haick *(noun)*

An outer garment consisting of a large piece of white cloth; worn by men and women in northern Africa.

- *Understanding "haick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "haick" during the group presentation.*

---

haircloth *(noun)*

Cloth woven from horsehair or camelhair; used for upholstery or stiffening in garments.

- *He looked up "haircloth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haircloth."*

---

halitus *(noun)*

Exhaled breath.

- *In class, the teacher used "halitus" to mean exhaled breath.*
- *He looked up "halitus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

halliard *(noun)*

A rope for raising or lowering a sail or flag.

- *They discussed "halliard" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "halliard" to mean a rope for raising or lowering a sail or flag.*

---

hallstand *(noun)*

A piece of furniture where coats and hats and umbrellas can be hung; usually has a mirror.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hallstand."*
- *He looked up "hallstand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haloalkane *(noun)*

Organic compound in which halogen atoms have been substituted for hydrogen atoms in an alkane.

- *Understanding "haloalkane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haloalkane" to mean organic compound in which halogen atoms have been....*

---

haloform *(noun)*

Compounds with the formula CHX3, where X is a halogen atom.

- *He looked up "haloform" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "haloform" during the group presentation.*

handbarrow *(noun)*

A rectangular frame with handles at both ends; carried by two people.

- *Understanding "handbarrow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "handbarrow" because he had never seen it before.*

handbow *(noun)*

A bow drawn by hand as distinguished from a crossbow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handbow."*
- *They discussed "handbow" during the group presentation.*

handcolor *(verb)*

Color by hand.

- *Some old photographs are handcolored.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "handcolor" in real sentences.*

handcolour *(verb)*

Color by hand.

- *In everyday English, people use "handcolour" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "handcolour" in real sentences.*

handelian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of George Frederick Handel.

- *Would you call this situation "handelian"? Explain why.*
- *A "handelian" approach may work better in this case.*

handlock *(noun)*

Shackle that consists of a metal loop that can be locked around the wrist; usually used in pairs.

- *Understanding "handlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handlock."*

handrest *(noun)*

A support for the hand.

- *They discussed "handrest" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "handrest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

handspike *(noun)*

A metal bar (or length of pipe) used as a lever.

- *The article explained what "handspike" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "handspike" to mean a metal bar (or length of pipe) used as a lever.*

handstamp *(noun)*

A stamp (usually made of rubber) for imprinting a mark or design by hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "handstamp" to mean a stamp (usually made of rubber) for imprinting a....*
- *Understanding "handstamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

handwear *(noun)*

Clothing for the hands.

- *Understanding "handwear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "handwear" during the group presentation.*

harquebus *(noun)*

An obsolete firearm with a long barrel.

- *He looked up "harquebus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "harquebus" during the group presentation.*

harshen *(verb)*

Make harsh or harsher.

- *Winter harshened the look of the city.*
- *Can you use "harshen" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

haschisch *(noun)*

Purified resinous extract of the hemp plant; used as a hallucinogen.

- *In class, the teacher used "haschisch" to mean purified resinous extract of the hemp plant; used....*
- *He looked up "haschisch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hassium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *In class, the teacher used "hassium" to mean a radioactive transuranic element.*
- *He looked up "hassium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hatchel *(noun)*

A comb for separating flax fibers.

- *The article explained what "hatchel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hatchel" to mean a comb for separating flax fibers.*

---

hausmannite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of manganese tetroxide; a source of manganese.

- *They discussed "hausmannite" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hausmannite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hautboy *(noun)*

A slender double-reed instrument; a woodwind with a conical bore and a double-reed mouthpiece.

- *Understanding "hautboy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hautboy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hawsehole *(noun)*

The hole that an anchor rope passes through.

- *In class, the teacher used "hawsehole" to mean the hole that an anchor rope passes through.*
- *Understanding "hawsehole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hawsepipe *(noun)*

The hole that an anchor rope passes through.

- *In class, the teacher used "hawsepipe" to mean the hole that an anchor rope passes through.*
- *The article explained what "hawsepipe" means with a simple example.*

---

hayrack *(noun)*

A rack that holds hay for feeding livestock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hayrack."*
- *They discussed "hayrack" during the group presentation.*

---

hayrig *(noun)*

A frame attached to a wagon to increase the amount of hay it can carry.

- *Understanding "hayrig" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hayrig" because he had never seen it before.*

---

headfast *(noun)*

A mooring line that secures the bow of a boat or ship to a wharf.

- *He looked up "headfast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "headfast" to mean a mooring line that secures the bow of a boat or....*

---

headpin *(noun)*

The front bowling pin in the triangular arrangement of ten pins.

- *The article explained what "headpin" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "headpin" to mean the front bowling pin in the triangular arrangement....*

---

headrace *(noun)*

A waterway that feeds water to a mill or water wheel or turbine.

- *The article explained what "headrace" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "headrace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hearthrug *(noun)*

A rug spread out in front of a fireplace.

- *He looked up "hearthrug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hearthrug."*

---

heathlike *(adjective)*

Resembling heath.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heathlike."*
- *Students compared "heathlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

heaume *(noun)*

A large medieval helmet supported on the shoulders.

- *They discussed "heaume" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heaume."*

---

hebraical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the language of the Hebrews.

- *A "hebraical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hebraical" when it is of or relating to the language of the hebrews.*

---

heckelphone *(noun)*

An oboe pitched an octave below the ordinary oboe.

- *In class, the teacher used "heckelphone" to mean an oboe pitched an octave below the ordinary oboe.*
- *They discussed "heckelphone" during the group presentation.*

---

heliac *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or near the sun; especially the first rising of a star after and last setting before its invisibility owing to its conjunction with the sun.

- *The heliacal rising of the Dog Star.*
- *The heliacal or Sothic year is determined by the heliacal rising of Sothis (the Egyptian name for the Dog Star).*

---

heliogravure *(noun)*

An intaglio print produced by gravure.

- *The article explained what "heliogravure" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "heliogravure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heliometer *(noun)*

An instrument used to measure the angular separation of two stars that are too far apart to be included in the field of view of an ordinary telescope.

- *Understanding "heliometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heliometer" to mean an instrument used to measure the angular....*

---

heliotype *(noun)*

Duplicator consisting of a gelatin plate from which ink can be taken to make a copy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heliotype."*
- *They discussed "heliotype" during the group presentation.*

---

hellenistical *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of the classical Greek civilization.

- *The speaker chose "hellenistical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hellenistical."*

---

hematal *(adjective)*

Relating to the blood vessels or blood.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hematal" when it is relating to the blood vessels or blood.*
- *Students compared "hematal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hematic *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing or affecting blood.

- *A hematic cyst.*
- *A hematic crisis.*

---

hematin *(noun)*

A complex red organic pigment containing iron and other atoms to which oxygen binds.

- *He looked up "hematin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hematin" to mean a complex red organic pigment containing iron and....*

---

hematinic *(noun)*

A medicine that increases the hemoglobin content of the blood; used to treat iron-deficiency anemia.

- *He looked up "hematinic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hematinic" during the group presentation.*

---

hematochezia *(noun)*

Passage of stools containing blood (as from diverticulosis or colon cancer or peptic ulcer).

- *In class, the teacher used "hematochezia" to mean passage of stools containing blood (as from....*
- *The article explained what "hematochezia" means with a simple example.*

---

hematochrome *(noun)*

A reddish coloring material found in some algae.

- *He looked up "hematochrome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hematochrome" during the group presentation.*

---

hematogenesis *(noun)*

The formation of blood cells in the living body (especially in the bone marrow).

- *Understanding "hematogenesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hematogenesis" means with a simple example.*

---

hematogenic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the formation of blood or blood cells.

- *Students compared "hematogenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "hematogenic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hematohiston *(noun)*

A colorless protein obtained by removing heme from hemoglobin; the oxygen carrying compound in red blood cells.

- *The article explained what "hematohiston" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hematohiston" to mean a colorless protein obtained by removing heme from....*

---

hematoidin *(noun)*

An orange-yellow pigment in the bile that forms as a product of hemoglobin; excess amounts in the blood produce the yellow appearance observed in jaundice.

- *Understanding "hematoidin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hematoidin" means with a simple example.*

---

hematolysis *(noun)*

Lysis of erythrocytes with the release of hemoglobin.

- *Understanding "hematolysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hematolysis" during the group presentation.*

---

hemic *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing or affecting blood.

- *Would you call this situation "hemic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "hemic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hemimetabolism *(noun)*

Incomplete or partial metamorphosis in insects.

- *In class, the teacher used "hemimetabolism" to mean incomplete or partial metamorphosis in insects.*
- *They discussed "hemimetabolism" during the group presentation.*

---

hemimetaboly *(noun)*

Incomplete or partial metamorphosis in insects.

- *Understanding "hemimetaboly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hemimetaboly" to mean incomplete or partial metamorphosis in insects.*

---

hemimetamorphosis *(noun)*

Incomplete or partial metamorphosis in insects.

- *Understanding "hemimetamorphosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hemimetamorphosis" means with a simple example.*

---

hemimorphite *(noun)*

A white mineral; a common ore of zinc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemimorphite."*
- *Understanding "hemimorphite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemingwayesque *(adjective)*

In the manner of Ernest Hemingway.

- *Students compared "hemingwayesque" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "hemingwayesque" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hemiparasitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to plants that are hemiparasites.

- *A "hemiparasitic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hemiparasitic."*

---

hemodialyzer *(noun)*

A machine that uses dialysis to remove impurities and waste products from the bloodstream before returning the blood to the patient's body.

- *The article explained what "hemodialyzer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hemodialyzer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemofil *(noun)*

A coagulation factor (trade name Hemofil) whose absence is associated with hemophilia A.

- *Understanding "hemofil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hemofil" to mean a coagulation factor (trade name hemofil) whose....*

---

hemogenesis *(noun)*

The formation of blood cells in the living body (especially in the bone marrow).

- *They discussed "hemogenesis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hemogenesis" means with a simple example.*

---

hemophilic *(adjective)*

Relating to or having hemophilia.

- *Would you call this situation "hemophilic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "hemophilic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hemopoiesis *(noun)*

The formation of blood cells in the living body (especially in the bone marrow).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemopoiesis."*
- *They discussed "hemopoiesis" during the group presentation.*

hemoprotein *(noun)*

A conjugated protein linked to a compound of iron and porphyrin.

- *In class, the teacher used "hemoprotein" to mean a conjugated protein linked to a compound of iron....*
- *The article explained what "hemoprotein" means with a simple example.*

hemstitch *(noun)*

A stitch in which parallel threads are drawn and exposed threads are caught together in groups.

- *The article explained what "hemstitch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hemstitch" to mean a stitch in which parallel threads are drawn and....*

hemstitching *(noun)*

A stitch in which parallel threads are drawn and exposed threads are caught together in groups.

- *The article explained what "hemstitching" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemstitching."*

hencoop *(noun)*

A farm building for housing poultry.

- *He looked up "hencoop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hencoop."*

henroost *(noun)*

A roost for hens at night.

- *In class, the teacher used "henroost" to mean a roost for hens at night.*
- *He looked up "henroost" because he had never seen it before.*

hepatoflavin *(noun)*

A B vitamin that prevents skin lesions and weight loss.

- *The article explained what "hepatoflavin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hepatoflavin" to mean a b vitamin that prevents skin lesions and weight loss.*

hepatotoxin *(noun)*

Any toxin that affects the liver.

- *The article explained what "hepatotoxin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hepatotoxin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heptadecanoic acid *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline synthetic fatty acid.

- *The article explained what "heptadecanoic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "heptadecanoic acid" during the group presentation.*

heraldist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to heraldry.

- *It is useful to describe something as "heraldist" when it is of or relating to heraldry.*
- *Would you call this situation "heraldist"? Explain why.*

herschelian telescope *(noun)*

A reflecting telescope with the mirror slightly tilted to throw the image to the side where it can be viewed.

- *In class, the teacher used "herschelian telescope" to mean a reflecting telescope with the mirror slightly....*
- *The article explained what "herschelian telescope" means with a simple example.*

hessonite *(noun)*

A garnet ranging in color from yellow to brown.

- *In class, the teacher used "hessonite" to mean a garnet ranging in color from yellow to brown.*
- *They discussed "hessonite" during the group presentation.*

heterogenesis *(noun)*

The alternation of two or more different forms in the life cycle of a plant or animal.

- *They discussed "heterogenesis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "heterogenesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heterometabolism *(noun)*

Development of insects with incomplete metamorphosis in which no pupal stage precedes maturity.

- *In class, the teacher used "heterometabolism" to mean development of insects with incomplete....*
- *The article explained what "heterometabolism" means with a simple example.*

---

heterometaboly *(noun)*

Development of insects with incomplete metamorphosis in which no pupal stage precedes maturity.

- *Understanding "heterometaboly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "heterometaboly" means with a simple example.*

---

heterophil antibody *(noun)*

An antibody found in the blood of someone suffering from infectious mononucleosis.

- *He looked up "heterophil antibody" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "heterophil antibody" during the group presentation.*

---

heterophile antibody *(noun)*

An antibody found in the blood of someone suffering from infectious mononucleosis.

- *The article explained what "heterophile antibody" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterophile antibody."*

---

heterosporous *(adjective)*

Characterized by heterospory.

- *Would you call this situation "heterosporous"? Explain why.*
- *A "heterosporous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

heterospory *(noun)*

The development of both microspores and megaspores.

- *Understanding "heterospory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heterospory" to mean the development of both microspores and megaspores.*

---

heulandite *(noun)*

A group of minerals of the zeolite family consisting of a hydrous aluminum silicate of sodium and calcium.

- *The article explained what "heulandite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heulandite" to mean a group of minerals of the zeolite family....*

---

hexachlorophene *(noun)*

Antibacterial substance that is a water-soluble powder used in antiseptic soaps and toothpaste.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexachlorophene."*
- *The article explained what "hexachlorophene" means with a simple example.*

---

hexacosanoic acid *(noun)*

A white solid fatty acid found in waxes (such as beeswax).

- *He looked up "hexacosanoic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hexacosanoic acid" to mean a white solid fatty acid found in waxes (such as....*

---

hexadecanoic acid *(noun)*

A saturated fatty acid that is the major fat in meat and dairy products.

- *The article explained what "hexadecanoic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexadecanoic acid."*

---

hexadrol *(noun)*

A corticosteroid drug (trade names Decadron or Dexamethasone Intensol or Dexone or Hexadrol or Oradexon) used to treat allergies or inflammation.

- *The article explained what "hexadrol" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "hexadrol" during the group presentation.*

---

hexanedioic acid *(noun)*

A carboxylic acid used in the manufacture of nylon.

- *Understanding "hexanedioic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexanedioic acid."*

---

hexangular *(adjective)*

Having six sides or divided into hexagons.

- *The speaker chose "hexangular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hexangular" when it is having six sides or divided into hexagons.*

---

hexanoic acid *(noun)*

A fatty acid found in animal oils and fats or made synthetically; smells like goats.

- *Understanding "hexanoic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hexanoic acid" to mean a fatty acid found in animal oils and fats or made....*

---

hexestrol *(noun)*

Estrogen compound used to treat menstrual irregularities and menopausal symptoms and to prevent pregnancy.

- *In class, the teacher used "hexestrol" to mean estrogen compound used to treat menstrual....*
- *Understanding "hexestrol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hiddenite *(noun)*

A green transparent form of the mineral spodumene used as a gemstone.

- *In class, the teacher used "hiddenite" to mean a green transparent form of the mineral spodumene....*
- *He looked up "hiddenite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hidrosis *(noun)*

The process of the sweat glands of the skin secreting a salty fluid.

- *They discussed "hidrosis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hidrosis."*

---

hidrotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to sweat.

- *Would you call this situation "hidrotic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "hidrotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hieratical *(adjective)*

Associated with the priesthood or priests.

- *Would you call this situation "hieratical"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hieratical."*

---

hieroglyphical *(adjective)*

Written in or belonging to a writing system using pictorial symbols.

- *Students compared "hieroglyphical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hieroglyphical" when it is written in or belonging to a writing system using....*

---

highboard *(noun)*

A high diving board.

- *In class, the teacher used "highboard" to mean a high diving board.*
- *The article explained what "highboard" means with a simple example.*

---

hipflask *(noun)*

A flask that holds spirits.

- *He looked up "hipflask" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hipflask."*

---

hiplength *(adjective)*

Extending to or just over the hips.

- *A hiplength jacket.*
- *The speaker chose "hiplength" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hircine *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or suggestive of a goat (especially in strong odor).

- *It is useful to describe something as "hircine" when it is of or pertaining to or suggestive of a goat....*
- *A "hircine" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hispaniolan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the West Indian island of Hispaniola.

- *Students compared "hispaniolan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "hispaniolan"? Explain why.*

---

histaminase *(noun)*

Enzyme that acts as a catalyst in converting histidine to histamine.

- *He looked up "histaminase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "histaminase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hitchrack *(noun)*

A fixed horizontal rail to which a horse can be hitched to prevent it from straying.

- *The article explained what "hitchrack" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hitchrack" during the group presentation.*

---

hodometer *(noun)*

A meter that shows mileage traversed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hodometer."*
- *The article explained what "hodometer" means with a simple example.*

---

hodoscope *(noun)*

(physics) scientific instrument that traces the path of a charged particle.

- *He looked up "hodoscope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hodoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

holloware *(noun)*

Silverware serving dishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holloware."*
- *He looked up "holloware" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hollowware *(noun)*

Silverware serving dishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "hollowware" to mean silverware serving dishes.*
- *He looked up "hollowware" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holographical *(adjective)*

Written entirely in one's own hand.

- *A "holographical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "holographical" when it is written entirely in one's own hand.*

---

holometabolism *(noun)*

Complete metamorphosis in insects.

- *The article explained what "holometabolism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "holometabolism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

holometaboly *(noun)*

Complete metamorphosis in insects.

- *They discussed "holometaboly" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "holometaboly" means with a simple example.*

---

homogentisic acid *(noun)*

An acid formed as an intermediate product of the metabolism of tyrosine and phenylalanine.

- *In class, the teacher used "homogentisic acid" to mean an acid formed as an intermediate product of the....*
- *He looked up "homogentisic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homologise *(verb)*

Make homologous.

- *The coach explained when to use "homologise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "homologise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

homolosine projection *(noun)*

An equal-area projection map of the globe; oceans are distorted in order to minimize the distortion of the continents.

- *In class, the teacher used "homolosine projection" to mean an equal-area projection map of the globe; oceans....*
- *He looked up "homolosine projection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homonymic *(adjective)*

Of or related to or being homonyms.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "homonymic."*
- *A "homonymic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

homosporous *(adjective)*

Characterized by homospory.

- *It is useful to describe something as "homosporous" when it is characterized by homospory.*
- *Would you call this situation "homosporous"? Explain why.*

---

homospory *(noun)*

The development of a single kind of asexual spores.

- *In class, the teacher used "homospory" to mean the development of a single kind of asexual spores.*
- *They discussed "homospory" during the group presentation.*

---

homostyled *(adjective)*

(botany) having styles all of the same length.

- *Students compared "homostyled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "homostyled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

homostylic *(adjective)*

(botany) having styles all of the same length.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "homostylic."*
- *A "homostylic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

homostylous *(adjective)*

(botany) having styles all of the same length.

- *Would you call this situation "homostylous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "homostylous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hoodmold *(noun)*

A protective drip that is made of stone.

- *Understanding "hoodmold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hoodmold" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hoodmould *(noun)*

A protective drip that is made of stone.

- *They discussed "hoodmould" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hoodmould" because he had never seen it before.*

hooflike *(adjective)*

Resembling a hoof; especially having the horny texture of a hoof.

- *Hooflike calluses.*
- *The speaker chose "hooflike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

hoopskirt *(noun)*

A skirt stiffened with hoops.

- *They discussed "hoopskirt" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hoopskirt" means with a simple example.*

hoosgow *(noun)*

Slang for a jail.

- *In class, the teacher used "hoosgow" to mean slang for a jail.*
- *The article explained what "hoosgow" means with a simple example.*

hopsack *(noun)*

A loosely woven coarse fabric of cotton or linen; used in clothing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hopsack."*
- *He looked up "hopsack" because he had never seen it before.*

hopsacking *(noun)*

A loosely woven coarse fabric of cotton or linen; used in clothing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hopsacking."*
- *He looked up "hopsacking" because he had never seen it before.*

hornstone *(noun)*

A fine-grained metamorphic rock formed by the action of heat on clay rocks.

- *Understanding "hornstone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hornstone" during the group presentation.*

horologe *(noun)*

A measuring instrument or device for keeping time.

- *They discussed "horologe" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horologe" to mean a measuring instrument or device for keeping time.*

horsecar *(noun)*

An early form of streetcar that was drawn by horses.

- *The article explained what "horsecar" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "horsecar" during the group presentation.*

horsecloth *(noun)*

A cloth for the trapping of a horse.

- *The article explained what "horsecloth" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "horsecloth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

houdah *(noun)*

A (usually canopied) seat for riding on the back of a camel or elephant.

- *The article explained what "houdah" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "houdah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

houselights *(noun)*

Lights that illuminate the audience's part of a theater or other auditorium.

- *They discussed "houselights" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "houselights."*

housepaint *(noun)*

Paint used to cover the exterior woodwork of a house.

- *Understanding "housepaint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "housepaint" means with a simple example.*

---

hubbly-bubbly *(noun)*

An oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube connected to a container where the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

- *They discussed "hubbly-bubbly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hubbly-bubbly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

huckaback *(noun)*

Toweling consisting of coarse absorbent cotton or linen fabric.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huckaback."*
- *He looked up "huckaback" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hugoesque *(adjective)*

In the manner of Victor Hugo.

- *Students compared "hugoesque" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hugoesque" when it is in the manner of victor hugo.*

---

humified *(adjective)*

Converted to humus.

- *Humified soil.*
- *The speaker chose "humified" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

humify *(verb)*

Convert (plant remains) into humus.

- *The coach explained when to use "humify" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "humify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hutment *(noun)*

An encampment of huts (chiefly military).

- *They discussed "hutment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hutment" to mean an encampment of huts (chiefly military).*

---

huxleian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Thomas Huxley.

- *Students compared "huxleian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "huxleian" when it is of or relating to thomas huxley.*

---

huxleyan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Thomas Huxley.

- *Would you call this situation "huxleyan"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "huxleyan" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hyalin *(noun)*

A glassy translucent substance that occurs in hyaline cartilage or in certain skin conditions.

- *The article explained what "hyalin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hyalin" during the group presentation.*

---

hyaloplasmic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to hyaloplasm.

- *Would you call this situation "hyaloplasmic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hyaloplasmic."*

---

hyazyme *(noun)*

An enzyme (trade name Hyazyme) that splits hyaluronic acid and so lowers its viscosity and increases the permeability of connective tissue and the absorption of fluids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyazyme."*

- *He looked up "hyazyme" because he had never seen it before.*

hydrargyrum *(noun)*

A heavy silvery toxic univalent and bivalent metallic element; the only metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures.

- *Understanding "hydrargyrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hydrargyrum" because he had never seen it before.*

hydrazo group *(noun)*

The bivalent group -HNNH- derived from hydrazine.

- *Understanding "hydrazo group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hydrazo group" means with a simple example.*

hydrazo radical *(noun)*

The bivalent group -HNNH- derived from hydrazine.

- *The article explained what "hydrazo radical" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrazo radical" to mean the bivalent group -hnnh- derived from hydrazine.*

hydrazoic acid *(noun)*

A colorless explosive liquid that is volatile and poisonous and foul-smelling.

- *Understanding "hydrazoic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrazoic acid."*

hydrazoite *(noun)*

A salt of hydrazoic acid.

- *They discussed "hydrazoite" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hydrazoite" because he had never seen it before.*

hydriodic acid *(noun)*

(HI) a colorless or yellow aqueous solution of hydrogen iodide.

- *Hydriodic acid is a strong acid.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydriodic acid" to mean (hi) a colorless or yellow aqueous solution of....*

hydrocephalic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by or evidencing hydrocephalus.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hydrocephalic."*
- *Students compared "hydrocephalic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hydrocortone *(noun)*

An adrenal-cortex hormone (trade names Hydrocortone or Cortef) that is active in carbohydrate and protein metabolism.

- *He looked up "hydrocortone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrocortone" to mean an adrenal-cortex hormone (trade names hydrocortone....*

hydroflumethiazide *(noun)*

Diuretic used to treat hypertension and edema.

- *They discussed "hydroflumethiazide" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hydroflumethiazide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hydrofluosilicic acid *(noun)*

An unstable poisonous corrosive acid known primarily in the form of its salts.

- *The article explained what "hydrofluosilicic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrofluosilicic acid."*

hydrogenate *(verb)*

Combine or treat with or expose to hydrogen; add hydrogen to the molecule of (an unsaturated organic compound).

- *She tried to use "hydrogenate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hydrogenate" when talking about this idea.*

hydroiodic acid *(noun)*

An acid formed by aqueous solution of hydrogen iodide.

- *The article explained what "hydroiodic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hydroiodic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrolise *(verb)*

Make a compound react with water and undergo hydrolysis.

- *Can you use "hydrolise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "hydrolise" until he saw an example.*

---

hydrolith *(noun)*

A saltlike binary compound (CaH2) used as a reducing agent and source of hydrogen.

- *They discussed "hydrolith" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrolith" to mean a saltlike binary compound (cah2) used as a....*

---

hydrolize *(verb)*

Make a compound react with water and undergo hydrolysis.

- *She tried to use "hydrolize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "hydrolize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hydroxyacetic acid *(noun)*

A translucent crystalline compound found in sugar cane and sugar beets and unripe grapes.

- *They discussed "hydroxyacetic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hydroxyacetic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydroxybenzene *(noun)*

A toxic white soluble crystalline acidic derivative of benzene; used in manufacturing and as a disinfectant and antiseptic; poisonous if taken internally.

- *He looked up "hydroxybenzene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hydroxybenzene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hygrodeik *(noun)*

A wet and dry bulb hygrometer.

- *In class, the teacher used "hygrodeik" to mean a wet and dry bulb hygrometer.*
- *The article explained what "hygrodeik" means with a simple example.*

---

hygroscope *(noun)*

Hygrometer that shows variations in the relative humidity of the atmosphere.

- *They discussed "hygroscope" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hygroscope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hymenal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the hymen.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hymenal" when it is of or relating to the hymen.*
- *Would you call this situation "hymenal"? Explain why.*

---

hymenopterous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to insects of the order Hymenoptera.

- *Would you call this situation "hymenopterous"? Explain why.*
- *A "hymenopterous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hypercoaster *(noun)*

A roller coaster that goes up 200 feet or higher and can catapult riders from 0 to 70 mph in 4 seconds by motors originally designed to launch rockets.

- *The article explained what "hypercoaster" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hypercoaster" during the group presentation.*

---

hyperidrosis *(noun)*

Excessive and profuse perspiration.

- *The article explained what "hyperidrosis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperidrosis."*

---

hypermenorrhea *(noun)*

Abnormally heavy or prolonged menstruation; can be a symptom of uterine tumors and can lead to anemia if prolonged.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypermenorrhea."*
- *He looked up "hypermenorrhea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hyperthermal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or affected by hyperthermia.

- *A "hyperthermal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "hyperthermal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hypnagogue *(noun)*

An agent that induces drowsiness or sleep.

- *They discussed "hypnagogue" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypnagogue."*

---

hypodermal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the hypodermis.

- *The speaker chose "hypodermal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hypodermal."*

---

hyponitrous acid *(noun)*

An explosive white crystalline weak acid (H2N2O2).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyponitrous acid."*
- *They discussed "hyponitrous acid" during the group presentation.*

---

hypophosphoric acid *(noun)*

A crystalline tetrabasic acid (H4P2O6).

- *In class, the teacher used "hypophosphoric acid" to mean a crystalline tetrabasic acid (h4p2o6).*
- *They discussed "hypophosphoric acid" during the group presentation.*

---

hypophosphorous acid *(noun)*

A clear or yellow monobasic acid (H3PO2).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypophosphorous acid."*
- *The article explained what "hypophosphorous acid" means with a simple example.*

---

hypophyseal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the hypophysis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hypophyseal" when it is of or relating to the hypophysis.*
- *The speaker chose "hypophyseal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hypophysectomise *(verb)*

Remove the pituitary glands.

- *He did not know how to use "hypophysectomise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "hypophysectomise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hypophysectomize *(verb)*

Remove the pituitary glands.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hypophysectomize" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hypophysectomize" when talking about this idea.*

---

hypophysial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the hypophysis.

- *Students compared "hypophysial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hypophysial."*

hypovolaemic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a decrease in the volume of circulating blood.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hypovolaemic" when it is of or relating to a decrease in the volume of....*
- *The speaker chose "hypovolaemic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

hypsometer *(noun)*

An altimeter that uses the boiling point of water to determine land elevation.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypsometer" to mean an altimeter that uses the boiling point of water....*
- *The article explained what "hypsometer" means with a simple example.*

hysterosalpingogram *(noun)*

X ray of the uterus and Fallopian tubes; usually done in diagnosing infertility (to see if there any blockages).

- *Understanding "hysterosalpingogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hysterosalpingogram."*

ibsenian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of the playwright Henrik Ibsen.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ibsenian."*
- *Would you call this situation "ibsenian"? Explain why.*

iceboat *(noun)*

A ship with a reinforced bow to break up ice and keep channels open for navigation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iceboat."*
- *The article explained what "iceboat" means with a simple example.*

icetray *(noun)*

A tray for making cubes of ice in a refrigerator.

- *The article explained what "icetray" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "icetray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ichorous *(adjective)*

Of or resembling or characterized by ichor or sanies.

- *An ichorous discharge.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ichorous" when it is of or resembling or characterized by ichor or sanies.*

icsh *(noun)*

A gonadotropic hormone that is secreted by the anterior pituitary; stimulates ovulation in female mammals and stimulates androgen release in male mammals.

- *The article explained what "icsh" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "icsh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

icterogenic *(adjective)*

Producing jaundice.

- *It is useful to describe something as "icterogenic" when it is producing jaundice.*
- *The speaker chose "icterogenic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ictic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a seizure or convulsion.

- *Would you call this situation "ictic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "ictic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

idiomatical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or conforming to idiom.

- *It is useful to describe something as "idiomatical" when it is of or relating to or conforming to idiom.*
- *Students compared "idiomatical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

idocrase *(noun)*

A green or yellow or brown mineral consisting of a hydrated silicate; it occurs as crystals in limestone and is used a gemstone.

- *Understanding "idocrase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "idocrase" during the group presentation.*

---

ilya ilich metchnikov *(noun)*

Russian bacteriologist in France who formulated the theory of phagocytosis (1845-1916).

- *Understanding "ilya ilich metchnikov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ilya ilich metchnikov."*

---

imaret *(noun)*

A hostel for pilgrims in Turkey.

- *In class, the teacher used "imaret" to mean a hostel for pilgrims in turkey.*
- *He looked up "imaret" because he had never seen it before.*

---

imbrication *(noun)*

Covering with a design in which one element covers a part of another (as with tiles or shingles).

- *They discussed "imbrication" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imbrication."*

---

imbrue *(verb)*

Permeate or impregnate.

- *She tried to use "imbrue" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "imbrue" and when to wait.*

---

iminazole *(noun)*

An organic base C3H4N2; a histamine inhibitor.

- *Understanding "iminazole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "iminazole" means with a simple example.*

---

immaterialise *(verb)*

Render immaterial or incorporeal.

- *She tried to use "immaterialise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "immaterialise" until he saw an example.*

---

immaterialize *(verb)*

Render immaterial or incorporeal.

- *In everyday English, people use "immaterialize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "immaterialize" in real sentences.*

---

immix *(verb)*

Mix together different elements.

- *She tried to use "immix" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "immix" when talking about this idea.*

---

immunoelectrophoresis *(noun)*

Electrophoresis to separate antigens and antibodies.

- *Understanding "immunoelectrophoresis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "immunoelectrophoresis" means with a simple example.*

---

impetiginous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having impetigo.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "impetiginous."*
- *A "impetiginous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

implicational *(adjective)*

Relating to or concerned with logical implication.

- *Implicational language universals.*

- *Would you call this situation "implicational"? Explain why.*

---

incandesce *(verb)*

Cause to become incandescent or glow.

- *The lamp was incandesced.*
- *He did not know how to use "incandesce" until he saw an example.*

---

incontinency *(noun)*

Involuntary urination or defecation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incontinency."*
- *The article explained what "incontinency" means with a simple example.*

---

indexless *(adjective)*

Lacking an index.

- *The speaker chose "indexless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "indexless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

indigotin *(noun)*

A blue dye obtained from plants or made synthetically.

- *They discussed "indigotin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "indigotin" means with a simple example.*

---

indoleacetic acid *(noun)*

A plant hormone promoting elongation of stems and roots.

- *They discussed "indoleacetic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "indoleacetic acid" means with a simple example.*

---

indolebutyric acid *(noun)*

A synthetic plant hormone promoting elongation of stems and roots.

- *Understanding "indolebutyric acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "indolebutyric acid" means with a simple example.*

---

indurate *(verb)*

Cause to accept or become hardened to; habituate.

- *Indurated customs.*
- *She tried to use "indurate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

indusial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or being an indusium.

- *A "indusial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "indusial"? Explain why.*

---

inflater *(noun)*

An air pump operated by hand to inflate something (as a tire).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inflater."*
- *He looked up "inflater" because he had never seen it before.*

---

infolding *(noun)*

The folding in of an outer layer so as to form a pocket in the surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "infolding" to mean the folding in of an outer layer so as to form a....*
- *The article explained what "infolding" means with a simple example.*

---

inframaxillary *(adjective)*

Relating to the lower jaw.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inframaxillary."*
- *The speaker chose "inframaxillary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

infrigidation *(noun)*

The process of cooling or freezing (e.g., food) for preservative purposes.

- *The article explained what "infrigidation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "infrigidation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

infructescence *(noun)*

The fruiting stage of the inflorescence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infructescence."*
- *They discussed "infructescence" during the group presentation.*

infuscate *(verb)*

Darken with a brownish tinge, as of insect wings.

- *She tried to use "infuscate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "infuscate" until he saw an example.*

inhalator *(noun)*

A breathing device for administering long-term artificial respiration.

- *Understanding "inhalator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "inhalator" during the group presentation.*

injectant *(noun)*

Any solution that is injected (as into the skin).

- *In class, the teacher used "injectant" to mean any solution that is injected (as into the skin).*
- *Understanding "injectant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inkpad *(noun)*

A block of absorbent material saturated with ink; used to transfer ink evenly to a rubber stamp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inkpad."*
- *Understanding "inkpad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

innersole *(noun)*

The inner sole of a shoe or boot where the foot rests.

- *The article explained what "innersole" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "innersole" during the group presentation.*

inscriptive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an inscription.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inscriptive" when it is of or relating to an inscription.*
- *Would you call this situation "inscriptive"? Explain why.*

insectan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the class Insecta.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "insectan."*
- *Students compared "insectan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

insectifuge *(noun)*

A chemical substance that repels insects.

- *He looked up "insectifuge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "insectifuge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inspissate *(verb)*

Make viscous or dense.

- *Inspissate the tar so that it becomes pitch.*
- *The egg yolk will inspissate.*

inspissation *(noun)*

The process of thickening by dehydration.

- *Understanding "inspissation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inspissation."*

---

insulant *(noun)*

A material that reduces or prevents the transmission of heat or sound or electricity.

- *Understanding "insulant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "insulant" means with a simple example.*

---

integumental *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the integument.

- *The speaker chose "integumental" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "integumental"? Explain why.*

---

intellectualisation *(noun)*

(psychiatry) a defense mechanism that uses reasoning to block out emotional stress and conflict.

- *They discussed "intellectualisation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "intellectualisation" means with a simple example.*

---

interlard *(verb)*

Introduce one's writing or speech with certain expressions.

- *He did not know how to use "interlard" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "interlard" when talking about this idea.*

---

interlineal *(adjective)*

Written between lines of text.

- *A "interlineal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "interlineal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

interreflection *(noun)*

Reciprocal reflection between two reflecting surfaces.

- *There was interreflection between the two surfaces of the lens.*
- *They discussed "interreflection" during the group presentation.*

---

interstratify *(verb)*

Arrange rocks in alternating strata.

- *The coach explained when to use "interstratify" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "interstratify" in real sentences.*

---

intracutaneous *(adjective)*

Relating to areas between the layers of the skin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "intracutaneous."*
- *Students compared "intracutaneous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

intradepartmental *(adjective)*

Within a department.

- *Intradepartmental memos.*
- *A "intradepartmental" approach may work better in this case.*

---

intradermic *(adjective)*

Relating to areas between the layers of the skin.

- *It is useful to describe something as "intradermic" when it is relating to areas between the layers of the skin.*
- *Would you call this situation "intradermic"? Explain why.*

---

intralinguistic *(adjective)*

Within a particular language.

- *Intralinguistic variation.*
- *A "intralinguistic" approach may work better in this case.*

intralobular *(adjective)*

Inside lobes or lobules.

- *A "intralobular" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "intralobular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

intransitivise *(verb)*

Intransitivize.

- *She tried to use "intransitivise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "intransitivise" until he saw an example.*

intransitivize *(verb)*

Intransitivize.

- *Removing the object will intransitivize the verbs.*
- *In everyday English, people use "intransitivize" when talking about this idea.*

intrapulmonary *(adjective)*

Being or occurring within a lung.

- *A "intrapulmonary" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "intrapulmonary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

intrasentential *(adjective)*

Of or relating to constituents within a sentence.

- *Intrasentential co-occurrence.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "intrasentential."*

intravenous pyelogram *(noun)*

X-ray picture of the kidneys and ureters after injection of a radiopaque dye.

- *Understanding "intravenous pyelogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "intravenous pyelogram" during the group presentation.*

intrenchment *(noun)*

An entrenched fortification; a position protected by trenches.

- *They discussed "intrenchment" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "intrenchment" means with a simple example.*

introject *(verb)*

Incorporate (attitudes or ideas) into one's personality unconsciously.

- *Learners should practice how to use "introject" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "introject" until he saw an example.*

intropin *(noun)*

A monoamine neurotransmitter found in the brain and essential for the normal functioning of the central nervous system; as a drug (trade names Dopastat and Intropin) it is used to treat shock and hypotension.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intropin."*
- *He looked up "intropin" because he had never seen it before.*

intumescence *(noun)*

The increase in volume of certain substances when they are heated (often accompanied by release of water).

- *They discussed "intumescence" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intumescence" to mean the increase in volume of certain substances when....*

intumescency *(noun)*

The increase in volume of certain substances when they are heated (often accompanied by release of water).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intumescency."*
- *He looked up "intumescency" because he had never seen it before.*

invariableness *(noun)*

The quality of being resistant to variation.

- *In class, the teacher used "invariableness" to mean the quality of being resistant to variation.*
- *The article explained what "invariableness" means with a simple example.*

---

involucrate *(adjective)*

Having an involucre.

- *Would you call this situation "involucrate"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "involucrate."*

---

iodic acid *(noun)*

A soluble crystalline acid; used as a reagent and disinfectant.

- *They discussed "iodic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iodic acid" to mean a soluble crystalline acid; used as a reagent and....*

---

iodin *(noun)*

A nonmetallic element belonging to the halogens; used especially in medicine and photography and in dyes; occurs naturally only in combination in small quantities (as in sea water or rocks).

- *The article explained what "iodin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iodin" to mean a nonmetallic element belonging to the halogens;....*

---

iodinate *(verb)*

Cause to combine with iodine.

- *Iodinate thyroxine.*
- *He did not know how to use "iodinate" until he saw an example.*

---

iodination *(noun)*

The substitution or addition of iodine atoms in organic compounds.

- *Understanding "iodination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iodination" to mean the substitution or addition of iodine atoms in....*

---

iodoamino acid *(noun)*

An amino acid with iodine added.

- *In class, the teacher used "iodoamino acid" to mean an amino acid with iodine added.*
- *He looked up "iodoamino acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

iodochlorhydroxyquin *(noun)*

Drug used to treat certain fungal infection (as athlete's foot).

- *The article explained what "iodochlorhydroxyquin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iodochlorhydroxyquin" to mean drug used to treat certain fungal infection (as....*

---

iodocompound *(noun)*

A compound containing the covalent iodine radical.

- *In class, the teacher used "iodocompound" to mean a compound containing the covalent iodine radical.*
- *The article explained what "iodocompound" means with a simple example.*

---

iodoprotein *(noun)*

A protein that contains iodine.

- *Understanding "iodoprotein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iodoprotein."*

---

iodopsin *(noun)*

A violet photopigment in the retinal cones of the eyes of most vertebrates; plays a role in daylight vision.

- *They discussed "iodopsin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iodopsin."*

---

iodothyronine *(noun)*

Thyronine with iodine added.

- *The article explained what "iodothyronine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iodothyronine" to mean thyronine with iodine added.*

---

iodotyrosine *(noun)*

Tyrosine with iodine added.

- *In class, the teacher used "iodotyrosine" to mean tyrosine with iodine added.*
- *Understanding "iodotyrosine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ionate *(verb)*

Add ions to.

- *The coach explained when to use "ionate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ionate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ionophoresis *(noun)*

The motion of charged particles in a colloid under the influence of an electric field; particles with a positive charge go to the cathode and negative to the anode.

- *In class, the teacher used "ionophoresis" to mean the motion of charged particles in a colloid under....*
- *The article explained what "ionophoresis" means with a simple example.*

---

iraki *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Iraq or its people or culture.

- *It is useful to describe something as "iraki" when it is of or relating to iraq or its people or culture.*
- *A "iraki" approach may work better in this case.*

---

iridaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the family Iridaceae.

- *Would you call this situation "iridaceous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "iridaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

iridic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the iris of the eye.

- *Students compared "iridic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "iridic."*

---

iridosmine *(noun)*

A hard and corrosion resistant mineral that is a natural alloy of osmium and iridium (usually containing small amounts of rhodium and platinum); used in needles and pen nibs etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iridosmine."*
- *He looked up "iridosmine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

iritic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to located near the iris of the eye.

- *Would you call this situation "iritic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "iritic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

iron perchloride *(noun)*

A highly toxic chemical used to engrave metal plates and electronic circuits.

- *The article explained what "iron perchloride" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iron perchloride" to mean a highly toxic chemical used to engrave metal....*

---

ironmonger's shop *(noun)*

A store selling hardware.

- *In Great Britain they used to call a hardware store an ironmonger's shop.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ironmonger's shop" to mean a store selling hardware.*

---

irrupt *(verb)*

Increase rapidly and in an uncontrolled manner.

- *The island's rodent population irrupted.*
- *She irrupted into our sitting room.*

isarithm *(noun)*

A line drawn on a map connecting points having the same numerical value of some variable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isarithm."*
- *He looked up "isarithm" because he had never seen it before.*

isoagglutination *(noun)*

Agglutination of an agglutinogen of one individual by a serum from another individual of the same species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isoagglutination."*
- *They discussed "isoagglutination" during the group presentation.*

isoagglutinin *(noun)*

An antibody produced by one individual that causes agglutination of red blood cells in other individuals of the same species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isoagglutinin."*
- *He looked up "isoagglutinin" because he had never seen it before.*

isoagglutinogen *(noun)*

An antigen capable of causing the production of (or reacting with) an isoagglutinin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isoagglutinogen."*
- *He looked up "isoagglutinogen" because he had never seen it before.*

isoantibody *(noun)*

An antibody that occurs naturally against foreign tissues from a person of the same species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isoantibody."*
- *They discussed "isoantibody" during the group presentation.*

isocyanic acid *(noun)*

An acid known only in the form of its esters.

- *The article explained what "isocyanic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "isocyanic acid" during the group presentation.*

isogamy *(noun)*

(biology) reproduction by the union or fusion of gametes of the same size and structure.

- *They discussed "isogamy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "isogamy" because he had never seen it before.*

isogram *(noun)*

A line drawn on a map connecting points having the same numerical value of some variable.

- *He looked up "isogram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "isogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

isolationistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to isolationism.

- *It is useful to describe something as "isolationistic" when it is of or relating to isolationism.*
- *A "isolationistic" approach may work better in this case.*

isomerise *(verb)*

Cause to change into an isomer.

- *The coach explained when to use "isomerise" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "isomerise" until he saw an example.*

isopleth *(noun)*

A line drawn on a map connecting points having the same numerical value of some variable.

- *Understanding "isopleth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "isopleth" during the group presentation.*

isopteran *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of insects of the order Isoptera.

- *The speaker chose “isopteran” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “isopteran” when it is relating to or characteristic of insects of the....*

---

isosmotic solution *(noun)*

A solution having the same osmotic pressure as blood.

- *The article explained what “isosmotic solution” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “isosmotic solution” to mean a solution having the same osmotic pressure as blood.*

---

isothermic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an isotherm.

- *A “isothermic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “isothermic.”*

---

itaconic acid *(noun)*

A crystalline carboxylic acid; occurs in some fermentations of sugars.

- *The article explained what “itaconic acid” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “itaconic acid” during the group presentation.*

---

jacklight *(noun)*

A light used as a lure in hunting or fishing at night.

- *The article explained what “jacklight” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “jacklight” during the group presentation.*

---

jackstraw *(noun)*

A thin strip of wood used in playing the game of jackstraws.

- *He looked up “jackstraw” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jackstraw.”*

---

jacobinic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Jacobins of the French Revolution.

- *Jacobinic terrorism.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “jacobinic” when it is of or relating to the jacobins of the french revolution.*

---

jacobinical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Jacobins of the French Revolution.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “jacobinical.”*
- *Students compared “jacobinical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

jaconet *(noun)*

A lightweight cotton cloth with a smooth and slightly stiff finish; used for clothing and bandages.

- *Understanding “jaconet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “jaconet” to mean a lightweight cotton cloth with a smooth and....*

---

jadestone *(noun)*

A semiprecious gemstone that takes a high polish; is usually green but sometimes whitish; consists of jadeite or nephrite.

- *The article explained what “jadestone” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jadestone.”*

---

jaggary *(noun)*

Unrefined brown sugar made from palm sap.

- *The article explained what “jaggary” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “jaggary” to mean unrefined brown sugar made from palm sap.*

---

jagghery *(noun)*

Unrefined brown sugar made from palm sap.

- *The article explained what “jagghery” means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "jagghery" to mean unrefined brown sugar made from palm sap.*

---

jainist *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of Jainism.

- *Students compared "jainist" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "jainist"? Explain why.*

---

jambeau *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects legs below the knee.

- *They discussed "jambeau" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jambeau" means with a simple example.*

---

jamjar *(noun)*

A jar for holding jellies or preserves.

- *They discussed "jamjar" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jamjar."*

---

jampan *(noun)*

A kind of sedan chair used in India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jampan."*
- *Understanding "jampan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jampot *(noun)*

A jar for holding jellies or preserves.

- *The article explained what "jampot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jampot" to mean a jar for holding jellies or preserves.*

---

jargoon *(noun)*

A colorless (or pale yellow or smoky) variety of zircon.

- *Understanding "jargoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jargoon" during the group presentation.*

---

javelle water *(noun)*

An aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite.

- *He looked up "javelle water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "javelle water."*

---

jellaba *(noun)*

A loose cloak with a hood; worn in the Middle East and northern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jellaba."*
- *He looked up "jellaba" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jellify *(verb)*

Become jelly.

- *Jellify a liquid.*
- *Can you use "jellify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

jesuitic *(adjective)*

Having qualities characteristic of Jesuits or Jesuitism.

- *Jesuitical education.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "jesuitic" when it is having qualities characteristic of jesuits or jesuitism.*

---

jibboom *(noun)*

A spar that extends the bowsprit.

- *In class, the teacher used "jibboom" to mean a spar that extends the bowsprit.*
- *They discussed "jibboom" during the group presentation.*

---

jiggermast *(noun)*

Any small mast on a sailing vessel; especially the mizzenmast of a yawl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jiggermast."*
- *They discussed "jiggermast" during the group presentation.*

---

jorum *(noun)*

A large drinking bowl.

- *They discussed "jorum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

judaical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the Jews or their culture or religion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "judaical."*
- *A "judaical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

jumbojet *(noun)*

A very large jet plane.

- *In class, the teacher used "jumbojet" to mean a very large jet plane.*
- *The article explained what "jumbojet" means with a simple example.*

---

jumentous *(adjective)*

Smelling strongly like a beast of burden.

- *Jumentous urine.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "jumentous" when it is smelling strongly like a beast of burden.*

---

juniperic acid *(noun)*

A crystalline acid found in the exudations of some conifers.

- *He looked up "juniperic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "juniperic acid" to mean a crystalline acid found in the exudations of some....*

---

juridic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the law or jurisprudence.

- *Juridical days.*
- *Would you call this situation "juridic"? Explain why.*

---

juvenescence *(noun)*

The process of growing into a youth.

- *In class, the teacher used "juvenescence" to mean the process of growing into a youth.*
- *They discussed "juvenescence" during the group presentation.*

---

kabolin *(noun)*

An androgen (trade names Durabolin or Kabolin) that is used to treat testosterone deficiency or breast cancer or osteoporosis.

- *He looked up "kabolin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kabolin" during the group presentation.*

---

kaffiyeh *(noun)*

An Arab headdress consisting of a square piece of cloth folded into a triangle and fastened over the crown by an agal.

- *They discussed "kaffiyeh" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kaffiyeh."*

---

kainite *(noun)*

A white mineral consisting of magnesium sulphate and potassium chloride; a source of potassium salts; used as a fertilizer.

- *The article explained what "kainite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kainite" to mean a white mineral consisting of magnesium sulphate....*

---

kainogenesis *(noun)*

Introduction during embryonic development of characters or structure not present in the earlier evolutionary history of the strain or species (such as the addition of the placenta in mammalian evolution).

- *Understanding "kainogenesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kainogenesis" to mean introduction during embryonic development of....*

---

kakemono *(noun)*

A Japanese (paper or silk) wall hanging; usually narrow with a picture or writing on it and a roller at the bottom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kakemono."*
- *He looked up "kakemono" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kalansuwa *(noun)*

A cap that is wrapped around by a turban and worn by Muslim religious elders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kalansuwa."*
- *The article explained what "kalansuwa" means with a simple example.*

---

kalpac *(noun)*

A high-crowned black cap (usually made of felt or sheepskin) worn by men in Turkey and Iran and the Caucasus.

- *Understanding "kalpac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kalpac" to mean a high-crowned black cap (usually made of felt or....*

---

kammon strait bridge *(noun)*

A suspension bridge between Kyushu and Honshu.

- *They discussed "kammon strait bridge" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kammon strait bridge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kanzu *(noun)*

(Swahili) a long garment (usually white) with long sleeves; worn by men in East Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kanzu."*
- *He looked up "kanzu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kaochlor *(noun)*

Salt of potassium (KCl) (trade names K-Dur 20, Kaochlor and K-lor and Klorvess and K-lyte); taken in tablet form to treat potassium deficiency.

- *They discussed "kaochlor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kaochlor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kaoline *(noun)*

A fine usually white clay formed by the weathering of aluminous minerals (as feldspar); used in ceramics and as an absorbent and as a filler (e.g., in paper).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kaoline."*
- *They discussed "kaoline" during the group presentation.*

---

karaya gum *(noun)*

Exudate of an Asian tree; used for finishing textiles and to thicken foodstuffs and cosmetics.

- *He looked up "karaya gum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "karaya gum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

karyokinesis *(noun)*

Organic process consisting of the division of the nucleus of a cell during mitosis or meiosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "karyokinesis" to mean organic process consisting of the division of the....*
- *They discussed "karyokinesis" during the group presentation.*

---

karyokinetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the division of the nucleus of a cell during mitosis or meiosis.

- *The speaker chose "karyokinetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "karyokinetic"? Explain why.*

---

karyolysis *(noun)*

Disintegration and dissolution of a cell nucleus when a cell dies.

- *He looked up "karyolysis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "karyolysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

katabolic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by catabolism.

- *Would you call this situation "katabolic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "katabolic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

katabolism *(noun)*

Breakdown in living organisms of more complex substances into simpler ones together with release of energy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "katabolism."*
- *He looked up "katabolism" because he had never seen it before.*

katamorphism *(noun)*

Metamorphism that occurs at or near the earth's surface; breaks down complex minerals into simpler ones.

- *In class, the teacher used "katamorphism" to mean metamorphism that occurs at or near the earth's....*
- *The article explained what "katamorphism" means with a simple example.*

katharobic *(adjective)*

Of living being in an oxygenated environment lacking organic matter.

- *Students compared "katharobic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "katharobic."*

katharometer *(noun)*

Measures thermal conductivity.

- *The article explained what "katharometer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "katharometer."*

kenogenesis *(noun)*

Introduction during embryonic development of characters or structure not present in the earlier evolutionary history of the strain or species (such as the addition of the placenta in mammalian evolution).

- *The article explained what "kenogenesis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kenogenesis" to mean introduction during embryonic development of....*

keratinisation *(noun)*

Organic process by which keratin is deposited in cells and the cells become horny (as in nails and hair).

- *The article explained what "keratinisation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "keratinisation" to mean organic process by which keratin is deposited in....*

keratinise *(verb)*

Become horny and impregnated with keratin.

- *In everyday English, people use "keratinise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "keratinise" in real sentences.*

keratinize *(verb)*

Become horny and impregnated with keratin.

- *The coach explained when to use "keratinize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "keratinize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

keratohyalin *(noun)*

Hyaline in the large granules of the stratum granulosum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keratohyalin."*
- *Understanding "keratohyalin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kerbstone *(noun)*

A paving stone forming part of a curb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kerbstone."*
- *He looked up "kerbstone" because he had never seen it before.*

kernite *(noun)*

A light soft mineral consisting of hydrated sodium borate in crystalline form; an important source of boron.

- *He looked up "kernite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kernite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ketose *(noun)*

Any monosaccharide sugar that contains a ketone group or its hemiacetal.

- *The article explained what "ketose" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ketose" to mean any monosaccharide sugar that contains a ketone....*

ketosteroid *(noun)*

A steroid containing a ketone group.

- *The article explained what "ketosteroid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ketosteroid."*

khaddar *(noun)*

A coarse homespun cotton cloth made in India.

- *They discussed "khaddar" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "khaddar."*

khimar *(noun)*

A headscarf worn by observant Muslim women that hangs down to just above the waist.

- *In class, the teacher used "khimar" to mean a headscarf worn by observant muslim women that....*
- *The article explained what "khimar" means with a simple example.*

khukuri *(noun)*

A curved steel knife with a razor-sharp edge used in combat by the Gurkhas; has cultural and religious significance in Nepal.

- *The article explained what "khukuri" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "khukuri" to mean a curved steel knife with a razor-sharp edge used....*

kicksorter *(noun)*

Scientific instrument consisting of an electronic circuit that permits only voltage pulses of predetermined height to pass.

- *The article explained what "kicksorter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kicksorter" to mean scientific instrument consisting of an electronic....*

kieselguhr *(noun)*

A light soil consisting of siliceous diatom remains and often used as a filtering material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kieselguhr."*
- *He looked up "kieselguhr" because he had never seen it before.*

kieserite *(noun)*

A white mineral consisting of hydrous magnesium sulfate often found in salt mines.

- *They discussed "kieserite" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kieserite" means with a simple example.*

kingbolt *(noun)*

Bolt that provides a steering joint in a motor vehicle.

- *In class, the teacher used "kingbolt" to mean bolt that provides a steering joint in a motor vehicle.*
- *They discussed "kingbolt" during the group presentation.*

kiplingesque *(adjective)*

In the manner of Rudyard Kipling.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kiplingesque."*
- *The speaker chose "kiplingesque" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

kipp's apparatus *(noun)*

A laboratory apparatus for producing a gas (usually hydrogen sulfide) by the action of a liquid on a solid without heating.

- *The article explained what "kipp's apparatus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kipp's apparatus" to mean a laboratory apparatus for producing a gas (usually....*

---

klorvess *(noun)*

Salt of potassium (KCl) (trade names K-Dur 20, Kaochlor and K-lor and Klorvess and K-lyte); taken in tablet form to treat potassium deficiency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "klorvess."*
- *They discussed "klorvess" during the group presentation.*

---

knickknackery *(noun)*

Miscellaneous curios.

- *He looked up "knickknackery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "knickknackery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

knitwork *(noun)*

Needlework created by interlacing yarn in a series of connected loops using straight eyeless needles or by machine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knitwork."*
- *They discussed "knitwork" during the group presentation.*

---

knobble *(noun)*

A small knob.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knobble."*
- *He looked up "knobble" because he had never seen it before.*

---

knobkerrie *(noun)*

A short wooden club with a heavy knob on one end; used by aborigines in southern Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "knobkerrie" to mean a short wooden club with a heavy knob on one end;....*
- *They discussed "knobkerrie" during the group presentation.*

---

knobkerry *(noun)*

A short wooden club with a heavy knob on one end; used by aborigines in southern Africa.

- *They discussed "knobkerry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knobkerry" to mean a short wooden club with a heavy knob on one end;....*

---

kokoi venom *(noun)*

A potent neurotoxin found in a particular frog.

- *In class, the teacher used "kokoi venom" to mean a potent neurotoxin found in a particular frog.*
- *He looked up "kokoi venom" because he had never seen it before.*

---

krummhorn *(noun)*

A Renaissance woodwind with a double reed and a curving tube (crooked horn).

- *They discussed "krummhorn" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "krummhorn" means with a simple example.*

---

kundt's tube *(noun)*

A measuring instrument used to measure the speed of sound.

- *He looked up "kundt's tube" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kundt's tube."*

---

kwell *(noun)*

A preparation of lindane (trade name Kwell) that is used to kill lice and itch mites; available in cream or shampoo.

- *The article explained what "kwell" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kwell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lacertilian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to lizards.

- *Would you call this situation "lacertilian"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lacertilian" when it is of or relating to lizards.*

lachrymation *(noun)*

Shedding tears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lachrymation."*
- *Understanding "lachrymation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lachrymator *(noun)*

A gas that makes the eyes fill with tears but does not damage them; used in dispersing crowds.

- *Understanding "lachrymator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lachrymator" to mean a gas that makes the eyes fill with tears but does....*

lachrymatory *(adjective)*

Relating to or prompting tears.

- *The speaker chose "lachrymatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lachrymatory" when it is relating to or prompting tears.*

lacrimator *(noun)*

A gas that makes the eyes fill with tears but does not damage them; used in dispersing crowds.

- *Understanding "lacrimator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lacrimator" to mean a gas that makes the eyes fill with tears but does....*

lacrimatory *(adjective)*

Relating to or prompting tears.

- *The speaker chose "lacrimatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lacrimatory" when it is relating to or prompting tears.*

lacteal *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of or producing or resembling milk.

- *Lacteal fluids.*
- *Lacteal organs.*

lactifuge *(noun)*

Any agent that reduces milk secretion (as given to a woman who is not breast feeding).

- *In class, the teacher used "lactifuge" to mean any agent that reduces milk secretion (as given to....*
- *They discussed "lactifuge" during the group presentation.*

lactoflavin *(noun)*

A B vitamin that prevents skin lesions and weight loss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lactoflavin."*
- *Understanding "lactoflavin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lactogen *(noun)*

Any agent that enhances milk production.

- *They discussed "lactogen" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lactogen" means with a simple example.*

lactogenic *(adjective)*

Inducing lactation.

- *A "lactogenic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lactogenic."*

lactogenic hormone *(noun)*

Gonadotropic hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary; in females it stimulates growth of the mammary glands and lactation after parturition.

- *They discussed "lactogenic hormone" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lactogenic hormone" because he had never seen it before.*

laevulose *(noun)*

A simple sugar found in honey and in many ripe fruits.

- *He looked up "laevulose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "laevulose" during the group presentation.*

---

lagend *(noun)*

Goods (or wreckage) on the sea bed that is attached to a buoy so that it can be recovered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lagend."*
- *They discussed "lagend" during the group presentation.*

---

lagerphone *(noun)*

An Australian percussion instrument used for playing bush music; a long stick with bottle caps nailed loosely to it; played by hitting it with a stick or banging it on the ground.

- *They discussed "lagerphone" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lagerphone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laicise *(verb)*

Reduce to lay status.

- *The coach explained when to use "laicise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "laicise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

laicize *(verb)*

Reduce to lay status.

- *Laicize the parochial schools.*
- *He did not know how to use "laicize" until he saw an example.*

---

lambrequin *(noun)*

A scarf that covers a knight's helmet.

- *He looked up "lambrequin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lambrequin" to mean a scarf that covers a knight's helmet.*

---

lamphouse *(noun)*

Housing that holds a lamp (as in a movie projector).

- *Understanding "lamphouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lamphouse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

langbeinite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of potassium magnesium double sulphate; used as a fertilizer.

- *Understanding "langbeinite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "langbeinite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laniard *(noun)*

A cord worn around the neck to hold a knife or whistle.

- *They discussed "laniard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "laniard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laniary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a pointed conical tooth.

- *Would you call this situation "laniary"? Explain why.*
- *A "laniary" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lanthanoid *(noun)*

Any element of the lanthanide series (atomic numbers 57 through 71).

- *Understanding "lanthanoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lanthanoid" means with a simple example.*

---

lanthanon *(noun)*

Any element of the lanthanide series (atomic numbers 57 through 71).

- *The article explained what "lanthanon" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "lanthanon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lapboard *(noun)*

Writing board used on the lap as a table or desk.

- *The article explained what "lapboard" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lapboard."*

lapidify *(verb)*

Change into stone.

- *The coach explained when to use "lapidify" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "lapidify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

larodopa *(noun)*

The levorotatory form of dopa (trade names Bendopa and Brocadopa and Larodopa); as a drug it is used to treat Parkinson's disease.

- *He looked up "larodopa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "larodopa."*

larvacide *(noun)*

An insecticide that kills the larvae of insects.

- *The article explained what "larvacide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "larvacide" to mean an insecticide that kills the larvae of insects.*

laryngopharyngeal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the larynx and pharynx.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "laryngopharyngeal."*
- *Would you call this situation "laryngopharyngeal"? Explain why.*

lastex *(noun)*

Yarn that has an elastic core wound around with cotton or silk or nylon or rayon threads.

- *The article explained what "lastex" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lastex."*

latchet *(noun)*

A leather strap or thong used to attach a sandal or shoe to the foot.

- *The article explained what "latchet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "latchet" to mean a leather strap or thong used to attach a sandal or....*

latchstring *(noun)*

Opener consisting of a string that can be passed through a hole in a door for raising the latch from outside.

- *They discussed "latchstring" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "latchstring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lathee *(noun)*

Club consisting of a heavy stick (often bamboo) bound with iron; used by police in India.

- *The article explained what "lathee" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lathee."*

lathery *(adjective)*

Resembling lather or covered with lather.

- *A "lathery" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "lathery" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

latten *(noun)*

Brass (or a yellow alloy resembling brass) that was hammered into thin sheets; formerly used for church utensils.

- *In class, the teacher used "latten" to mean brass (or a yellow alloy resembling brass) that was....*
- *They discussed "latten" during the group presentation.*

lavalava *(noun)*

A skirt consisting of a rectangle of calico or printed cotton; worn by Polynesians (especially Samoans).

- *In class, the teacher used "lavalava" to mean a skirt consisting of a rectangle of calico or....*
- *Understanding "lavalava" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lavalliere *(noun)*

Jeweled pendant worn on a chain around the neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lavalliere."*
- *The article explained what "lavalliere" means with a simple example.*

---

laxation *(noun)*

The elimination of fecal waste through the anus.

- *In class, the teacher used "laxation" to mean the elimination of fecal waste through the anus.*
- *The article explained what "laxation" means with a simple example.*

---

leboyer method *(noun)*

A method of childbirth that tries to minimize the trauma for the newborn; delivery occurs in a quiet dimly lit room and the infant's head is not pulled and immediate bonding between mother and child is encouraged.

- *They discussed "leboyer method" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "leboyer method" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leboyer method of childbirth *(noun)*

A method of childbirth that tries to minimize the trauma for the newborn; delivery occurs in a quiet dimly lit room and the infant's head is not pulled and immediate bonding between mother and child is encouraged.

- *The article explained what "leboyer method of childbirth" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leboyer method of childbirth."*

---

lechatelierite *(noun)*

Colorless glass made of almost pure silica.

- *In class, the teacher used "lechatelierite" to mean colorless glass made of almost pure silica.*
- *The article explained what "lechatelierite" means with a simple example.*

---

leclanche cell *(noun)*

Voltaic cell that produces approximately 1.5 volts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leclanche cell."*
- *He looked up "leclanche cell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leging *(noun)*

A garment covering the leg (usually extending from the knee to the ankle).

- *In class, the teacher used "leging" to mean a garment covering the leg (usually extending from....*
- *Understanding "leging" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leibnitzian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz or to his mathematics or philosophy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leibnitzian."*
- *The speaker chose "leibnitzian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

leonardesque *(adjective)*

In the manner of Leonardo da Vinci.

- *Students compared "leonardesque" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leonardesque."*

---

lepidocrocite *(noun)*

A red to reddish brown mineral consisting of iron oxide hydroxide; often found in iron ores together with goethite.

- *Understanding "lepidocrocite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lepidocrocite" during the group presentation.*

---

lepidomelane *(noun)*

A mica that is a biotite containing iron.

- *The article explained what "lepidomelane" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lepidomelane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leptotene *(noun)*

The first stage of the prophase of meiosis.

- *He looked up "leptotene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "leptotene" during the group presentation.*

---

levanter *(noun)*

An easterly wind in the western Mediterranean area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "levanter."*
- *He looked up "levanter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

levulose *(noun)*

A simple sugar found in honey and in many ripe fruits.

- *The article explained what "levulose" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "levulose" to mean a simple sugar found in honey and in many ripe fruits.*

---

lexicalisation *(noun)*

The process of making a word to express a concept.

- *The article explained what "lexicalisation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lexicalisation."*

---

lexicalised *(adjective)*

Expressed by a word.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lexicalised."*
- *A "lexicalised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lexicalization *(noun)*

The process of making a word to express a concept.

- *He looked up "lexicalization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lexicalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lexicostatistic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to statistical methods used in studying the relations between languages.

- *Lexicostatistic techniques.*
- *Would you call this situation "lexicostatistic"? Explain why.*

---

lichgate *(noun)*

A roofed gate to a churchyard, formerly used as a temporary shelter for the bier during funerals.

- *They discussed "lichgate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lichgate" to mean a roofed gate to a churchyard, formerly used as a....*

---

liechtensteiner *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Liechtenstein or its inhabitants.

- *Liechtensteiner castles.*
- *Students compared "liechtensteiner" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lienal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the spleen.

- *A "lienal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lienal."*

---

ligan *(noun)*

Goods (or wreckage) on the sea bed that is attached to a buoy so that it can be recovered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ligan."*

- *He looked up "ligan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lignify *(verb)*

Convert into wood or cause to become woody.

- *The coach explained when to use "lignify" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "lignify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

liliaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the family Liliaceae.

- *Students compared "liliaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "liliaceous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

limacine *(adjective)*

Of or resembling a slug.

- *It is useful to describe something as "limacine" when it is of or resembling a slug.*
- *The speaker chose "limacine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

limacoid *(adjective)*

Of or resembling a slug.

- *It is useful to describe something as "limacoid" when it is of or resembling a slug.*
- *The speaker chose "limacoid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

limewater *(noun)*

Solution of calcium hydroxide in water used as an antacid.

- *He looked up "limewater" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limewater."*

---

lincolnesque *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Abraham Lincoln.

- *Would you call this situation "lincolnesque"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "lincolnesque" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lincolnian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Abraham Lincoln.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lincolnian."*
- *Students compared "lincolnian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

linearise *(verb)*

Make linear or get into a linear form.

- *She tried to use "linearise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "linearise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

linecut *(noun)*

A print obtained from a line drawing.

- *In class, the teacher used "linecut" to mean a print obtained from a line drawing.*
- *The article explained what "linecut" means with a simple example.*

---

linolic acid *(noun)*

A liquid polyunsaturated fatty acid abundant in plant fats and oils; a fatty acid essential for nutrition; used to make soap.

- *The article explained what "linolic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linolic acid" to mean a liquid polyunsaturated fatty acid abundant in....*

---

linstock *(noun)*

A stick about a meter long with a point on one end (to stick in the ground) and a forked head on the other end (to hold a lighted match); formerly used to fire cannons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linstock."*
- *Understanding "linstock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

linuron *(noun)*

A herbicide that kills weeds without harming vegetables.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linuron."*
- *He looked up "linuron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lipide *(noun)*

An oily organic compound insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents; essential structural component of living cells (along with proteins and carbohydrates).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lipide."*
- *Understanding "lipide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liquidise *(verb)*

Make (a solid substance) liquid, as by heating.

- *In everyday English, people use "liquidise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "liquidise" in real sentences.*

---

liquidiser *(noun)*

An electrically powered mixer with whirling blades that mix or chop or liquefy foods.

- *The article explained what "liquidiser" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "liquidiser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liquidize *(verb)*

Make (a solid substance) liquid, as by heating.

- *The coach explained when to use "liquidize" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "liquidize" until he saw an example.*

---

liquidizer *(noun)*

An electrically powered mixer with whirling blades that mix or chop or liquefy foods.

- *He looked up "liquidizer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liquidizer."*

---

lithane *(noun)*

A white powder (LiCO3) used in manufacturing glass and ceramics and as a drug; the drug (trade names Lithane or Lithonate or Eskalith) is used to treat some forms of depression and manic episodes of manic-depressive disorder.

- *The article explained what "lithane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lithane" to mean a white powder (lico3) used in manufacturing glass....*

---

lithoglyptics *(noun)*

The art of engraving on precious stones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithoglyptics."*
- *He looked up "lithoglyptics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lithomantic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to lithomancy.

- *Students compared "lithomantic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lithomantic."*

---

lithonate *(noun)*

A white powder (LiCO3) used in manufacturing glass and ceramics and as a drug; the drug (trade names Lithane or Lithonate or Eskalith) is used to treat some forms of depression and manic episodes of manic-depressive disorder.

- *Understanding "lithonate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lithonate" means with a simple example.*

---

lithophytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to lithophytes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lithophytic."*
- *Would you call this situation "lithophytic"? Explain why.*

---

lithuresis *(noun)*

Passing small stones with the urine.

- *Understanding "lithuresis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lithuresis" to mean passing small stones with the urine.*

---

litterbin *(noun)*

Bin (usually in or outside a public building) into which the public can put rubbish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "litterbin."*
- *He looked up "litterbin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lobated *(adjective)*

Having or resembling a lobe or lobes.

- *A "lobated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "lobated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lobeliaceous *(adjective)*

Belonging to the family Lobeliaceae.

- *A "lobeliaceous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "lobeliaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lockage *(noun)*

A system of locks in a canal or waterway.

- *In class, the teacher used "lockage" to mean a system of locks in a canal or waterway.*
- *The article explained what "lockage" means with a simple example.*

---

lockring *(noun)*

Washer that prevents a nut from loosening.

- *They discussed "lockring" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lockring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

logogrammatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to logograms or logographs.

- *Would you call this situation "logogrammatic"? Explain why.*
- *A "logogrammatic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

longbeard *(noun)*

A stoneware drinking jug with a long neck; decorated with a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine (17th century).

- *In class, the teacher used "longbeard" to mean a stoneware drinking jug with a long neck;....*
- *He looked up "longbeard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lorenz okenfuss *(noun)*

German naturalist whose speculations that plants and animals are made up of tiny living 'infusoria' led to the cell theory (1779-1851).

- *He looked up "lorenz okenfuss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lorenz okenfuss" during the group presentation.*

---

lubber's hole *(noun)*

Hole in a platform on a mast through which a sailor can climb without going out on the shrouds.

- *He looked up "lubber's hole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lubber's hole" during the group presentation.*

---

lucifugal *(adjective)*

Light-avoiding.

- *Would you call this situation "lucifugal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lucifugal."*

---

lucifugous *(adjective)*

Light-avoiding.

- *Would you call this situation "lucifugous"? Explain why.*

- *Students compared "lucifugous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lugsail *(noun)*

A sail with four corners that is hoisted from a yard that is oblique to the mast.

- *The article explained what "lugsail" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lugsail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lumbermill *(noun)*

A mill for dressing logs and lumber.

- *The article explained what "lumbermill" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lumbermill."*

---

lungyi *(noun)*

A long piece of brightly colored cloth (cotton or silk) used as clothing (a skirt or loincloth or sash etc.) in India and Pakistan and Burma.

- *He looked up "lungyi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lungyi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lusterware *(noun)*

Pottery with a metallic sheen produced by adding metallic oxides to the glaze.

- *He looked up "lusterware" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lusterware" to mean pottery with a metallic sheen produced by adding....*

---

lustrate *(verb)*

Purify by means of a ritual; also used in post-Communist countries to refer to the political cleansing of former officials.

- *She tried to use "lustrate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lustrate" and when to wait.*

---

lutecium *(noun)*

A trivalent metallic element of the rare earth group; usually occurs in association with yttrium.

- *Understanding "lutecium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lutecium" during the group presentation.*

---

luteotropin *(noun)*

Gonadotropic hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary; in females it stimulates growth of the mammary glands and lactation after parturition.

- *The article explained what "luteotropin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "luteotropin" to mean gonadotropic hormone secreted by the anterior....*

---

luxate *(verb)*

Move out of position.

- *The artificial hip joint luxated and had to be put back surgically.*
- *He did not know how to use "luxate" until he saw an example.*

---

luxembourgian *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of Luxembourg.

- *Luxembourgian food.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "luxembourgian" when it is relating to or characteristic of luxembourg.*

---

lychgate *(noun)*

A roofed gate to a churchyard, formerly used as a temporary shelter for the bier during funerals.

- *The article explained what "lychgate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lychgate" to mean a roofed gate to a churchyard, formerly used as a....*

---

lymphangiogram *(noun)*

An angiogram of the lymph nodes and lymph vessels made after the injection of a radiopaque substance.

- *The article explained what "lymphangiogram" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lymphangiogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lymphokine *(noun)*

A cytokine secreted by helper T cells in response to stimulation by antigens and that acts on other cells of the immune system (as by activating macrophages).

- *Understanding "lymphokine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lymphokine" means with a simple example.*

---

lymphopoiesis *(noun)*

The formation of lymphocytes in the bone marrow and lymph nodes and thymus and spleen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lymphopoiesis."*
- *They discussed "lymphopoiesis" during the group presentation.*

---

lyophilisation *(noun)*

A method of drying food or blood plasma or pharmaceuticals or tissue without destroying their physical structure; material is frozen and then warmed in a vacuum so that the ice sublimes.

- *He looked up "lyophilisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyophilisation."*

---

lyophilise *(verb)*

To dry (blood, serum, or tissue) by freezing in a high vacuum.

- *The coach explained when to use "lyophilise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "lyophilise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

lyophilize *(verb)*

To dry (blood, serum, or tissue) by freezing in a high vacuum.

- *He did not know how to use "lyophilize" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "lyophilize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lysogenisation *(noun)*

The process by which a bacterium acquires a phage that becomes integrated into its genome.

- *He looked up "lysogenisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysogenisation."*

---

lysogenization *(noun)*

The process by which a bacterium acquires a phage that becomes integrated into its genome.

- *They discussed "lysogenization" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lysogenization" means with a simple example.*

---

lysogenize *(verb)*

Become integrated into the genome of (a bacterium).

- *He did not know how to use "lysogenize" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "lysogenize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

macerative *(adjective)*

Accompanied by or characterized by maceration.

- *Macerative degeneration of the liver.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "macerative."*

---

machicolation *(noun)*

A projecting parapet supported by corbels on a medieval castle; has openings through which stones or boiling water could be dropped on an enemy.

- *The article explained what "machicolation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "machicolation" to mean a projecting parapet supported by corbels on a....*

---

machmeter *(noun)*

Speedometer for measuring the speed of an aircraft relative to the speed of sound.

- *Understanding "machmeter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "machmeter" to mean speedometer for measuring the speed of an aircraft....*

---

macrencephalic *(adjective)*

Having a large brain case.

- *The speaker chose “macrencephalic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “macrencephalic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

macrencephalous *(adjective)*

Having a large brain case.

- *Students compared “macrencephalous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “macrencephalous”? Explain why.*

---

macrocephalic *(adjective)*

Having an exceptionally large head and brain.

- *A “macrocephalic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “macrocephalic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

macrocephalous *(adjective)*

Having an exceptionally large head and brain.

- *It is useful to describe something as “macrocephalous” when it is having an exceptionally large head and brain.*
- *The speaker chose “macrocephalous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

magilp *(noun)*

A medium for oil-paints; linseed oil mixed with mastic varnish or turpentine.

- *He looked up “magilp” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “magilp” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magnetograph *(noun)*

A scientific instrument that registers magnetic variations (especially variations of the earth’s magnetic field).

- *They discussed “magnetograph” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “magnetograph” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mahlstick *(noun)*

A long stick that a painter uses to support the hand holding the brush.

- *In class, the teacher used “mahlstick” to mean a long stick that a painter uses to support the....*
- *Understanding “mahlstick” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maildrop *(noun)*

A drop where mail can be deposited.

- *He looked up “maildrop” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “maildrop” during the group presentation.*

---

mailsorter *(noun)*

A sorter for sorting mail according to the address.

- *He looked up “mailsorter” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mailsorter.”*

---

maisonnette *(noun)*

A self-contained apartment (usually on two floors) in a larger house and with its own entrance from the outside.

- *The article explained what “maisonnette” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “maisonnette” to mean a self-contained apartment (usually on two floors)....*

---

malonylurea *(noun)*

A white crystalline acid derived from pyrimidine; used in preparing barbiturate drugs.

- *They discussed “malonylurea” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “malonylurea” to mean a white crystalline acid derived from pyrimidine;....*

---

maltha *(noun)*

A thick black tar intermediate between petroleum and asphalt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “maltha.”*
- *Understanding “maltha” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mandibulate *(adjective)*

Having mandibles.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mandibulate" when it is having mandibles.*
- *A "mandibulate" approach may work better in this case.*

mandibulofacial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the lower jaw and face.

- *The speaker chose "mandibulofacial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "mandibulofacial"? Explain why.*

manganate *(noun)*

A salt of manganic acid containing manganese as its anion.

- *He looked up "manganate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manganate."*

manganic acid *(noun)*

A dibasic acid (H2MnO4) found only in solution and in manganate salts.

- *The article explained what "manganic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "manganic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

manioca *(noun)*

A starch made by leaching and drying the root of the cassava plant; the source of tapioca; a staple food in the tropics.

- *Understanding "manioca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "manioca" means with a simple example.*

mantelet *(noun)*

Portable bulletproof shelter.

- *In class, the teacher used "mantelet" to mean portable bulletproof shelter.*
- *They discussed "mantelet" during the group presentation.*

marbleise *(verb)*

Make something look like marble.

- *Learners should practice how to use "marbleise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "marbleise" until he saw an example.*

marbleize *(verb)*

Make something look like marble.

- *Marbleize the fireplace.*
- *Can you use "marbleize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

margaric acid *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline synthetic fatty acid.

- *They discussed "margaric acid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "margaric acid" because he had never seen it before.*

marlinespike *(noun)*

A pointed iron hand tool that is used to separate strands of a rope or cable (as in splicing).

- *In class, the teacher used "marlinespike" to mean a pointed iron hand tool that is used to separate....*
- *The article explained what "marlinespike" means with a simple example.*

marlingspike *(noun)*

A pointed iron hand tool that is used to separate strands of a rope or cable (as in splicing).

- *Understanding "marlingspike" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marlingspike."*

marlite *(noun)*

Metamorphic rock with approximately the same composition as marl.

- *In class, the teacher used "marlite" to mean metamorphic rock with approximately the same....*
- *Understanding "marlite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marlstone *(noun)*

Metamorphic rock with approximately the same composition as marl.

- *The article explained what "marlstone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marlstone" to mean metamorphic rock with approximately the same....*

---

marmorean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of marble.

- *Would you call this situation "marmorean"? Explain why.*
- *A "marmorean" approach may work better in this case.*

---

marqueterie *(noun)*

Inlaid veneers are fitted together to form a design or picture that is then used to ornament furniture.

- *In class, the teacher used "marqueterie" to mean inlaid veneers are fitted together to form a design....*
- *They discussed "marqueterie" during the group presentation.*

---

masculinisation *(noun)*

The abnormal development of male sexual characteristics in a female (usually as the result of hormone therapies or adrenal malfunction).

- *They discussed "masculinisation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masculinisation."*

---

masculinise *(verb)*

Produce virilism in or cause to assume masculine characteristics, as through a hormonal imbalance or hormone therapy.

- *He did not know how to use "masculinise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "masculinise" and when to wait.*

---

massicot *(noun)*

The mineral form of lead monoxide; in the form of yellow powder it is used as a pigment.

- *The article explained what "massicot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "massicot."*

---

massicotite *(noun)*

The mineral form of lead monoxide; in the form of yellow powder it is used as a pigment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "massicotite."*
- *They discussed "massicotite" during the group presentation.*

---

mastabah *(noun)*

An ancient Egyptian mud-brick tomb with a rectangular base and sloping sides and flat roof.

- *They discussed "mastabah" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mastabah" to mean an ancient egyptian mud-brick tomb with a....*

---

matchboard *(noun)*

A board that has a groove cut into one edge and a tongue cut into the other so they fit tightly together (as in a floor).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matchboard."*
- *He looked up "matchboard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

matchet *(noun)*

A large heavy knife used in Central and South America as a weapon or for cutting vegetation.

- *He looked up "matchet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matchet" to mean a large heavy knife used in central and south....*

---

maturate *(verb)*

Develop and reach maturity; undergo maturation.

- *In everyday English, people use "maturate" when talking about this idea.*

- *Can you use "maturate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

maturement *(noun)*

Coming to full development; becoming mature.

- *He looked up "maturement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maturement."*

---

matutinal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or occurring in the morning.

- *Took his matutinal walk.*
- *The speaker chose "matutinal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

maulstick *(noun)*

A long stick that a painter uses to support the hand holding the brush.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maulstick."*
- *He looked up "maulstick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mausoleum at halicarnasus *(noun)*

A white marble mausoleum 140 feet high built in 352 BC at Halicarnassus as a memorial to a king; destroyed in 1402.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mausoleum at halicarnasus."*
- *They discussed "mausoleum at halicarnasus" during the group presentation.*

---

maxillodental *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the upper jaw and its associated teeth.

- *Students compared "maxillodental" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "maxillodental."*

---

maxillomandibular *(adjective)*

Relating to the upper and lower jaws.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "maxillomandibular."*
- *Students compared "maxillomandibular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mecopterous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to mecopterans.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mecopterous" when it is of or relating to mecopterans.*
- *The speaker chose "mecopterous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mediatory *(adjective)*

Of or related to or directed toward mediation.

- *Would you call this situation "mediatory"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "mediatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

medullated *(adjective)*

(of neurons) covered with a layer of myelin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "medullated."*
- *The speaker chose "medullated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

megakaryocytic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to large bone marrow cells.

- *It is useful to describe something as "megakaryocytic" when it is of or pertaining to large bone marrow cells.*
- *Would you call this situation "megakaryocytic"? Explain why.*

---

megilp *(noun)*

A medium for oil-paints; linseed oil mixed with mastic varnish or turpentine.

- *Understanding "megilp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "megilp" means with a simple example.*

---

meitnerium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meitnerium."*
- *The article explained what "meitnerium" means with a simple example.*

melaena *(noun)*

Abnormally dark tarry feces containing blood (usually from gastrointestinal bleeding).

- *The article explained what "melaena" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "melaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

melanise *(verb)*

Convert into, or infiltrate with melanin.

- *Learners should practice how to use "melanise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "melanise" when talking about this idea.*

melanize *(verb)*

Convert into, or infiltrate with melanin.

- *Can you use "melanize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "melanize" and when to wait.*

membranophone *(noun)*

A musical percussion instrument; usually consists of a hollow cylinder with a membrane stretched across each end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "membranophone."*
- *The article explained what "membranophone" means with a simple example.*

mensal *(adjective)*

The dining table.

- *Students compared "mensal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mensal."*

menstruum *(noun)*

The monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of nonpregnant women from puberty to menopause; ; –Hippocrates; –Aristotle.

- *In class, the teacher used "menstruum" to mean the monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of....*
- *They discussed "menstruum" during the group presentation.*

mercator's projection *(noun)*

A map projection of the earth onto a cylinder; areas appear greater the farther they are from the equator.

- *Understanding "mercator's projection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mercator's projection" during the group presentation.*

mercerise *(verb)*

Treat to strengthen and improve the luster.

- *He did not know how to use "mercerise" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "mercerise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

mercerize *(verb)*

Treat to strengthen and improve the luster.

- *Mercerize cotton.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mercerize" in real sentences.*

mercurous *(adjective)*

Of or containing mercury.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mercurous."*
- *The speaker chose "mercurous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

mercurous chloride *(noun)*

A tasteless colorless powder used medicinally as a cathartic.

- *They discussed "mercurous chloride" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mercurous chloride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mesoblastic *(adjective)*

Relating to or derived from the mesoderm.

- *Students compared "mesoblastic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "mesoblastic"? Explain why.*

---

mesonic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to a meson; - Lawrence Wilets.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mesonic" when it is of or pertaining to a meson; - lawrence wilets.*
- *Would you call this situation "mesonic"? Explain why.*

---

mestranol *(noun)*

A synthetic form of estrogen used in combination with a progestin in oral contraceptives.

- *The article explained what "mestranol" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mestranol" to mean a synthetic form of estrogen used in combination....*

---

metagenesis *(noun)*

Alternation of sexual and asexual generations.

- *The article explained what "metagenesis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "metagenesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metamorphous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to metamorphosis (especially of rocks).

- *Would you call this situation "metamorphous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "metamorphous."*

---

metaphosphoric acid *(noun)*

A glassy solid acid ([HPO3]n) often used as a dehydrating agent.

- *They discussed "metaphosphoric acid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metaphosphoric acid" to mean a glassy solid acid ([hpo3]n) often used as a....*

---

metchnikov *(noun)*

Russian bacteriologist in France who formulated the theory of phagocytosis (1845-1916).

- *In class, the teacher used "metchnikov" to mean russian bacteriologist in france who formulated the....*
- *Understanding "metchnikov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meteoritical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by meteorites.

- *Students compared "meteoritical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "meteoritical" when it is of or relating to or caused by meteorites.*

---

meteorologic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to atmospheric phenomena, especially weather and weather conditions.

- *Meteorological factors.*
- *Meteorological chart.*

---

meterstick *(noun)*

A rule one meter long (usually marked off in centimeters and millimeters).

- *The article explained what "meterstick" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "meterstick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

methadon *(noun)*

Synthetic narcotic drug similar to morphine but less habit-forming; used in narcotic detoxification and maintenance of heroin addiction.

- *Understanding "methadon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "methadon" means with a simple example.*

methanal *(noun)*

A colorless poisonous gas; made by the oxidation of methanol.

- *Understanding "methanal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "methanal" during the group presentation.*

methapyrilene *(noun)*

Antihistamine used to treat allergic responses (as rhinitis or dermatitis or pruritus).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "methapyrilene."*
- *They discussed "methapyrilene" during the group presentation.*

methylbenzene *(noun)*

A colorless flammable liquid obtained from petroleum or coal tar; used as a solvent for gums and lacquers and in high-octane fuels.

- *He looked up "methylbenzene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "methylbenzene" to mean a colorless flammable liquid obtained from....*

methylthionine chloride *(noun)*

A dark green dye used as a stain, an antiseptic, a chemical indicator, and an antidote in cyanide poisoning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "methylthionine chloride."*
- *He looked up "methylthionine chloride" because he had never seen it before.*

meticorten *(noun)*

A dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names Orasone or Deltasone or Liquid Pred or Meticorten); used as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis and as an immunosuppressant.

- *Understanding "meticorten" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "meticorten" during the group presentation.*

metrestick *(noun)*

A rule one meter long (usually marked off in centimeters and millimeters).

- *The article explained what "metrestick" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "metrestick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

metricate *(verb)*

Convert from a non-metric to the metric system.

- *The coach explained when to use "metricate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "metricate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

metricise *(verb)*

Convert from a non-metric to the metric system.

- *He did not know how to use "metricise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "metricise" when talking about this idea.*

metricize *(verb)*

Convert from a non-metric to the metric system.

- *Learners should practice how to use "metricize" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "metricize" and when to wait.*

metrify *(verb)*

Convert from a non-metric to the metric system.

- *Learners should practice how to use "metrify" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "metrify" until he saw an example.*

metycaine *(noun)*

A compound used in the form of its hydrochloride as a local or spinal anesthetic.

- *They discussed "metycaine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metycaine."*

mezzo-relievo *(noun)*

A sculptural relief between low relief and high relief.

- *In class, the teacher used "mezzo-relievo" to mean a sculptural relief between low relief and high relief.*
- *They discussed "mezzo-relievo" during the group presentation.*

---

michelangelesque *(adjective)*

In the manner of Michelangelo.

- *It is useful to describe something as "michelangelesque" when it is in the manner of michelangelo.*
- *Students compared "michelangelesque" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

microbic *(adjective)*

Of or involving or caused by or being microbes.

- *It is useful to describe something as "microbic" when it is of or involving or caused by or being microbes.*
- *Would you call this situation "microbic"? Explain why.*

---

microcephalous *(adjective)*

Having an abnormally small head and underdeveloped brain.

- *Would you call this situation "microcephalous"? Explain why.*
- *A "microcephalous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

micrometeoric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to micrometeorites.

- *Would you call this situation "micrometeoric"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "micrometeoric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

micrometeoritic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to micrometeorites.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "micrometeoritic."*
- *Students compared "micrometeoritic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

microphoning *(noun)*

The transduction of sound waves into electrical waves (by a microphone).

- *The article explained what "microphoning" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "microphoning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microphotometer *(noun)*

Special kind of densitometer that measures density variations over a very small area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microphotometer."*
- *He looked up "microphotometer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

micropylar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a micropyle.

- *Students compared "micropylar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "micropylar."*

---

microtaggant *(noun)*

(trademark) a microscopic and traceable identification particle used to trace explosives or other hazardous materials or to prevent counterfeiting.

- *Understanding "microtaggant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microtaggant" to mean (trademark) a microscopic and traceable....*

---

middlebreaker *(noun)*

Moldboard plow with a double moldboard designed to move dirt to either side of a central furrow.

- *They discussed "middlebreaker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "middlebreaker" means with a simple example.*

---

midiron *(noun)*

Long iron with a nearly vertical face.

- *He looked up "midiron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "midiron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

migrational *(adjective)*

Of or related to migration.

- *A "migrational" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "migrational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mileometer *(noun)*

A meter that shows mileage traversed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mileometer."*
- *He looked up "mileometer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

milkwagon *(noun)*

Wagon for delivering milk.

- *The article explained what "milkwagon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milkwagon" to mean wagon for delivering milk.*

---

millboard *(noun)*

Stout pasteboard used to bind books.

- *Understanding "millboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "millboard" to mean stout pasteboard used to bind books.*

---

milldam *(noun)*

Dam to make a millpond to provide power for a water mill.

- *He looked up "milldam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "milldam" during the group presentation.*

---

millennian *(adjective)*

Relating to a millennium or span of a thousand years.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "millennian."*
- *Students compared "millennian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

milliammeter *(noun)*

A sensitive ammeter graduated in milliamperes.

- *He looked up "milliammeter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milliammeter" to mean a sensitive ammeter graduated in milliamperes.*

---

millivoltmeter *(noun)*

Sensitive voltmeter that can measure voltage in millivolts.

- *They discussed "millivoltmeter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "millivoltmeter."*

---

millrun *(noun)*

A channel for the water current that turns a millwheel.

- *The article explained what "millrun" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "millrun" to mean a channel for the water current that turns a millwheel.*

---

millwheel *(noun)*

Water wheel that is used to drive machinery in a mill.

- *The article explained what "millwheel" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "millwheel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

milometer *(noun)*

A meter that shows mileage traversed.

- *Understanding "milometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "milometer" because he had never seen it before.*

miniaturise *(verb)*

Design or construct on a smaller scale.

- *Learners should practice how to use "miniaturise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "miniaturise" when talking about this idea.*

minisub *(noun)*

Submersible vessel for one or two persons; for naval operations or underwater exploration.

- *The article explained what "minisub" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "minisub" to mean submersible vessel for one or two persons; for....*

minisubmarine *(noun)*

Submersible vessel for one or two persons; for naval operations or underwater exploration.

- *The article explained what "minisubmarine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "minisubmarine" during the group presentation.*

miotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or causing constriction of the pupil of the eye.

- *A miotic drug.*
- *The speaker chose "miotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

miotic drug *(noun)*

A drug that causes miosis (constriction of the pupil of the eye).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miotic drug."*
- *Understanding "miotic drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mispickel *(noun)*

A silver-white or grey ore of arsenic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mispickel."*
- *Understanding "mispickel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mithraistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Mithraism or its god.

- *The speaker chose "mithraistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "mithraistic" approach may work better in this case.*

mizenmast *(noun)*

Third mast from the bow in a vessel having three or more masts; the after and shorter mast of a yawl, ketch, or dandy.

- *In class, the teacher used "mizenmast" to mean third mast from the bow in a vessel having three or....*
- *The article explained what "mizenmast" means with a simple example.*

mnemotechnic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involved the practice of aiding the memory.

- *Would you call this situation "mnemotechnic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "mnemotechnic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

mnemotechnical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involved the practice of aiding the memory.

- *The speaker chose "mnemotechnical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mnemotechnical" when it is of or relating to or involved the practice of....*

mobcap *(noun)*

Large high frilly cap with a full crown; formerly worn indoors by women.

- *Understanding "mobcap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mobcap."*

mocassin *(noun)*

Soft leather shoe; originally worn by Native Americans.

- *The article explained what "mocassin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mocassin" to mean soft leather shoe; originally worn by native americans.*

---

moistener *(noun)*

A device that dampens or moistens something.

- *He looked up "moistener" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moistener" to mean a device that dampens or moistens something.*

---

molal *(adjective)*

Designating a solution containing one mole of solute per kilogram of solvent.

- *A "molal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "molal" when it is designating a solution containing one mole of....*

---

molisch reaction *(noun)*

Biochemical indicator of the presence of carbohydrates in a solution; if carbohydrates are present a violet ring is formed by reaction with alpha-naphthol in the presence of sulfuric acid.

- *He looked up "molisch reaction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "molisch reaction" during the group presentation.*

---

molisch test *(noun)*

Biochemical indicator of the presence of carbohydrates in a solution; if carbohydrates are present a violet ring is formed by reaction with alpha-naphthol in the presence of sulfuric acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "molisch test."*
- *Understanding "molisch test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

molisch's test *(noun)*

Biochemical indicator of the presence of carbohydrates in a solution; if carbohydrates are present a violet ring is formed by reaction with alpha-naphthol in the presence of sulfuric acid.

- *They discussed "molisch's test" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "molisch's test" means with a simple example.*

---

mono-iodotyrosine *(noun)*

Tyrosine with one iodine atom added.

- *In class, the teacher used "mono-iodotyrosine" to mean tyrosine with one iodine atom added.*
- *The article explained what "mono-iodotyrosine" means with a simple example.*

---

monocarboxylic *(adjective)*

Containing one carboxyl group.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monocarboxylic."*
- *Students compared "monocarboxylic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

monocycle *(noun)*

A vehicle with a single wheel that is driven by pedals.

- *The article explained what "monocycle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monocycle" to mean a vehicle with a single wheel that is driven by pedals.*

---

monofocal iol *(noun)*

A lens with a single focus that is used after cataract surgery to provide clear distance vision.

- *In class, the teacher used "monofocal iol" to mean a lens with a single focus that is used after....*
- *The article explained what "monofocal iol" means with a simple example.*

---

monofocal lens implant *(noun)*

A lens with a single focus that is used after cataract surgery to provide clear distance vision.

- *They discussed "monofocal lens implant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monofocal lens implant" to mean a lens with a single focus that is used after....*

---

monogenesis *(noun)*

Asexual reproduction by the production and release of spores.

- *The article explained what "monogenesis" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "monogenesis" to mean asexual reproduction by the production and release....*

---

monohybrid *(noun)*

A hybrid produced by crossing parents that are homozygous except for a single gene locus that has two alleles (as in Mendel's experiments with garden peas).

- *The article explained what "monohybrid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "monohybrid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monometallic *(adjective)*

Containing one atom of metal in the molecule.

- *Monometallic carbonyls.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "monometallic" when it is containing one atom of metal in the molecule.*

---

monomorphemic *(adjective)*

Consisting of only one morpheme.

- *'raise' is monomorphemic but 'rays' is not.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monomorphemic."*

---

monophysitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Monophysitism.

- *Students compared "monophysitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monophysitic."*

---

monosaccharose *(noun)*

A sugar (like sucrose or fructose) that does not hydrolyse to give other sugars; the simplest group of carbohydrates.

- *They discussed "monosaccharose" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monosaccharose" to mean a sugar (like sucrose or fructose) that does not....*

---

montserratian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Montserrat or the inhabitants of Montserrat.

- *Montserratian natives.*
- *A "montserratian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mopboard *(noun)*

A molding covering the joint formed by a wall and the floor.

- *In class, the teacher used "mopboard" to mean a molding covering the joint formed by a wall and....*
- *He looked up "mopboard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moraceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the family Moraceae.

- *Would you call this situation "moraceous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "moraceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

morbilliform *(adjective)*

Of a rash that resembles that of measles.

- *Students compared "morbilliform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "morbilliform"? Explain why.*

---

morphallaxis *(noun)*

Regeneration on a reduced scale of a body part; observed especially in invertebrates such as certain lobsters.

- *He looked up "morphallaxis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morphallaxis."*

---

motorise *(verb)*

Equip with armed and armored motor vehicles.

- *Learners should practice how to use "motorise" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "motorise" and when to wait.*

---

motorize *(verb)*

Equip with armed and armored motor vehicles.

- *The police around here are not motorized and patrol the streets on horseback.*
- *Motorized scooters are now the rage.*

---

motortruck *(noun)*

An automotive vehicle suitable for hauling.

- *He looked up "motortruck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "motortruck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mouldboard *(noun)*

Wedge formed by the curved part of a steel plow blade that turns the furrow.

- *The article explained what "mouldboard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mouldboard" during the group presentation.*

---

mouldboard plough *(noun)*

Plow that has a moldboard.

- *In class, the teacher used "mouldboard plough" to mean plow that has a moldboard.*
- *He looked up "mouldboard plough" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mozartean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

- *A "mozartean" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "mozartean"? Explain why.*

---

mucic acid *(noun)*

A solid acid (C6H10O8) found in milk or sugar.

- *Understanding "mucic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mucic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

muciferous *(adjective)*

Containing or secreting mucus.

- *Students compared "muciferous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "muciferous."*

---

mucinoid *(adjective)*

Resembling mucin.

- *Students compared "mucinoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "mucinoid" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mucoidal *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling mucus.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mucoidal" when it is relating to or resembling mucus.*
- *The speaker chose "mucoidal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mucopolysaccharide *(noun)*

Complex polysaccharides containing an amino group; occur chiefly as components of connective tissue.

- *They discussed "mucopolysaccharide" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mucopolysaccharide."*

---

mucopurulent *(adjective)*

Containing or composed of mucus and pus.

- *A "mucopurulent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "mucopurulent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mucose *(adjective)*

Of or secreting or covered with or resembling mucus.

- *Students compared "mucose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mucose" when it is of or secreting or covered with or resembling mucus.*

---

mudhif *(noun)*

A reed hut in the marshlands of Iraq; rare since the marshes were drained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mudhif."*
- *The article explained what "mudhif" means with a simple example.*

---

mukataa *(noun)*

An Arabic word for headquarters or administrative center.

- *Arafat was holed up in the mukataa of his West Bank compound.*
- *Understanding "mukataa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muramidase *(noun)*

An enzyme found in saliva and sweat and tears that destroys the cell walls of certain bacteria.

- *Understanding "muramidase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "muramidase" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musjid *(noun)*

(Islam) a Muslim place of worship.

- *He looked up "musjid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musjid" to mean (islam) a muslim place of worship.*

---

musnud *(noun)*

A seat with a cushion that is used as a throne by Indian princes.

- *Understanding "musnud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "musnud" means with a simple example.*

---

mutafacient *(adjective)*

Capable of inducing mutation (used mainly of intracellular agents).

- *A "mutafacient" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mutafacient."*

---

muton *(noun)*

The smallest unit of DNA where a mutation can occur.

- *They discussed "muton" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muton" to mean the smallest unit of dna where a mutation can occur.*

---

mycomycin *(noun)*

A highly unsaturated antibiotic acid obtained from an actinomycete.

- *In class, the teacher used "mycomycin" to mean a highly unsaturated antibiotic acid obtained from....*
- *The article explained what "mycomycin" means with a simple example.*

---

myelic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the spinal cord.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "myelic."*
- *Students compared "myelic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

myeline *(noun)*

A white fatty substance that forms a medullary sheath around the axis cylinder of some nerve fibers.

- *They discussed "myeline" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "myeline" means with a simple example.*

---

myelinic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the substance that forms a sheath around the axon of some nerve fibers.

- *It is useful to describe something as "myelinic" when it is of or relating to the substance that forms a sheath....*
- *A "myelinic" approach may work better in this case.*

myelinisation *(noun)*

The development of a myelin sheath around a nerve fiber.

- *The article explained what "myelinisation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "myelinisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

myelinization *(noun)*

The development of a myelin sheath around a nerve fiber.

- *He looked up "myelinization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myelinization."*

mylodontid *(noun)*

A variety of extinct edentate.

- *They discussed "mylodontid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mylodontid" because he had never seen it before.*

mylodontidae *(noun)*

Extinct South American edentates.

- *They discussed "mylodontidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mylodontidae."*

myocastor *(noun)*

A genus of Capromyidae.

- *The article explained what "myocastor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "myocastor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

myocastor coypus *(noun)*

Aquatic South American rodent resembling a small beaver; bred for its fur.

- *Understanding "myocastor coypus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myocastor coypus" to mean aquatic south american rodent resembling a small....*

myofibril *(noun)*

One of many contractile filaments that make up a striated muscle fiber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myofibril."*
- *He looked up "myofibril" because he had never seen it before.*

myofibrilla *(noun)*

One of many contractile filaments that make up a striated muscle fiber.

- *Understanding "myofibrilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "myofibrilla" means with a simple example.*

myoid *(adjective)*

Resembling muscle.

- *It is useful to describe something as "myoid" when it is resembling muscle.*
- *The speaker chose "myoid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

myomorpha *(noun)*

True rats and mice and related rodents.

- *He looked up "myomorpha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myomorpha."*

myonecrosis *(noun)*

Localized death of muscle cell fibers.

- *They discussed "myonecrosis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "myonecrosis" because he had never seen it before.*

myoneural junction *(noun)*

The junction between a nerve fiber and the muscle it supplies.

- *He looked up "myoneural junction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myoneural junction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myope *(noun)*

A person with myopia; a nearsighted person.

- *Understanding "myope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "myope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myopus *(noun)*

A genus of Cricetidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myopus."*
- *He looked up "myopus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myosotis scorpiodes *(noun)*

Small perennial herb having bright blue or white flowers.

- *Understanding "myosotis scorpiodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "myosotis scorpiodes" means with a simple example.*

---

myotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or causing constriction of the pupil of the eye.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "myotic."*
- *Would you call this situation "myotic"? Explain why.*

---

myotic drug *(noun)*

A drug that causes miosis (constriction of the pupil of the eye).

- *They discussed "myotic drug" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "myotic drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myotis leucifugus *(noun)*

The small common North American bat; widely distributed.

- *They discussed "myotis leucifugus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myotis leucifugus" to mean the small common north american bat; widely distributed.*

---

myotis velifer *(noun)*

Small bat of southwest United States that lives in caves etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "myotis velifer" to mean small bat of southwest united states that lives in....*
- *They discussed "myotis velifer" during the group presentation.*

---

myrcia *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American trees and shrubs of the myrtle family.

- *The article explained what "myrcia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "myrcia" during the group presentation.*

---

myrciaria *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American trees and shrubs of the myrtle family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myrciaria."*
- *Understanding "myrciaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myrciaria cauliflora *(noun)*

Small evergreen tropical tree native to Brazil and West Indies but introduced into southern United States; grown in Brazil for its edible tough-skinned purple grapelike fruit that grows all along the branches.

- *They discussed "myrciaria cauliflora" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "myrciaria cauliflora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myriagram *(noun)*

One ten thousandth of a centner.

- *The article explained what "myriagram" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "myriagram" to mean one ten thousandth of a centner.*

---

myriameter *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 10,000 meters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myriameter."*
- *The article explained what "myriameter" means with a simple example.*

---

myriametre *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 10,000 meters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myriametre."*
- *The article explained what "myriametre" means with a simple example.*

---

myrica cerifera *(noun)*

Evergreen aromatic shrubby tree of southeastern United States having small hard berries thickly coated with white wax used for candles.

- *He looked up "myrica cerifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myrica cerifera."*

---

myrica pensylvanica *(noun)*

Deciduous aromatic shrub of eastern North America with grey-green wax-coated berries.

- *Understanding "myrica pensylvanica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myrica pensylvanica" to mean deciduous aromatic shrub of eastern north america....*

---

myricaceae *(noun)*

Constituting the order Myricales.

- *They discussed "myricaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myricaceae" to mean constituting the order myricales.*

---

myricales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Myricaceae.

- *The article explained what "myricales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myricales" to mean coextensive with the family myricaceae.*

---

myricaria *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous shrubs or subshrubs of southern Europe to Siberia and China; tolerant of chalky soil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myricaria."*
- *Understanding "myricaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myricaria germanica *(noun)*

Eurasian shrub resembling the tamarisk.

- *Understanding "myricaria germanica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "myricaria germanica" means with a simple example.*

---

myringa *(noun)*

The membrane in the ear that vibrates to sound.

- *The article explained what "myringa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myringa" to mean the membrane in the ear that vibrates to sound.*

---

myristicaceae *(noun)*

Family of aromatic tropical trees with arillate seeds.

- *They discussed "myristicaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myristicaceae."*

---

myrmecia *(noun)*

Bulldog ants.

- *The article explained what "myrmecia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "myrmecia" during the group presentation.*

---

myrmecobius *(noun)*

Banded anteater.

- *They discussed "myrmecobius" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myrmecobius."*

---

myrmecobius fasciatus *(noun)*

Small Australian marsupial having long snout and strong claws for feeding on termites; nearly extinct.

- *He looked up "myrmecobius fasciatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myrmecobius fasciatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myrmecophaga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Myrmecophagidae; South American ant bear.

- *They discussed "myrmecophaga" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "myrmecophaga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myrmecophaga jubata *(noun)*

Large shaggy-haired toothless anteater with long tongue and powerful claws; of South America.

- *Understanding "myrmecophaga jubata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myrmecophaga jubata" to mean large shaggy-haired toothless anteater with long....*

---

myrmecophagidae *(noun)*

New World anteaters.

- *They discussed "myrmecophagidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myrmecophagidae" to mean new world anteaters.*

---

myrmecophagous *(adjective)*

Feeding on ants.

- *Myrmecophagous squirrel.*
- *A "myrmecophagous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

myrmecophile *(noun)*

An organism such as an insect that habitually shares the nest of a species of ant.

- *He looked up "myrmecophile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myrmecophile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myrmecophilous *(adjective)*

Living symbiotically with ants.

- *It is useful to describe something as "myrmecophilous" when it is living symbiotically with ants.*
- *The speaker chose "myrmecophilous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

myrmecophyte *(noun)*

Plant that affords shelter or food to ants that live in symbiotic relations with it.

- *He looked up "myrmecophyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myrmecophyte."*

---

myrmecophytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to myrmecophytes.

- *A "myrmecophytic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "myrmecophytic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

myrmeleon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Myrmeleontidae: antlions.

- *In class, the teacher used "myrmeleon" to mean type genus of the myrmeleontidae: antlions.*
- *The article explained what "myrmeleon" means with a simple example.*

---

myrobalan *(noun)*

Small Asiatic tree bearing edible red or yellow fruit.

- *They discussed “myrobalan” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “myrobalan” means with a simple example.*

---

myrobalan plum *(noun)*

Small Asiatic tree bearing edible red or yellow fruit.

- *The article explained what “myrobalan plum” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “myrobalan plum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myroxylon *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American trees having pinnate leaves and white flowers.

- *They discussed “myroxylon” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “myroxylon” means with a simple example.*

---

myroxylon balsamum *(noun)*

Medium-sized tropical American tree yielding tolu balsam and a fragrant hard wood used for high-grade furniture and cabinetwork.

- *They discussed “myroxylon balsamum” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “myroxylon balsamum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myroxylon balsamum pereirae *(noun)*

Tree of South and Central America yielding an aromatic balsam.

- *In class, the teacher used “myroxylon balsamum pereirae” to mean tree of south and central america yielding an....*
- *The article explained what “myroxylon balsamum pereirae” means with a simple example.*

---

myroxylon pereirae *(noun)*

Tree of South and Central America yielding an aromatic balsam.

- *In class, the teacher used “myroxylon pereirae” to mean tree of south and central america yielding an....*
- *He looked up “myroxylon pereirae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

myroxylon toluiferum *(noun)*

Medium-sized tropical American tree yielding tolu balsam and a fragrant hard wood used for high-grade furniture and cabinetwork.

- *The article explained what “myroxylon toluiferum” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “myroxylon toluiferum.”*

---

myrrhis *(noun)*

European perennial herbs having pinnate leaves and umbels of white flowers.

- *Understanding “myrrhis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “myrrhis” during the group presentation.*

---

myrrhis odorata *(noun)*

European herb with soft ferny leaves and white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “myrrhis odorata” to mean european herb with soft ferny leaves and white flowers.*
- *Understanding “myrrhis odorata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myrsinaceae *(noun)*

Family of Old World tropical trees and shrubs; some in Florida.

- *They discussed “myrsinaceae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “myrsinaceae.”*

---

myrsine *(noun)*

Evergreen trees and shrubs having aromatic foliage; Africa; Asia (New Zealand).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “myrsine.”*
- *He looked up “myrsine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

myrsine family *(noun)*

Family of Old World tropical trees and shrubs; some in Florida.

- *The article explained what “myrsine family” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “myrsine family” to mean family of old world tropical trees and shrubs; some....*

myrtaceous tree *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs.

- *He looked up "myrtaceous tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myrtaceous tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

myrtales *(noun)*

Myrtaceae; Combretaceae; Elaeagnaceae; Haloragidaceae; Melastomaceae; Lecythidaceae; Lythraceae; Rhizophoraceae; Onagraceae; Lecythidaceae; Punicaceae.

- *They discussed "myrtales" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "myrtales" because he had never seen it before.*

myrtillocactus *(noun)*

Small genus of arborescent cacti of Mexico and Central America.

- *They discussed "myrtillocactus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "myrtillocactus" means with a simple example.*

myrtillocactus geometrizans *(noun)*

Arborescent cactus of western Mexico bearing a small oblong edible berrylike fruit.

- *The article explained what "myrtillocactus geometrizans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myrtillocactus geometrizans" to mean arborescent cactus of western mexico bearing a....*

mysidacea *(noun)*

Opossum shrimp.

- *Understanding "mysidacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mysidacea" because he had never seen it before.*

mysidae *(noun)*

Small shrimp-like crustaceans.

- *He looked up "mysidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mysidae."*

mysoline *(noun)*

An anticonvulsant (trade name Mysoline) used to treat grand mal seizures and essential tremor.

- *He looked up "mysoline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mysoline."*

mysophobic *(adjective)*

Suffering from mysophobia; abnormally afraid of dirt or contamination.

- *A "mysophobic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "mysophobic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

mysticeti *(noun)*

Baleen whales: right whales; rorquals; blue whales; humpbacks.

- *The article explained what "mysticeti" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mysticeti."*

mytilid *(noun)*

Marine bivalve mollusk having a dark elongated shell; live attached to solid objects especially in intertidal zones.

- *Understanding "mytilid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mytilid" because he had never seen it before.*

mytilidae *(noun)*

Marine mussels.

- *Understanding "mytilidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mytilidae" during the group presentation.*

myxine *(noun)*

Type genus of the Myxinidae (typical hagfishes).

- *In class, the teacher used "myxine" to mean type genus of the myxinidae (typical hagfishes).*
- *The article explained what "myxine" means with a simple example.*

---

myxine glutinosa *(noun)*

Typical hagfish.

- *In class, the teacher used "myxine glutinosa" to mean typical hagfish.*
- *Understanding "myxine glutinosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myxinidae *(noun)*

Slime-producing marine animals: hagfishes.

- *Understanding "myxinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "myxinidae" means with a simple example.*

---

myxiniformes *(noun)*

Hagfishes as distinguished from lampreys.

- *Understanding "myxiniformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "myxiniformes" during the group presentation.*

---

myxinikela *(noun)*

Fossil hagfishes.

- *The article explained what "myxinikela" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "myxinikela" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myxinikela siroka *(noun)*

Fossil hagfish of the Pennsylvanian period (c. 300 million years ago) that resembled modern hagfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "myxinikela siroka" to mean fossil hagfish of the pennsylvanian period (c. 300....*
- *The article explained what "myxinikela siroka" means with a simple example.*

---

myxinoidea *(noun)*

Hagfishes as distinguished from lampreys.

- *They discussed "myxinoidea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myxinoidea."*

---

myxinoidei *(noun)*

Hagfishes as distinguished from lampreys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myxinoidei."*
- *The article explained what "myxinoidei" means with a simple example.*

---

myxobacter *(noun)*

Bacteria that form colonies in self-produced slime; inhabit moist soils or decaying plant matter or animal waste.

- *In class, the teacher used "myxobacter" to mean bacteria that form colonies in self-produced slime;....*
- *The article explained what "myxobacter" means with a simple example.*

---

myxobacterales *(noun)*

An order of higher bacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myxobacterales."*
- *The article explained what "myxobacterales" means with a simple example.*

---

myxobacteria *(noun)*

Bacteria that form colonies in self-produced slime; inhabit moist soils or decaying plant matter or animal waste.

- *He looked up "myxobacteria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myxobacteria."*

---

myxobacteriaceae *(noun)*

Bacteria living mostly in soils and on dung.

- *In class, the teacher used "myxobacteriaceae" to mean bacteria living mostly in soils and on dung.*

- *The article explained what “myxobacteriaceae” means with a simple example.*

---

myxobacteriales *(noun)*

An order of higher bacteria.

- *He looked up “myxobacteriales” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “myxobacteriales” to mean an order of higher bacteria.*

---

myxobacterium *(noun)*

Bacteria that form colonies in self-produced slime; inhabit moist soils or decaying plant matter or animal waste.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “myxobacterium.”*
- *The article explained what “myxobacterium” means with a simple example.*

---

myxocephalus aenaeus *(noun)*

Small sculpin of the coast of New England.

- *Understanding “myxocephalus aenaeus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “myxocephalus aenaeus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

myxomycete *(noun)*

A slime mold of the class Myxomycetes.

- *He looked up “myxomycete” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “myxomycete.”*

---

myxomycetes *(noun)*

The class of true slime molds; essentially equivalent to the division Myxomycota.

- *They discussed “myxomycetes” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “myxomycetes” to mean the class of true slime molds; essentially....*

---

myxomycota *(noun)*

Slime molds; organisms having a noncellular and multinucleate creeping vegetative phase and a propagative spore-producing stage: comprises Myxomycetes and Acrasiomycetes; in some classifications placed in the kingdom Protoctista.

- *He looked up “myxomycota” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “myxomycota” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myxophyceae *(noun)*

Former terms for Cyanophyceae.

- *Understanding “myxophyceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “myxophyceae.”*

---

myxosporidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Cnidosporidia.

- *In class, the teacher used “myxosporidia” to mean an order in the subclass cnidosporidia.*
- *Understanding “myxosporidia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myxosporidian *(noun)*

Mostly parasitic in fishes and including various serious pathogens.

- *Understanding “myxosporidian” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “myxosporidian” to mean mostly parasitic in fishes and including various....*

---

myxovirus *(noun)*

Any of a group of RNA viruses including those that cause influenza and mumps.

- *He looked up “myxovirus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “myxovirus.”*

---

nabalus *(noun)*

Genus of North American and east Asian perennial herbs; sometimes included in genus Prenanthes.

- *He looked up “nabalus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nabalus” to mean genus of north american and east asian perennial....*

---

nabalus alba *(noun)*

Herb of northeastern North America having drooping clusters of yellowish-white flowers; sometimes placed in genus Prenanthes.

- *He looked up "nabalus alba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nabalus alba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nabalus serpentarius *(noun)*

Common perennial herb widely distributed in the southern and eastern United States having drooping clusters of pinkish flowers and thick basal leaves suggesting a lion's foot in shape; sometimes placed in genus Prenanthes.

- *The article explained what "nabalus serpentarius" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nabalus serpentarius" to mean common perennial herb widely distributed in the....*

---

naboom *(noun)*

Small tree of dry open parts of southern Africa having erect angled branches suggesting candelabra.

- *In class, the teacher used "naboom" to mean small tree of dry open parts of southern africa....*
- *The article explained what "naboom" means with a simple example.*

---

nabothian gland *(noun)*

One of many small glands of the uterine cervix that secrete mucus.

- *He looked up "nabothian gland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nabothian gland."*

---

nabumetone *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Relafen).

- *Understanding "nabumetone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nabumetone" to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name....*

---

naemorhedus goral *(noun)*

Small goat antelope with small conical horns; of southern Asian mountains.

- *He looked up "naemorhedus goral" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "naemorhedus goral" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nafcil *(noun)*

A penicillinase-resistant form of penicillin (trade name Nafcil) used (usually in the form of its sodium salt) to treat infections caused by penicillin-resistant strains of staphylococci.

- *The article explained what "nafcil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nafcil" to mean a penicillinase-resistant form of penicillin (trade....*

---

nafcillin *(noun)*

A penicillinase-resistant form of penicillin (trade name Nafcil) used (usually in the form of its sodium salt) to treat infections caused by penicillin-resistant strains of staphylococci.

- *Understanding "nafcillin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nafcillin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nafud *(noun)*

A desert in northern Saudi Arabia that is noted for its red sand and violent winds.

- *He looked up "nafud" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nafud" during the group presentation.*

---

nagami *(noun)*

Shrub bearing oval-fruited kumquats.

- *The article explained what "nagami" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nagami" to mean shrub bearing oval-fruited kumquats.*

---

nagami kumquat *(noun)*

Shrub bearing oval-fruited kumquats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nagami kumquat."*
- *They discussed "nagami kumquat" during the group presentation.*

---

nageia *(noun)*

Small genus of Asian evergreen trees having columnar crowns and distinguished by leaves lacking a midrib; eastern Asia including India and Philippines and New Guinea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nageia.”*
- *He looked up “nageia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nageia nagi *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree having glossy lanceolate leaves; southern China to Taiwan and southern Japan.

- *He looked up “nageia nagi” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nageia nagi.”*

---

naiadaceae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of aquatic plants having narrow leaves and small flowers.

- *Understanding “naiadaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “naiadaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

naiadales *(noun)*

An order of aquatic monocotyledonous herbaceous plants.

- *In class, the teacher used “naiadales” to mean an order of aquatic monocotyledonous herbaceous plants.*
- *Understanding “naiadales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naiant *(adjective)*

Applied to a fish depicted horizontally.

- *A “naiant” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “naiant” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nailbrush *(noun)*

A brush used to clean a person’s fingernails.

- *Understanding “nailbrush” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “nailbrush” means with a simple example.*

---

nailfile *(noun)*

A small flat file for shaping the nails.

- *Understanding “nailfile” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nailfile.”*

---

nailrod *(noun)*

Tall marsh plant with cylindrical seed heads that explode when mature shedding large quantities of down; its long flat leaves are used for making mats and chair seats; of North America, Europe, Asia and North Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nailrod.”*
- *He looked up “nailrod” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nainsook *(noun)*

A soft lightweight muslin used especially for babies.

- *Understanding “nainsook” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nainsook.”*

---

naiveness *(noun)*

Lack of sophistication or worldliness.

- *In class, the teacher used “naiveness” to mean lack of sophistication or worldliness.*
- *He looked up “naiveness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

naja haje *(noun)*

Cobra used by the Pharaohs as a symbol of their power over life and death.

- *He looked up “naja haje” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “naja haje.”*

---

naja nigricollis *(noun)*

Aggressive cobra widely distributed in Africa; rarely bites but spits venom that may cause blindness.

- *They discussed “naja nigricollis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “naja nigricollis” means with a simple example.*

najadaceae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of aquatic plants having narrow leaves and small flowers.

- *The article explained what "najadaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "najadaceae" during the group presentation.*

nakedwood *(noun)*

Any of several small to medium-sized trees of Florida and West Indies with thin scaly bark and heavy dark heartwood.

- *Understanding "nakedwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nakedwood."*

nalfon *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Nalfon) used in the treatment of arthritis and other painful inflammatory disorders.

- *Understanding "nalfon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nalfon" means with a simple example.*

nalline *(noun)*

A narcotic antagonist (trade name Nalline) that counteracts the effects of narcotics (especially the effects of poisoning by morphine).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nalline."*
- *They discussed "nalline" during the group presentation.*

nalorphine *(noun)*

A narcotic antagonist (trade name Nalline) that counteracts the effects of narcotics (especially the effects of poisoning by morphine).

- *He looked up "nalorphine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nalorphine" to mean a narcotic antagonist (trade name nalline) that....*

nameko *(noun)*

One of the most important fungi cultivated in Japan.

- *They discussed "nameko" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nameko" means with a simple example.*

nammad *(noun)*

An embroidered rug made from a coarse Indian felt.

- *He looked up "nammad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nammad" to mean an embroidered rug made from a coarse indian felt.*

namtar *(noun)*

A demon personifying death; messenger of the underworld goddess Ereshkigal bringing death to mankind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "namtar."*
- *He looked up "namtar" because he had never seen it before.*

namtaru *(noun)*

A demon personifying death; messenger of the underworld goddess Ereshkigal bringing death to mankind.

- *He looked up "namtaru" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "namtaru."*

nanocephalic *(adjective)*

Having an abnormally small head and underdeveloped brain.

- *A nanocephalic dwarf.*
- *A "nanocephalic" approach may work better in this case.*

nanomia *(noun)*

Small creatures resembling pieces of fuzzy rope; each with a cluster of swimming bells serving as the head and long elastic tentacles for drawing in prey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nanomia."*
- *They discussed "nanomia" during the group presentation.*

nanovolt *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to one billionth of a volt.

- *They discussed "nanovolt" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nanovolt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nantua *(noun)*

White sauce with whipping cream and shrimp butter.

- *They discussed "nantua" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nantua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

napaea *(noun)*

One species: glade mallow.

- *Understanding "napaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "napaea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

napaea dioica *(noun)*

Tall coarse American herb having palmate leaves and numerous small white dioecious flowers; found wild in most alluvial soils of eastern and central United States.

- *The article explained what "napaea dioica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "napaea dioica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naphazoline *(noun)*

Vasoconstrictor (trade names Privine and Sudafed) used in nasal sprays to treat symptoms of nasal congestion and in eyedrops to treat eye irritation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naphazoline."*
- *The article explained what "naphazoline" means with a simple example.*

---

naprapath *(noun)*

A therapist who practices naprapathy.

- *They discussed "naprapath" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naprapath."*

---

napu *(noun)*

Chevrotain somewhat larger than the kanchil; found in India and Malaya.

- *He looked up "napu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "napu" during the group presentation.*

---

naqua *(noun)*

Diuretic drug (trade name Naqua) used to treat hypertension.

- *In class, the teacher used "naqua" to mean diuretic drug (trade name naqua) used to treat....*
- *The article explained what "naqua" means with a simple example.*

---

naranjilla *(noun)*

Small perennial shrub cultivated in uplands of South America for its edible bright orange fruits resembling tomatoes or oranges.

- *Understanding "naranjilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "naranjilla" during the group presentation.*

---

narcism *(noun)*

An exceptional interest in and admiration for yourself.

- *They discussed "narcism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "narcism."*

---

narcissus papyraceus *(noun)*

A daffodil having star-shaped white blossoms; often grown indoors to bloom in the winter.

- *He looked up "narcissus papyraceus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "narcissus papyraceus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

narcissus pseudonarcissus *(noun)*

Any of numerous varieties of Narcissus plants having showy often yellow flowers with a trumpet-shaped central crown.

- *He looked up "narcissus pseudonarcissus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "narcissus pseudonarcissus" to mean any of numerous varieties of narcissus plants....*

narcist *(noun)*

Someone in love with themselves.

- *In class, the teacher used "narcist" to mean someone in love with themselves.*
- *The article explained what "narcist" means with a simple example.*

narcotise *(verb)*

Administer narcotics to.

- *She tried to use "narcotise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "narcotise" when talking about this idea.*

narcotised *(adjective)*

Under the influence of narcotics.

- *It is useful to describe something as "narcotised" when it is under the influence of narcotics.*
- *A "narcotised" approach may work better in this case.*

narcotising *(adjective)*

Inducing stupor or narcosis.

- *The speaker chose "narcotising" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "narcotising" approach may work better in this case.*

narcotize *(verb)*

Administer narcotics to.

- *In everyday English, people use "narcotize" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "narcotize" until he saw an example.*

narcotized *(adjective)*

Under the influence of narcotics.

- *In a stuperous narcotized state.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "narcotized."*

narcotizing *(adjective)*

Inducing stupor or narcosis.

- *Students compared "narcotizing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "narcotizing" when it is inducing stupor or narcosis.*

nardoo *(noun)*

Australian clover fern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nardoo."*
- *He looked up "nardoo" because he had never seen it before.*

narghile *(noun)*

An oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube connected to a container where the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

- *Understanding "narghile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "narghile" during the group presentation.*

nargileh *(noun)*

An oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube connected to a container where the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

- *Understanding "nargileh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nargileh" during the group presentation.*

narial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or near the nares.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "narial."*
- *Would you call this situation "narial"? Explain why.*

narrow-leaved bottletree *(noun)*

Large tree of Queensland having cream-colored flowers blotched with red inside; sometimes placed in genus Sterculia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "narrow-leaved bottletree."*
- *They discussed "narrow-leaved bottletree" during the group presentation.*

---

narrow-leaved reedmace *(noun)*

Reed maces of America, Europe, North Africa, Asia.

- *They discussed "narrow-leaved reedmace" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "narrow-leaved reedmace."*

---

narrow-leaved spleenwort *(noun)*

North American fern with narrow fronds on yellowish leafstalks.

- *Understanding "narrow-leaved spleenwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "narrow-leaved spleenwort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

narrowhead morel *(noun)*

A morel whose pitted fertile body is attached to the stalk with little free skirt around it; the fertile body is grey when young and black in old age.

- *He looked up "narrowhead morel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "narrowhead morel" to mean a morel whose pitted fertile body is attached to....*

---

narthecium *(noun)*

Bog asphodels; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *He looked up "narthecium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "narthecium" to mean bog asphodels; sometimes placed in family melanthiaceae.*

---

narthecium americanum *(noun)*

Of the eastern United States: New Jersey to South Carolina.

- *Understanding "narthecium americanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "narthecium americanum" during the group presentation.*

---

narthecium ossifragum *(noun)*

Of western Europe: Scandinavia to northern Spain and Portugal.

- *Understanding "narthecium ossifragum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "narthecium ossifragum" during the group presentation.*

---

narwhale *(noun)*

Small Arctic whale the male having a long spiral ivory tusk.

- *He looked up "narwhale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "narwhale."*

---

nasalis larvatus *(noun)*

Borneo monkey having a long bulbous nose.

- *They discussed "nasalis larvatus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nasalis larvatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nasion *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the bridge of the nose where the frontal and nasal bones of the skull meet.

- *In class, the teacher used "nasion" to mean the craniometric point at the bridge of the nose....*
- *They discussed "nasion" during the group presentation.*

---

nasotracheal tube *(noun)*

A tube inserted into the trachea through the nose and pharynx; used to deliver oxygen.

- *They discussed "nasotracheal tube" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nasotracheal tube" to mean a tube inserted into the trachea through the nose....*

---

nasturtium amphibium *(noun)*

Perennial herb found on streams and riversides throughout Europe except extreme north and Mediterranean; sometimes placed in genus Nasturtium.

- *He looked up "nasturtium amphibium" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "nasturtium amphibium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nasua narica *(noun)*

Omnivorous mammal of Central America and South America.

- *Understanding "nasua narica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nasua narica" to mean omnivorous mammal of central america and south america.*

---

natantia *(noun)*

Shrimp; prawns; etc.

- *Understanding "natantia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "natantia" means with a simple example.*

---

natator *(noun)*

A person who travels through the water by swimming.

- *They discussed "natator" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "natator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nativistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or advocating nativism.

- *The traditional controversy between the nativistic and empiristic theories.*
- *The nativistic faith preaches the old values.*

---

natrix sipedon *(noun)*

In some classifications placed in the genus Nerodia; western United States snake that seldom ventures far from water.

- *Understanding "natrix sipedon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "natrix sipedon" means with a simple example.*

---

natrolite *(noun)*

A group of minerals of the zeolite family consisting of a hydrous silicate of sodium and aluminum.

- *In class, the teacher used "natrolite" to mean a group of minerals of the zeolite family....*
- *They discussed "natrolite" during the group presentation.*

---

nattiness *(noun)*

Stylishness as evidenced by a smart appearance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nattiness."*
- *He looked up "nattiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

naturistic *(adjective)*

In accord with naturism.

- *Would you call this situation "naturistic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "naturistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nauclea *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen tropical shrubs or trees with smooth leathery leaves.

- *The article explained what "nauclea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nauclea" to mean small genus of evergreen tropical shrubs or trees....*

---

nauclea diderrichii *(noun)*

Large African forest tree yielding a strong hard yellow to golden brown lumber; sometimes placed in genus Sarcocephalus.

- *They discussed "nauclea diderrichii" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nauclea diderrichii" to mean large african forest tree yielding a strong hard....*

---

naucrates *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "naucrates" to mean a genus of carangidae.*
- *The article explained what "naucrates" means with a simple example.*

---

naucrates ductor *(noun)*

Small pelagic fish often accompanying sharks or mantas.

- *They discussed "naucrates ductor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "naucrates ductor" means with a simple example.*

---

naumachia *(noun)*

A naval spectacle; a mock sea battle put on by the ancient Romans.

- *They discussed "naumachia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "naumachia" means with a simple example.*

---

naumachy *(noun)*

A naval spectacle; a mock sea battle put on by the ancient Romans.

- *Understanding "naumachy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "naumachy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nauseant *(noun)*

A medicine that induces nausea and vomiting.

- *They discussed "nauseant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nauseant" to mean a medicine that induces nausea and vomiting.*

---

nauseatingness *(noun)*

Extreme unpalatability to the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "nauseatingness" to mean extreme unpalatability to the mouth.*
- *He looked up "nauseatingness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nautilidae *(noun)*

Spiral-shelled cephalopods.

- *In class, the teacher used "nautilidae" to mean spiral-shelled cephalopods.*
- *The article explained what "nautilidae" means with a simple example.*

---

navane *(noun)*

A tranquilizer (trade name Navane) used to treat schizophrenia.

- *The article explained what "navane" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "navane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nazify *(verb)*

Cause or force to adopt Nazism or a Nazi character.

- *In everyday English, people use "nazify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "nazify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

neanderthalian *(adjective)*

Relating to or belonging to or resembling Neanderthal man.

- *It is useful to describe something as "neanderthalian" when it is relating to or belonging to or resembling....*
- *Would you call this situation "neanderthalian"? Explain why.*

---

nebbech *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a timid unfortunate simpleton.

- *The article explained what "nebbech" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nebbech" to mean (yiddish) a timid unfortunate simpleton.*

---

nebcin *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Nebcin) that is especially effective against Gram-negative bacteria.

- *They discussed "nebcin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nebcin" to mean an antibiotic (trade name nebcin) that is....*

---

nebn *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point north of northeast.

- *They discussed "nebn" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nebn."*

---

nebule *(noun)*

A small cloud.

- *They discussed "nebule" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nebule" means with a simple example.*

---

nebulose *(adjective)*

Lacking definite form or limits; - H.T.Moore.

- *The speaker chose "nebulose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nebulose" when it is lacking definite form or limits; - h.t.moore.*

---

necessitarian *(noun)*

Someone who does not believe the doctrine of free will.

- *They discussed "necessitarian" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "necessitarian" means with a simple example.*

---

necklike *(adjective)*

Resembling a neck.

- *Students compared "necklike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "necklike."*

---

necrobiosis *(noun)*

(physiology) the normal degeneration and death of living cells (as in various epithelial cells).

- *Understanding "necrobiosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "necrobiosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

necromania *(noun)*

An irresistible sexual attraction to dead bodies.

- *The article explained what "necromania" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "necromania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

necromantical *(adjective)*

Relating to or associated with necromancy.

- *Would you call this situation "necromantical"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "necromantical."*

---

necrophilism *(noun)*

An irresistible sexual attraction to dead bodies.

- *The article explained what "necrophilism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "necrophilism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

necrose *(verb)*

Undergo necrosis.

- *The tissue around the wound necrosed.*
- *Can you use "necrose" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nectariferous *(adjective)*

Possessing nectaries.

- *Students compared "nectariferous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nectariferous" when it is possessing nectaries.*

---

nectarous *(adjective)*

Extremely pleasing to the taste; sweet and fragrant.

- *A nectarous drink.*
- *Would you call this situation "nectarous"? Explain why.*

necturus *(noun)*

A genus of Proteidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "necturus."*
- *They discussed "necturus" during the group presentation.*

necturus maculosus *(noun)*

Aquatic North American salamander with red feathery external gills.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "necturus maculosus."*
- *They discussed "necturus maculosus" during the group presentation.*

needer *(noun)*

A person who wants or needs something.

- *An owner of many things and needer of none.*
- *The article explained what "needer" means with a simple example.*

needfully *(adverb)*

In an essential manner.

- *She spoke "needfully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "needfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

needlebush *(noun)*

Shrub with pungent rigid needle-shaped leaves and white flowers; eastern Australia.

- *They discussed "needlebush" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "needlebush" means with a simple example.*

needlewood *(noun)*

Large bushy shrub with pungent pointed leaves and creamy white flowers; central and eastern Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "needlewood" to mean large bushy shrub with pungent pointed leaves and....*
- *He looked up "needlewood" because he had never seen it before.*

needleworker *(noun)*

Someone who does work (as sewing or embroidery) with a needle.

- *The article explained what "needleworker" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "needleworker."*

neencephalon *(noun)*

The part of the brain having the most recent phylogenetic origin; the cerebral cortex and related parts.

- *He looked up "neencephalon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "neencephalon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nefariousness *(noun)*

The quality of being wicked.

- *The article explained what "nefariousness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nefariousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nefud *(noun)*

A desert in northern Saudi Arabia that is noted for its red sand and violent winds.

- *Understanding "nefud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nefud" to mean a desert in northern saudi arabia that is noted for....*

negaprion *(noun)*

Lemon sharks.

- *The article explained what "negaprion" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "negaprion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

negaprion brevirostris *(noun)*

Common shallow-water schooling shark of the Atlantic from North Carolina to Brazil and off west Africa; dangerous.

- *They discussed "negaprion brevirostris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "negaprion brevirostris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

negativist *(noun)*

Someone who is resigned to defeat without offering positive suggestions.

- *In class, the teacher used "negativist" to mean someone who is resigned to defeat without offering....*
- *The article explained what "negativist" means with a simple example.*

---

neggram *(noun)*

Antibacterial agent used especially to treat genitourinary infections.

- *They discussed "neggram" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "neggram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neglecter *(noun)*

A person who is neglectful and gives little attention or respect to people or responsibilities.

- *He tried vainly to impress his neglecters.*
- *They discussed "neglecter" during the group presentation.*

---

neglectfully *(adverb)*

In a neglectful manner.

- *Place "neglectfully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "neglectfully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

neglectfulness *(noun)*

The trait of neglecting responsibilities and lacking concern.

- *In class, the teacher used "neglectfulness" to mean the trait of neglecting responsibilities and....*
- *The article explained what "neglectfulness" means with a simple example.*

---

neglige *(noun)*

A loose dressing gown for women.

- *They discussed "neglige" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "neglige" because he had never seen it before.*

---

negotiant *(noun)*

Someone who negotiates (confers with others in order to reach a settlement).

- *The article explained what "negotiant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "negotiant" to mean someone who negotiates (confers with others in....*

---

negotiatress *(noun)*

A woman negotiator.

- *Understanding "negotiatress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "negotiatress" because he had never seen it before.*

---

negotiatrix *(noun)*

A woman negotiator.

- *He looked up "negotiatrix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negotiatrix."*

---

nei monggol *(noun)*

An autonomous region of northeastern China that was annexed by the Manchu rulers in 1635 and became an integral part of China in 1911.

- *They discussed "nei monggol" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nei monggol" to mean an autonomous region of northeastern china that was....*

---

nell gywn *(noun)*

English comedienne and mistress of Charles II (1650-1687).

- *In class, the teacher used "nell gywn" to mean english comedienne and mistress of charles ii....*

- *He looked up “nell gywn” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nelumbonaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered an independent family of water lilies; comprises the single genus Nelumbo.

- *The article explained what “nelumbonaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nelumbonaceae” to mean in some classifications considered an independent....*

---

nematocera *(noun)*

Mosquitoes; fungus gnats; crane flies; gnats; sand flies.

- *They discussed “nematocera” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “nematocera” means with a simple example.*

---

nemertea *(noun)*

Proboscis worms.

- *The article explained what “nemertea” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nemertea” to mean proboscis worms.*

---

nemertean *(noun)*

Soft unsegmented marine worms that have a threadlike proboscis and the ability to stretch and contract.

- *They discussed “nemertean” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nemertean.”*

---

nemertina *(noun)*

Proboscis worms.

- *The article explained what “nemertina” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “nemertina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nemertine *(noun)*

Soft unsegmented marine worms that have a threadlike proboscis and the ability to stretch and contract.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nemertine.”*
- *The article explained what “nemertine” means with a simple example.*

---

nemine contradicente *(adverb)*

Of one mind; without dissent.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “nemine contradicente” naturally.*
- *Using “nemine contradicente” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

nemophila *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Nemophila.

- *The article explained what “nemophila” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nemophila.”*

---

nemophila aurita *(noun)*

Straggling California annual herb with deep purple or violet flowers; sometimes placed in genus Nemophila.

- *The article explained what “nemophila aurita” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “nemophila aurita” during the group presentation.*

---

nemophila maculata *(noun)*

California annual having white flowers with a deep purple blotch on each petal.

- *They discussed “nemophila maculata” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nemophila maculata.”*

---

nemophila menziesii *(noun)*

Delicate California annual having blue flowers marked with dark spots.

- *In class, the teacher used “nemophila menziesii” to mean delicate california annual having blue flowers....*
- *He looked up “nemophila menziesii” because he had never seen it before.*

---

neobiotic *(noun)*

An antibiotic obtained from an actinomycete and used (as a sulphate under the trade name Neobiotic) as an intestinal antiseptic in surgery.

- *Understanding "neobiotic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neobiotic."*

---

neoceratodus *(noun)*

Extant Australian lungfishes.

- *Understanding "neoceratodus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "neoceratodus" during the group presentation.*

---

neoceratodus forsteri *(noun)*

An endangered species of lungfish found in rivers in Queensland.

- *In class, the teacher used "neoceratodus forsteri" to mean an endangered species of lungfish found in rivers....*
- *He looked up "neoceratodus forsteri" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neoclassicist *(noun)*

An advocate of neoclassicism.

- *He looked up "neoclassicist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "neoclassicist" during the group presentation.*

---

neoclassicistic *(adjective)*

Relating to or advocating neoclassicism.

- *Students compared "neoclassicistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "neoclassicistic."*

---

neoencephalon *(noun)*

The part of the brain having the most recent phylogenetic origin; the cerebral cortex and related parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neoencephalon."*
- *He looked up "neoencephalon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neofiber *(noun)*

Round-tailed muskrat.

- *Understanding "neofiber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "neofiber" during the group presentation.*

---

neofiber alleni *(noun)*

Of Florida wetlands.

- *The article explained what "neofiber alleni" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "neofiber alleni" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neohygrophorus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Hygrophoraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "neohygrophorus" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family hygrophoraceae.*
- *They discussed "neohygrophorus" during the group presentation.*

---

neolentinus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Polyporaceae.

- *He looked up "neolentinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "neolentinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neolentinus ponderosus *(noun)*

A gilled polypore with a large cap (up to 15 inches in diameter) and a broad stalk; edible when young and tender.

- *Understanding "neolentinus ponderosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "neolentinus ponderosus" during the group presentation.*

---

neolith *(noun)*

A stone tool from the Neolithic Age.

- *They discussed "neolith" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "neolith" means with a simple example.*

---

neomys *(noun)*

A genus of Soricidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neomys."*
- *The article explained what "neomys" means with a simple example.*

---

neomys anomalus *(noun)*

A type of water shrew.

- *The article explained what "neomys anomalus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "neomys anomalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neomys fodiens *(noun)*

Widely distributed Old World water shrew.

- *The article explained what "neomys fodiens" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "neomys fodiens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neopallium *(noun)*

The cortical part of the neencephalon.

- *He looked up "neopallium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neopallium."*

---

neophron *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

- *The article explained what "neophron" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "neophron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neophron percnopterus *(noun)*

Small mostly white vulture of Africa and southern Eurasia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neophron percnopterus."*
- *The article explained what "neophron percnopterus" means with a simple example.*

---

neotenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by neoteny.

- *Neotenic development.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "neotenic."*

---

neotoma fuscipes *(noun)*

Host to Lyme disease tick (Ixodes pacificus) in northern California.

- *The article explained what "neotoma fuscipes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "neotoma fuscipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nepenthaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Nepenthes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nepenthaceae."*
- *They discussed "nepenthaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

nepeta cataria *(noun)*

Hairy aromatic perennial herb having whorls of small white purple-spotted flowers in a terminal spike; used in the past as a domestic remedy; strongly attractive to cats.

- *Understanding "nepeta cataria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nepeta cataria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nepeta hederaceae *(noun)*

Trailing European aromatic plant of the mint family having rounded leaves and small purplish flowers often grown in hanging baskets; naturalized in North America; sometimes placed in genus Nepeta.

- *He looked up "nepeta hederaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nepeta hederaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nephelinite *(noun)*

An igneous rock consisting of nepheline and pyroxene.

- *The article explained what "nephelinite" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nephelinite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nephelite *(noun)*

A whitish mineral consisting of sodium aluminum silicate or potassium aluminum silicate in crystalline form; used in the manufacture of ceramics and enamels.

- *He looked up "nephelite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephelite."*

nephelium *(noun)*

A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family Sapindaceae that are native to Asia and Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephelium."*
- *The article explained what "nephelium" means with a simple example.*

nephelium lappaceum *(noun)*

Malayan tree bearing spiny red fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephelium lappaceum."*
- *Understanding "nephelium lappaceum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nephelium litchi *(noun)*

Chinese tree cultivated especially in Philippines and India for its edible fruit; sometimes placed in genus Nephelium.

- *He looked up "nephelium litchi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nephelium litchi" during the group presentation.*

nephelium longana *(noun)*

Tree of southeastern Asia to Australia grown primarily for its sweet edible fruit resembling litchi nuts; sometimes placed in genera Euphorbia or Nephelium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephelium longana."*
- *He looked up "nephelium longana" because he had never seen it before.*

nephelium mutabile *(noun)*

East Indian fruit tree bearing fruit similar to but sweeter than that of the rambutan.

- *Understanding "nephelium mutabile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nephelium mutabile" to mean east indian fruit tree bearing fruit similar to but....*

nephoscope *(noun)*

A measuring instrument that uses a grid for measuring the altitude, direction, and velocity of movement of clouds.

- *Understanding "nephoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephoscope."*

nephrolepis *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical ferns; sometimes placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *They discussed "nephrolepis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nephrolepis" to mean small genus of tropical ferns; sometimes placed in....*

nephrolepis exaltata *(noun)*

A sword fern with arching or drooping pinnate fronds; a popular houseplant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephrolepis exaltata."*
- *The article explained what "nephrolepis exaltata" means with a simple example.*

nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis *(noun)*

A sword fern with arching or drooping pinnate fronds; a popular houseplant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis."*
- *Understanding "nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nephrolepis pectinata *(noun)*

Tropical American fern cultivated for its finely divided greyish-green foliage; West Indies and southern Mexico to Peru and Brazil.

- *In class, the teacher used "nephrolepis pectinata" to mean tropical american fern cultivated for its finely....*
- *They discussed "nephrolepis pectinata" during the group presentation.*

---

nephrolith *(noun)*

A calculus formed in the kidney.

- *They discussed "nephrolith" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nephrolith" means with a simple example.*

---

nephropsidae *(noun)*

In some classifications coextensive with the Homaridae.

- *He looked up "nephropsidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nephropsidae" to mean in some classifications coextensive with the homaridae.*

---

nephrotoxin *(noun)*

Any toxin that affects the kidneys.

- *Understanding "nephrotoxin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nephrotoxin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nephthytis *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Nephthytis.

- *In class, the teacher used "nephthytis" to mean any plant of the genus nephthytis.*
- *The article explained what "nephthytis" means with a simple example.*

---

nepidae *(noun)*

Water scorpions.

- *In class, the teacher used "nepidae" to mean water scorpions.*
- *The article explained what "nepidae" means with a simple example.*

---

nepotist *(noun)*

A powerful person who shows favoritism to relatives or close friends.

- *He looked up "nepotist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nepotist" during the group presentation.*

---

nerita peloronta *(noun)*

Gastropod having reddish toothlike projections around the shell opening; of the Caribbean area.

- *They discussed "nerita peloronta" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nerita peloronta" means with a simple example.*

---

neritid *(noun)*

Operculate seasnail of coastal waters with a short spiral shell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neritid."*
- *Understanding "neritid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neritid gastropod *(noun)*

Operculate seasnail of coastal waters with a short spiral shell.

- *He looked up "neritid gastropod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neritid gastropod" to mean operculate seasnail of coastal waters with a short....*

---

neritina *(noun)*

Ornately marked and brightly colored snails of brackish waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "neritina" to mean ornately marked and brightly colored snails of....*
- *They discussed "neritina" during the group presentation.*

---

nerodia sipedon *(noun)*

In some classifications placed in the genus Nerodia; western United States snake that seldom ventures far from water.

- *In class, the teacher used "nerodia sipedon" to mean in some classifications placed in the genus....*

- *The article explained what “nerodia sipedon” means with a simple example.*

---

nerthus *(noun)*

The Teutonic goddess of fertility; later identified with Norse Njord.

- *The article explained what “nerthus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nerthus.”*

---

nervelessly *(adverb)*

In a composed and unconcerned manner.

- *He answered “nervelessly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place “nervelessly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

nervelessness *(noun)*

Fearless self-possession in the face of danger.

- *Understanding “nervelessness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “nervelessness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nerveroot *(noun)*

Once common rose pink woodland orchid of eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “nerveroot” to mean once common rose pink woodland orchid of eastern....*
- *The article explained what “nerveroot” means with a simple example.*

---

nervii olfactorii *(noun)*

A collective term for numerous olfactory filaments in the nasal mucosa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nervii olfactorii.”*
- *He looked up “nervii olfactorii” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nervily *(adverb)*

In a brash cheeky manner.

- *Using “nervily” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “nervily” naturally.*

---

nervus accessorius *(noun)*

Arises from two sets of roots (cranial and spinal) that unite to form the nerve.

- *They discussed “nervus accessorius” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “nervus accessorius” means with a simple example.*

---

nervus coccygeus *(noun)*

The lowest pair of spinal nerves.

- *He looked up “nervus coccygeus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nervus coccygeus” to mean the lowest pair of spinal nerves.*

---

nervus facialis *(noun)*

Cranial nerve that supplies facial muscles.

- *They discussed “nervus facialis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “nervus facialis” means with a simple example.*

---

nervus glossopharyngeus *(noun)*

Sensory nerve to the pharynx and back of the tongue; motor fibers innervate muscles that elevate the pharynx and larynx; includes parasympathetic fibers to the otic ganglion.

- *He looked up “nervus glossopharyngeus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “nervus glossopharyngeus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nervus hypoglosus *(noun)*

Supplies intrinsic muscles of the tongue and other tongue muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used “nervus hypoglosus” to mean supplies intrinsic muscles of the tongue and other....*
- *The article explained what “nervus hypoglosus” means with a simple example.*

---

nervus ischiadicus *(noun)*

Arises from the sacral plexus and passes about halfway down the thigh where it divides into the common peroneal and tibial nerves.

- *Understanding "nervus ischiadicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nervus ischiadicus" means with a simple example.*

---

nervus oculomotorius *(noun)*

Supplies extrinsic muscles of the eye.

- *The article explained what "nervus oculomotorius" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nervus oculomotorius" to mean supplies extrinsic muscles of the eye.*

---

nervus opticus *(noun)*

The cranial nerve that serves the retina.

- *In class, the teacher used "nervus opticus" to mean the cranial nerve that serves the retina.*
- *He looked up "nervus opticus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nervus phrenicus *(noun)*

One of a pair of nerves that arises from cervical spinal roots and passes down the thorax to innervate the diaphragm and control breathing.

- *He looked up "nervus phrenicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nervus phrenicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nervus trigeminus *(noun)*

The main sensory nerve of the face and motor nerve for the muscles of mastication.

- *Understanding "nervus trigeminus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nervus trigeminus" during the group presentation.*

---

nervus vestibulocochlearis *(noun)*

A composite sensory nerve supplying the hair cells of the vestibular organ and the hair cells of the cochlea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nervus vestibulocochlearis."*
- *They discussed "nervus vestibulocochlearis" during the group presentation.*

---

nescient *(adjective)*

Uneducated in general; lacking knowledge or sophistication.

- *Nescient of contemporary literature.*
- *A "nescient" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nesokia *(noun)*

Bandicoot rats.

- *Understanding "nesokia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nesokia."*

---

nestor notabilis *(noun)*

Large brownish-green New Zealand parrot.

- *Understanding "nestor notabilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nestor notabilis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

netherlander *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Holland.

- *He looked up "netherlander" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "netherlander" during the group presentation.*

---

netkeeper *(noun)*

The soccer or hockey player assigned to protect the goal.

- *The article explained what "netkeeper" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "netkeeper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

netlike *(adjective)*

Having open interstices or resembling a web.

- *Students compared "netlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "netlike."*

---

nettleleaf goosefoot *(noun)*

European annual with coarsely dentate leaves; widespread in United States and southern Canada.

- *The article explained what "nettleleaf goosefoot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nettleleaf goosefoot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

networklike *(adjective)*

Having a network of veins or ribs.

- *A "networklike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "networklike."*

---

neurilemma *(noun)*

Thin membranous sheath around a nerve fiber.

- *The article explained what "neurilemma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neurilemma" to mean thin membranous sheath around a nerve fiber.*

---

neuroanatomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to neural tissue or the nervous system.

- *A "neuroanatomic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "neuroanatomic"? Explain why.*

---

neuroepithelium *(noun)*

Epithelium associated with special sense organs and containing sensory nerve endings.

- *They discussed "neuroepithelium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "neuroepithelium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neuroglia *(noun)*

Sustentacular tissue that surrounds and supports neurons in the central nervous system; glial and neural cells together compose the tissue of the central nervous system.

- *In class, the teacher used "neuroglia" to mean sustentacular tissue that surrounds and supports....*
- *The article explained what "neuroglia" means with a simple example.*

---

neurogliacyte *(noun)*

A cell of the neuroglia.

- *They discussed "neurogliacyte" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neurogliacyte" to mean a cell of the neuroglia.*

---

neuroglial *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of neuroglia.

- *Neuroglial tissue.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "neuroglial" when it is relating to or consisting of neuroglia.*

---

neuroglial cell *(noun)*

A cell of the neuroglia.

- *He looked up "neuroglial cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neuroglial cell" to mean a cell of the neuroglia.*

---

neurohypophysis *(noun)*

The posterior lobe of the pituitary body; primarily glandular in nature.

- *They discussed "neurohypophysis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neurohypophysis" to mean the posterior lobe of the pituitary body; primarily....*

---

neurolemma *(noun)*

Thin membranous sheath around a nerve fiber.

- *The article explained what "neurolemma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neurolemma."*

neurolinguist *(noun)*

Someone trained in neuroscience and linguistics who studies brain processes during language production and reception.

- *He looked up "neurolinguist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neurolinguist" to mean someone trained in neuroscience and linguistics who....*

neurolysin *(noun)*

Any toxin that affects neural tissues.

- *Understanding "neurolysin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "neurolysin" during the group presentation.*

neuromatous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by neuromas.

- *It is useful to describe something as "neuromatous" when it is of or relating to or caused by neuromas.*
- *A "neuromatous" approach may work better in this case.*

neuronic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to neurons.

- *The speaker chose "neuronic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "neuronic."*

neuropile *(noun)*

The complex network of unmyelinated axones, dendrites, and glial branches that form the bulk of the central nervous system's grey matter and in which nerve cell bodies are embedded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuropile."*
- *They discussed "neuropile" during the group presentation.*

neuropteran *(noun)*

Insect having biting mouthparts and four large membranous wings with netlike veins.

- *The article explained what "neuropteran" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "neuropteran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

neuropteron *(noun)*

Insect having biting mouthparts and four large membranous wings with netlike veins.

- *They discussed "neuropteron" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "neuropteron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

neuropterous insect *(noun)*

Insect having biting mouthparts and four large membranous wings with netlike veins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuropterous insect."*
- *The article explained what "neuropterous insect" means with a simple example.*

neurotrichus *(noun)*

Shrew moles.

- *The article explained what "neurotrichus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "neurotrichus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

neurotrichus gibbsii *(noun)*

Greyish-black shrew mole of the United States and Canada.

- *Understanding "neurotrichus gibbsii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "neurotrichus gibbsii" because he had never seen it before.*

neutrophile *(noun)*

The chief phagocytic leukocyte; stains with either basic or acid dyes.

- *They discussed "neutrophile" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neutrophile."*

nevus flammeus *(noun)*

A flat birthmark varying from pink to purple.

- *They discussed "nevus flammeus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nevus flammeus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

new hampshirite *(noun)*

A native or resident of New Hampshire.

- *Understanding "new hampshirite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "new hampshirite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

new jerseyite *(noun)*

A native of resident of New Jersey.

- *He looked up "new jerseyite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new jerseyite" to mean a native of resident of new jersey.*

---

new zealand dacryberry *(noun)*

New Zealand evergreen valued for its light easily worked wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "new zealand dacryberry" to mean new zealand evergreen valued for its light easily....*
- *They discussed "new zealand dacryberry" during the group presentation.*

---

new zealand daisybush *(noun)*

Bushy New Zealand shrub cultivated for its fragrant white flower heads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new zealand daisybush."*
- *Understanding "new zealand daisybush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

newsless *(adjective)*

Not having or receiving news or information.

- *Would you call this situation "newsless"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "newsless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

newsmonger *(noun)*

A person given to gossiping and divulging personal information about others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newsmonger."*
- *He looked up "newsmonger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

newsperson *(noun)*

A person who investigates and reports or edits news stories.

- *He looked up "newsperson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newsperson."*

---

ngultrum *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Bhutan.

- *In class, the teacher used "ngultrum" to mean the basic unit of money in bhutan.*
- *The article explained what "ngultrum" means with a simple example.*

---

ngwee *(noun)*

100 ngwee equal 1 kwacha in Zambia.

- *In class, the teacher used "ngwee" to mean 100 ngwee equal 1 kwacha in zambia.*
- *The article explained what "ngwee" means with a simple example.*

---

nicaean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the ancient city of Nicaea in Asia Minor.

- *A "nicaean" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nicaean."*

---

nicandra *(noun)*

Sturdy annual of Peru.

- *He looked up "nicandra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nicandra" to mean sturdy annual of peru.*

nicandra physaloides *(noun)*

Coarse South American herb grown for its blue-and-white flowers followed by a bladderlike fruit enclosing a dry berry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nicandra physaloides."*
- *He looked up "nicandra physaloides" because he had never seen it before.*

nicknack *(noun)*

Miscellaneous curios.

- *In class, the teacher used "nicknack" to mean miscellaneous curios.*
- *The article explained what "nicknack" means with a simple example.*

nictate *(verb)*

Briefly shut the eyes.

- *Learners should practice how to use "nictate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "nictate" when talking about this idea.*

nictitate *(verb)*

Briefly shut the eyes.

- *He did not know how to use "nictitate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "nictitate" when talking about this idea.*

nidation *(noun)*

(embryology) the organic process whereby a fertilized egg becomes implanted in the lining of the uterus of placental mammals.

- *Understanding "nidation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nidation" because he had never seen it before.*

nidicolous *(adjective)*

(of birds) remaining in the nest for a time after hatching.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nidicolous."*
- *Would you call this situation "nidicolous"? Explain why.*

nidifugous *(adjective)*

(of birds) leaving the nest shortly after hatching.

- *A "nidifugous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "nidifugous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nidularia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Nidulariaceae.

- *They discussed "nidularia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nidularia" to mean type genus of the nidulariaceae.*

nidulariaceae *(noun)*

Bird's-nest fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nidulariaceae."*
- *Understanding "nidulariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nidulariales *(noun)*

Small order of basidiomycetous fungi comprising families Nidulariaceae and Sphaerobolaceae.

- *They discussed "nidulariales" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nidulariales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nierembergia *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Nierembergia having upturned bell-shaped flowers.

- *He looked up "nierembergia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nierembergia."*

nierembergia repens *(noun)*

Prostrate woody South American herb with white tubular flowers often tinged with blue or rose.

- *They discussed “nierembergia repens” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nierembergia repens” to mean prostrate woody south american herb with white....*

nierembergia rivularis *(noun)*

Prostrate woody South American herb with white tubular flowers often tinged with blue or rose.

- *The article explained what “nierembergia rivularis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “nierembergia rivularis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

niffy *(adjective)*

(British informal) malodorous.

- *It is useful to describe something as “niffy” when it is (british informal) malodorous.*
- *Would you call this situation “niffy”? Explain why.*

niggardliness *(noun)*

Extreme stinginess.

- *In class, the teacher used “niggardliness” to mean extreme stinginess.*
- *The article explained what “niggardliness” means with a simple example.*

niggardness *(noun)*

Extreme stinginess.

- *The article explained what “niggardness” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “niggardness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

niggler *(noun)*

Someone who constantly criticizes in a petty way.

- *In class, the teacher used “niggler” to mean someone who constantly criticizes in a petty way.*
- *The article explained what “niggler” means with a simple example.*

nigher *(adverb)*

(comparative of ‘near’ or ‘close’) within a shorter distance.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “nigher” naturally.*
- *Using “nigher” can make your explanation more exact.*

nighest *(adverb)*

(superlative of ‘near’ or ‘close’) within the shortest distance.

- *Place “nighest” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke “nighest,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

nighted *(adjective)*

Overtaken by night or darkness.

- *Benighted (or nighted) travelers hurrying toward home.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “nighted.”*

nigrify *(verb)*

Make or become black.

- *The coach explained when to use “nigrify” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “nigrify” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

nigroporus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Polyporaceae.

- *Understanding “nigroporus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “nigroporus” during the group presentation.*

nigroporus vinosus *(noun)*

A woody pore fungus with a dark brown to red brown cap and spore surface and small pores.

- *The article explained what “nigroporus vinosus” means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "nigroporus vinosus" during the group presentation.*

---

nihau *(noun)*

The most northwestern Hawaiian island (beyond Kauai).

- *They discussed "nihau" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nihau" to mean the most northwestern hawaiian island (beyond kauai).*

---

nihau island *(noun)*

The most northwestern Hawaiian island (beyond Kauai).

- *In class, the teacher used "nihau island" to mean the most northwestern hawaiian island (beyond kauai).*
- *Understanding "nihau island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nikolai andreyevich rimski-korsakov *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works; often used themes from folk music (1844-1908).

- *They discussed "nikolai andreyevich rimski-korsakov" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nikolai andreyevich rimski-korsakov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nimblewill *(noun)*

Slender branching American grass of some value for grazing in central United States.

- *The article explained what "nimblewill" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nimblewill" to mean slender branching american grass of some value for....*

---

nimiety *(noun)*

A quantity much larger than is needed.

- *They discussed "nimiety" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nimiety" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

niminy-piminy *(adjective)*

Affectedly dainty or refined.

- *A "niminy-piminy" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "niminy-piminy"? Explain why.*

---

nimravus *(noun)*

False sabertoothed tigers.

- *The article explained what "nimravus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nimravus" during the group presentation.*

---

ninepenny *(adjective)*

Used of nail size; 2 3/4 in or 7 cm long.

- *Would you call this situation "ninepenny"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ninepenny" when it is used of nail size; 2 3/4 in or 7 cm long.*

---

ninepin *(noun)*

A bowling pin of the type used in playing ninepins or (in England) skittles.

- *The article explained what "ninepin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ninepin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ninepin ball *(noun)*

Ball used to knock down ninepins.

- *Understanding "ninepin ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ninepin ball."*

---

ningal *(noun)*

(Akkadian) a goddess; wife of the Moon god Sin.

- *The article explained what "ningal" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ningal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ningirsu *(noun)*

Babylonian god in older pantheon: god of war and agriculture.

- *The article explained what "ningirsu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ningirsu" to mean babylonian god in older pantheon: god of war and....*

---

ningishzida *(noun)*

An underworld Babylonian deity; patron of medicine.

- *In class, the teacher used "ningishzida" to mean an underworld babylonian deity; patron of medicine.*
- *The article explained what "ningishzida" means with a simple example.*

---

ninhursag *(noun)*

The great mother goddess; worshipped also as Aruru and Mama and Nintu.

- *The article explained what "ninhursag" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ninhursag" during the group presentation.*

---

ninib *(noun)*

A solar deity; firstborn of Bel and consort was Gula; god of war and the chase and agriculture; sometimes identified with biblical Nimrod.

- *In class, the teacher used "ninib" to mean a solar deity; firstborn of bel and consort was....*
- *They discussed "ninib" during the group presentation.*

---

ninigi *(noun)*

Grandson of Amaterasu and first ruler of Japan.

- *Understanding "ninigi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ninigi" means with a simple example.*

---

ninigino-mikoto *(noun)*

Grandson of Amaterasu and first ruler of Japan.

- *The article explained what "ninigino-mikoto" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ninigino-mikoto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ninkharsag *(noun)*

The great mother goddess; worshipped also as Aruru and Mama and Nintu.

- *In class, the teacher used "ninkharsag" to mean the great mother goddess; worshipped also as aruru....*
- *He looked up "ninkharsag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ninkhursag *(noun)*

The great mother goddess; worshipped also as Aruru and Mama and Nintu.

- *Understanding "ninkhursag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ninkhursag" during the group presentation.*

---

nintoo *(noun)*

A name under which Ninkhursag was worshipped.

- *The article explained what "nintoo" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nintoo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nintu *(noun)*

A name under which Ninkhursag was worshipped.

- *In class, the teacher used "nintu" to mean a name under which ninkhursag was worshipped.*
- *They discussed "nintu" during the group presentation.*

---

niobite *(noun)*

A black mineral that is an ore of niobium and tantalum.

- *Understanding "niobite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "niobite."*

---

nipa fruticans *(noun)*

Any creeping semiaquatic feather palm of the genus Nipa found in mangrove swamps and tidal estuaries; its sap is used for a liquor; leaves are used for thatch; fruit has edible seeds.

- *The article explained what “nipa fruticans” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nipa fruticans” to mean any creeping semiaquatic feather palm of the genus....*

---

nitid *(adjective)*

Bright with a steady but subdued shining.

- *Nereids beneath the nitid moon.*
- *Would you call this situation “nitid”? Explain why.*

---

nitramine *(noun)*

A yellow crystalline explosive solid that is used in detonators.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nitramine.”*
- *The article explained what “nitramine” means with a simple example.*

---

nitrify *(verb)*

Treat with nitrogen or a nitrogen compound.

- *He did not know how to use “nitrify” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “nitrify” in real sentences.*

---

nitril *(noun)*

Any of a class of organic compounds containing the cyano radical -CN.

- *He looked up “nitril” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nitril.”*

---

nitrobacter *(noun)*

Rod-shaped soil bacteria.

- *They discussed “nitrobacter” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “nitrobacter” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nitrobacteria *(noun)*

Soil bacteria that convert nitrites to nitrates.

- *The article explained what “nitrobacteria” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “nitrobacteria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nitrobacteriaceae *(noun)*

Usually rod-shaped bacteria that oxidize ammonia or nitrites: nitrobacteria.

- *They discussed “nitrobacteriaceae” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “nitrobacteriaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nitrobacterium *(noun)*

Any of the bacteria in the soil that take part in the nitrogen cycle; they oxidize ammonium compounds into nitrites or oxidize nitrites into nitrates.

- *In class, the teacher used “nitrobacterium” to mean any of the bacteria in the soil that take part in....*
- *He looked up “nitrobacterium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nitrocalcite *(noun)*

The mineral form of calcium nitrate.

- *The article explained what “nitrocalcite” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nitrocalcite” to mean the mineral form of calcium nitrate.*

---

nitrochloroform *(noun)*

A heavy colorless insoluble liquid compound that causes tears and vomiting; used as a pesticide and as tear gas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nitrochloroform.”*
- *They discussed “nitrochloroform” during the group presentation.*

---

nitrochloromethane *(noun)*

Gaseous form of chloropicrin used as tear gas.

- *The article explained what “nitrochloromethane” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nitrochloromethane” to mean gaseous form of chloropicrin used as tear gas.*

nitrocotton *(noun)*

A nitric acid ester; used in lacquers and explosives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitrocotton."*
- *They discussed "nitrocotton" during the group presentation.*

nitrofuran *(noun)*

Derivative of furan used to inhibit bacterial growth.

- *He looked up "nitrofuran" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nitrofuran" during the group presentation.*

nitrogenise *(verb)*

Treat with nitrogen or a nitrogen compound.

- *In everyday English, people use "nitrogenise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "nitrogenise" in real sentences.*

nitrogenize *(verb)*

Treat with nitrogen or a nitrogen compound.

- *The coach explained when to use "nitrogenize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "nitrogenize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

nitrohydrochloric acid *(noun)*

A yellow fuming corrosive mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid that dissolves metals (including gold).

- *They discussed "nitrohydrochloric acid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitrohydrochloric acid."*

nitrosobacteria *(noun)*

Soil bacteria that oxidize ammonia to nitrites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitrosobacteria."*
- *They discussed "nitrosobacteria" during the group presentation.*

nitrospan *(noun)*

A heavy yellow poisonous oily explosive liquid obtained by nitrating glycerol; used in making explosives and medically as a vasodilator (trade names Nitrospan and Nitrostat).

- *In class, the teacher used "nitrospan" to mean a heavy yellow poisonous oily explosive liquid....*
- *Understanding "nitrospan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nitrostat *(noun)*

A heavy yellow poisonous oily explosive liquid obtained by nitrating glycerol; used in making explosives and medically as a vasodilator (trade names Nitrospan and Nitrostat).

- *He looked up "nitrostat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitrostat."*

nitweed *(noun)*

Annual wiry-stemmed North American weed with minute scalelike leaves and small yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "nitweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nitweed" during the group presentation.*

nitwitted *(adjective)*

(of especially persons) lacking sense or understanding or judgment.

- *Students compared "nitwitted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nitwitted."*

nivose *(noun)*

Fourth month of the Revolutionary calendar (December and January); the snowy month.

- *In class, the teacher used "nivose" to mean fourth month of the revolutionary calendar....*
- *Understanding "nivose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

njorth *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) chief of the Vanir; god of the sea and winds and prosperity; father of Frey and Freya; sometimes subsumes Teutonic Nerthus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "njorth."*
- *Understanding "njorth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nobelium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element synthesized by bombarding curium with carbon ions; 7 isotopes are known.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nobelium."*
- *They discussed "nobelium" during the group presentation.*

---

nocent *(adjective)*

Having a tendency to cause harm.

- *A "nocent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "nocent"? Explain why.*

---

noctambulist *(noun)*

Someone who walks about in their sleep.

- *They discussed "noctambulist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "noctambulist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

noctiluca miliaris *(noun)*

Large bioluminescent marine protozoan.

- *He looked up "noctiluca miliaris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "noctiluca miliaris" to mean large bioluminescent marine protozoan.*

---

nodulated *(adjective)*

Having nodules or occurring in the form of nodules.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nodulated" when it is having nodules or occurring in the form of nodules.*
- *Would you call this situation "nodulated"? Explain why.*

---

noduled *(adjective)*

Having nodules or occurring in the form of nodules.

- *The speaker chose "noduled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "noduled."*

---

nogging *(noun)*

Rough brick masonry used to fill in the gaps in a wooden frame.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nogging."*
- *He looked up "nogging" because he had never seen it before.*

---

noiselessness *(noun)*

The property of making no noise.

- *In class, the teacher used "noiselessness" to mean the property of making no noise.*
- *He looked up "noiselessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

noisomeness *(noun)*

The quality of being noxious.

- *The article explained what "noisomeness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "noisomeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nolina *(noun)*

Perennial plants resembling yucca; found in southern United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "nolina" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nolina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nolina microcarpa *(noun)*

Stemless plant with tufts of grasslike leaves and erect panicle of minute creamy white flowers; southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *Understanding "nolina microcarpa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "nolina microcarpa" to mean stemless plant with tufts of grasslike leaves and....*

---

nombril *(noun)*

The center point on a shield.

- *They discussed "nombril" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nombril" means with a simple example.*

---

nomia melanderi *(noun)*

A common solitary bee important for pollinating alfalfa in the western United States.

- *The article explained what "nomia melanderi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nomia melanderi" to mean a common solitary bee important for pollinating....*

---

nominalistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to nominalism.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nominalistic" when it is of or relating to nominalism.*
- *Would you call this situation "nominalistic"? Explain why.*

---

nomograph *(noun)*

A graphic representation of numerical relations.

- *They discussed "nomograph" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nomograph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

non-resiny *(adjective)*

Not having resin.

- *Students compared "non-resiny" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "non-resiny" when it is not having resin.*

---

nonabsorbency *(noun)*

The property of not being absorbent.

- *The article explained what "nonabsorbency" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nonabsorbency" during the group presentation.*

---

nonabsorbent *(adjective)*

Not capable of absorbing or soaking up (liquids).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonabsorbent."*
- *Would you call this situation "nonabsorbent"? Explain why.*

---

nonabsorptive *(adjective)*

Not capable of absorbing or soaking up (liquids).

- *Would you call this situation "nonabsorptive"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nonabsorptive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonachiever *(noun)*

A student who does not perform as well as expected or as well as the IQ indicates.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonachiever" to mean a student who does not perform as well as expected....*
- *Understanding "nonachiever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonadaptive *(adjective)*

(of a trait or condition) failing to serve an adjustive purpose.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonadaptive."*
- *The speaker chose "nonadaptive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonaddictive *(adjective)*

Not causing or characterized by addiction.

- *For years tobacco companies have contended that tobacco is nonaddictive.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonaddictive" when it is not causing or characterized by addiction.*

---

nonadhesive *(adjective)*

Not tending to adhere.

- *Would you call this situation "nonadhesive"? Explain why.*
- *A "nonadhesive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonadjacent *(adjective)*

Not adjacent; not next.

- *A "nonadjacent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonadjacent"? Explain why.*

---

nonadsorbent *(adjective)*

Lacking a capacity to adsorb or cause to accumulate on a surface.

- *The speaker chose "nonadsorbent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonadsorbent"? Explain why.*

---

nonadsorptive *(adjective)*

Lacking a capacity to adsorb or cause to accumulate on a surface.

- *Students compared "nonadsorptive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonadsorptive."*

---

nonage *(noun)*

Any age prior to the legal age.

- *Understanding "nonage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nonage" during the group presentation.*

---

nonaged *(adjective)*

Not of legal age.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonaged" when it is not of legal age.*
- *Students compared "nonaged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonallele *(noun)*

Genes that are not competitors at the same locus.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonallele" to mean genes that are not competitors at the same locus.*
- *The article explained what "nonallele" means with a simple example.*

---

nonarbitrable *(adjective)*

Not appropriate for or subject to arbitration.

- *A "nonarbitrable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonarbitrable."*

---

nonarbitrary *(adjective)*

Not subject to individual determination.

- *A "nonarbitrary" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonarbitrary"? Explain why.*

---

nonarboreal *(adjective)*

Not inhabiting or frequenting trees.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonarboreal."*
- *Would you call this situation "nonarboreal"? Explain why.*

---

nonassertive *(adjective)*

Not aggressively self-assured, though not necessarily lacking in confidence.

- *She was quiet and nonassertive as she took control.*
- *A "nonassertive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonassociative *(adjective)*

Not associative.

- *Students compared "nonassociative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonassociative."*

---

nonastringent *(adjective)*

Not astringent.

- *Would you call this situation "nonastringent"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nonastringent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonattender *(noun)*

Someone who shirks duty.

- *He looked up "nonattender" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nonattender" during the group presentation.*

---

nonautonomous *(adjective)*

(of peoples and political bodies) controlled by outside forces.

- *A "nonautonomous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "nonautonomous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonbearing *(adjective)*

(of a structural member) supporting no vertical weight other than its own.

- *They took out a nonbearing wall.*
- *The speaker chose "nonbearing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonbelligerent *(adjective)*

Not directly at war.

- *Nonbelligerent nations.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonbelligerent"? Explain why.*

---

noncallable bond *(noun)*

A bond containing a provision that the holder cannot redeem the security before a specific date (usually at maturity).

- *Understanding "noncallable bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "noncallable bond" means with a simple example.*

---

noncaloric *(adjective)*

Of food have no (or few) calories.

- *A noncaloric drink.*
- *Would you call this situation "noncaloric"? Explain why.*

---

noncandidate *(noun)*

Someone who has announced they are not a candidate; especially a politician who has announced that he or she is not a candidate for some political office.

- *Understanding "noncandidate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noncandidate."*

---

noncarbonated *(adjective)*

Not having carbonation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "noncarbonated" when it is not having carbonation.*
- *The speaker chose "noncarbonated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

noncausal *(adjective)*

Not causative.

- *Students compared "noncausal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "noncausal"? Explain why.*

---

noncausative *(adjective)*

Not causative.

- *It is useful to describe something as "noncausative" when it is not causative.*
- *The speaker chose "noncausative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

noncellular *(adjective)*

Not made up of or divided into cells.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "noncellular."*
- *Students compared "noncellular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nonchristian *(adjective)*

Not believing in Christ.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonchristian" when it is not believing in christ.*
- *The speaker chose "nonchristian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nonchurchgoing *(adjective)*

No longer active or practicing.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonchurchgoing" when it is no longer active or practicing.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonchurchgoing"? Explain why.*

noncivilised *(adjective)*

Not having a high state of culture and social development.

- *The speaker chose "noncivilised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "noncivilised."*

noncivilized *(adjective)*

Not having a high state of culture and social development.

- *Students compared "noncivilized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "noncivilized"? Explain why.*

noncollapsable *(adjective)*

Not capable of collapsing.

- *The speaker chose "noncollapsable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "noncollapsable" approach may work better in this case.*

noncollapsible *(adjective)*

Not capable of collapsing.

- *A "noncollapsible" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "noncollapsible" when it is not capable of collapsing.*

noncolumned *(adjective)*

Not having columns.

- *Students compared "noncolumned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "noncolumned" approach may work better in this case.*

noncombinative *(adjective)*

Not involving combination.

- *It is useful to describe something as "noncombinative" when it is not involving combination.*
- *Would you call this situation "noncombinative"? Explain why.*

noncombining *(adjective)*

Not able to combine.

- *The speaker chose "noncombining" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "noncombining" when it is not able to combine.*

noncompetitively *(adverb)*

In a noncompetitive manner.

- *The scholarships will be awarded noncompetitively.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "noncompetitively" naturally.*

noncomprehensive *(adjective)*

Not comprehensive.

- *The speaker chose "noncomprehensive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "noncomprehensive" when it is not comprehensive.*

---

noncomprehensively *(adverb)*

In a limited way.

- *Place "noncomprehensively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "noncomprehensively" naturally.*

---

nonconcentric *(adjective)*

Not having a common center; not concentric.

- *The speaker chose "nonconcentric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "nonconcentric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonconducting *(adjective)*

Not able to conduct heat or electricity or sound.

- *The speaker chose "nonconducting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonconducting" when it is not able to conduct heat or electricity or sound.*

---

nonconductor *(noun)*

A material such as glass or porcelain with negligible electrical or thermal conductivity.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonconductor" to mean a material such as glass or porcelain with....*
- *They discussed "nonconductor" during the group presentation.*

---

noncontagious *(adjective)*

(of disease) not capable of being passed on.

- *A "noncontagious" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "noncontagious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

noncontentious *(adjective)*

Of persons; not given to controversy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "noncontentious" when it is of persons; not given to controversy.*
- *Students compared "noncontentious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

noncontinuous *(adjective)*

Not continuing without interruption in time or space.

- *Would you call this situation "noncontinuous"? Explain why.*
- *A "noncontinuous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonconvergent *(adjective)*

(of lines, planes, or surfaces) never meeting or crossing.

- *Students compared "nonconvergent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonconvergent"? Explain why.*

---

noncrucial *(adjective)*

Of little importance; not decisive.

- *Would you call this situation "noncrucial"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "noncrucial" when it is of little importance; not decisive.*

---

noncrystalline *(adjective)*

Not crystalline.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "noncrystalline."*
- *Students compared "noncrystalline" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

noncyclic *(adjective)*

Not having repeated cycles.

- *Would you call this situation "noncyclic"? Explain why.*

- *A "noncyclic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nondevelopment *(noun)*

Failure of normal development to occur.

- *In class, the teacher used "nondevelopment" to mean failure of normal development to occur.*
- *They discussed "nondevelopment" during the group presentation.*

---

nondigestible *(adjective)*

Not digestible.

- *The speaker chose "nondigestible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "nondigestible"? Explain why.*

---

nondirectional antenna *(noun)*

An antenna that sends or receives signals equally in all directions.

- *Understanding "nondirectional antenna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nondirectional antenna" to mean an antenna that sends or receives signals equally....*

---

nondiscretionary trust *(noun)*

An investment trust that can buy only those securities listed when the trust was organized.

- *The article explained what "nondiscretionary trust" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nondiscretionary trust" to mean an investment trust that can buy only those....*

---

nondisposable *(adjective)*

Not designed to be thrown away after use.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nondisposable."*
- *Students compared "nondisposable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nondrinker *(noun)*

A person who refrains from drinking intoxicating beverages.

- *Understanding "nondrinker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nondrinker" during the group presentation.*

---

nondriver *(noun)*

A person who is not a driver.

- *They discussed "nondriver" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nondriver" to mean a person who is not a driver.*

---

nonechoic *(adjective)*

Not echoic or imitative of sound.

- *Would you call this situation "nonechoic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonechoic" when it is not echoic or imitative of sound.*

---

noneffervescent *(adjective)*

Not sparkling.

- *The speaker chose "noneffervescent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "noneffervescent" when it is not sparkling.*

---

nonenterprising *(adjective)*

Lacking in enterprise; not bold or venturesome.

- *A "nonenterprising" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonenterprising"? Explain why.*

---

nonenzymatic *(adjective)*

Not relating to or produced by enzymes.

- *Nonenzymatic systems.*
- *The speaker chose "nonenzymatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonequivalence *(noun)*

Not interchangeable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonequivalence."*
- *Understanding "nonequivalence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonequivalent *(adjective)*

Not equal or interchangeable in value, quantity, or significance.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonequivalent."*
- *The speaker chose "nonequivalent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonexplorative *(adjective)*

Not exploratory.

- *Students compared "nonexplorative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonexplorative"? Explain why.*

---

nonexploratory *(adjective)*

Not exploratory.

- *Would you call this situation "nonexploratory"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonexploratory."*

---

nonexplosive *(adjective)*

Not explosive.

- *Nonexplosive gases.*
- *A nonexplosive fuel.*

---

nonextant *(adjective)*

No longer in existence; lost or especially having died out leaving no living representatives.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonextant."*
- *Would you call this situation "nonextant"? Explain why.*

---

nonextensile *(adjective)*

Not extensile.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonextensile" when it is not extensile.*
- *A "nonextensile" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonfigurative *(adjective)*

Not representing or imitating external reality or the objects of nature.

- *A "nonfigurative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonfigurative."*

---

nonfissile *(adjective)*

Not fissile.

- *Would you call this situation "nonfissile"? Explain why.*
- *A "nonfissile" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonfissionable *(adjective)*

Not capable of undergoing fission.

- *Students compared "nonfissionable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonfissionable."*

---

nonflavored *(adjective)*

Without flavoring added.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonflavored" when it is without flavoring added.*
- *Students compared "nonflavored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonflavoured *(adjective)*

Without flavoring added.

- *The speaker chose "nonflavoured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonflavoured" when it is without flavoring added.*

---

nonflowering *(adjective)*

Without flower or bloom and not producing seeds.

- *Would you call this situation "nonflowering"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "nonflowering" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonflowering plant *(noun)*

Plants having vascular tissue and reproducing by spores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonflowering plant."*
- *They discussed "nonflowering plant" during the group presentation.*

---

nonglutinous *(adjective)*

Not resembling glue in texture.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonglutinous."*
- *Students compared "nonglutinous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nongranular *(adjective)*

Not having granules.

- *Clear nongranular cytoplasm.*
- *The speaker chose "nongranular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nongregarious *(adjective)*

Of plants and animals; not growing or living in groups or colonies.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nongregarious."*
- *Would you call this situation "nongregarious"? Explain why.*

---

nonhairy *(adjective)*

Without hair.

- *Tinea corporis is a fungal infection of the nonhairy parts of the skin.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonhairy"? Explain why.*

---

nonharmonic *(adjective)*

Not harmonic.

- *A nonharmonic note.*
- *Students compared "nonharmonic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonhereditary *(adjective)*

Not acquirable by inheritance.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonhereditary" when it is not acquirable by inheritance.*
- *The speaker chose "nonhereditary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonheritable *(adjective)*

Not inheritable.

- *The speaker chose "nonheritable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "nonheritable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonhierarchic *(adjective)*

Not classified hierarchically.

- *A "nonhierarchic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonhierarchic" when it is not classified hierarchically.*

---

nonhierarchical *(adjective)*

Not classified hierarchically.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonhierarchical" when it is not classified hierarchically.*
- *A "nonhierarchical" approach may work better in this case.*

nonimitative *(adjective)*

Not marked by or given to imitation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonimitative."*
- *Students compared "nonimitative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nonimmune *(adjective)*

(often followed by 'to') likely to be affected with.

- *Students compared "nonimmune" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonimmune" when it is (often followed by 'to') likely to be affected with.*

nonindulgence *(noun)*

The trait of great self-denial (especially refraining from worldly pleasures).

- *They discussed "nonindulgence" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nonindulgence" means with a simple example.*

nonindulgent *(adjective)*

Characterized by strictness, severity, or restraint.

- *A "nonindulgent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "nonindulgent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

noninheritable *(adjective)*

Not inheritable.

- *Would you call this situation "noninheritable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "noninheritable" when it is not inheritable.*

noninstitutional *(adjective)*

Not institutional.

- *Students compared "noninstitutional" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "noninstitutional" when it is not institutional.*

noninstitutionalised *(adjective)*

Not committed to an institution.

- *A "noninstitutionalised" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "noninstitutionalised" when it is not committed to an institution.*

nonintegrated *(adjective)*

Not integrated; not taken into or made a part of a whole.

- *Would you call this situation "nonintegrated"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "nonintegrated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nonintellectual *(adjective)*

Not intellectual.

- *The speaker chose "nonintellectual" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonintellectual."*

nonintersecting *(adjective)*

(of lines, planes, or surfaces) never meeting or crossing.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonintersecting" when it is (of lines, planes, or surfaces) never meeting or....*
- *The speaker chose "nonintersecting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nonionised *(adjective)*

Not converted into ions.

- *Students compared "nonionised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonionised."*

nonionized *(adjective)*

Not converted into ions.

- *A "nonionized" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "nonionized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonkosher *(adjective)*

Not conforming to dietary laws.

- *A "nonkosher" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonkosher" when it is not conforming to dietary laws.*

---

nonleaded *(adjective)*

(of gasoline) not containing tetraethyl lead.

- *Would you call this situation "nonleaded"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nonleaded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonlexical *(adjective)*

Not relating to words.

- *Nonlexical morphemes.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonlexical."*

---

nonlexically *(adverb)*

Without the use of words.

- *Expressed nonlexically.*
- *She spoke "nonlexically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

nonlinguistic *(adjective)*

Not consisting of or related to language.

- *Depended on his nonlinguistic skills.*
- *Students compared "nonlinguistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonliterate *(adjective)*

Used of a society that has not developed writing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonliterate."*
- *A "nonliterate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonmandatory *(adjective)*

Not required by rule or law.

- *Students compared "nonmandatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "nonmandatory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonmeaningful *(adjective)*

Having no meaning or direction or purpose.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonmeaningful."*
- *Students compared "nonmeaningful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonmechanical *(adjective)*

(of a person) lacking mechanical skills.

- *Students compared "nonmechanical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonmechanical."*

---

nonmechanistic *(adjective)*

Not mechanistic.

- *The speaker chose "nonmechanistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonmechanistic" when it is not mechanistic.*

---

nonmedicinal *(adjective)*

Not having a medicinal effect or not medically prescribed.

- *He took mind-altering drugs for nonmedicinal reasons.*

- *A "nonmedicinal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonmetamorphic *(adjective)*

Not metamorphic.

- *Would you call this situation "nonmetamorphic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nonmetamorphic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonmigratory *(adjective)*

Used of animals that do not migrate.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonmigratory."*
- *Would you call this situation "nonmigratory"? Explain why.*

---

nonmodern *(adjective)*

Not modern; of or characteristic of an earlier time.

- *Students compared "nonmodern" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "nonmodern" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonmonotonic *(adjective)*

Not monotonic.

- *A "nonmonotonic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonmonotonic" when it is not monotonic.*

---

nonnatural *(adjective)*

Existing outside of or not in accordance with nature; -Aldous Huxley.

- *Students compared "nonnatural" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonnatural."*

---

nonnomadic *(adjective)*

Not nomadic or wandering.

- *Nonnomadic people.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonnomadic" when it is not nomadic or wandering.*

---

nonnormative *(adjective)*

Not based on a norm.

- *Students compared "nonnormative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonnormative" when it is not based on a norm.*

---

nonobjective *(adjective)*

Not representing or imitating external reality or the objects of nature.

- *Would you call this situation "nonobjective"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonobjective."*

---

nonobligatory *(adjective)*

Not required by rule or law.

- *A "nonobligatory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "nonobligatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonobservant *(adjective)*

Failing or refusing to observe religious customs.

- *The speaker chose "nonobservant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonobservant" when it is failing or refusing to observe religious customs.*

---

nonopening *(adjective)*

Not open; not opening.

- *The speaker chose "nonopening" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonopening"? Explain why.*

---

nonoscillatory *(adjective)*

Not having periodic vibrations.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonoscillatory" when it is not having periodic vibrations.*
- *The speaker chose "nonoscillatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonparallel *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the sequential performance of multiple operations.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonparallel" when it is of or relating to the sequential performance of....*
- *The speaker chose "nonparallel" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonparasitic *(adjective)*

Not parasitic on another organism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonparasitic."*
- *Would you call this situation "nonparasitic"? Explain why.*

---

nonparticipant *(noun)*

A person who does not participate.

- *Understanding "nonparticipant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nonparticipant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonparticulate *(adjective)*

Not composed of distinct particles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonparticulate."*
- *Students compared "nonparticulate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonparticulate radiation *(noun)*

Radiation consisting of waves of energy associated with electric and magnetic fields resulting from the acceleration of an electric charge.

- *He looked up "nonparticulate radiation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonparticulate radiation."*

---

nonpartizan *(noun)*

A person who is nonpartisan.

- *He looked up "nonpartizan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nonpartizan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonpasserine *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of birds that are not perching birds.

- *A "nonpasserine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "nonpasserine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonpasserine bird *(noun)*

Chiefly arboreal birds especially of the order Coraciiformes.

- *He looked up "nonpasserine bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonpasserine bird."*

---

nonperiodic *(adjective)*

Not recurring at regular intervals.

- *Would you call this situation "nonperiodic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nonperiodic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonperson *(noun)*

A person regarded as nonexistent and having no rights; a person whose existence is systematically ignored (especially for ideological or political reasons).

- *The former senator is treated as a nonperson by this administration.*
- *He looked up "nonperson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonpersonal *(adjective)*

Lacking personality.

- *Nonpersonal forces.*
- *A "nonpersonal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonphotosynthetic *(adjective)*

Not photosynthetic.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonphotosynthetic" when it is not photosynthetic.*
- *Students compared "nonphotosynthetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonpoisonous *(adjective)*

Not producing poison.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonpoisonous" when it is not producing poison.*
- *A "nonpoisonous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonprehensile *(adjective)*

Not prehensile.

- *Students compared "nonprehensile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonprehensile" when it is not prehensile.*

---

nonprognosticative *(adjective)*

Not offering prognostications.

- *Would you call this situation "nonprognosticative"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "nonprognosticative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonprogressive *(adjective)*

Old-fashioned and out of date.

- *Students compared "nonprogressive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonprogressive."*

---

nonprotractile *(adjective)*

Not extensile.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonprotractile" when it is not extensile.*
- *The speaker chose "nonprotractile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonpurulent *(adjective)*

Not containing pus.

- *Would you call this situation "nonpurulent"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonpurulent."*

---

nonracist *(adjective)*

Unprejudiced about race.

- *A "nonracist" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonracist"? Explain why.*

---

nonrational *(adjective)*

Obtained through intuition rather than from reasoning or observation.

- *There is a great deal that is nonrational in modern culture.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonrational."*

---

nonreader *(noun)*

A student who is very slow in learning to read.

- *He looked up "nonreader" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonreader."*

---

nonreciprocating *(adjective)*

Not moving alternately forward and backward.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonreciprocating."*
- *The speaker chose "nonreciprocating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nonrecreational *(adjective)*

Involving gainful employment in something often done as a hobby.

- *Would you call this situation "nonrecreational"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "nonrecreational" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nonreflecting *(adjective)*

Not capable of physical reflection.

- *Students compared "nonreflecting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonreflecting."*

nonreflective *(adjective)*

Not capable of physical reflection.

- *Students compared "nonreflective" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "nonreflective" approach may work better in this case.*

nonrepetitive *(adjective)*

Marked by the absence of repetition.

- *Nonrepetitive DNA sequence.*
- *Nonrepetitive dance movements.*

nonrepresentational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a style of art in which objects do not resemble those known in physical nature.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonrepresentational."*
- *A "nonrepresentational" approach may work better in this case.*

nonrepresentative *(adjective)*

Not standing for something else.

- *Students compared "nonrepresentative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonrepresentative" when it is not standing for something else.*

nonresilient *(adjective)*

Not resilient.

- *Students compared "nonresilient" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "nonresilient" approach may work better in this case.*

nonresinous *(adjective)*

Not having resin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonresinous."*
- *A "nonresinous" approach may work better in this case.*

nonresiny *(adjective)*

Not having resin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonresiny."*
- *The speaker chose "nonresiny" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nonresistant *(adjective)*

(often followed by 'to') likely to be affected with.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonresistant" when it is (often followed by 'to') likely to be affected with.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonresistant"? Explain why.*

nonresonant *(adjective)*

Not reverberant; lacking a tendency to reverberate.

- *A "nonresonant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "nonresonant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nonreticulate *(adjective)*

Not resembling or forming a network.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonreticulate."*
- *Students compared "nonreticulate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonretractable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being retracted.

- *Students compared "nonretractable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonretractable" when it is not capable of being retracted.*

---

nonretractile *(adjective)*

Not capable of being retracted.

- *Students compared "nonretractile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonretractile" when it is not capable of being retracted.*

---

nonreversible *(adjective)*

Not reversible or capable of having either side out.

- *Would you call this situation "nonreversible"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonreversible."*

---

nonrhythmic *(adjective)*

Deliberately not rhythmic.

- *The speaker chose "nonrhythmic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonrhythmic"? Explain why.*

---

nonruminant *(adjective)*

Not ruminant.

- *The speaker chose "nonruminant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonruminant" when it is not ruminant.*

---

nonsegregated *(adjective)*

Rid of segregation; having had segregation ended.

- *Would you call this situation "nonsegregated"? Explain why.*
- *A "nonsegregated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonsensitive *(adjective)*

Never having had security classification.

- *The speaker chose "nonsensitive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonsensitive."*

---

nonslippery *(adjective)*

Not slippery; not likely to slip or skid.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonslippery."*
- *A "nonslippery" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonsocial *(adjective)*

Of plants and animals; not growing or living in groups or colonies.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonsocial" when it is of plants and animals; not growing or living in....*
- *The speaker chose "nonsocial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonsolid color *(noun)*

A color produced by a pattern of differently colored dots that together simulate the desired color.

- *They discussed "nonsolid color" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nonsolid color" means with a simple example.*

---

nonsolid colour *(noun)*

A color produced by a pattern of differently colored dots that together simulate the desired color.

- *Understanding "nonsolid colour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "nonsolid colour" during the group presentation.*

---

nonsovereign *(adjective)*

(of peoples and political bodies) controlled by outside forces.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonsovereign."*
- *A "nonsovereign" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonspatial *(adjective)*

Not spatial.

- *A nonspatial continuum.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonspatial."*

---

nonspeaking *(adjective)*

Not capable of or especially not involving speech or spoken lines.

- *Had a nonspeaking role in the play.*
- *A "nonspeaking" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonspecifically *(adverb)*

Without specificity.

- *Nonspecifically staining substances.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "nonspecifically" naturally.*

---

nonspherical *(adjective)*

Not spherical.

- *Would you call this situation "nonspherical"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonspherical."*

---

nonsteroid *(noun)*

An organic compound that does no contain a steroid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonsteroid."*
- *He looked up "nonsteroid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonsubmergible *(adjective)*

Not submersible or submergible.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonsubmergible" when it is not submersible or submergible.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonsubmergible"? Explain why.*

---

nonsubmersible *(adjective)*

Not submersible or submergible.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonsubmersible" when it is not submersible or submergible.*
- *Students compared "nonsubmersible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonsuppurative *(adjective)*

Not suppurative.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonsuppurative."*
- *Students compared "nonsuppurative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonsweet *(adjective)*

Not containing sugar.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonsweet."*
- *Students compared "nonsweet" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonsyllabic *(adjective)*

(of speech sounds) not forming or capable of forming the nucleus of a syllable.

- *Initial 'l' in 'little' is nonsyllabic.*
- *The nonsyllabic 'n' in 'botany' when it is pronounced 'botny'.*

---

nonsymbiotic *(adjective)*

Not parasitic on another organism.

- *Would you call this situation "nonsymbiotic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonsymbiotic" when it is not parasitic on another organism.*

---

nonsynchronous *(adjective)*

Not occurring together.

- *Students compared "nonsynchronous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonsynchronous."*

---

nonsynthetic *(adjective)*

Involving or derived from living organisms; free from chemical treatments or additives.

- *Nonsynthetic fertilizer.*
- *Students compared "nonsynthetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nontelescopic *(adjective)*

Not telescopic.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nontelescopic" when it is not telescopic.*
- *A "nontelescopic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nontelescoping *(adjective)*

Not telescopic.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nontelescoping" when it is not telescopic.*
- *Students compared "nontelescoping" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonterritorial *(adjective)*

Not displaying territoriality.

- *A nonterritorial species.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonterritorial"? Explain why.*

---

nontranslational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to movement that is not uniform or not without rotation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nontranslational."*
- *Students compared "nontranslational" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nontransmissible *(adjective)*

(of disease) not capable of being passed on.

- *A "nontransmissible" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nontransmissible."*

---

nonturbulent *(adjective)*

(of a liquid) not turbulent.

- *Nonturbulent flow.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonturbulent"? Explain why.*

---

nonuniformity *(noun)*

The quality of being diverse and interesting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonuniformity."*
- *Understanding "nonuniformity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonunionised *(adjective)*

Not affiliated in a trade union.

- *The speaker chose "nonunionised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "nonunionised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonunionized *(adjective)*

Not affiliated in a trade union.

- *Students compared "nonunionized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonunionized" when it is not affiliated in a trade union.*

---

nonuple *(adjective)*

Having nine units or components.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonuple."*
- *A "nonuple" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonvascular organism *(noun)*

Organisms without vascular tissue: e.g. algae, lichens, fungi, mosses.

- *He looked up "nonvascular organism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonvascular organism" to mean organisms without vascular tissue: e.g. algae,....*

---

nonvascular plant *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the division Bryophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonvascular plant."*
- *Understanding "nonvascular plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonviscid *(adjective)*

Not resembling glue in texture.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonviscid."*
- *Students compared "nonviscid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonvisual *(adjective)*

Not resulting in vision.

- *Nonvisual stimuli.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonvisual."*

---

nonvolatilisable *(adjective)*

Not volatilizing readily.

- *Would you call this situation "nonvolatilisable"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nonvolatilisable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonvolatilizable *(adjective)*

Not volatilizing readily.

- *The speaker chose "nonvolatilizable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "nonvolatilizable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonvoluntary *(adjective)*

Not subject to the control of the will; ; ; ; - John F.Kennedy.

- *A "nonvoluntary" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonvoluntary" when it is not subject to the control of the will; ; ; ; -....*

---

nonwashable *(adjective)*

Not washable.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonwashable" when it is not washable.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonwashable"? Explain why.*

---

nonwoody *(adjective)*

Not woody; not consisting of or resembling wood.

- *A "nonwoody" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonwoody" when it is not woody; not consisting of or resembling wood.*

---

nonworker *(noun)*

A person who does nothing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonworker."*
- *The article explained what "nonworker" means with a simple example.*

nopalea *(noun)*

A genus of the cactus family with scarlet flowers.

- *He looked up "nopalea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nopalea" during the group presentation.*

noreaster *(noun)*

A storm blowing from the northeast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noreaster."*
- *They discussed "noreaster" during the group presentation.*

noreg *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in northern Europe on the western side of the Scandinavian Peninsula; achieved independence from Sweden in 1905.

- *They discussed "noreg" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noreg."*

norethandrolone *(noun)*

A synthetic progestational hormone (trade name Norlutin) used in oral contraceptives and to treat endometriosis.

- *He looked up "norethandrolone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "norethandrolone."*

norethynodrel *(noun)*

A progesterone derivative used in oral contraceptives and in the control of menstruation and the treatment of abnormal uterine bleeding.

- *They discussed "norethynodrel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "norethynodrel" because he had never seen it before.*

norflex *(noun)*

A skeletal muscle relaxant (trade name Norflex) used to treat severe muscle strain and Parkinsonism.

- *He looked up "norflex" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "norflex" during the group presentation.*

norinyl *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing norethindrone and mestranol.

- *They discussed "norinyl" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "norinyl."*

norlestrin *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing estradiol and norethindrone.

- *In class, the teacher used "norlestrin" to mean trade name for an oral contraceptive containing....*
- *The article explained what "norlestrin" means with a simple example.*

norlutin *(noun)*

A synthetic progestational hormone (trade name Norlutin) used in oral contraceptives and to treat endometriosis.

- *The article explained what "norlutin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "norlutin" to mean a synthetic progestational hormone (trade name....*

normaliser *(noun)*

A person who normalizes.

- *He looked up "normaliser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "normaliser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

northeastwardly *(adverb)*

In a northeastward direction.

- *The narrator describes the scene "northeastwardly" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "northeastwardly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

northern woodsia *(noun)*

Slender fern of northern North America with shining chestnut-colored stipes and bipinnate fronds with usually distinct marginal sori.

- *Understanding "northern woodsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "northern woodsia" to mean slender fern of northern north america with shining....*

---

northernness *(noun)*

The property of being to the north.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northernness."*
- *Understanding "northernness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

northmost *(adjective)*

Situated farthest north.

- *Students compared "northmost" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "northmost" approach may work better in this case.*

---

northwester *(noun)*

A wind from the northwest.

- *The article explained what "northwester" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "northwester" to mean a wind from the northwest.*

---

northwestwardly *(adverb)*

In a northwestward direction.

- *Using "northwestwardly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "northwestwardly" in the final chapter.*

---

noruz *(noun)*

(Persian) the new year holiday in Iran and Azerbaijan and Afghanistan and Pakistan and parts of India and among the Kurds; comes at the vernal equinox.

- *He looked up "noruz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "noruz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nosebag *(noun)*

A canvas bag that is used to feed an animal (such as a horse); covers the muzzle and fastens at the top of the head.

- *The article explained what "nosebag" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nosebag" during the group presentation.*

---

nosher *(noun)*

Someone who eats lightly or eats snacks between meals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nosher."*
- *He looked up "nosher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nosohusial *(adjective)*

Taking place related or acquired under home healthcare.

- *Nosohusial infections.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nosohusial."*

---

nostocaceae *(noun)*

Blue-green algae.

- *They discussed "nostocaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nostocaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

notecase *(noun)*

A pocket-size case for holding papers and paper money.

- *He looked up "notecase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "notecase."*

---

notechis *(noun)*

Tiger snakes.

- *The article explained what "notechis" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "notechis" to mean tiger snakes.*

---

notechis scutatus *(noun)*

Highly venomous brown-and-yellow snake of Australia and Tasmania.

- *The article explained what "notechis scutatus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "notechis scutatus" during the group presentation.*

---

notemigonus *(noun)*

Golden shiners.

- *Understanding "notemigonus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "notemigonus" means with a simple example.*

---

notemigonus crysoleucas *(noun)*

Shiner of eastern North America having golden glints; sometimes also called 'bream'.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "notemigonus crysoleucas."*
- *The article explained what "notemigonus crysoleucas" means with a simple example.*

---

nothofagus cuninghamii *(noun)*

Large evergreen tree of Tasmania.

- *Understanding "nothofagus cuninghamii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nothofagus cuninghamii" during the group presentation.*

---

nothofagus dombeyi *(noun)*

Chilean evergreen whose leafy boughs are used for thatching.

- *The article explained what "nothofagus dombeyi" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nothofagus dombeyi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nothofagus solanderi *(noun)*

New Zealand forest tree.

- *The article explained what "nothofagus solanderi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nothofagus solanderi" to mean new zealand forest tree.*

---

nothosaur *(noun)*

Extinct marine reptile with longer more slender limbs than plesiosaurs and less completely modified for swimming.

- *They discussed "nothosaur" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nothosaur" means with a simple example.*

---

nothosauria *(noun)*

A suborder of Sauropterygia.

- *The article explained what "nothosauria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nothosauria."*

---

noticeability *(noun)*

The property of being easy to see and understand.

- *In class, the teacher used "noticeability" to mean the property of being easy to see and understand.*
- *He looked up "noticeability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

noticeableness *(noun)*

The property of being easy to see and understand.

- *They discussed "noticeableness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "noticeableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

noticer *(noun)*

Someone who takes notice.

- *A careful noticer of details.*
- *In class, the teacher used "noticer" to mean someone who takes notice.*

---

notomys *(noun)*

Jerboa rats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "notomys."*
- *He looked up "notomys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

notonecta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Notonectidae: backswimmers.

- *They discussed "notonecta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "notonecta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

notonecta undulata *(noun)*

Predaceous aquatic insect that swims on its back and may inflict painful bites.

- *They discussed "notonecta undulata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "notonecta undulata" means with a simple example.*

---

notonectidae *(noun)*

Aquatic carnivorous insects.

- *They discussed "notonectidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "notonectidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

notornis *(noun)*

Flightless New Zealand birds similar to gallinules.

- *He looked up "notornis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "notornis" to mean flightless new zealand birds similar to gallinules.*

---

notornis mantelli *(noun)*

Flightless New Zealand birds similar to gallinules.

- *Understanding "notornis mantelli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "notornis mantelli" means with a simple example.*

---

notoryctidae *(noun)*

Pouched moles.

- *They discussed "notoryctidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "notoryctidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

notoryctus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Notoryctidae: comprising solely the marsupial mole.

- *Understanding "notoryctus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "notoryctus" to mean type genus of the family notoryctidae: comprising....*

---

notoryctus typhlops *(noun)*

Small burrowing Australian marsupial that resembles a mole.

- *The article explained what "notoryctus typhlops" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "notoryctus typhlops" to mean small burrowing australian marsupial that resembles....*

---

notostraca *(noun)*

Small freshwater crustaceans with a shield-shaped carapace.

- *In class, the teacher used "notostraca" to mean small freshwater crustaceans with a shield-shaped....*
- *The article explained what "notostraca" means with a simple example.*

---

notropis atherinoides *(noun)*

Small blunt-nosed fish of Great Lakes and Mississippi valley with a greenish luster.

- *The article explained what "notropis atherinoides" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "notropis atherinoides" during the group presentation.*

---

novelise *(verb)*

Convert into the form or the style of a novel.

- *He did not know how to use “novelise” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “novelise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

novelize *(verb)*

Convert into the form or the style of a novel.

- *The author novelized the historical event.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “novelize” in real sentences.*

---

noviciate *(noun)*

The period during which you are a novice (especially in a religious order).

- *Understanding “noviciate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “noviciate” during the group presentation.*

---

novillada *(noun)*

A bullfight in which the bulls are less than four years old.

- *In class, the teacher used “novillada” to mean a bullfight in which the bulls are less than four....*
- *The article explained what “novillada” means with a simple example.*

---

novillero *(noun)*

A bullfighter who is required to fight bulls less than four years of age.

- *Understanding “novillero” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “novillero.”*

---

novobiocin *(noun)*

An antibiotic obtained from an actinomycete and used to treat infections by Gram-positive bacteria.

- *He looked up “novobiocin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “novobiocin.”*

---

nowrooz *(noun)*

(Persian) the new year holiday in Iran and Azerbaijan and Afghanistan and Pakistan and parts of India and among the Kurds; comes at the vernal equinox.

- *In class, the teacher used “nowrooz” to mean (persian) the new year holiday in iran and....*
- *They discussed “nowrooz” during the group presentation.*

---

noxiousness *(noun)*

The quality of being noxious.

- *In class, the teacher used “noxiousness” to mean the quality of being noxious.*
- *Understanding “noxiousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nrna *(noun)*

Ribonucleic acid found in the nucleolus of the cell.

- *They discussed “nrna” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “nrna” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nubbiness *(noun)*

Looseness or roughness in texture (as of cloth).

- *The article explained what “nubbiness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nubbiness” to mean looseness or roughness in texture (as of cloth).*

---

nubble *(noun)*

A small lump or protuberance.

- *Understanding “nubble” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “nubble” during the group presentation.*

---

nucellus *(noun)*

Central part of a plant ovule; contains the embryo sac.

- *They discussed “nucellus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “nucellus” means with a simple example.*

nucha *(noun)*

The back side of the neck.

- *They discussed "nucha" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nucha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nucifraga *(noun)*

Nutcrackers.

- *Understanding "nucifraga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nucifraga" because he had never seen it before.*

nucifraga caryocatactes *(noun)*

Old World nutcracker.

- *In class, the teacher used "nucifraga caryocatactes" to mean old world nutcracker.*
- *They discussed "nucifraga caryocatactes" during the group presentation.*

nucifraga columbiana *(noun)*

Nutcracker of the western United States.

- *They discussed "nucifraga columbiana" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nucifraga columbiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nucleole *(noun)*

A small round body of protein in a cell nucleus; such organelles contain RNA and are involved in protein synthesis.

- *The article explained what "nucleole" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nucleole" during the group presentation.*

nudger *(noun)*

Someone who nudges; someone who gives a gentle push.

- *He needs a regular nudger to keep him awake.*
- *The article explained what "nudger" means with a simple example.*

nudibranchia *(noun)*

Comprising numerous marine gastropod mollusks lacking a shell in the adult state and usually having a body like a slug.

- *Understanding "nudibranchia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nudibranchia."*

nudnick *(noun)*

(Yiddish) someone who is a boring pest.

- *He looked up "nudnick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nudnick."*

nudnik *(noun)*

(Yiddish) someone who is a boring pest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nudnik."*
- *They discussed "nudnik" during the group presentation.*

nullipara *(noun)*

(obstetrics) a woman who has never give birth to a child.

- *Understanding "nullipara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nullipara" means with a simple example.*

numbfish *(noun)*

Any sluggish bottom-dwelling ray of the order Torpediniformes having a rounded body and electric organs on each side of the head capable of emitting strong electric discharges.

- *Understanding "numbfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "numbfish" to mean any sluggish bottom-dwelling ray of the order....*

numdah *(noun)*

An embroidered rug made from a coarse Indian felt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "numdah."*
- *The article explained what "numdah" means with a simple example.*

---

numdah rug *(noun)*

An embroidered rug made from a coarse Indian felt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "numdah rug."*
- *He looked up "numdah rug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

numenius arquata *(noun)*

Common Eurasian curlew.

- *They discussed "numenius arquata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "numenius arquata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

numerousness *(noun)*

A large number.

- *The article explained what "numerousness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "numerousness" during the group presentation.*

---

numida *(noun)*

Guinea fowl.

- *Understanding "numida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "numida" means with a simple example.*

---

numida meleagris *(noun)*

A west African bird having dark plumage mottled with white; native to Africa but raised for food in many parts of the world.

- *The article explained what "numida meleagris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "numida meleagris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

numididae *(noun)*

Guinea fowl and related birds of Africa and Madagascar.

- *Understanding "numididae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "numididae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

numidinae *(noun)*

Guinea fowl and related birds of Africa and Madagascar.

- *In class, the teacher used "numidinae" to mean guinea fowl and related birds of africa and madagascar.*
- *The article explained what "numidinae" means with a simple example.*

---

numismatologist *(noun)*

A collector and student of money (and coins in particular).

- *The article explained what "numismatologist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "numismatologist."*

---

nummulite *(noun)*

Large fossil protozoan of the Tertiary period.

- *Understanding "nummulite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nummulite" during the group presentation.*

---

nummulitidae *(noun)*

A family of fossil protoctists.

- *He looked up "nummulitidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nummulitidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nuphar sagittifolium *(noun)*

Of flowing waters of the southeastern United States; may form obstructive mats in streams.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuphar sagittifolium."*

- *He looked up "nuphar sagittifolium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nuprin *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and analgesic medicine (trade names Advil and Motrin and Nuprin) used to relieve the pain of arthritis and as an antipyretic.

- *Understanding "nuprin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nuprin" means with a simple example.*

---

nurseling *(noun)*

An infant considered in relation to its nurse.

- *They discussed "nurseling" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nurseling" to mean an infant considered in relation to its nurse.*

---

nurtural *(adjective)*

Resulting from nurture.

- *A "nurtural" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nurtural" when it is resulting from nurture.*

---

nusku *(noun)*

God of fire and light; corresponds to Babylonian Girru.

- *Understanding "nusku" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nusku."*

---

nutate *(verb)*

Rock, sway, or nod; usually involuntarily.

- *In everyday English, people use "nutate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "nutate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nutgrass *(noun)*

A widely distributed perennial sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.

- *They discussed "nutgrass" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nutgrass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nutlet *(noun)*

A small nut.

- *Understanding "nutlet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nutlet" means with a simple example.*

---

nutlike *(adjective)*

Having the flavor of nuts.

- *Would you call this situation "nutlike"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "nutlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nutrify *(verb)*

Give nourishment to.

- *He did not know how to use "nutrify" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "nutrify" when talking about this idea.*

---

nutritionary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or providing nutrition.

- *Students compared "nutritionary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "nutritionary" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nutritiousness *(noun)*

The quality of being nourishing and promoting healthy growth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nutritiousness."*
- *The article explained what "nutritiousness" means with a simple example.*

---

nutritiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being nourishing and promoting healthy growth.

- *The article explained what "nutritiveness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nutritiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nuttily *(adverb)*

In a mildly insane manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "nuttily" naturally.*
- *Place "nuttily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

nuytsia *(noun)*

One species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuytsia."*
- *Understanding "nuytsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nwbn *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point north of northwest.

- *They discussed "nwbn" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nwbn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nwbw *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point west of northwest.

- *Understanding "nwbw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nwbw."*

---

nyamuragira *(noun)*

An active volcano in eastern Congo.

- *Understanding "nyamuragira" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nyamuragira" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nybble *(noun)*

A small byte.

- *In class, the teacher used "nybble" to mean a small byte.*
- *The article explained what "nybble" means with a simple example.*

---

nyctaginaceae *(noun)*

A family of flowering plants of the order Caryophyllales.

- *In class, the teacher used "nyctaginaceae" to mean a family of flowering plants of the order....*
- *The article explained what "nyctaginaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

nyctaginia *(noun)*

A caryophyllaceous genus of the family Nyctaginaceae having only one species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nyctaginia."*
- *He looked up "nyctaginia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nyctaginia capitata *(noun)*

Viscid branched perennial of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico having tuberous roots and deep red flowers.

- *Understanding "nyctaginia capitata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nyctaginia capitata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nyctanassa *(noun)*

American night herons.

- *The article explained what "nyctanassa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nyctanassa."*

---

nyctanassa violacea *(noun)*

North American night heron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nyctanassa violacea."*
- *He looked up "nyctanassa violacea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nyctereutes *(noun)*

Raccoon dogs.

- *They discussed "nyctereutes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nyctereutes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nyctereutes procyonides *(noun)*

Small wild dog of eastern Asia having facial markings like those of a raccoon.

- *In class, the teacher used "nyctereutes procyonides" to mean small wild dog of eastern asia having facial....*
- *He looked up "nyctereutes procyonides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nycticebus *(noun)*

A genus of Lorisidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nycticebus."*
- *Understanding "nycticebus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nycticebus pygmaeus *(noun)*

Stocky lemur of southeastern Asia.

- *Understanding "nycticebus pygmaeus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nycticebus pygmaeus" means with a simple example.*

---

nycticebus tardigradua *(noun)*

Stocky lemur of southeastern Asia.

- *They discussed "nycticebus tardigradua" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nycticebus tardigradua" to mean stocky lemur of southeastern asia.*

---

nycticorax *(noun)*

Old World night herons.

- *In class, the teacher used "nycticorax" to mean old world night herons.*
- *He looked up "nycticorax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nycticorax nycticorax *(noun)*

Night heron of both Old and New Worlds.

- *Understanding "nycticorax nycticorax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nycticorax nycticorax."*

---

nyctimene *(noun)*

East Indian fruit bats.

- *In class, the teacher used "nyctimene" to mean east indian fruit bats.*
- *He looked up "nyctimene" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nycturia *(noun)*

Excessive urination at night; especially common in older men.

- *The article explained what "nycturia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nycturia" to mean excessive urination at night; especially common in....*

---

nydrazid *(noun)*

Antibacterial drug (trade name Nydrazid) used to treat tuberculosis.

- *They discussed "nydrazid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nydrazid."*

---

nylghai *(noun)*

Large Indian antelope; male is blue-grey with white markings; female is brownish with no horns.

- *He looked up "nylghai" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nylghai."*

nylghau *(noun)*

Large Indian antelope; male is blue-grey with white markings; female is brownish with no horns.

- *He looked up "nylghau" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nylghau."*

nymphaeaceae *(noun)*

Dicot aquatic plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nymphaeaceae."*
- *They discussed "nymphaeaceae" during the group presentation.*

nymphalid *(noun)*

Medium to large butterflies found worldwide typically having brightly colored wings and much-reduced nonfunctional forelegs carried folded on the breast.

- *In class, the teacher used "nymphalid" to mean medium to large butterflies found worldwide....*
- *The article explained what "nymphalid" means with a simple example.*

nymphalid butterfly *(noun)*

Medium to large butterflies found worldwide typically having brightly colored wings and much-reduced nonfunctional forelegs carried folded on the breast.

- *They discussed "nymphalid butterfly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nymphalid butterfly" because he had never seen it before.*

nymphalis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Nymphalidae: mourning cloak butterflies.

- *The article explained what "nymphalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nymphalis" to mean type genus of the nymphalidae: mourning cloak....*

nymphalis antiopa *(noun)*

Of temperate regions; having dark purple wings with yellow borders.

- *The article explained what "nymphalis antiopa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nymphalis antiopa" to mean of temperate regions; having dark purple wings with....*

nymphicus *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *Understanding "nymphicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nymphicus" during the group presentation.*

nymphicus hollandicus *(noun)*

Small grey Australian parrot with a yellow crested head.

- *Understanding "nymphicus hollandicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nymphicus hollandicus" means with a simple example.*

nympholept *(noun)*

A person seized by nympholepsy.

- *In class, the teacher used "nympholept" to mean a person seized by nympholepsy.*
- *The article explained what "nympholept" means with a simple example.*

nymphomaniacal *(adjective)*

(used of women) affected with excessive sexual desire.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nymphomaniacal."*
- *A "nymphomaniacal" approach may work better in this case.*

nyssaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous trees of order Myrtales that includes the sour gum trees.

- *Understanding "nyssaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nyssaceae."*

nystan *(noun)*

An antifungal and antibiotic (trade names Mycostatin and Nystan) discovered in New York State; derived from soil fungi actinomycetes.

- *The article explained what "nystan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nystan" to mean an antifungal and antibiotic (trade names....*

oarlock *(noun)*

A holder attached to the gunwale of a boat that holds the oar in place and acts as a fulcrum for rowing.

- *The article explained what "oarlock" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oarlock."*

oarswoman *(noun)*

A woman oarsman.

- *They discussed "oarswoman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oarswoman" to mean a woman oarsman.*

obeche *(noun)*

The wood of an African obeche tree; used especially for veneering.

- *Understanding "obeche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "obeche" because he had never seen it before.*

obechi *(noun)*

Large west African tree having large palmately lobed leaves and axillary cymose panicles of small white flowers and one-winged seeds; yields soft white to pale yellow wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "obechi" to mean large west african tree having large palmately....*
- *They discussed "obechi" during the group presentation.*

obelion *(noun)*

The craniometric point on the sagittal suture near the lamboid suture.

- *In class, the teacher used "obelion" to mean the craniometric point on the sagittal suture near....*
- *The article explained what "obelion" means with a simple example.*

oberson *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) the king of the fairies and husband of Titania in medieval folklore.

- *He looked up "oberson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oberson."*

obidoxime chloride *(noun)*

A chloride used as an antidote for nerve gases such as sarin or VX.

- *He looked up "obidoxime chloride" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "obidoxime chloride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

objectionableness *(noun)*

The quality of being hateful.

- *Understanding "objectionableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "objectionableness" during the group presentation.*

obligational *(adjective)*

Relating or constituting or qualified to create a legal or financial obligation.

- *Obligational authority.*
- *The speaker chose "obligational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

obliger *(noun)*

Someone who performs a service or does a favor.

- *Understanding "obliger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obliger" to mean someone who performs a service or does a favor.*

obligingness *(noun)*

A disposition or tendency to yield to the will of others.

- *In class, the teacher used "obligingness" to mean a disposition or tendency to yield to the will of....*

- *The article explained what "obligingness" means with a simple example.*

---

obliqueness *(noun)*

The quality of being oblique and rambling indirectly.

- *In class, the teacher used "obliqueness" to mean the quality of being oblique and rambling indirectly.*
- *The article explained what "obliqueness" means with a simple example.*

---

obliterable *(adjective)*

Able to be obliterated completely.

- *A "obliterable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "obliterable"? Explain why.*

---

oblong woodsia *(noun)*

A common rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate regions having rusty-brown stipes and lanceolate pinnate fronds.

- *The article explained what "oblong woodsia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oblong woodsia" to mean a common rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate....*

---

oblongness *(noun)*

The property of being shaped like a rectangle.

- *Understanding "oblongness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oblongness" during the group presentation.*

---

obnubilate *(verb)*

Make less visible or unclear.

- *Their words obnubilate their intentions.*
- *He did not know how to use "obnubilate" until he saw an example.*

---

obolus *(noun)*

A Greek unit of weight equal to one tenth of a gram.

- *In class, the teacher used "obolus" to mean a greek unit of weight equal to one tenth of a gram.*
- *Understanding "obolus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

observantly *(adverb)*

In an observant manner.

- *Using "observantly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "observantly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

observingly *(adverb)*

In an observant manner.

- *Place "observingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "observingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

obsessionally *(adverb)*

In a compulsive manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "obsessionally" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "obsessionally" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

obsessivity *(noun)*

Extreme compulsiveness.

- *Understanding "obsessivity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obsessivity" to mean extreme compulsiveness.*

---

obsolesce *(verb)*

Become obsolete, fall into disuse.

- *This word has not obsolesced, although it is rarely used.*
- *He did not know how to use "obsolesce" until he saw an example.*

---

obsoleteness *(noun)*

The property of being out of date and not current.

- *In class, the teacher used "obsoleteness" to mean the property of being out of date and not current.*
- *He looked up "obsoleteness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

obstipate *(verb)*

Constipate severely.

- *He did not know how to use "obstipate" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "obstipate" and when to wait.*

---

obstreperously *(adverb)*

In manner that attracts attention.

- *Obstreperously, he demanded to get service.*
- *He answered "obstreperously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

obstreperousness *(noun)*

Noisy defiance.

- *Understanding "obstreperousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obstreperousness."*

---

obstructer *(noun)*

Any structure that makes progress difficult.

- *The article explained what "obstructer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obstructer" to mean any structure that makes progress difficult.*

---

obstructively *(adverb)*

In an obstructive manner.

- *He acted very obstructively when we tried to carry out our project.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "obstructively" in the final chapter.*

---

obstructor *(noun)*

Any structure that makes progress difficult.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obstructor."*
- *Understanding "obstructor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obtrusiveness *(noun)*

An unwelcome conspicuousness.

- *Understanding "obtrusiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obtrusiveness."*

---

obtund *(verb)*

Reduce the edge or violence of.

- *Obtunded reflexes.*
- *The coach explained when to use "obtund" and when to wait.*

---

obturate *(verb)*

Block passage through.

- *Learners should practice how to use "obturate" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "obturate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

occidentalise *(verb)*

Make western in character.

- *He did not know how to use "occidentalise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "occidentalise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

occidentalize *(verb)*

Make western in character.

- *Learners should practice how to use "occidentalize" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "occidentalize" when talking about this idea.*

---

occipitomastoid suture *(noun)*

The suture between the occipital and the temporal bones; a continuation of the lamboid suture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "occipitomastoid suture."*
- *He looked up "occipitomastoid suture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oceanaut *(noun)*

A skilled worker who can live in underwater installations and participate in scientific research.

- *Understanding "oceanaut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "oceanaut" means with a simple example.*

---

oceanid *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) sea nymph who was a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

- *The article explained what "oceanid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oceanid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oceanites *(noun)*

A genus of Hydrobatidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oceanites."*
- *He looked up "oceanites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oceanites oceanicus *(noun)*

Medium-sized storm petrel.

- *The article explained what "oceanites oceanicus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oceanites oceanicus" to mean medium-sized storm petrel.*

---

ochna *(noun)*

Type genus of Ochnaceae; evergreen trees and shrubs of Old World tropics.

- *They discussed "ochna" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ochna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ochna family *(noun)*

Family of tropical evergreen trees and shrubs with thick shining parallel-veined leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ochna family."*
- *He looked up "ochna family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ochna serrulata *(noun)*

Shrub with narrow-elliptic glossy evergreen leaves and yellow flowers with leathery petaloid sepals.

- *Understanding "ochna serrulata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ochna serrulata" during the group presentation.*

---

ochnaceae *(noun)*

Family of tropical evergreen trees and shrubs with thick shining parallel-veined leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ochnaceae."*
- *They discussed "ochnaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

ochotona *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ochotonidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ochotona."*
- *They discussed "ochotona" during the group presentation.*

---

ochotona collaris *(noun)*

Similar to little chief hare and may be same species.

- *Understanding "ochotona collaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ochotona collaris" means with a simple example.*

ochotona princeps *(noun)*

North American pika.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ochotona princeps."*
- *They discussed "ochotona princeps" during the group presentation.*

ochotonidae *(noun)*

Pikas and extinct forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ochotonidae."*
- *He looked up "ochotonidae" because he had never seen it before.*

ochroma *(noun)*

One species: balsa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ochroma."*
- *He looked up "ochroma" because he had never seen it before.*

ochroma lagopus *(noun)*

Forest tree of lowland Central America having a strong very light wood; used for making floats and rafts and in crafts.

- *He looked up "ochroma lagopus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ochroma lagopus."*

octad *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octad."*
- *He looked up "octad" because he had never seen it before.*

octadecanoic acid *(noun)*

A waxy saturated fatty acid; occurs widely as a glyceride in animal and vegetable fats.

- *He looked up "octadecanoic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octadecanoic acid."*

octanedioic acid *(noun)*

A dicarboxylic acid found in cork.

- *The article explained what "octanedioic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octanedioic acid."*

octangular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or shaped like an octagon.

- *Students compared "octangular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "octangular" when it is of or relating to or shaped like an octagon.*

octans *(noun)*

The constellation that includes the southern celestial pole.

- *In class, the teacher used "octans" to mean the constellation that includes the southern....*
- *They discussed "octans" during the group presentation.*

octillion *(noun)*

The number that is represented as a one followed by 27 zeros.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octillion."*
- *He looked up "octillion" because he had never seen it before.*

octonary *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.

- *The article explained what "octonary" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "octonary" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.*

octopoda *(noun)*

Octopuses and paper nautilus.

- *They discussed "octopoda" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "octopoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

octopodidae *(noun)*

A family of Octopoda.

- *They discussed "octopodidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "octopodidae" to mean a family of octopoda.*

---

ocyurus chrysurus *(noun)*

Superior food fish of the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean with broad yellow stripe along the sides and on the tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "ocyurus chrysurus" to mean superior food fish of the tropical atlantic and....*
- *He looked up "ocyurus chrysurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oddment *(noun)*

A piece of cloth that is left over after the rest has been used or sold.

- *The article explained what "oddment" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oddment."*

---

odiousness *(noun)*

The quality of being offensive.

- *Understanding "odiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "odiousness" to mean the quality of being offensive.*

---

odist *(noun)*

A poet who writes odes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odist."*
- *The article explained what "odist" means with a simple example.*

---

odo of lagery *(noun)*

French pope from 1088 to 1099 whose sermons called for the First Crusade (1042-1099).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odo of lagery."*
- *He looked up "odo of lagery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

odobenidae *(noun)*

Walruses and extinct forms.

- *Understanding "odobenidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "odobenidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

odobenus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Odobenidae: walruses.

- *They discussed "odobenus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "odobenus" to mean type genus of the odobenidae: walruses.*

---

odobenus divergens *(noun)*

A walrus of the Bering Sea and northern Pacific.

- *Understanding "odobenus divergens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "odobenus divergens" during the group presentation.*

---

odobenus rosmarus *(noun)*

A walrus of northern Atlantic and Arctic waters.

- *They discussed "odobenus rosmarus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "odobenus rosmarus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

odonate *(noun)*

Large primitive predatory aquatic insect having two pairs of membranous wings.

- *Understanding "odonate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “odonate.”*

---

odontaspididae *(noun)*

Sand sharks; in some classifications coextensive with family Carcharhinidae.

- *He looked up “odontaspididae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “odontaspididae.”*

---

odontaspis *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Carchariidae: sand sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used “odontaspis” to mean type and sole genus of carchariidae: sand sharks.*
- *He looked up “odontaspis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

odontaspis taurus *(noun)*

Shallow-water shark with sharp jagged teeth found on both sides of Atlantic; sometimes dangerous to swimmers.

- *In class, the teacher used “odontaspis taurus” to mean shallow-water shark with sharp jagged teeth found....*
- *Understanding “odontaspis taurus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

odontiasis *(noun)*

The eruption through the gums of baby teeth.

- *They discussed “odontiasis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “odontiasis” means with a simple example.*

---

odontoceti *(noun)*

Toothed whales: dolphins; porpoises; sperm whales; beaked whales.

- *In class, the teacher used “odontoceti” to mean toothed whales: dolphins; porpoises; sperm whales;....*
- *Understanding “odontoceti” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

odontophorus *(noun)*

Genus of Central and South American crested partridges resembling quails; sometimes placed in a distinct subfamily or isolated in a distinct family.

- *In class, the teacher used “odontophorus” to mean genus of central and south american crested....*
- *He looked up “odontophorus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

odorize *(verb)*

Cause to smell or be smelly.

- *She tried to use “odorize” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “odorize” and when to wait.*

---

odourise *(verb)*

Cause to smell or be smelly.

- *The coach explained when to use “odourise” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “odourise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

odovacar *(noun)*

Germanic barbarian leader who ended the Western Roman Empire in 476 and became the first barbarian ruler of Italy (434-493).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “odovacar.”*
- *The article explained what “odovacar” means with a simple example.*

---

odovakar *(noun)*

Germanic barbarian leader who ended the Western Roman Empire in 476 and became the first barbarian ruler of Italy (434-493).

- *The article explained what “odovakar” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “odovakar” during the group presentation.*

---

oecanthus *(noun)*

Tree crickets.

- *He looked up “oecanthus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oecanthus.”*

---

oecanthus fultoni *(noun)*

Pale yellowish tree cricket widely distributed in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oecanthus fultoni."*
- *Understanding "oecanthus fultoni" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oecumenic *(adjective)*

Concerned with promoting unity among churches or religions.

- *Students compared "oecumenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "oecumenic" when it is concerned with promoting unity among churches or....*

---

oedogoniaceae *(noun)*

Filamentous green algae.

- *The article explained what "oedogoniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oedogoniaceae."*

---

oedogoniales *(noun)*

Simple or branched filamentous freshwater green algae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oedogoniales."*
- *He looked up "oedogoniales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oedogonium *(noun)*

Type genus of Oedogoniaceae; freshwater green algae having long unbranched filaments; usually free-floating when mature.

- *He looked up "oedogonium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oedogonium."*

---

oenanthe crocata *(noun)*

European poisonous herb having tuberous roots, yellow juice that stains the skin, yellow flowers and foliage resembling celery; all parts extremely poisonous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oenanthe crocata."*
- *He looked up "oenanthe crocata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oengus *(noun)*

Celtic god of love and beauty; patron deity of young men and women.

- *The article explained what "oengus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oengus."*

---

oenomel *(noun)*

Wine mixed with honey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oenomel."*
- *Understanding "oenomel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oesophagogastric junction *(noun)*

The junction between the esophagus and the stomach epithelium.

- *He looked up "oesophagogastric junction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oesophagogastric junction."*

---

oesophagoscope *(noun)*

An optical instrument for examining the inside of the esophagus.

- *The article explained what "oesophagoscope" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oesophagoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oestriol *(noun)*

A naturally occurring estrogenic hormone; a synthetic form is used to treat estrogen deficiency.

- *They discussed "oestriol" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oestriol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oestrone *(noun)*

A naturally occurring weak estrogenic hormone secreted by the mammalian ovary; synthesized (trade name Estronol) and used to treat estrogen deficiency.

- *The article explained what "oestrone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oestrone" to mean a naturally occurring weak estrogenic hormone....*

---

offenceless *(adjective)*

Incapable of offending or attacking.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "offenceless."*
- *Students compared "offenceless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

offenseless *(adjective)*

Incapable of offending or attacking.

- *A "offenseless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "offenseless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

officialise *(verb)*

Make official.

- *The coach explained when to use "officialise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "officialise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

officialize *(verb)*

Make official.

- *We officialized our relationship.*
- *He did not know how to use "officialize" until he saw an example.*

---

officiousness *(noun)*

Aggressiveness as evidenced by intruding; by advancing yourself or your ideas without invitation.

- *He looked up "officiousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "officiousness."*

---

offsaddle *(verb)*

Remove the saddle from.

- *Learners should practice how to use "offsaddle" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "offsaddle" when talking about this idea.*

---

oftenness *(noun)*

The number of occurrences within a given time period.

- *The article explained what "oftenness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oftenness" to mean the number of occurrences within a given time period.*

---

ogalala *(noun)*

A member of the Siouan people who constituted a division of the Teton Sioux and who formerly inhabited the Black Hills of western South Dakota.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ogalala."*
- *Understanding "ogalala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ogcocephalidae *(noun)*

Batfishes: sluggish bottom-dwelling spiny fishes.

- *Understanding "ogcocephalidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ogcocephalidae" means with a simple example.*

---

ogler *(noun)*

A viewer who gives a flirtatious or lewd look at another person.

- *The article explained what "ogler" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ogler."*

---

ohmage *(noun)*

The ohmic resistance of a conductor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ohmage."*
- *He looked up "ohmage" because he had never seen it before.*

oilbird *(noun)*

Nocturnal fruit-eating bird of South America that has fatty young yielding an oil that is used instead of butter.

- *The article explained what "oilbird" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oilbird" to mean nocturnal fruit-eating bird of south america that....*

oilcan *(noun)*

A can with a long nozzle to apply oil to machinery.

- *In class, the teacher used "oilcan" to mean a can with a long nozzle to apply oil to machinery.*
- *Understanding "oilcan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oilfish *(noun)*

Very large deep-water snake mackerel.

- *In class, the teacher used "oilfish" to mean very large deep-water snake mackerel.*
- *Understanding "oilfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oilpaper *(noun)*

Paper that has been made translucent and waterproof by soaking in oil.

- *Understanding "oilpaper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oilpaper" to mean paper that has been made translucent and waterproof....*

oilrig *(noun)*

Rig used in drilling for oil or gas.

- *He looked up "oilrig" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oilrig" during the group presentation.*

oilstone *(noun)*

A whetstone for use with oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oilstone."*
- *The article explained what "oilstone" means with a simple example.*

oilstove *(noun)*

Heater that burns oil (as kerosine) for heating or cooking.

- *The article explained what "oilstove" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oilstove" during the group presentation.*

okapia johnstoni *(noun)*

Similar to the giraffe but smaller with much shorter neck and stripe on the legs.

- *They discussed "okapia johnstoni" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "okapia johnstoni."*

okenfuss *(noun)*

German naturalist whose speculations that plants and animals are made up of tiny living 'infusoria' led to the cell theory (1779-1851).

- *Understanding "okenfuss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "okenfuss" means with a simple example.*

old witchgrass *(noun)*

North American grass with slender brushy panicles; often a weed on cultivated land.

- *He looked up "old witchgrass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old witchgrass."*

old-fashionedness *(noun)*

The property of being no longer fashionable.

- *He looked up "old-fashionedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old-fashionedness."*

old-maidish *(adjective)*

Primly fastidious.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "old-maidish."*
- *A "old-maidish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

oldwench *(noun)*

Tropical Atlantic fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "oldwench" to mean tropical atlantic fish.*
- *He looked up "oldwench" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oldwife *(noun)*

A common long-tailed sea duck of the northern parts of the United States.

- *Understanding "oldwife" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oldwife."*

---

oleaceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs having berries or drupes or capsules as fruits; sometimes placed in the order Oleales: olive; ash; jasmine; privet; lilac.

- *They discussed "oleaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oleaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

oleaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of trees or shrubs of the olive family.

- *It is useful to describe something as "oleaceous" when it is of or pertaining to or characteristic of trees or....*
- *Would you call this situation "oleaceous"? Explain why.*

---

oleaginousness *(noun)*

Smug self-serving earnestness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oleaginousness."*
- *They discussed "oleaginousness" during the group presentation.*

---

oleales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Oleaceae; in some classifications included in the order Gentianales.

- *The article explained what "oleales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oleales" to mean coextensive with the family oleaceae; in some....*

---

oleandra mollis *(noun)*

Tropical fern having leathery fronds resembling oleander; found from Asia to Polynesia.

- *Understanding "oleandra mollis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oleandra mollis."*

---

oleandra neriiformis *(noun)*

Tropical fern having leathery fronds resembling oleander; found from Asia to Polynesia.

- *The article explained what "oleandra neriiformis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oleandra neriiformis" to mean tropical fern having leathery fronds resembling....*

---

oleandraceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *In class, the teacher used "oleandraceae" to mean one of a number of families into which....*
- *The article explained what "oleandraceae" means with a simple example.*

---

olearia argophylla *(noun)*

Musk-scented shrub or tree of southern and southeastern Australia having creamy-yellow flower heads.

- *He looked up "olearia argophylla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olearia argophylla."*

---

olearia haastii *(noun)*

Bushy New Zealand shrub cultivated for its fragrant white flower heads.

- *He looked up "olearia haastii" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "olearia haastii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oleaster *(noun)*

Any of several shrubs of the genus Elaeagnus having silver-white twigs and yellow flowers followed by olivelike fruits.

- *They discussed "oleaster" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oleaster" to mean any of several shrubs of the genus elaeagnus having....*

---

oleaster family *(noun)*

Shrubs or small trees often armed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oleaster family."*
- *The article explained what "oleaster family" means with a simple example.*

---

olefine *(noun)*

Any unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon.

- *In class, the teacher used "olefine" to mean any unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon.*
- *They discussed "olefine" during the group presentation.*

---

oleophilic *(adjective)*

Having a strong affinity for oils rather than water.

- *Would you call this situation "oleophilic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "oleophilic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

oleoresin capiscum *(noun)*

An oleoresin extracted from the capsicum pepper plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oleoresin capiscum."*
- *Understanding "oleoresin capiscum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

olfactive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to olfaction.

- *The speaker chose "olfactive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "olfactive."*

---

olfersia *(noun)*

Genus of fern having only one species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olfersia."*
- *He looked up "olfersia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

olibanum *(noun)*

An aromatic gum resin obtained from various Arabian or East African trees; formerly valued for worship and for embalming and fumigation.

- *The article explained what "olibanum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "olibanum" during the group presentation.*

---

oligoclase *(noun)*

Any of a series of triclinic feldspars that form rocks.

- *Understanding "oligoclase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "oligoclase" means with a simple example.*

---

oligodendria *(noun)*

Tissue consisting of glial cells with sheetlike processes that form the myelin sheath of nerve fibers.

- *They discussed "oligodendria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oligodendria" means with a simple example.*

---

oligodendroglia *(noun)*

Tissue consisting of glial cells with sheetlike processes that form the myelin sheath of nerve fibers.

- *The article explained what "oligodendroglia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligodendroglia."*

---

oligomenorrhea *(noun)*

Abnormally light or infrequent menstruation.

- *They discussed "oligomenorrhea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligomenorrhea."*

---

oligoplites *(noun)*

Leatherjackets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligoplites."*
- *He looked up "oligoplites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oligoporus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Polyporaceae.

- *The article explained what "oligoporus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligoporus."*

---

oligoporus leucospongia *(noun)*

A pore fungus with a whitish cottony soft cap found on conifer logs in forests at high elevation in the western United States and adjacent Canada.

- *He looked up "oligoporus leucospongia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligoporus leucospongia."*

---

olimbos *(noun)*

A mountain peak in northeast Greece near the Aegean coast; believed by ancient Greeks to be the dwelling place of the gods (9,570 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olimbos."*
- *The article explained what "olimbos" means with a simple example.*

---

olivelike *(adjective)*

Resembling an olive.

- *Students compared "olivelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "olivelike"? Explain why.*

---

olivenite *(noun)*

Rare green to black mineral consisting of hydrated copper arsenate that is found in copper deposits.

- *The article explained what "olivenite" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "olivenite" during the group presentation.*

---

olla podrida *(noun)*

Spanish version of burgoo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olla podrida."*
- *He looked up "olla podrida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

omasum *(noun)*

The third compartment of the stomach of a ruminant.

- *He looked up "omasum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "omasum."*

---

ombu *(noun)*

Fast-growing herbaceous evergreen tree of South America having a broad trunk with high water content and dark green oval leaves.

- *The article explained what "ombu" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ombu" during the group presentation.*

---

omissible *(adjective)*

Capable of being left out.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "omissible."*
- *The speaker chose "omissible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

omissive *(adjective)*

Characterized by omissions.

- *Omissive crimes.*
- *The speaker chose "omissive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ommastrephes *(noun)*

Extremely active cylindrical squid with short strong arms and large rhombic terminal fins.

- *Understanding "ommastrephes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ommastrephes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ommatidium *(noun)*

Any of the numerous small cone-shaped eyes that make up the compound eyes of some arthropods.

- *He looked up "ommatidium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ommatidium."*

---

omnifarious *(adjective)*

Of all varieties or forms or kinds.

- *Omnifarious reading.*
- *Would you call this situation "omnifarious"? Explain why.*

---

omnirange *(noun)*

A navigational system consisting of a network of radio beacons that provide aircraft with information about exact position and bearing.

- *In class, the teacher used "omnirange" to mean a navigational system consisting of a network of....*
- *Understanding "omnirange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

omphalotus illudens *(noun)*

A large poisonous agaric with orange caps and narrow clustered stalks; the gills are luminescent.

- *He looked up "omphalotus illudens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "omphalotus illudens" during the group presentation.*

---

omphalus *(noun)*

A scar where the umbilical cord was attached.

- *The article explained what "omphalus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "omphalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

onagraceae *(noun)*

A large and widely distributed family of plants of the order Myrtales.

- *He looked up "onagraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onagraceae."*

---

onanist *(noun)*

A person who practices masturbation.

- *Understanding "onanist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "onanist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oncidium papilio kramerianum *(noun)*

Orchid of South and Central America having flowers similar to but smaller than Psychopsis papilio; sometimes placed in genus Oncidium.

- *In class, the teacher used "oncidium papilio kramerianum" to mean orchid of south and central america having flowers....*
- *Understanding "oncidium papilio kramerianum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oncorhynchus tshawytscha *(noun)*

Large Pacific salmon valued as food; adults die after spawning.

- *In class, the teacher used "oncorhynchus tshawytscha" to mean large pacific salmon valued as food; adults die....*
- *Understanding "oncorhynchus tshawytscha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oncovin *(noun)*

Periwinkle plant derivative used as an antineoplastic drug (trade name Oncovin); used to treat cancer of the lymphatic system.

- *Understanding "oncovin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oncovin" because he had never seen it before.*

one-quadrillionth *(noun)*

One part in a quadrillion equal parts.

- *They discussed "one-quadrillionth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "one-quadrillionth" means with a simple example.*

one-quintillionth *(noun)*

One part in a quintillion equal parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one-quintillionth."*
- *He looked up "one-quintillionth" because he had never seen it before.*

oneiromancer *(noun)*

Someone who divines through the interpretation of dreams.

- *He looked up "oneiromancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oneiromancer" to mean someone who divines through the interpretation of....*

onerously *(adverb)*

In an onerous manner.

- *He answered "onerously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "onerously" in the final chapter.*

onerousness *(noun)*

Unwelcome burdensome difficulty.

- *Understanding "onerousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "onerousness" to mean unwelcome burdensome difficulty.*

oniscidae *(noun)*

A family of Isopoda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oniscidae."*
- *He looked up "oniscidae" because he had never seen it before.*

oniscus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Oniscidae; woodlice that cannot roll into a ball.

- *He looked up "oniscus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oniscus" to mean type genus of the oniscidae; woodlice that cannot....*

onobrychis *(noun)*

Genus of Old World herbs having pinnate leaves and pink or whites racemose flowers followed by flat unjointed pods.

- *Understanding "onobrychis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "onobrychis" means with a simple example.*

onobrychis viciaefolia *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb having pale pink flowers and curved pods; naturalized in Britain and North America grasslands on calcareous soils; important forage crop and source of honey in Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used "onobrychis viciaefolia" to mean eurasian perennial herb having pale pink flowers....*
- *They discussed "onobrychis viciaefolia" during the group presentation.*

onobrychis viciifolia *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb having pale pink flowers and curved pods; naturalized in Britain and North America grasslands on calcareous soils; important forage crop and source of honey in Britain.

- *The article explained what "onobrychis viciifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "onobrychis viciifolia" during the group presentation.*

onoclea *(noun)*

One species: sensitive fern; in some classifications included in Polypodiaceae.

- *They discussed "onoclea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "onoclea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

onoclea sensibilis *(noun)*

Beautiful spreading fern of eastern North America and eastern Asia naturalized in western Europe; pinnately divided fronds show a slight tendency to fold when touched; pinnules enclose groups of sori in beadlike lobes.

- *He looked up "onoclea sensibilis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "onoclea sensibilis" during the group presentation.*

---

onoclea struthiopteris *(noun)*

Tall fern of northern temperate regions having graceful arched fronds and sporophylls resembling ostrich plumes.

- *Understanding "onoclea struthiopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "onoclea struthiopteris" to mean tall fern of northern temperate regions having....*

---

onomancer *(noun)*

One who practices onomancy.

- *Understanding "onomancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "onomancer" during the group presentation.*

---

onomatomania *(noun)*

Obsession with a particular word which the person uses repeatedly or which intrudes into consciousness.

- *They discussed "onomatomania" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "onomatomania" to mean obsession with a particular word which the person....*

---

onomatopoeical *(adjective)*

(of words) formed in imitation of a natural sound; ; - Harry Hoijer.

- *Students compared "onomatopoeical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "onomatopoeical."*

---

ononis *(noun)*

Genus of European subshrubs or herbs having pink or purple or yellow solitary or clustered flowers: restharrow.

- *Understanding "ononis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ononis" during the group presentation.*

---

ononis repens *(noun)*

European woody plant having pink flowers and unifoliate leaves and long tough roots; spreads by underground runners.

- *The article explained what "ononis repens" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ononis repens."*

---

ononis spinosa *(noun)*

Eurasian plant having loose racemes of pink or purple flowers and spiny stems and tough roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ononis spinosa."*
- *They discussed "ononis spinosa" during the group presentation.*

---

onopordon *(noun)*

A genus of Eurasian herbs of the family Compositae with prickly foliage and large purplish flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "onopordon" to mean a genus of eurasian herbs of the family compositae....*
- *Understanding "onopordon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

onopordon acanthium *(noun)*

Biennial Eurasian white hairy thistle having pale purple flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *Understanding "onopordon acanthium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onopordon acanthium."*

---

onopordum *(noun)*

A genus of Eurasian herbs of the family Compositae with prickly foliage and large purplish flowers.

- *They discussed "onopordum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "onopordum" means with a simple example.*

---

onopordum acanthium *(noun)*

Biennial Eurasian white hairy thistle having pale purple flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onopordum acanthium."*

- *Understanding "onopordum acanthium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

onosmodium *(noun)*

A genus of North American perennial herbs of the family Boraginaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "onosmodium" to mean a genus of north american perennial herbs of the....*
- *They discussed "onosmodium" during the group presentation.*

---

onychogalea *(noun)*

A genus of Macropodidae.

- *He looked up "onychogalea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "onychogalea" to mean a genus of macropodidae.*

---

onychomys *(noun)*

Grasshopper mice.

- *They discussed "onychomys" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "onychomys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

onychophoran *(noun)*

Any of numerous velvety-skinned wormlike carnivorous animals common in tropical forests having characteristics of both arthropods and annelid worms.

- *Understanding "onychophoran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "onychophoran" because he had never seen it before.*

---

onymous *(adjective)*

Bearing a name.

- *Articles in magazines are usually onymous.*
- *Would you call this situation "onymous"? Explain why.*

---

onyxis *(noun)*

Toenail having its free tip or edges embedded in the surrounding flesh.

- *He looked up "onyxis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "onyxis" to mean toenail having its free tip or edges embedded in....*

---

oomycetes *(noun)*

Nonphotosynthetic fungi that resemble algae and that reproduce by forming oospores; sometimes classified as protoctists.

- *In class, the teacher used "oomycetes" to mean nonphotosynthetic fungi that resemble algae and....*
- *The article explained what "oomycetes" means with a simple example.*

---

oosphere *(noun)*

A gamete; used especially of lower plants.

- *They discussed "oosphere" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oosphere."*

---

oospore *(noun)*

A thick-walled sexual spore that develops from a fertilized oosphere in some algae and fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oospore."*
- *He looked up "oospore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ootid *(noun)*

Mature ovum after penetration by sperm but before the formation of a zygote.

- *The article explained what "ootid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ootid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

opacify *(verb)*

Make opaque.

- *The tissue in the eye's cornea may opacify and the patient may go blind.*
- *In everyday English, people use "opacify" when talking about this idea.*

---

opalesce *(verb)*

Exhibit a play of colors like that of an opal.

- *This nitrate opalesces under certain conditions.*
- *Distant clouds opalesce like pale brocade.*

---

opalise *(verb)*

Replace or convert into opal.

- *He did not know how to use "opalise" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "opalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

opalize *(verb)*

Replace or convert into opal.

- *Opalized tree trunks.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "opalize" in real sentences.*

---

openbill *(noun)*

Stork with a grooved bill whose upper and lower parts touch only at the base and tip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "openbill."*
- *He looked up "openbill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

opencut *(adjective)*

(of mines and mining) worked from the exposed surface.

- *An opencut iron mine.*
- *Students compared "opencut" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

openhanded *(adjective)*

Given or giving freely.

- *Her fond and openhanded grandfather.*
- *Would you call this situation "openhanded"? Explain why.*

---

openhandedness *(noun)*

Liberality in bestowing gifts; extremely liberal and generous of spirit.

- *They discussed "openhandedness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "openhandedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

openmouthed *(adjective)*

With eyes or mouth open in surprise.

- *Students compared "openmouthed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "openmouthed" when it is with eyes or mouth open in surprise.*

---

opepe *(noun)*

Large African forest tree yielding a strong hard yellow to golden brown lumber; sometimes placed in genus Sarcocephalus.

- *The article explained what "opepe" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opepe."*

---

operagoer *(noun)*

A patron of the opera.

- *He looked up "operagoer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "operagoer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

operationalist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or espousing operationalism.

- *Operationalist doctrine.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "operationalist" when it is of or relating to or espousing operationalism.*

---

operculated *(adjective)*

Having an operculum.

- *It is useful to describe something as "operculated" when it is having an operculum.*
- *The speaker chose "operculated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

operose *(adjective)*

Characterized by effort to the point of exhaustion; especially physical effort.

- *The speaker chose "operose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "operose" approach may work better in this case.*

---

operoseness *(noun)*

The quality of requiring extended effort.

- *In class, the teacher used "operoseness" to mean the quality of requiring extended effort.*
- *The article explained what "operoseness" means with a simple example.*

---

opheodrys *(noun)*

North American green snakes.

- *They discussed "opheodrys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opheodrys."*

---

opheodrys aestivus *(noun)*

Of southern and eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "opheodrys aestivus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "opheodrys aestivus" during the group presentation.*

---

opheodrys vernalis *(noun)*

Of western and central United States.

- *They discussed "opheodrys vernalis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opheodrys vernalis."*

---

ophidiidae *(noun)*

Eellike marine fishes.

- *Understanding "ophidiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ophidiidae" to mean eellike marine fishes.*

---

ophiodon *(noun)*

A genus of Ophiodontidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "ophiodon" to mean a genus of ophiodontidae.*
- *The article explained what "ophiodon" means with a simple example.*

---

ophiodon elongatus *(noun)*

Food fish of the northern Pacific related to greenlings.

- *Understanding "ophiodon elongatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ophiodon elongatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ophiodontidae *(noun)*

Fishes closely related to greenlings.

- *The article explained what "ophiodontidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ophiodontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ophioglossaceae *(noun)*

A family of succulent ferns of order Ophioglossales; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "ophioglossaceae" to mean a family of succulent ferns of order....*
- *Understanding "ophioglossaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ophioglossales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Ophioglossaceae.

- *He looked up "ophioglossales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ophioglossales" during the group presentation.*

ophioglossum *(noun)*

The type genus of the fern family Ophioglossaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ophioglossum."*
- *Understanding "ophioglossum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ophioglossum pendulum *(noun)*

Epiphytic fern with straplike usually twisted fronds of tropical Asia and Polynesia and America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ophioglossum pendulum."*
- *The article explained what "ophioglossum pendulum" means with a simple example.*

ophiophagus hannah *(noun)*

Large cobra of southeastern Asia and the East Indies; the largest venomous snake; sometimes placed in genus Naja.

- *The article explained what "ophiophagus hannah" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ophiophagus hannah" during the group presentation.*

ophisaurus *(noun)*

Glass lizards.

- *The article explained what "ophisaurus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ophisaurus."*

ophiurida *(noun)*

Brittle stars.

- *They discussed "ophiurida" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ophiurida" means with a simple example.*

ophiuroidea *(noun)*

Brittle stars and basket stars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ophiuroidea."*
- *The article explained what "ophiuroidea" means with a simple example.*

ophrys apifera *(noun)*

European orchid whose flowers resemble bumble bees in shape and color.

- *The article explained what "ophrys apifera" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ophrys apifera."*

ophrys insectifera *(noun)*

European orchid whose flowers resemble flies.

- *Understanding "ophrys insectifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ophrys insectifera" because he had never seen it before.*

ophrys muscifera *(noun)*

European orchid whose flowers resemble flies.

- *In class, the teacher used "ophrys muscifera" to mean european orchid whose flowers resemble flies.*
- *They discussed "ophrys muscifera" during the group presentation.*

ophrys sphegodes *(noun)*

Spring-blooming spider orchid having a flower with yellow or green or pink sepals and a broad brown velvety lip.

- *The article explained what "ophrys sphegodes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ophrys sphegodes" to mean spring-blooming spider orchid having a flower with....*

opinionative *(adjective)*

Obstinate in your opinions.

- *A "opinionative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "opinionative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

opisthobranchia *(noun)*

Gastropods having the gills when present posterior to the heart and having no operculum: includes sea slugs; sea butterflies; sea hares.

- *Understanding "opisthobranchia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "opisthobranchia" means with a simple example.*

---

opisthocomidae *(noun)*

Comprising the hoatzins.

- *Understanding "opisthocomidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opisthocomidae."*

---

opisthocomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Opisthocomidae: hoatzins.

- *They discussed "opisthocomus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "opisthocomus" means with a simple example.*

---

opisthocomus hoazin *(noun)*

Crested ill-smelling South American bird whose young have claws on the first and second digits of the wings.

- *Understanding "opisthocomus hoazin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opisthocomus hoazin."*

---

opisthognathous *(adjective)*

Having receding jaws.

- *The speaker chose "opisthognathous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "opisthognathous."*

---

opopanax *(noun)*

An odorous gum resin formerly used in medicines.

- *In class, the teacher used "opopanax" to mean an odorous gum resin formerly used in medicines.*
- *Understanding "opopanax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

opportuneness *(noun)*

Timely convenience.

- *They discussed "opportuneness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "opportuneness" means with a simple example.*

---

oppositeness *(noun)*

The relation between opposed entities.

- *He looked up "oppositeness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "oppositeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

opsanus tau *(noun)*

Bottom-dwelling fish having scaleless slimy skin and a broad thick head with a wide mouth.

- *They discussed "opsanus tau" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opsanus tau."*

---

opsonin *(noun)*

An antibody in blood serum that attaches to invading microorganisms and other antigens to make them more susceptible to the action of phagocytes.

- *In class, the teacher used "opsonin" to mean an antibody in blood serum that attaches to....*
- *The article explained what "opsonin" means with a simple example.*

---

opsonisation *(noun)*

Process whereby opsonins make an invading microorganism more susceptible to phagocytosis.

- *He looked up "opsonisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opsonisation."*

---

opsonization *(noun)*

Process whereby opsonins make an invading microorganism more susceptible to phagocytosis.

- *They discussed "opsonization" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "opsonization" means with a simple example.*

---

opsonize *(verb)*

Make (cells) more susceptible to the action of phagocytes.

- *He did not know how to use "opsonize" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "opsonize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

opthalmic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling the eye.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "opthalmic."*
- *Would you call this situation "opthalmic"? Explain why.*

---

opuntia lindheimeri *(noun)*

Cactus having yellow flowers and purple fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "opuntia lindheimeri" to mean cactus having yellow flowers and purple fruits.*
- *He looked up "opuntia lindheimeri" because he had never seen it before.*

---

opuntiales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Cactaceae: cactuses.

- *In class, the teacher used "opuntiales" to mean coextensive with the family cactaceae: cactuses.*
- *He looked up "opuntiales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orache *(noun)*

Any of various herbaceous plants of the genus Atriplex that thrive in deserts and salt marshes.

- *Understanding "orache" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orache."*

---

orad *(adverb)*

Toward the mouth or oral region.

- *She spoke "orad," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "orad" in the final chapter.*

---

oradexon *(noun)*

A corticosteroid drug (trade names Decadron or Dexamethasone Intensol or Dexone or Hexadrol or Oradexon) used to treat allergies or inflammation.

- *In class, the teacher used "oradexon" to mean a corticosteroid drug (trade names decadron or....*
- *The article explained what "oradexon" means with a simple example.*

---

orange milkwort *(noun)*

Bog plant of pine barrens of southeastern United States having spikes of irregular yellow-orange flowers.

- *The article explained what "orange milkwort" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orange milkwort."*

---

orange sneezeweed *(noun)*

Stout perennial herb of western United States having flower heads with drooping orange-yellow rays; causes spewing sickness in sheep.

- *They discussed "orange sneezeweed" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orange sneezeweed."*

---

orangeness *(noun)*

Orange color or pigment; any of a range of colors between red and yellow.

- *The article explained what "orangeness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orangeness."*

---

orangutang *(noun)*

Large long-armed ape of Borneo and Sumatra having arboreal habits.

- *He looked up "orangutang" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orangutang."*

---

orasone *(noun)*

A dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names Orasone or Deltasone or Liquid Pred or Meticorten); used as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis and as an immunosuppressant.

- *The article explained what "orasone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orasone" to mean a dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names....*

---

orbiculate *(adjective)*

Circular or nearly circular.

- *Students compared "orbiculate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "orbiculate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

orbiculate leaf *(noun)*

Circular or nearly circular leaf.

- *In class, the teacher used "orbiculate leaf" to mean circular or nearly circular leaf.*
- *The article explained what "orbiculate leaf" means with a simple example.*

---

orbignya *(noun)*

Palms of southern Mexico to northern South America: babassu palm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orbignya."*
- *They discussed "orbignya" during the group presentation.*

---

orbignya cohune *(noun)*

Tropical American feather palm whose large nuts yield valuable oil and a kind of vegetable ivory.

- *The article explained what "orbignya cohune" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "orbignya cohune" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orbignya martiana *(noun)*

Tall feather palm of northern Brazil with hard-shelled nuts yielding valuable oil and a kind of vegetable ivory.

- *Understanding "orbignya martiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orbignya martiana."*

---

orbignya phalerata *(noun)*

Tall feather palm of northern Brazil with hard-shelled nuts yielding valuable oil and a kind of vegetable ivory.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orbignya phalerata."*
- *The article explained what "orbignya phalerata" means with a simple example.*

---

orbignya spesiosa *(noun)*

Tall feather palm of northern Brazil with hard-shelled nuts yielding valuable oil and a kind of vegetable ivory.

- *He looked up "orbignya spesiosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orbignya spesiosa" to mean tall feather palm of northern brazil with....*

---

orbitale *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the lowest point on the lower edge of the orbit.

- *He looked up "orbitale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orbitale."*

---

orbitual *(adjective)*

Describing a circle; moving in a circle.

- *Would you call this situation "orbitual"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "orbitual."*

---

orchestia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Orchestiidae.

- *Understanding "orchestia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "orchestia" during the group presentation.*

---

orchestiidae *(noun)*

Beach fleas.

- *Understanding “orchestiidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “orchestiidae” means with a simple example.*

---

orchidales *(noun)*

Order of plants with irregular flowers having minute seeds: Orchidaceae; Burmanniaceae.

- *He looked up “orchidales” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “orchidales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orchil *(noun)*

A purplish dye obtained from orchil lichens.

- *They discussed “orchil” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “orchil” because he had never seen it before.*

---

orchis mascula *(noun)*

Eurasian orchid with showy pink or purple flowers in a loose spike.

- *In class, the teacher used “orchis mascula” to mean eurasian orchid with showy pink or purple flowers....*
- *He looked up “orchis mascula” because he had never seen it before.*

---

orchis papilionaceae *(noun)*

Mediterranean orchid having usually purple flowers with a fan-shaped spotted or striped rose-red lip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “orchis papilionaceae.”*
- *He looked up “orchis papilionaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ordainer *(noun)*

A cleric who ordains; a cleric who admits someone to holy orders.

- *In class, the teacher used “ordainer” to mean a cleric who ordains; a cleric who admits someone....*
- *He looked up “ordainer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

order accipitriformes *(noun)*

In some classifications an alternative name for the Falconiformes.

- *He looked up “order accipitriformes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “order accipitriformes” during the group presentation.*

---

order actinaria *(noun)*

Sea anemones.

- *In class, the teacher used “order actinaria” to mean sea anemones.*
- *He looked up “order actinaria” because he had never seen it before.*

---

order actiniaria *(noun)*

Sea anemones.

- *The article explained what “order actiniaria” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order actiniaria.”*

---

order actinomycetales *(noun)*

Filamentous or rod-shaped bacteria.

- *They discussed “order actinomycetales” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “order actinomycetales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order actinomyxidia *(noun)*

Parasites of worms.

- *They discussed “order actinomyxidia” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “order actinomyxidia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order aepyorniformes *(noun)*

Huge extinct flightless birds: elephant birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order aepyorniformes.”*
- *He looked up “order aepyorniformes” because he had never seen it before.*

order agaricales *(noun)*

Typical gilled mushrooms belonging to the subdivision Basidiomycota.

- *In class, the teacher used "order agaricales" to mean typical gilled mushrooms belonging to the....*
- *They discussed "order agaricales" during the group presentation.*

order alcyonaria *(noun)*

Corals and sea anemones having eight branches.

- *They discussed "order alcyonaria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order alcyonaria" because he had never seen it before.*

order alismales *(noun)*

An order of aquatic monocotyledonous herbaceous plants.

- *The article explained what "order alismales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order alismales."*

order amoebida *(noun)*

The animal order including amoebas.

- *He looked up "order amoebida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order amoebida."*

order amoebina *(noun)*

The animal order including amoebas.

- *Understanding "order amoebina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order amoebina" to mean the animal order including amoebas.*

order anacanthini *(noun)*

At least partially equivalent to the order Gadiformes in some classifications.

- *In class, the teacher used "order anacanthini" to mean at least partially equivalent to the order....*
- *He looked up "order anacanthini" because he had never seen it before.*

order anaspida *(noun)*

Extinct order of jawless vertebrates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order anaspida."*
- *He looked up "order anaspida" because he had never seen it before.*

order andreaeales *(noun)*

Comprises a single genus: Andreaea.

- *The article explained what "order andreaeales" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "order andreaeales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order anguilliformes *(noun)*

Elongate fishes with pelvic fins and girdle absent or reduced.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order anguilliformes."*
- *The article explained what "order anguilliformes" means with a simple example.*

order anoplura *(noun)*

Sucking lice.

- *He looked up "order anoplura" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order anoplura."*

order anostraca *(noun)*

Small aquatic crustaceans lacking a carapace: fairy shrimps; brine shrimps.

- *He looked up "order anostraca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order anostraca."*

order anseriformes *(noun)*

Ducks; geese; swans; screamers.

- *In class, the teacher used "order anseriformes" to mean ducks; geese; swans; screamers.*
- *The article explained what "order anseriformes" means with a simple example.*

---

order anthocerotales *(noun)*

Hornworts; liverworts having a thalloid gametophyte; in some classification systems included in the class Hepaticopsida.

- *Understanding "order anthocerotales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order anthocerotales" during the group presentation.*

---

order aphyllophorales *(noun)*

Includes chiefly saprophytic fungi typically with shelflike bodies; sometimes placed in class Hymenomycetes or included in Agaricales.

- *They discussed "order aphyllophorales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "order aphyllophorales" means with a simple example.*

---

order aplacophora *(noun)*

An order of Amphineura.

- *In class, the teacher used "order aplacophora" to mean an order of amphineura.*
- *The article explained what "order aplacophora" means with a simple example.*

---

order apodes *(noun)*

Elongate fishes with pelvic fins and girdle absent or reduced.

- *Understanding "order apodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "order apodes" means with a simple example.*

---

order apodiformes *(noun)*

Swifts; hummingbirds.

- *The article explained what "order apodiformes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order apodiformes" to mean swifts; hummingbirds.*

---

order apterygiformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: flightless ground birds having vestigial wings and long bills and small eyes: kiwis.

- *They discussed "order apterygiformes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order apterygiformes" to mean a ratite bird order: flightless ground birds having....*

---

order arales *(noun)*

Araceae; Lemnaceae.

- *He looked up "order arales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order arales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order aristolochiales *(noun)*

Order of plants distinguished by tubular petaloid perianth and inferior ovary.

- *In class, the teacher used "order aristolochiales" to mean order of plants distinguished by tubular petaloid....*
- *They discussed "order aristolochiales" during the group presentation.*

---

order aspergillales *(noun)*

Order of fungi having a closed ascocarp (cleistothecium) with the asci scattered rather than gathered in a hymenium.

- *In class, the teacher used "order aspergillales" to mean order of fungi having a closed ascocarp....*
- *The article explained what "order aspergillales" means with a simple example.*

---

order auriculariales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Auriculariaceae; sometimes included in the order Tremellales.

- *Understanding "order auriculariales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order auriculariales."*

---

order batoidei *(noun)*

Fish with dorsoventrally flattened bodies; includes: rays; skates; guitarfishes; sawfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order batoidei."*

- *He looked up "order batoidei" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order belemnoidea *(noun)*

Order of extinct dibranchiate cephalopods related to the surviving spirulas.

- *The article explained what "order belemnoidea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "order belemnoidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order bennettitales *(noun)*

Fossil gymnospermous plants of the Carboniferous.

- *He looked up "order bennettitales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "order bennettitales" during the group presentation.*

---

order berycomorphi *(noun)*

An order of spiny-finned fish in the superorder Acanthopterygii.

- *They discussed "order berycomorphi" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order berycomorphi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order blastocladiales *(noun)*

Fungi that carry out asexual reproduction by thick-walled resting spores that produce zoospores upon germination; sometimes placed in class Oomycetes.

- *They discussed "order blastocladiales" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "order blastocladiales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order branchiura *(noun)*

Copepods with suctorial mouthparts; parasitic on fishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order branchiura."*
- *The article explained what "order branchiura" means with a simple example.*

---

order bryales *(noun)*

Category used in some classification systems for mosses having the spore case separated from the capsule wall by a hollow intercellular space.

- *In class, the teacher used "order bryales" to mean category used in some classification systems for....*
- *The article explained what "order bryales" means with a simple example.*

---

order campanulales *(noun)*

An order of plants of the subclass Asteridae including: Campanulaceae; Lobeliaceae; Cucurbitaceae; Goodeniaceae; Compositae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order campanulales" to mean an order of plants of the subclass asteridae....*
- *He looked up "order campanulales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order caprimulgiformes *(noun)*

Goatsuckers; frogmouths; oilbirds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order caprimulgiformes."*
- *He looked up "order caprimulgiformes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order caryophyllales *(noun)*

Corresponds approximately to the older group Centrospermae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order caryophyllales" to mean corresponds approximately to the older group....*
- *They discussed "order caryophyllales" during the group presentation.*

---

order casuariiformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: cassowaries and emus.

- *The article explained what "order casuariiformes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "order casuariiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order casuarinales *(noun)*

Order of chiefly Australian trees and shrubs comprising the casuarinas; 1 family: Casuarinaceae.

- *They discussed "order casuarinales" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "order casuarinales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order cestida *(noun)*

Ctenophore having short tentacles; one family.

- *The article explained what "order cestida" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order cestida" during the group presentation.*

order charadriiformes *(noun)*

Large diverse order of aquatic birds found along seacoasts and inland waters: shorebirds and coastal diving birds; most feed on anima life.

- *They discussed "order charadriiformes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order charadriiformes."*

order charales *(noun)*

Small order of macroscopic fresh and brackish water algae with a distinct axis: stoneworts.

- *The article explained what "order charales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order charales."*

order chelonethida *(noun)*

False scorpions.

- *He looked up "order chelonethida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order chelonethida."*

order chlorococcales *(noun)*

Unicellular green algae that reproduce by spores.

- *Understanding "order chlorococcales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "order chlorococcales" means with a simple example.*

order chytridiales *(noun)*

Simple aquatic fungi mostly saprophytic but some parasitic on higher plants or animals or fresh water fungi; sometimes placed in class Oomycetes.

- *The article explained what "order chytridiales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order chytridiales."*

order ciconiiformes *(noun)*

Order of chiefly tropical marsh-dwelling fish-eating wading birds with long legs and bills and (except for flamingos) unwebbed feet: herons; storks; spoonbills; flamingos; ibises.

- *Understanding "order ciconiiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "order ciconiiformes" means with a simple example.*

order cilioflagellata *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a phylum of the kingdom Protista; in others included in the plant phylum Pyrrophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order cilioflagellata."*
- *The article explained what "order cilioflagellata" means with a simple example.*

order columbiformes *(noun)*

Sand grouse; pigeons; doves; extinct dodos and solitaires.

- *The article explained what "order columbiformes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order columbiformes" to mean sand grouse; pigeons; doves; extinct dodos and....*

order commelinales *(noun)*

An order of monocotyledonous herbs.

- *The article explained what "order commelinales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order commelinales" during the group presentation.*

order coniferales *(noun)*

Profusely branching and chiefly evergreen trees and some shrubs having narrow or needlelike leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order coniferales."*
- *He looked up "order coniferales" because he had never seen it before.*

order conodonta *(noun)*

Extinct order of primitive vertebrates; the precise taxonomy is not clear; in some classifications considered a separate phylum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order conodonta."*
- *The article explained what "order conodonta" means with a simple example.*

---

order conodontophorida *(noun)*

Extinct order of primitive vertebrates; the precise taxonomy is not clear; in some classifications considered a separate phylum.

- *Understanding "order conodontophorida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "order conodontophorida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order coraciiformes *(noun)*

Rollers; kingfishers; hornbills; hoopoes; motmots; bee eaters; todies.

- *He looked up "order coraciiformes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order coraciiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order cordaitales *(noun)*

Extinct plants having tall arborescent trunks comparable to or more advanced than cycads; known from the Pennsylvanian period; probably extinct since the Mesozoic era.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order cordaitales."*
- *He looked up "order cordaitales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order corrodentia *(noun)*

An order of insects: includes booklice and bark-lice.

- *He looked up "order corrodentia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order corrodentia."*

---

order crocodilia *(noun)*

Crocodiles; alligators; caimans; gavials.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order crocodilia."*
- *Understanding "order crocodilia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order crocodylia *(noun)*

Crocodiles; alligators; caimans; gavials.

- *They discussed "order crocodylia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "order crocodylia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order cuculiformes *(noun)*

Cuckoos; touracos; etc.

- *The article explained what "order cuculiformes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order cuculiformes" to mean cuckoos; touracos; etc.*

---

order cycadales *(noun)*

Primitive tropical gymnosperms abundant in the Mesozoic, now reduced to a few scattered tropical forms.

- *The article explained what "order cycadales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order cycadales" to mean primitive tropical gymnosperms abundant in the....*

---

order cycadofilicales *(noun)*

Fossil gymnospermous trees or climbing plants from the Devonian: seed ferns.

- *The article explained what "order cycadofilicales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order cycadofilicales" to mean fossil gymnospermous trees or climbing plants from....*

---

order cyclostomata *(noun)*

Primitive jawless aquatic vertebrate: lampreys; hagfishes.

- *They discussed "order cyclostomata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order cyclostomata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order cydippea *(noun)*

Ctenophores having two long pinnate tentacles.

- *The article explained what "order cydippea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order cydippea" to mean ctenophores having two long pinnate tentacles.*

order cydippida *(noun)*

Ctenophores having two long pinnate tentacles.

- *They discussed "order cydippida" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order cydippida" to mean ctenophores having two long pinnate tentacles.*

order cydippidea *(noun)*

Ctenophores having two long pinnate tentacles.

- *He looked up "order cydippidea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order cydippidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order cypriniformes *(noun)*

An order of animals including almost entirely freshwater fishes: characins; loaches; carp; suckers; sometimes classified as a suborder of Ostariophysi.

- *He looked up "order cypriniformes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order cypriniformes."*

order dermoptera *(noun)*

Flying lemurs.

- *The article explained what "order dermoptera" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order dermoptera."*

order diapensiales *(noun)*

Used in some classifications: coextensive with family Diapensiaceae.

- *Understanding "order diapensiales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "order diapensiales" means with a simple example.*

order dicranales *(noun)*

Widely distributed order of mosses with erect gametophores and sporophytes at the tips of stems.

- *He looked up "order dicranales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order dicranales."*

order dictyoptera *(noun)*

In some classifications replaced by the orders (here suborders) Blattodea (cockroaches) and Manteodea (mantids); in former classifications often subsumed under a much broader order Orthoptera.

- *In class, the teacher used "order dictyoptera" to mean in some classifications replaced by the orders....*
- *The article explained what "order dictyoptera" means with a simple example.*

order dinocerata *(noun)*

Small order of primitive ungulates of the Paleocene and Eocene.

- *Understanding "order dinocerata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order dinocerata" during the group presentation.*

order dinoflagellata *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a phylum of the kingdom Protista; in others included in the plant phylum Pyrrophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order dinoflagellata."*
- *He looked up "order dinoflagellata" because he had never seen it before.*

order dinornithiformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: recently extinct flightless birds of New Zealand.

- *In class, the teacher used "order dinornithiformes" to mean a ratite bird order: recently extinct flightless....*
- *The article explained what "order dinornithiformes" means with a simple example.*

order discocephali *(noun)*

Small order of fishes comprising the remoras.

- *He looked up "order discocephali" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order discocephali."*

order ebenales *(noun)*

Trees or shrubs of the families Ebenaceae or Sapotaceae or Styracaceae or Symplocaceae.

- *They discussed "order ebenales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order ebenales" to mean trees or shrubs of the families ebenaceae or....*

---

order edentata *(noun)*

Order of mammals having few or no teeth including: New World anteaters; sloths; armadillos.

- *In class, the teacher used "order edentata" to mean order of mammals having few or no teeth including:....*
- *Understanding "order edentata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order embiodea *(noun)*

Web spinners.

- *Understanding "order embiodea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "order embiodea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order embioptera *(noun)*

Web spinners.

- *He looked up "order embioptera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "order embioptera" during the group presentation.*

---

order endomycetales *(noun)*

Fungi having a zygote or a single cell developing directly into an ascus.

- *They discussed "order endomycetales" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order endomycetales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order entomophthorales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Entomophthoraceae.

- *Understanding "order entomophthorales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order entomophthorales" during the group presentation.*

---

order equisetales *(noun)*

Lower tracheophytes in existence since the Devonian.

- *The article explained what "order equisetales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order equisetales" to mean lower tracheophytes in existence since the devonian.*

---

order ericales *(noun)*

Ericaceae; Clethraceae; Diapensiaceae; Epacridaceae; Lennoaceae; Pyrolaceae; Monotropaceae.

- *Understanding "order ericales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order ericales" during the group presentation.*

---

order erysiphales *(noun)*

Saprophytic and parasitic fungi that live on plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order erysiphales."*
- *He looked up "order erysiphales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order eubacteriales *(noun)*

One of two usually recognized orders of true bacteria; Gram-positive spherical or rod-shaped forms; some are motile; in some classifications considered an order of Schizomycetes.

- *The article explained what "order eubacteriales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order eubacteriales" to mean one of two usually recognized orders of true....*

---

order eubryales *(noun)*

Mosses with perennial erect gametophores and stems with rows of leaves and drooping capsules.

- *Understanding "order eubryales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "order eubryales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order euphausiacea *(noun)*

Small commonly luminescent crustaceans; important element of marine plankton: krill.

- *He looked up "order euphausiacea" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "order euphausiacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order eurotiales *(noun)*

Order of fungi having a closed ascocarp (cleistothecium) with the asci scattered rather than gathered in a hymenium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order eurotiales."*
- *The article explained what "order eurotiales" means with a simple example.*

---

order eurypterida *(noun)*

Extinct aquatic arthropods of the Paleozoic.

- *In class, the teacher used "order eurypterida" to mean extinct aquatic arthropods of the paleozoic.*
- *Understanding "order eurypterida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order exocycloida *(noun)*

Flat sea urchins.

- *He looked up "order exocycloida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order exocycloida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order fagales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous trees of the subclass Hamamelidae.

- *They discussed "order fagales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "order fagales" means with a simple example.*

---

order falconiformes *(noun)*

Chiefly diurnal carnivorous birds having hooked beaks and long talons with opposable hind toe: falcons; hawks; eagles; ospreys; caracaras; vultures.

- *In class, the teacher used "order falconiformes" to mean chiefly diurnal carnivorous birds having hooked....*
- *The article explained what "order falconiformes" means with a simple example.*

---

order filicales *(noun)*

True (leptosporangiate) ferns.

- *In class, the teacher used "order filicales" to mean true (leptosporangiate) ferns.*
- *He looked up "order filicales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order fucales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Fucaceae.

- *The article explained what "order fucales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order fucales" to mean coextensive with the family fucaceae.*

---

order gadiformes *(noun)*

Cods, haddocks, grenadiers; in some classifications considered equivalent to the order Anacanthini.

- *The article explained what "order gadiformes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order gadiformes" to mean cods, haddocks, grenadiers; in some classifications....*

---

order galliformes *(noun)*

Pheasants; turkeys; grouse; partridges; quails; chickens; brush turkeys; curassows; hoatzins.

- *They discussed "order galliformes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "order galliformes" means with a simple example.*

---

order ganoidei *(noun)*

A group of mostly extinct primitive bony fishes characterized by armor-like bony scales.

- *In class, the teacher used "order ganoidei" to mean a group of mostly extinct primitive bony fishes....*
- *The article explained what "order ganoidei" means with a simple example.*

---

order gaviiformes *(noun)*

Large aquatic birds: loons and some extinct forms.

- *In class, the teacher used "order gaviiformes" to mean large aquatic birds: loons and some extinct forms.*
- *He looked up "order gaviiformes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order gentianales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants having gamopetalous flowers; Gentianaceae; Apocynaceae; Asclepiadaceae; Loganiaceae; Oleaceae; Salvadoraceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order gentianales."*
- *He looked up "order gentianales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order geophilomorpha *(noun)*

Small elongate centipedes living in soil and under stones and having more than 30 pairs of legs.

- *He looked up "order geophilomorpha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order geophilomorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order geraniales *(noun)*

An order of plants of subclass Rosidae including geraniums and many other plants; see Euphorbiaceae; Geraniaceae; Rutaceae; Malpighiaceae; Simaroubaceae; Meliaceae; Zygophyllaceae; Tropaeolaceae.

- *The article explained what "order geraniales" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "order geraniales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order ginkgoales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Ginkgoaceae: plants that first appeared in the Permian and now represented by a single surviving species; often included in Coniferales.

- *In class, the teacher used "order ginkgoales" to mean coextensive with the family ginkgoaceae: plants....*
- *He looked up "order ginkgoales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order gnetales *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical or xerophytic woody plants; practically unknown as fossils but considered close to the ancestral line of angiosperms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order gnetales."*
- *He looked up "order gnetales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order graminales *(noun)*

Grasses; sedges; rushes.

- *They discussed "order graminales" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order graminales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order gregarinida *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Telosporidia.

- *They discussed "order gregarinida" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order gregarinida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order gruiformes *(noun)*

Inland marsh-dwelling birds with long legs and necks and bills that wade in water in search of food: cranes; rails; bustards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order gruiformes."*
- *He looked up "order gruiformes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order guttiferales *(noun)*

Used in some classifications; coextensive with Parietales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order guttiferales."*
- *The article explained what "order guttiferales" means with a simple example.*

---

order gymnophiona *(noun)*

An order of amphibians including caecilians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order gymnophiona."*
- *He looked up "order gymnophiona" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order haemosporidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Telosporidia.

- *The article explained what "order haemosporidia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "order haemosporidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order haplosporidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Acnidosporidia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order haplosporidia."*
- *He looked up "order haplosporidia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order heliozoa *(noun)*

Mostly freshwater protozoa.

- *The article explained what "order heliozoa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order heliozoa" to mean mostly freshwater protozoa.*

---

order helotiales *(noun)*

Order of fungi having asci in a disk-shaped to goblet-shaped apothecium.

- *In class, the teacher used "order helotiales" to mean order of fungi having asci in a disk-shaped to....*
- *They discussed "order helotiales" during the group presentation.*

---

order heterosomata *(noun)*

Flatfishes: halibut; sole; flounder; plaice; turbot; tonguefishes.

- *He looked up "order heterosomata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order heterosomata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order heterotrichales *(noun)*

Yellow-green algae with simple or branching filaments; comprising the single family Tribonemaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order heterotrichales" to mean yellow-green algae with simple or branching....*
- *They discussed "order heterotrichales" during the group presentation.*

---

order hymenogastrales *(noun)*

An order of fungi belonging to the class Gasteromycetes; has a distinct basidiocarp with a fleshy or waxy gleba (sometimes placed in subclass Homobasidiomycetes).

- *He looked up "order hymenogastrales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order hymenogastrales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order hypericales *(noun)*

A large order of dicotyledonous plants of subclass Dilleniidae.

- *The article explained what "order hypericales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order hypericales" to mean a large order of dicotyledonous plants of subclass....*

---

order hypermastigina *(noun)*

Cellulose-producing flagellates.

- *They discussed "order hypermastigina" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order hypermastigina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order hypocreales *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the family Hypocreaceae.

- *The article explained what "order hypocreales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order hypocreales" during the group presentation.*

---

order hyracoidea *(noun)*

Hyraxes and some extinct animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order hyracoidea."*
- *Understanding "order hyracoidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order ichthyosauria *(noun)*

Extinct marine reptiles: ichthyosaurs.

- *The article explained what "order ichthyosauria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order ichthyosauria."*

---

order ictodosauria *(noun)*

Extinct reptiles of the later Triassic period.

- *They discussed "order ictodosauria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order ictodosauria."*

order insectivora *(noun)*

Shrews; moles; hedgehogs; tenrecs.

- *They discussed "order insectivora" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order insectivora" to mean shrews; moles; hedgehogs; tenrecs.*

order insessores *(noun)*

A bird with feet adapted for perching (as on tree branches); this order is now generally abandoned by taxonomists.

- *In class, the teacher used "order insessores" to mean a bird with feet adapted for perching (as on tree....*
- *The article explained what "order insessores" means with a simple example.*

order isoetales *(noun)*

Aquatic or marsh-growing fern allies; known to have existed since the Cenozoic; sometimes included in Lycopodiales.

- *They discussed "order isoetales" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order isoetales" because he had never seen it before.*

order isospondyli *(noun)*

Most primitive teleost fishes; all are soft-finned: salmon; trout; herring; shad; sardines; anchovies; whitefish; smelts; tarpon.

- *The article explained what "order isospondyli" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order isospondyli" during the group presentation.*

order juglandales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Juglandaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order juglandales" to mean coextensive with the family juglandaceae.*
- *The article explained what "order juglandales" means with a simple example.*

order jungermanniales *(noun)*

Large order of chiefly tropical liverworts.

- *The article explained what "order jungermanniales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order jungermanniales" during the group presentation.*

order lagomorpha *(noun)*

Rabbits; hares; pikas; formerly considered the suborder Duplicidentata of the order Rodentia.

- *In class, the teacher used "order lagomorpha" to mean rabbits; hares; pikas; formerly considered the....*
- *They discussed "order lagomorpha" during the group presentation.*

order laminariales *(noun)*

In some classifications coextensive with family Laminariaceae: marine brown algae of cold or polar seas.

- *Understanding "order laminariales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "order laminariales" means with a simple example.*

order lechanorales *(noun)*

Category used in some classification systems for all lichens that produce apothecia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order lechanorales."*
- *The article explained what "order lechanorales" means with a simple example.*

order lepidodendrales *(noun)*

Fossil arborescent plants arising during the early Devonian and conspicuous throughout the Carboniferous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order lepidodendrales."*
- *He looked up "order lepidodendrales" because he had never seen it before.*

order lichenales *(noun)*

Category used especially in former classifications for organisms now constituting the division Lichenes.

- *In class, the teacher used "order lichenales" to mean category used especially in former classifications....*
- *Understanding "order lichenales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order liliales *(noun)*

An order of monocotyledonous plants including Amaryllidaceae and Liliaceae and Iridaceae.

- *The article explained what "order liliales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order liliales" to mean an order of monocotyledonous plants including....*

---

order loricata *(noun)*

Former name for the order Crocodylia.

- *The article explained what "order loricata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order loricata" to mean former name for the order crocodylia.*

---

order lycoperdales *(noun)*

Small order of basidiomycetous fungi having fleshy often globose fruiting bodies; includes puffballs and earthstars.

- *They discussed "order lycoperdales" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order lycoperdales."*

---

order lycopodiales *(noun)*

Lower vascular plants coextensive with the family Lycopodiaceae; in some classifications includes the Selaginellaceae and Isoetaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order lycopodiales" to mean lower vascular plants coextensive with the family....*
- *Understanding "order lycopodiales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order lyginopteridales *(noun)*

Fossil gymnospermous trees or climbing plants from the Devonian: seed ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order lyginopteridales."*
- *They discussed "order lyginopteridales" during the group presentation.*

---

order madreporaria *(noun)*

Stony corals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order madreporaria."*
- *He looked up "order madreporaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order mallophaga *(noun)*

Biting lice.

- *He looked up "order mallophaga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order mallophaga."*

---

order malvales *(noun)*

Malvaceae; Bombacaceae; Elaeocarpaceae; Sterculiaceae; Tiliaceae.

- *The article explained what "order malvales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order malvales" during the group presentation.*

---

order mantophasmatodea *(noun)*

An order of insect identified in 2002 in a 45 million year old piece of amber from the Baltic region.

- *In class, the teacher used "order mantophasmatodea" to mean an order of insect identified in 2002 in a 45....*
- *The article explained what "order mantophasmatodea" means with a simple example.*

---

order marattiales *(noun)*

Lower ferns coextensive with the family Marattiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order marattiales."*
- *The article explained what "order marattiales" means with a simple example.*

---

order marchantiales *(noun)*

Liverworts with gametophyte differentiated internally.

- *In class, the teacher used "order marchantiales" to mean liverworts with gametophyte differentiated internally.*
- *The article explained what "order marchantiales" means with a simple example.*

---

order marsupialia *(noun)*

Coextensive with the subclass Metatheria.

- *Understanding "order marsupialia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "order marsupialia" means with a simple example.*

---

order mecoptera *(noun)*

An order of carnivorous insects usually having long membranous wings and long beaklike heads with chewing mouths at the tip.

- *Understanding "order mecoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order mecoptera" during the group presentation.*

---

order moniliales *(noun)*

Order of imperfect fungi lacking conidiophores of having conidiophores that are superficial and not enclosed in a pycnidium.

- *The article explained what "order moniliales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order moniliales" to mean order of imperfect fungi lacking conidiophores of....*

---

order monotremata *(noun)*

Coextensive with the subclass Prototheria.

- *They discussed "order monotremata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order monotremata" to mean coextensive with the subclass prototheria.*

---

order mucorales *(noun)*

An order of mostly saprophytic fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order mucorales."*
- *He looked up "order mucorales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order musales *(noun)*

Tropical plants.

- *Understanding "order musales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "order musales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order mycelia sterilia *(noun)*

Order of imperfect fungi having no known spore stage.

- *The article explained what "order mycelia sterilia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order mycelia sterilia" during the group presentation.*

---

order mycoplasmatales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Mycoplasmataceae.

- *The article explained what "order mycoplasmatales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order mycoplasmatales."*

---

order mycrosporidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Cnidosporidia.

- *They discussed "order mycrosporidia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "order mycrosporidia" means with a simple example.*

---

order myricales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Myricaceae.

- *They discussed "order myricales" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order myricales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order myrtales *(noun)*

Myrtaceae; Combretaceae; Elaeagnaceae; Haloragidaceae; Melastomaceae; Lecythidaceae; Lythraceae; Rhizophoraceae; Onagraceae; Lecythidaceae; Punicaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order myrtales."*
- *He looked up "order myrtales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order mysidacea *(noun)*

Opossum shrimp.

- *He looked up "order mysidacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "order mysidacea" during the group presentation.*

---

order myxobacterales *(noun)*

An order of higher bacteria.

- *The article explained what “order myxobacterales” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “order myxobacterales” to mean an order of higher bacteria.*

order myxobacteria *(noun)*

An order of higher bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used “order myxobacteria” to mean an order of higher bacteria.*
- *Understanding “order myxobacteria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order myxobacteriales *(noun)*

An order of higher bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used “order myxobacteriales” to mean an order of higher bacteria.*
- *The article explained what “order myxobacteriales” means with a simple example.*

order myxosporidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Cnidosporidia.

- *Understanding “order myxosporidia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “order myxosporidia” during the group presentation.*

order naiadales *(noun)*

An order of aquatic monocotyledonous herbaceous plants.

- *Understanding “order naiadales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “order naiadales” during the group presentation.*

order nidulariales *(noun)*

Small order of basidiomycetous fungi comprising families Nidulariaceae and Sphaerobolaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order nidulariales.”*
- *They discussed “order nidulariales” during the group presentation.*

order notostraca *(noun)*

Small freshwater crustaceans with a shield-shaped carapace.

- *Understanding “order notostraca” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “order notostraca” means with a simple example.*

order nudibranchia *(noun)*

Comprising numerous marine gastropod mollusks lacking a shell in the adult state and usually having a body like a slug.

- *He looked up “order nudibranchia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order nudibranchia.”*

order octopoda *(noun)*

Octopuses and paper nautilus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order octopoda.”*
- *They discussed “order octopoda” during the group presentation.*

order oedogoniales *(noun)*

Simple or branched filamentous freshwater green algae.

- *The article explained what “order oedogoniales” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “order oedogoniales” during the group presentation.*

order oleales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Oleaceae; in some classifications included in the order Gentianales.

- *They discussed “order oleales” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “order oleales” to mean coextensive with the family oleaceae; in some....*

order ophioglossales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Ophioglossaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order ophioglossales" to mean coextensive with the family ophioglossaceae.*
- *They discussed "order ophioglossales" during the group presentation.*

---

order opuntiales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Cactaceae: cactuses.

- *Understanding "order opuntiales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "order opuntiales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order orchidales *(noun)*

Order of plants with irregular flowers having minute seeds: Orchidaceae; Burmanniaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order orchidales" to mean order of plants with irregular flowers having....*
- *The article explained what "order orchidales" means with a simple example.*

---

order ostariophysi *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a superorder comprising the Cypriniformes and the Siluriformes.

- *Understanding "order ostariophysi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "order ostariophysi" means with a simple example.*

---

order osteoglossiformes *(noun)*

Teleost fish with bony tongues.

- *They discussed "order osteoglossiformes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "order osteoglossiformes" means with a simple example.*

---

order ostracodermi *(noun)*

Extinct group of armored jawless vertebrates; taxonomy is not clear.

- *He looked up "order ostracodermi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order ostracodermi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order palmales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Palmae: palms.

- *The article explained what "order palmales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order palmales" to mean coextensive with the family palmae: palms.*

---

order pandanales *(noun)*

Families Typhaceae; Sparganiaceae; Pandanaceae.

- *They discussed "order pandanales" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order pandanales."*

---

order papaverales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants.

- *He looked up "order papaverales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order papaverales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order parietales *(noun)*

A large order of dicotyledonous plants of subclass Dilleniidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order parietales" to mean a large order of dicotyledonous plants of subclass....*
- *They discussed "order parietales" during the group presentation.*

---

order pectinibranchia *(noun)*

Large order of gastropods comprising univalve mollusks that have a single gill resembling a comb.

- *Understanding "order pectinibranchia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "order pectinibranchia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order pediculati *(noun)*

Anglers and batfishes; spiny-finned marine fishes having pectoral fins at the ends of armlike processes and a long movable spine on the dorsal fin to lure prey to the large mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "order pediculati" to mean anglers and batfishes; spiny-finned marine fishes....*
- *He looked up "order pediculati" because he had never seen it before.*

order pedipalpi *(noun)*

Whip scorpions.

- *In class, the teacher used "order pedipalpi" to mean whip scorpions.*
- *The article explained what "order pedipalpi" means with a simple example.*

order pelecaniformes *(noun)*

Pelicans; frigate birds; gannets; cormorants.

- *They discussed "order pelecaniformes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "order pelecaniformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order pelycosauria *(noun)*

Edaphosaurus; dimetrodon.

- *The article explained what "order pelycosauria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order pelycosauria" to mean edaphosaurus; dimetrodon.*

order perciformes *(noun)*

One of the largest natural groups of fishes of both marine and fresh water: true perches; basses; tuna.

- *The article explained what "order perciformes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order perciformes" during the group presentation.*

order percomorphi *(noun)*

One of the largest natural groups of fishes of both marine and fresh water: true perches; basses; tuna.

- *In class, the teacher used "order percomorphi" to mean one of the largest natural groups of fishes of both....*
- *The article explained what "order percomorphi" means with a simple example.*

order peronosporales *(noun)*

Order of chiefly parasitic lower fungi: Albuginaceae and Peronosporaceae and Pythiaceae.

- *He looked up "order peronosporales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order peronosporales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order pezizales *(noun)*

Order of mostly saprophytic fungi having cup-shaped ascocarps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order pezizales."*
- *He looked up "order pezizales" because he had never seen it before.*

order phallales *(noun)*

Order of fungi comprising the stinkhorns and related forms whose mature hymenium is slimy and fetid; sometimes placed in subclass Homobasidiomycetes.

- *He looked up "order phallales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order phallales" to mean order of fungi comprising the stinkhorns and....*

order phasmatodea *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a suborder of Orthoptera: stick insects; leaf insects.

- *The article explained what "order phasmatodea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order phasmatodea" to mean in some classifications considered a suborder of....*

order phasmida *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a suborder of Orthoptera: stick insects; leaf insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order phasmida."*
- *Understanding "order phasmida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order pholidota *(noun)*

Pangolins; in some former classifications included in the order Edentata.

- *In class, the teacher used "order pholidota" to mean pangolins; in some former classifications included....*
- *The article explained what "order pholidota" means with a simple example.*

order picariae *(noun)*

Term used in some classifications as nearly equivalent to the order Coraciiformes.

- *He looked up "order picariae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order picariae" to mean term used in some classifications as nearly....*

---

order piciformes *(noun)*

Woodpeckers; jacamars; puffbirds; barbets; honey guides; toucans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order piciformes."*
- *He looked up "order piciformes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order piperales *(noun)*

Piperaceae; Saururaceae; Chloranthaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order piperales."*
- *The article explained what "order piperales" means with a simple example.*

---

order plantaginales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Plantaginaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order plantaginales."*
- *Understanding "order plantaginales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order platyctenea *(noun)*

An order of Tentaculata.

- *He looked up "order platyctenea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order platyctenea."*

---

order plectognathi *(noun)*

Boxfishes; filefishes; globefishes; ocean sunfishes; triggerfishes; puffers.

- *In class, the teacher used "order plectognathi" to mean boxfishes; filefishes; globefishes; ocean....*
- *The article explained what "order plectognathi" means with a simple example.*

---

order pleuronectiformes *(noun)*

Flatfishes: halibut; sole; flounder; plaice; turbot; tonguefishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "order pleuronectiformes" to mean flatfishes: halibut; sole; flounder; plaice;....*
- *They discussed "order pleuronectiformes" during the group presentation.*

---

order plumbaginales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Plumbaginaceae; usually included in order Primulales.

- *Understanding "order plumbaginales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order plumbaginales" during the group presentation.*

---

order polemoniales *(noun)*

Polemoniaceae; Solanaceae; Boraginaceae; Labiatae; Lentibulariaceae; Pedaliaceae; in some classifications includes the order Scrophulariales.

- *In class, the teacher used "order polemoniales" to mean polemoniaceae; solanaceae; boraginaceae; labiatae;....*
- *Understanding "order polemoniales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order polygonales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Polygonaceae,.

- *They discussed "order polygonales" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order polygonales."*

---

order polymastigina *(noun)*

Small usually parasitic flagellates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order polymastigina."*
- *Understanding "order polymastigina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order polypodiales *(noun)*

True (leptosporangiate) ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order polypodiales."*

- *He looked up “order polypodiales” because he had never seen it before.*

---

order primulales *(noun)*

Primulaceae; Theophrastaceae; Myrsinaceae; and (in some classifications) Plumbaginaceae.

- *Understanding “order primulales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “order primulales” means with a simple example.*

---

order procellariiformes *(noun)*

Petrels; albatrosses; shearwaters; diving petrels.

- *He looked up “order procellariiformes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order procellariiformes.”*

---

order proteales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Proteaceae.

- *They discussed “order proteales” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “order proteales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order protura *(noun)*

Minute wingless arthropods: telsontails.

- *The article explained what “order protura” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “order protura” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order pseudomonadales *(noun)*

One of two usually recognized orders of true bacteria; Gram-negative spiral or spherical or rod-shaped bacteria usually motile by polar flagella; some contain photosynthetic pigments.

- *He looked up “order pseudomonadales” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “order pseudomonadales” during the group presentation.*

---

order pseudoscorpiones *(noun)*

False scorpions.

- *They discussed “order pseudoscorpiones” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “order pseudoscorpiones” because he had never seen it before.*

---

order pseudoscorpionida *(noun)*

False scorpions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order pseudoscorpionida.”*
- *The article explained what “order pseudoscorpionida” means with a simple example.*

---

order psilophytales *(noun)*

Paleozoic simple dichotomously branched plants of Europe and eastern Canada including the oldest known vascular land plants.

- *They discussed “order psilophytales” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “order psilophytales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order psilotales *(noun)*

Lower vascular plants having dichotomously branched sporophyte divided into aerial shoot and rhizome and lacking true roots.

- *He looked up “order psilotales” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order psilotales.”*

---

order psittaciformes *(noun)*

An order of birds including parrots and amazons and cockatoos and lorikeets and lories and macaws and parakeets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order psittaciformes.”*
- *They discussed “order psittaciformes” during the group presentation.*

---

order psocoptera *(noun)*

An order of insects: includes booklice and bark-lice.

- *He looked up “order psocoptera” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order psocoptera.”*

---

order pterosauria *(noun)*

Extinct flying reptiles: pterosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order pterosauria."*
- *Understanding "order pterosauria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order pycnogonida *(noun)*

Sea spiders.

- *They discussed "order pycnogonida" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order pycnogonida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order rajiformes *(noun)*

Fish with dorsoventrally flattened bodies; includes: rays; skates; guitarfishes; sawfishes.

- *Understanding "order rajiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order rajiformes."*

---

order ranales *(noun)*

Herbs, shrubs and trees: includes families Ranunculaceae; Annonaceae; Berberidaceae; Magnoliaceae; Menispermaceae; Myristicaceae; Nymphaeaceae; Lardizabalaceae; Lauraceae; Calycanthaceae; Ceratophyllaceae; Cercidiphyllaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order ranales" to mean herbs, shrubs and trees: includes families....*
- *The article explained what "order ranales" means with a simple example.*

---

order ranunculales *(noun)*

Herbs, shrubs and trees: includes families Ranunculaceae; Annonaceae; Berberidaceae; Magnoliaceae; Menispermaceae; Myristicaceae; Nymphaeaceae; Lardizabalaceae; Lauraceae; Calycanthaceae; Ceratophyllaceae; Cercidiphyllaceae.

- *They discussed "order ranunculales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "order ranunculales" means with a simple example.*

---

order raptores *(noun)*

Term used in former classifications; erroneously grouped together birds of the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes.

- *In class, the teacher used "order raptores" to mean term used in former classifications; erroneously....*
- *He looked up "order raptores" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order rhamnales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants.

- *The article explained what "order rhamnales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order rhamnales."*

---

order rhoeadales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "order rhoeadales" to mean an order of dicotyledonous plants.*
- *Understanding "order rhoeadales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order rhynchocephalia *(noun)*

Tuataras; extinct forms from middle Triassic.

- *He looked up "order rhynchocephalia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order rhynchocephalia."*

---

order rickettsiales *(noun)*

Pleomorphic Gram-negative microorganisms.

- *The article explained what "order rickettsiales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order rickettsiales" to mean pleomorphic gram-negative microorganisms.*

---

order salicales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Salicaceae.

- *They discussed "order salicales" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "order salicales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order salientia *(noun)*

Frogs, toads, tree toads.

- *Understanding "order salientia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order salientia."*

order santalales *(noun)*

Order of plants distinguished by having a one-celled inferior ovary; many are parasitic or partly parasitic usually on roots.

- *He looked up "order santalales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "order santalales" during the group presentation.*

order sapindales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "order sapindales" to mean an order of dicotyledonous plants.*
- *He looked up "order sapindales" because he had never seen it before.*

order saprolegniales *(noun)*

Order of chiefly aquatic fungi.

- *They discussed "order saprolegniales" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order saprolegniales."*

order sarcosporidia *(noun)*

Imperfectly known parasites of the muscles of vertebrates.

- *They discussed "order sarcosporidia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "order sarcosporidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order sarraceniales *(noun)*

Plants that are variously modified to serve as insect traps: families Sarraceniaceae; Nepenthaceae; Droseraceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order sarraceniales."*
- *He looked up "order sarraceniales" because he had never seen it before.*

order sauropterygia *(noun)*

Extinct marine reptiles: plesiosaurs; nothosaurs.

- *The article explained what "order sauropterygia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order sauropterygia" during the group presentation.*

order scandentia *(noun)*

A small order comprising only the tree shrews: in some classifications tree shrews are considered either primates (and included in the suborder Prosimii) or true insectivores (and included in the order Insectivora).

- *Understanding "order scandentia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order scandentia" during the group presentation.*

order sclerodermatales *(noun)*

An order of fungi having a peridium surrounding a gleba (sometimes placed in subclass Homobasidiomycetes).

- *He looked up "order sclerodermatales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order sclerodermatales."*

order scleroparei *(noun)*

Scorpionfishes; sculpins; gurnards; greenlings; flying gurnards.

- *The article explained what "order scleroparei" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order scleroparei" to mean scorpionfishes; sculpins; gurnards; greenlings;....*

order scorpionida *(noun)*

True scorpions.

- *They discussed "order scorpionida" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order scorpionida" because he had never seen it before.*

order scrophulariales *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems; often included in the order Polemoniales.

- *They discussed "order scrophulariales" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order scrophulariales."*

---

order secotiales *(noun)*

An order of fungi belonging to the class Gasteromycetes.

- *Understanding "order secotiales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order secotiales" to mean an order of fungi belonging to the class gasteromycetes.*

---

order selaginellales *(noun)*

In some classifications included in Lycopodiales.

- *The article explained what "order selaginellales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order selaginellales" to mean in some classifications included in lycopodiales.*

---

order siluriformes *(noun)*

An order of fish belonging to the superorder Malacopterygii including catfishes.

- *He looked up "order siluriformes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order siluriformes."*

---

order siphonophora *(noun)*

Marine colonial hydrozoans.

- *In class, the teacher used "order siphonophora" to mean marine colonial hydrozoans.*
- *They discussed "order siphonophora" during the group presentation.*

---

order solenichthyes *(noun)*

Bellows fishes; shrimpfishes; cornetfishes; pipefishes; small order of chiefly tropical marine fishes of varied and bizarre form all having a small mouth at the end of a drawn-out tubular snout.

- *Understanding "order solenichthyes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order solenichthyes" during the group presentation.*

---

order solenogastres *(noun)*

An order of Amphineura.

- *The article explained what "order solenogastres" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order solenogastres" to mean an order of amphineura.*

---

order spatangoida *(noun)*

Heart-shaped sea urchins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order spatangoida."*
- *He looked up "order spatangoida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order sphaeriales *(noun)*

Large order of ascomycetous fungi usually having a dark hard perithecia with definite ostioles; in more recent classifications often divided among several orders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order sphaeriales."*
- *Understanding "order sphaeriales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order sphaerocarpales *(noun)*

Small order sometimes included in the order Jungermanniales.

- *The article explained what "order sphaerocarpales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order sphaerocarpales" to mean small order sometimes included in the order....*

---

order sphagnales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Sphagnum; in some classifications isolated in a separate subclass.

- *Understanding "order sphagnales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "order sphagnales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order spirochaetales *(noun)*

Higher bacteria; slender spiral rodlike forms.

- *The article explained what "order spirochaetales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order spirochaetales."*

---

order stegocephalia *(noun)*

In former classifications a division of class Amphibia comprising all pre-Jurassic and some later extinct large salamandriform amphibia.

- *The article explained what "order stegocephalia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order stegocephalia" to mean in former classifications a division of class....*

order stereospondyli *(noun)*

Formerly a suborder of Stegocephalia; amphibia having vertebrae whose component elements are fused into a single piece.

- *In class, the teacher used "order stereospondyli" to mean formerly a suborder of stegocephalia; amphibia....*
- *He looked up "order stereospondyli" because he had never seen it before.*

order stomatopoda *(noun)*

Mantis shrimps.

- *The article explained what "order stomatopoda" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order stomatopoda."*

order struthioniformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: ostriches and related extinct birds; known from the Pleistocene onward.

- *The article explained what "order struthioniformes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order struthioniformes."*

order synentognathi *(noun)*

Order of fishes having spineless fins; needlefishes; sauries; flying fishes; halfbeaks.

- *They discussed "order synentognathi" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "order synentognathi" because he had never seen it before.*

order taxales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Taxaceae: yews.

- *In class, the teacher used "order taxales" to mean coextensive with the family taxaceae: yews.*
- *The article explained what "order taxales" means with a simple example.*

order temnospondyli *(noun)*

Formerly a suborder of Stegocephalia; large Carboniferous and Permian amphibians having vertebrae in which some elements remain separate.

- *The article explained what "order temnospondyli" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order temnospondyli" to mean formerly a suborder of stegocephalia; large....*

order testudinata *(noun)*

Tortoises and turtles.

- *He looked up "order testudinata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order testudinata" to mean tortoises and turtles.*

order testudines *(noun)*

Tortoises and turtles.

- *In class, the teacher used "order testudines" to mean tortoises and turtles.*
- *They discussed "order testudines" during the group presentation.*

order tetraodontiformes *(noun)*

Boxfishes; filefishes; globefishes; ocean sunfishes; triggerfishes; puffers.

- *The article explained what "order tetraodontiformes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order tetraodontiformes" to mean boxfishes; filefishes; globefishes; ocean....*

order therapsida *(noun)*

Extinct mammal-like reptiles found inhabiting all continents from the mid Permian to late Triassic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order therapsida."*
- *He looked up "order therapsida" because he had never seen it before.*

order thymelaeales *(noun)*

Myrtaceae; Combretaceae; Elaeagnaceae; Haloragidaceae; Melastomaceae; Lecythidaceae; Lythraceae; Rhizophoraceae; Onagraceae; Lecythidaceae; Punicaceae.

- *Understanding "order thymelaeales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order thymelaeales" to mean myrtaceae; combretaceae; elaeagnaceae;....*

---

order thysanura *(noun)*

Firebrats; silverfish; machilids.

- *The article explained what "order thysanura" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "order thysanura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order tinamiformes *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Tinamidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "order tinamiformes" to mean coextensive with the family tinamidae.*
- *The article explained what "order tinamiformes" means with a simple example.*

---

order torpediniformes *(noun)*

Rays with bodies shaped like torpedoes.

- *Understanding "order torpediniformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "order torpediniformes" means with a simple example.*

---

order tremellales *(noun)*

Fungi varying from gelatinous to waxy or even horny in texture; most are saprophytic.

- *He looked up "order tremellales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order tremellales."*

---

order tuberales *(noun)*

Small order of fungi belonging to the subdivision Ascomycota having closed underground ascocarps.

- *The article explained what "order tuberales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order tuberales" to mean small order of fungi belonging to the subdivision....*

---

order tubulidentata *(noun)*

An order of Eutheria.

- *Understanding "order tubulidentata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order tubulidentata" to mean an order of eutheria.*

---

order tulostomatales *(noun)*

An order of fungi belonging to the class Gasteromycetes.

- *The article explained what "order tulostomatales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order tulostomatales" to mean an order of fungi belonging to the class gasteromycetes.*

---

order ulvales *(noun)*

An order of protoctist.

- *He looked up "order ulvales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "order ulvales" during the group presentation.*

---

order umbellales *(noun)*

Plants having umbels or corymbs of uniovulate flowers; includes the Umbelliferae (chiefly herbs) and Cornaceae (chiefly trees or shrubs).

- *Understanding "order umbellales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "order umbellales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order uredinales *(noun)*

Rust fungi: parasitic fungi causing rust in plants; sometimes placed in.

- *Understanding "order uredinales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order uredinales" to mean rust fungi: parasitic fungi causing rust in plants;....*

---

order urodella *(noun)*

Salamanders; newts; congo snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "order urodella" to mean salamanders; newts; congo snakes.*
- *They discussed "order urodella" during the group presentation.*

order uropygi *(noun)*

Whip scorpions.

- *They discussed "order uropygi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "order uropygi" means with a simple example.*

order urticales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants including Moraceae and Urticaceae and Ulmaceae.

- *Understanding "order urticales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "order urticales" because he had never seen it before.*

order ustilaginales *(noun)*

Parasitic fungi causing smuts; sometimes placed in class Tiliomycetes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order ustilaginales."*
- *They discussed "order ustilaginales" during the group presentation.*

order volvocales *(noun)*

Chiefly freshwater green algae; solitary or colonial.

- *Understanding "order volvocales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "order volvocales" means with a simple example.*

order xiphosura *(noun)*

Horseshoe crabs and extinct forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order xiphosura."*
- *The article explained what "order xiphosura" means with a simple example.*

order xyridales *(noun)*

An order of monocotyledonous herbs.

- *They discussed "order xyridales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order xyridales" to mean an order of monocotyledonous herbs.*

order zygnemales *(noun)*

Pond scums; desmids.

- *The article explained what "order zygnemales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order zygnemales" to mean pond scums; desmids.*

order zygnematales *(noun)*

Pond scums; desmids.

- *In class, the teacher used "order zygnematales" to mean pond scums; desmids.*
- *He looked up "order zygnematales" because he had never seen it before.*

order-chenopodiales *(noun)*

Corresponds approximately to the older group Centrospermae.

- *The article explained what "order-chenopodiales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order-chenopodiales" to mean corresponds approximately to the older group....*

ordinand *(noun)*

A person being ordained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ordinand."*
- *The article explained what "ordinand" means with a simple example.*

oreamnos *(noun)*

Mountain goats.

- *He looked up "oreamnos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oreamnos."*

oreamnos americanus *(noun)*

Sure-footed mammal of mountainous northwestern North America.

- *Understanding "oreamnos americanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oreamnos americanus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orectolobidae *(noun)*

Nurse sharks and carpet sharks.

- *He looked up "orectolobidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orectolobidae" to mean nurse sharks and carpet sharks.*

---

orectolobus *(noun)*

Carpet sharks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orectolobus."*
- *Understanding "orectolobus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orectolobus barbatus *(noun)*

Shark of the western Pacific with flattened body and mottled skin.

- *The article explained what "orectolobus barbatus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "orectolobus barbatus" during the group presentation.*

---

oreide *(noun)*

Alloy of copper and tin and zinc; used in imitation gold jewelry.

- *Understanding "oreide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oreide" during the group presentation.*

---

oreopteris *(noun)*

3 species of ferns formerly included in genus Dryopteris or Thelypteris.

- *Understanding "oreopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oreopteris" to mean 3 species of ferns formerly included in genus....*

---

oreopteris limbosperma *(noun)*

Common European mountain fern having fragrant lemon or balsam scented fronds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oreopteris limbosperma."*
- *Understanding "oreopteris limbosperma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oreortyx *(noun)*

Mountain quail of western United States.

- *Understanding "oreortyx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "oreortyx" means with a simple example.*

---

oreortyx picta palmeri *(noun)*

California partridge; slightly larger than the California quail.

- *The article explained what "oreortyx picta palmeri" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oreortyx picta palmeri."*

---

organdie *(noun)*

A sheer stiff muslin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "organdie."*
- *Understanding "organdie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

organicistic *(adjective)*

Relating to or tending toward organicism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "organicistic."*
- *A "organicistic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

organification *(noun)*

The process of organ formation.

- *The article explained what "organification" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "organification" during the group presentation.*

orientalise *(verb)*

Make oriental in character.

- *Can you use "orientalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "orientalise" and when to wait.*

orientalize *(verb)*

Make oriental in character.

- *Orientalize your garden.*
- *She tried to use "orientalize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

origanum dictamnus *(noun)*

Dwarf aromatic shrub of Crete.

- *In class, the teacher used "origanum dictamnus" to mean dwarf aromatic shrub of crete.*
- *The article explained what "origanum dictamnus" means with a simple example.*

orinase *(noun)*

Sulfonylurea; an oral antidiabetic drug (trade name Orinase) used in the treatment of adult-onset diabetes mellitus.

- *The article explained what "orinase" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "orinase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oriolidae *(noun)*

Old World orioles.

- *He looked up "oriolidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oriolidae" to mean old world orioles.*

oriolus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Oriolidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oriolus."*
- *Understanding "oriolus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oriolus oriolus *(noun)*

Bright yellow songbird with black wings.

- *He looked up "oriolus oriolus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "oriolus oriolus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

orites *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian shrubs or trees.

- *Understanding "orites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "orites" during the group presentation.*

orites excelsa *(noun)*

Australian tree having alternate simple leaves (when young they are pinnate with prickly toothed margins) and slender axillary spikes of white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orites excelsa."*
- *He looked up "orites excelsa" because he had never seen it before.*

orleanais *(noun)*

A former province of north central France; centered around Orleans.

- *He looked up "orleanais" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orleanais."*

orleanist *(noun)*

A supporter of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons that was descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV.

- *They discussed "orleanist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "orleanist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ormazd *(noun)*

Chief deity of Zoroastrianism; source of light and embodiment of good.

- *They discussed "ormazd" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ormazd" to mean chief deity of zoroastrianism; source of light and....*

---

ormosia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical shrubs and trees having usually odd-pinnate leaves with large leaflets and pink to reddish wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "ormosia" to mean genus of tropical shrubs and trees having usually....*
- *He looked up "ormosia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ormosia coarctata *(noun)*

West Indian tree similar to Ormosia monosperma but larger and having smaller leaflets and smaller seeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "ormosia coarctata" to mean west indian tree similar to ormosia monosperma but....*
- *Understanding "ormosia coarctata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ormosia monosperma *(noun)*

Small tree of West Indies and northeastern Venezuela having large oblong pointed leaflets and panicles of purple flowers; seeds are black or scarlet with black spots.

- *They discussed "ormosia monosperma" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ormosia monosperma" to mean small tree of west indies and northeastern....*

---

ormuzd *(noun)*

Chief deity of Zoroastrianism; source of light and embodiment of good.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ormuzd."*
- *He looked up "ormuzd" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orneriness *(noun)*

Meanspirited disagreeable contrariness.

- *He looked up "orneriness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "orneriness" during the group presentation.*

---

ornithogalum *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *The article explained what "ornithogalum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ornithogalum" during the group presentation.*

---

ornithogalum pyrenaicum *(noun)*

Old World star of Bethlehem having edible young shoots.

- *He looked up "ornithogalum pyrenaicum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ornithogalum pyrenaicum" to mean old world star of bethlehem having edible young shoots.*

---

ornithogalum thyrsoides *(noun)*

South African perennial with long-lasting spikes of white blossoms that are shipped in to Europe and America for use as winter cut flowers.

- *The article explained what "ornithogalum thyrsoides" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ornithogalum thyrsoides" to mean south african perennial with long-lasting spikes of....*

---

ornithogalum umbellatum *(noun)*

Common Old World herb having grasslike leaves and clusters of star-shaped white flowers with green stripes; naturalized in the eastern United States.

- *They discussed "ornithogalum umbellatum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ornithogalum umbellatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ornithomimid *(noun)*

Lightly built medium-sized dinosaur having extremely long limbs and necks with small heads and big brains and large eyes.

- *The article explained what "ornithomimid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ornithomimid" to mean lightly built medium-sized dinosaur having....*

---

ornithomimida *(noun)*

Lightly built medium-size theropods.

- *He looked up "ornithomimida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ornithomimida" during the group presentation.*

---

ornithopod *(noun)*

Bipedal herbivorous dinosaur.

- *Understanding "ornithopod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ornithopod" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ornithopod dinosaur *(noun)*

Bipedal herbivorous dinosaur.

- *The article explained what "ornithopod dinosaur" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ornithopod dinosaur" during the group presentation.*

---

ornithopoda *(noun)*

Widespread group including duck-billed dinosaurs and their early relatives (hadrosaurs, trachodon and iguanodon).

- *The article explained what "ornithopoda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ornithopoda" to mean widespread group including duck-billed dinosaurs....*

---

ornithorhynchus anatinus *(noun)*

Small densely furred aquatic monotreme of Australia and Tasmania having a broad bill and tail and webbed feet; only species in the family Ornithorhynchidae.

- *He looked up "ornithorhynchus anatinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ornithorhynchus anatinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orobanchaceae *(noun)*

Brown or yellow leafless herbs; sometimes placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orobanchaceae."*
- *They discussed "orobanchaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

oroide *(noun)*

Alloy of copper and tin and zinc; used in imitation gold jewelry.

- *In class, the teacher used "oroide" to mean alloy of copper and tin and zinc; used in imitation....*
- *He looked up "oroide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orontium *(noun)*

One species of aquatic plant: golden club.

- *They discussed "orontium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orontium" to mean one species of aquatic plant: golden club.*

---

orontium aquaticum *(noun)*

Aquatic plant of the southeastern United States having blue-green leaves and a spadix resembling a club covered with tiny yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "orontium aquaticum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "orontium aquaticum" means with a simple example.*

---

orphenadrine *(noun)*

A skeletal muscle relaxant (trade name Norflex) used to treat severe muscle strain and Parkinsonism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orphenadrine."*
- *They discussed "orphenadrine" during the group presentation.*

---

orphrey *(noun)*

A richly embroidered edging on an ecclesiastical vestment.

- *The article explained what "orphrey" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orphrey."*

---

orpin *(noun)*

Perennial northern temperate plant with toothed leaves and heads of small purplish-white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "orpin" to mean perennial northern temperate plant with toothed....*
- *He looked up "orpin" because he had never seen it before.*

orpine *(noun)*

Perennial northern temperate plant with toothed leaves and heads of small purplish-white flowers.

- *They discussed "orpine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orpine" to mean perennial northern temperate plant with toothed....*

orrisroot *(noun)*

Fragrant rootstock of various irises especially Florentine iris; used in perfumes and medicines.

- *The article explained what "orrisroot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orrisroot" to mean fragrant rootstock of various irises especially....*

ortalis *(noun)*

Chachalacas.

- *He looked up "ortalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ortalis" during the group presentation.*

orthilia *(noun)*

A shrubby perennial rhizomatous evergreen herb; grows in damp coniferous woodlands in northern temperate regions.

- *Understanding "orthilia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orthilia" to mean a shrubby perennial rhizomatous evergreen herb;....*

orthoboric acid *(noun)*

A white or colorless slightly acid solid that is soluble in water and ethanol; used in the manufacture of glass and paper and adhesives and in detergents and as a flux in welding; also used as an antiseptic and food preservative.

- *He looked up "orthoboric acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "orthoboric acid" during the group presentation.*

orthoepist *(noun)*

A practitioner of orthoepy (especially one of the 17th or 18th century scholars who proposed to reform English spelling so it would reflect pronunciation more closely).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthoepist."*
- *He looked up "orthoepist" because he had never seen it before.*

orthomorphic projection *(noun)*

A map projection in which a small area is rendered in its true shape.

- *The article explained what "orthomorphic projection" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthomorphic projection."*

orthomyxovirus *(noun)*

A group of viruses including those causing influenza.

- *Understanding "orthomyxovirus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthomyxovirus."*

orthopaedist *(noun)*

A specialist in correcting deformities of the skeletal system (especially in children).

- *In class, the teacher used "orthopaedist" to mean a specialist in correcting deformities of the....*
- *He looked up "orthopaedist" because he had never seen it before.*

orthopedical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to orthopedics.

- *It is useful to describe something as "orthopedical" when it is of or relating to orthopedics.*
- *A "orthopedical" approach may work better in this case.*

orthophosphorous acid *(noun)*

A clear or yellow monobasic acid (H3PO2).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthophosphorous acid."*
- *He looked up "orthophosphorous acid" because he had never seen it before.*

orthopristis *(noun)*

A genus of Haemulidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "orthopristis" to mean a genus of haemulidae.*
- *They discussed "orthopristis" during the group presentation.*

orthopristis chrysopterus *(noun)*

Found from Long Island southward.

- *The article explained what "orthopristis chrysopterus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orthopristis chrysopterus" to mean found from long island southward.*

orthopter *(noun)*

Heavier-than-air craft that is propelled by the flapping of wings.

- *The article explained what "orthopter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orthopter" to mean heavier-than-air craft that is propelled by the....*

orthopteran *(noun)*

Any of various insects having leathery forewings and membranous hind wings and chewing mouthparts.

- *In class, the teacher used "orthopteran" to mean any of various insects having leathery forewings....*
- *The article explained what "orthopteran" means with a simple example.*

orthopteron *(noun)*

Any of various insects having leathery forewings and membranous hind wings and chewing mouthparts.

- *Understanding "orthopteron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orthopteron" to mean any of various insects having leathery forewings....*

orthopterous insect *(noun)*

Any of various insects having leathery forewings and membranous hind wings and chewing mouthparts.

- *He looked up "orthopterous insect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthopterous insect."*

orthoptist *(noun)*

A specialist in orthoptics.

- *He looked up "orthoptist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthoptist."*

orthoscope *(noun)*

An ophthalmoscope with a layer of water to neutralize the refraction of the cornea.

- *Understanding "orthoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "orthoscope" because he had never seen it before.*

orthotomus *(noun)*

Tailorbirds.

- *Understanding "orthotomus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "orthotomus" because he had never seen it before.*

orthotomus sutorius *(noun)*

Tropical Asian warbler that stitches leaves together to form and conceal its nest.

- *Understanding "orthotomus sutorius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthotomus sutorius."*

orthotropous *(adjective)*

(of a plant ovule) completely straight with the micropyle at the apex.

- *Would you call this situation "orthotropous"? Explain why.*
- *A "orthotropous" approach may work better in this case.*

orthotropous ovule *(noun)*

A completely straight ovule with the micropyle at the apex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthotropous ovule."*
- *They discussed "orthotropous ovule" during the group presentation.*

---

ortilis vetula macalli *(noun)*

Of Mexico and Texas.

- *He looked up "ortilis vetula macalli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ortilis vetula macalli."*

---

ortygan *(noun)*

Any of several East Indian birds.

- *He looked up "ortygan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ortygan" to mean any of several east indian birds.*

---

orudis *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Orudis or Orudis KT or Oruvail).

- *Understanding "orudis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "orudis" during the group presentation.*

---

orudis kt *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Orudis or Orudis KT or Oruvail).

- *They discussed "orudis kt" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "orudis kt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orumiyeh *(noun)*

A city on the western side of Lake Urmia in northwestern Iran.

- *In class, the teacher used "orumiyeh" to mean a city on the western side of lake urmia in....*
- *He looked up "orumiyeh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oruvail *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Orudis or Orudis KT or Oruvail).

- *Understanding "oruvail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oruvail" to mean nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade names....*

---

orycteropus *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Orycteropodidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orycteropus."*
- *Understanding "orycteropus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orycteropus afer *(noun)*

Nocturnal burrowing mammal of the grasslands of Africa that feeds on termites; sole extant representative of the order Tubulidentata.

- *The article explained what "orycteropus afer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orycteropus afer."*

---

oryzomys palustris *(noun)*

Hardy agile rat of grassy marshes of Mexico and the southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "oryzomys palustris" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oryzomys palustris" means with a simple example.*

---

oryzopsis hymenoides *(noun)*

Valuable forage grass of dry upland areas and plains of western North America to northern Mexico.

- *They discussed "oryzopsis hymenoides" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oryzopsis hymenoides" means with a simple example.*

---

oryzopsis miliacea *(noun)*

Perennial mountain rice native to Mediterranean region and introduced into North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oryzopsis miliacea."*
- *They discussed "oryzopsis miliacea" during the group presentation.*

os capitatum *(noun)*

The wrist bone with a rounded head shape that articulates with the 3rd metacarpus.

- *Understanding "os capitatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "os capitatum."*

os hamatum *(noun)*

The wrist bone in line with the 4th and 5th fingers.

- *They discussed "os hamatum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "os hamatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

os hyoideum *(noun)*

A U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue that supports the tongue muscles.

- *He looked up "os hyoideum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "os hyoideum" during the group presentation.*

os ischii *(noun)*

One of the three sections of the hipbone; situated below the ilium.

- *The article explained what "os ischii" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "os ischii" to mean one of the three sections of the hipbone; situated....*

os lunatum *(noun)*

One of the eight small wrist bones.

- *In class, the teacher used "os lunatum" to mean one of the eight small wrist bones.*
- *He looked up "os lunatum" because he had never seen it before.*

os nasale *(noun)*

An elongated rectangular bone that forms the bridge of the nose.

- *He looked up "os nasale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "os nasale" during the group presentation.*

os palatinum *(noun)*

Either of two irregularly shaped bones that form the back of the hard palate and helps to form the nasal cavity and the floor of the orbits.

- *They discussed "os palatinum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "os palatinum."*

os pisiforme *(noun)*

A small wrist bone that articulates only with the triquetral.

- *Understanding "os pisiforme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "os pisiforme" during the group presentation.*

os scaphoideum *(noun)*

The largest wrist bone on the thumb side.

- *In class, the teacher used "os scaphoideum" to mean the largest wrist bone on the thumb side.*
- *They discussed "os scaphoideum" during the group presentation.*

os sesamoideum *(noun)*

Any of several small round bones formed in a tendon where it passes over a joint.

- *He looked up "os sesamoideum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "os sesamoideum."*

os sphenoidale *(noun)*

Butterfly-shaped bone at the base of the skull.

- *In class, the teacher used "os sphenoidale" to mean butterfly-shaped bone at the base of the skull.*
- *He looked up "os sphenoidale" because he had never seen it before.*

os tarsi fibulare *(noun)*

The largest tarsal bone; forms the human heel.

- *They discussed "os tarsi fibulare" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "os tarsi fibulare."*

---

os trapezoideum *(noun)*

The wrist bone between the trapezium and the capitate bones.

- *The article explained what "os trapezoideum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "os trapezoideum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

os zygomaticum *(noun)*

The arch of bone beneath the eye that forms the prominence of the cheek.

- *The article explained what "os zygomaticum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "os zygomaticum."*

---

oscar fingal o'flahertie wills wilde *(noun)*

Irish writer and wit (1854-1900).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oscar fingal o'flahertie wills wilde."*
- *He looked up "oscar fingal o'flahertie wills wilde" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oscillatoriaceae *(noun)*

Blue green algae.

- *He looked up "oscillatoriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "oscillatoriaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oscillogram *(noun)*

The recording produced by an oscillograph.

- *He looked up "oscillogram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oscillogram."*

---

oscillograph *(noun)*

A device for making a record of the wave forms of fluctuating voltages or currents.

- *The article explained what "oscillograph" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oscillograph."*

---

oscine *(noun)*

Passerine bird having specialized vocal apparatus.

- *They discussed "oscine" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oscine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oscine bird *(noun)*

Passerine bird having specialized vocal apparatus.

- *He looked up "oscine bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oscine bird."*

---

oscines *(noun)*

Two names for the suborder of typical songbirds.

- *In class, the teacher used "oscines" to mean two names for the suborder of typical songbirds.*
- *The article explained what "oscines" means with a simple example.*

---

oscitant *(adjective)*

Showing lack of attention or boredom.

- *A "oscitant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oscitant."*

---

osculate *(verb)*

Have at least three points in common with.

- *One curve osculates the other.*

- *These two surfaces osculate.*

---

osculator *(noun)*

Someone who kisses.

- *He looked up "osculator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osculator."*

---

osip emilevich mandelstam *(noun)*

Russian poet who died in a prison camp (1891-1938).

- *They discussed "osip emilevich mandelstam" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osip emilevich mandelstam."*

---

osmerus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Osmeridae.

- *Understanding "osmerus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "osmerus" during the group presentation.*

---

osmerus eperlanus *(noun)*

The common smelt of Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osmerus eperlanus."*
- *They discussed "osmerus eperlanus" during the group presentation.*

---

osmerus mordax *(noun)*

Important marine and landlocked food fish of eastern North America and Alaska.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osmerus mordax."*
- *He looked up "osmerus mordax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

osmiridium *(noun)*

A hard and corrosion resistant mineral that is a natural alloy of osmium and iridium (usually containing small amounts of rhodium and platinum); used in needles and pen nibs etc.

- *He looked up "osmiridium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osmiridium."*

---

osmitrol *(noun)*

A diuretic (trade name Osmitrol) used to promote the excretion of urine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osmitrol."*
- *They discussed "osmitrol" during the group presentation.*

---

osmunda cinnamonea *(noun)*

New World fern having woolly cinnamon-colored spore-bearing fronds in early spring later surrounded by green fronds; the early uncurling fronds are edible.

- *He looked up "osmunda cinnamonea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osmunda cinnamonea."*

---

osmunda clatonia *(noun)*

North American fern having tall erect pinnate fronds and a few sporogenous pinnae at or near the center of the fertile fronds.

- *Understanding "osmunda clatonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "osmunda clatonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

osmundaceae *(noun)*

Large family of ferns widely distributed in temperate and tropical areas.

- *They discussed "osmundaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "osmundaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ossicle *(noun)*

A small bone; especially one in the middle ear.

- *He looked up "ossicle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ossicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ossicular *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the ossicles in the middle ear.

- *The speaker chose "ossicular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ossicular" when it is pertaining to the ossicles in the middle ear.*

---

ossiculate *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the ossicles in the middle ear.

- *Students compared "ossiculate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "ossiculate"? Explain why.*

---

ossiculum *(noun)*

A small bone; especially one in the middle ear.

- *In class, the teacher used "ossiculum" to mean a small bone; especially one in the middle ear.*
- *The article explained what "ossiculum" means with a simple example.*

---

ossiferous *(adjective)*

Containing bones (especially fossil bones).

- *Ossiferous caves.*
- *Would you call this situation "ossiferous"? Explain why.*

---

ostariophysi *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a superorder comprising the Cypriniformes and the Siluriformes.

- *In class, the teacher used "ostariophysi" to mean in some classifications considered a superorder....*
- *The article explained what "ostariophysi" means with a simple example.*

---

osteal *(adjective)*

Composed of or containing bone.

- *It is useful to describe something as "osteal" when it is composed of or containing bone.*
- *A "osteal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ostensorium *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a vessel (usually of gold or silver) in which the consecrated Host is exposed for adoration.

- *In class, the teacher used "ostensorium" to mean (roman catholic church) a vessel (usually of gold....*
- *The article explained what "ostensorium" means with a simple example.*

---

ostentate *(verb)*

Display proudly; act ostentatiously or pretentiously.

- *He did not know how to use "ostentate" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ostentate" in real sentences.*

---

ostentatiousness *(noun)*

Lack of elegance as a consequence of being pompous and puffed up with vanity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ostentatiousness."*
- *Understanding "ostentatiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

osteocyte *(noun)*

Mature bone cell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osteocyte."*
- *Understanding "osteocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

osteoglossidae *(noun)*

A family of large fishes that live in freshwater; includes bandfish and bonytongues.

- *The article explained what "osteoglossidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "osteoglossidae" to mean a family of large fishes that live in freshwater;....*

---

osteoglossiformes *(noun)*

Teleost fish with bony tongues.

- *The article explained what "osteoglossiformes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "osteoglossiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

osteologer *(noun)*

An anatomist who is skilled is osteology.

- *They discussed "osteologer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "osteologer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

osteologist *(noun)*

An anatomist who is skilled is osteology.

- *In class, the teacher used "osteologist" to mean an anatomist who is skilled is osteology.*
- *He looked up "osteologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

osteopathist *(noun)*

A therapist who manipulates the skeleton and muscles.

- *They discussed "osteopathist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osteopathist."*

---

osteophyte *(noun)*

Small abnormal bony outgrowth.

- *He looked up "osteophyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osteophyte."*

---

osteostracan *(noun)*

Extinct jawless fish of the Devonian with armored head.

- *In class, the teacher used "osteostracan" to mean extinct jawless fish of the devonian with armored head.*
- *He looked up "osteostracan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

osteostraci *(noun)*

Extinct group of armored fish-like vertebrates; taxonomy is not clear.

- *In class, the teacher used "osteostraci" to mean extinct group of armored fish-like vertebrates;....*
- *Understanding "osteostraci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ostiole *(noun)*

A small pore especially one in the reproductive bodies of certain algae and fungi through which spores pass.

- *They discussed "ostiole" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ostiole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ostracoderm *(noun)*

Extinct fish-like jawless vertebrate having a heavily armored body; of the Paleozoic.

- *They discussed "ostracoderm" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ostracoderm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ostracodermi *(noun)*

Extinct group of armored jawless vertebrates; taxonomy is not clear.

- *Understanding "ostracodermi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ostracodermi" during the group presentation.*

---

ostrya carpinifolia *(noun)*

Medium-sized hop hornbeam of southern Europe and Asia Minor.

- *The article explained what "ostrya carpinifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ostrya carpinifolia" to mean medium-sized hop hornbeam of southern europe and....*

---

ostryopsis *(noun)*

Deciduous monoecious shrubs of China and Mongolia resembling trees of the genus Ostrya; sometimes placed in subfamily or family Carpinaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ostryopsis."*
- *He looked up "ostryopsis" because he had never seen it before.*

ostwald's theory of indicators *(noun)*

(chemistry) the theory that all indicators are either weak acids or weak bases in which the color of the ionized form is different from the color before dissociation.

- *He looked up "ostwald's theory of indicators" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ostwald's theory of indicators."*

otaheite arrowroot *(noun)*

A starch obtained from the root of the pia.

- *In class, the teacher used "otaheite arrowroot" to mean a starch obtained from the root of the pia.*
- *Understanding "otaheite arrowroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

otaheite arrowroot starch *(noun)*

A starch obtained from the root of the pia.

- *They discussed "otaheite arrowroot starch" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "otaheite arrowroot starch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

otaria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Otariidae.

- *He looked up "otaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "otaria."*

otaria byronia *(noun)*

Of the southern coast of South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "otaria byronia" to mean of the southern coast of south america.*
- *They discussed "otaria byronia" during the group presentation.*

otariidae *(noun)*

Eared seals: sea lions and fur seals.

- *He looked up "otariidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "otariidae" during the group presentation.*

otho of lagery *(noun)*

French pope from 1088 to 1099 whose sermons called for the First Crusade (1042-1099).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "otho of lagery."*
- *He looked up "otho of lagery" because he had never seen it before.*

othonna *(noun)*

A South African plant of the genus Othonna having smooth often fleshy leaves and heads of yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "othonna" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "othonna" to mean a south african plant of the genus othonna having....*

otoganglion *(noun)*

An autonomic ganglion whose postganglionic fibers are distributed to the parotid gland.

- *The article explained what "otoganglion" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "otoganglion" during the group presentation.*

otologist *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in the ear and its diseases.

- *In class, the teacher used "otologist" to mean a physician who specializes in the ear and its diseases.*
- *The article explained what "otologist" means with a simple example.*

otorhinolaryngologist *(noun)*

A specialist in the disorders of the ear or nose or throat.

- *In class, the teacher used "otorhinolaryngologist" to mean a specialist in the disorders of the ear or nose or....*
- *The article explained what "otorhinolaryngologist" means with a simple example.*

otterhound *(noun)*

Hardy British hound having long pendulous ears and a thick coarse shaggy coat with an oily undercoat; bred for hunting otters.

- *Understanding "otterhound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "otterhound" to mean hardy british hound having long pendulous ears and....*

---

ottorino respighi *(noun)*

Italian composer remembered for his symphonic poems (1879-1936).

- *The article explained what "ottorino respighi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ottorino respighi" during the group presentation.*

---

otus sunia *(noun)*

Asian scops owl.

- *The article explained what "otus sunia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "otus sunia" during the group presentation.*

---

ouguiya *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Mauritania.

- *The article explained what "ouguiya" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ouguiya" to mean the basic unit of money in mauritania.*

---

ouranopithecus *(noun)*

A genus of Hominidae.

- *They discussed "ouranopithecus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ouranopithecus."*

---

ousel *(noun)*

Common black European thrush.

- *In class, the teacher used "ousel" to mean common black european thrush.*
- *He looked up "ousel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outbalance *(verb)*

Weigh more heavily.

- *The coach explained when to use "outbalance" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "outbalance" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

outbrave *(verb)*

Resist bravely.

- *He outbraved the enemy.*
- *She tried to use "outbrave" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

outdoorswoman *(noun)*

A woman who spends time outdoors (e.g., hunting and fishing).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outdoorswoman."*
- *Understanding "outdoorswoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outface *(verb)*

Overcome or cause to waver or submit by (or as if by) staring.

- *He did not know how to use "outface" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "outface" in real sentences.*

---

outgeneral *(verb)*

Surpass in generalship.

- *The coach explained when to use "outgeneral" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "outgeneral" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

outgoer *(noun)*

Someone who leaves one country to settle in another.

- *They discussed "outgoer" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "outgoer" to mean someone who leaves one country to settle in another.*

---

outmarch *(verb)*

March longer distances and for a longer time than.

- *This guy can outmarch anyone!*
- *In everyday English, people use "outmarch" when talking about this idea.*

---

outmode *(verb)*

Make unfashionable, outdated, or obsolete.

- *Modern ways of cooking have outmoded the hearth.*
- *In everyday English, people use "outmode" when talking about this idea.*

---

outrange *(verb)*

Have a greater range than (another gun).

- *He did not know how to use "outrange" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "outrange" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

outrigged *(adjective)*

Rigged with a structure projecting from or over the side of a boat for various purposes; to prevent capsizing or to support an oarlock or to help secure a mast etc.

- *Students compared "outrigged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "outrigged."*

---

outrival *(verb)*

Be more of a rival than.

- *The coach explained when to use "outrival" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "outrival" until he saw an example.*

---

outroar *(verb)*

Roar louder than.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outroar" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "outroar" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

outshout *(verb)*

Shout louder than.

- *Can you use "outshout" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "outshout" when talking about this idea.*

---

outstare *(verb)*

Overcome or cause to waver or submit by (or as if by) staring.

- *He did not know how to use "outstare" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "outstare" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

outthrust *(noun)*

An outcropping of rock that extends outward.

- *In class, the teacher used "outthrust" to mean an outcropping of rock that extends outward.*
- *The article explained what "outthrust" means with a simple example.*

---

outvie *(verb)*

Be more of a rival than.

- *She tried to use "outvie" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "outvie" when talking about this idea.*

---

outwardness *(noun)*

The quality or state of being outside or directed toward or relating to the outside or exterior.

- *The outwardness of the world.*
- *What is the origin of the outwardness of our sensations of sound, smell, or taste.*

---

ovalipes *(noun)*

A genus of Portunidae.

- *The article explained what “ovalipes” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ovalipes.”*

ovalipes ocellatus *(noun)*

Brightly spotted crab of sandy beaches of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *They discussed “ovalipes ocellatus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “ovalipes ocellatus” because he had never seen it before.*

ovenbake *(verb)*

Bake in an oven.

- *Ovenbake this chicken.*
- *In everyday English, people use “ovenbake” when talking about this idea.*

ovenbird *(noun)*

American warbler; builds a dome-shaped nest on the ground.

- *They discussed “ovenbird” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “ovenbird” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ovenware *(noun)*

Heat-resistant dishware in which food can be cooked as well as served.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ovenware.”*
- *Understanding “ovenware” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

overarch *(verb)*

Be central or dominant.

- *This scene overarches the entire first act.*
- *Big rocks overarch the stream.*

overbearingness *(noun)*

The trait of being imperious and overbearing.

- *They discussed “overbearingness” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “overbearingness” to mean the trait of being imperious and overbearing.*

overboil *(verb)*

Overflow or cause to overflow while boiling.

- *The peas are overboiled.*
- *She tried to use “overboil” carefully so everyone would understand.*

overbold *(adjective)*

Improperly forward or bold.

- *The speaker chose “overbold” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “overbold” when it is improperly forward or bold.*

overcareful *(adjective)*

Excessively or unduly careful.

- *It is useful to describe something as “overcareful” when it is excessively or unduly careful.*
- *Students compared “overcareful” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

overcasting *(noun)*

A long whipstitch or overhand stitch overlying an edge to prevent raveling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “overcasting.”*
- *They discussed “overcasting” during the group presentation.*

overclothe *(verb)*

Dress too warmly.

- *You should not overclothe the child–she will be too hot.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overclothe" when talking about this idea.*

---

overclothes *(noun)*

Clothing for use outdoors.

- *He looked up "overclothes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overclothes."*

---

overcloud *(verb)*

Become covered with clouds.

- *Can you use "overcloud" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "overcloud" until he saw an example.*

---

overcoating *(noun)*

An additional protective coating (as of paint or varnish).

- *The article explained what "overcoating" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "overcoating" during the group presentation.*

---

overcredulity *(noun)*

Too much credulity.

- *The article explained what "overcredulity" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "overcredulity" during the group presentation.*

---

overcredulous *(adjective)*

Too credulous for your own good.

- *Students compared "overcredulous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "overcredulous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overcrossing *(noun)*

A bridge designed for pedestrians.

- *Understanding "overcrossing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overcrossing."*

---

overcup oak *(noun)*

Medium-large deciduous timber tree of central and southern United States; acorns deeply immersed in the cup and mature in first year.

- *The article explained what "overcup oak" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "overcup oak" to mean medium-large deciduous timber tree of central and....*

---

overcurious *(adjective)*

Showing excessive curiosity.

- *Students compared "overcurious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "overcurious" when it is showing excessive curiosity.*

---

overdelicate *(adjective)*

Extremely delicate.

- *An overdelicate digestive system.*
- *A "overdelicate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overexploit *(verb)*

Exploit excessively.

- *We should not overexploit our natural resources.*
- *He did not know how to use "overexploit" until he saw an example.*

---

overfamiliar *(adjective)*

Taking undue liberties.

- *Young women disliked the overfamiliar tone he took with them.*
- *The speaker chose "overfamiliar" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

overfatigue *(verb)*

Tire excessively.

- *In everyday English, people use "overfatigue" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "overfatigue" until he saw an example.*

overfond *(adjective)*

Excessively fond.

- *The speaker chose "overfond" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overfond."*

overgarment *(noun)*

A garment worn over other garments.

- *In class, the teacher used "overgarment" to mean a garment worn over other garments.*
- *The article explained what "overgarment" means with a simple example.*

overgorge *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *The coach explained when to use "overgorge" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "overgorge" until he saw an example.*

overgreedy *(adjective)*

Excessively gluttonous.

- *Students compared "overgreedy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "overgreedy"? Explain why.*

overhanded *(adjective)*

With hand brought forward and down from above shoulder level.

- *It is useful to describe something as "overhanded" when it is with hand brought forward and down from above....*
- *The speaker chose "overhanded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

overhasty *(adjective)*

Done with very great haste and without due deliberation; - Shakespeare; - Arthur Geddes.

- *Rejected what was regarded as an overhasty plan for reconversion.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overhasty."*

overjealous *(adjective)*

Suspicious or unduly suspicious or fearful of being displaced by a rival.

- *A "overjealous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overjealous."*

overlarge *(adjective)*

Excessively large.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overlarge."*
- *The speaker chose "overlarge" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

overlayer *(noun)*

Protective covering consisting, for example, of a layer of boards applied to the studs and joists of a building to strengthen it and serve as a foundation for a weatherproof exterior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overlayer."*
- *He looked up "overlayer" because he had never seen it before.*

overlip *(noun)*

The upper lip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overlip."*
- *They discussed "overlip" during the group presentation.*

overmaster *(verb)*

Overcome by superior force.

- *The coach explained when to use "overmaster" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "overmaster" until he saw an example.*

---

overmodest *(adjective)*

Affectedly modest or shy especially in a playful or provocative way.

- *Students compared "overmodest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "overmodest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overmuchness *(noun)*

A quantity that is more than what is appropriate.

- *In class, the teacher used "overmuchness" to mean a quantity that is more than what is appropriate.*
- *The article explained what "overmuchness" means with a simple example.*

---

overnice *(adjective)*

Excessively fastidious and easily disgusted.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overnice."*
- *A "overnice" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overplus *(noun)*

Extreme excess.

- *Understanding "overplus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overplus."*

---

overproud *(adjective)*

Excessively proud.

- *Would you call this situation "overproud"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "overproud" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

overrefine *(verb)*

Refine too much or with excess of subtlety.

- *In everyday English, people use "overrefine" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "overrefine" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overrefined *(adjective)*

Excessively delicate or refined.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overrefined."*
- *The speaker chose "overrefined" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

overserious *(adjective)*

Excessively serious.

- *Students compared "overserious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "overserious" when it is excessively serious.*

---

oversew *(verb)*

Sew (two edges) with close stitches that pass over them both.

- *He did not know how to use "oversew" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "oversew" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

oversewn *(adjective)*

Sewn together with overhand stitches (close vertical stitches that pass over and draw the two edges together).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oversewn."*
- *A "oversewn" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overshoe *(noun)*

Footwear that protects your shoes from water or snow or cold.

- *They discussed "overshoe" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "overshoe" means with a simple example.*

---

oversolicitous *(adjective)*

Excessively solicitous.

- *Students compared "oversolicitous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "oversolicitous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overspecialise *(verb)*

Become overly specialized.

- *She tried to use "overspecialise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "overspecialise" until he saw an example.*

---

overspecialize *(verb)*

Become overly specialized.

- *She overspecialized when she concentrated on verbs in Fijian.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overspecialize" when talking about this idea.*

---

overstrung *(adjective)*

Being in a tense state.

- *An overstrung archery bow.*
- *The speaker chose "overstrung" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

overstuff *(verb)*

Stuff too much.

- *The pillow was overstuffed.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overstuff" in real sentences.*

---

oversuspicious *(adjective)*

Unduly suspicious.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oversuspicious."*
- *Students compared "oversuspicious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

overtire *(verb)*

Tire excessively.

- *The coach explained when to use "overtire" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "overtire" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overtolerance *(noun)*

Too much permissiveness.

- *The article explained what "overtolerance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "overtolerance" to mean too much permissiveness.*

---

overtrump *(verb)*

Play a trump higher than (one previously played) to the trick.

- *The coach explained when to use "overtrump" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overtrump" in real sentences.*

---

overvaliant *(adjective)*

Having or showing undue valor or boldness.

- *A foolish overvaliant act.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overvaliant."*

---

overweary *(verb)*

Tire excessively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overweary" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overweary" when talking about this idea.*

---

ovibos *(noun)*

Consisting of the musk-ox.

- *He looked up "ovibos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ovibos."*

---

oviform *(adjective)*

Rounded like an egg.

- *Would you call this situation "oviform"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "oviform" when it is rounded like an egg.*

---

oviraptorid *(noun)*

Advanced carnivorous theropod.

- *The article explained what "oviraptorid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oviraptorid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ovis musimon *(noun)*

Wild mountain sheep of Corsica and Sardinia.

- *The article explained what "ovis musimon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ovis musimon."*

---

ovis vignei *(noun)*

Bearded reddish sheep of southern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ovis vignei."*
- *He looked up "ovis vignei" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ovocon *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing estradiol and norethindrone.

- *In class, the teacher used "ovocon" to mean trade name for an oral contraceptive containing....*
- *Understanding "ovocon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ovoflavin *(noun)*

A B vitamin that prevents skin lesions and weight loss.

- *Understanding "ovoflavin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ovoflavin" to mean a b vitamin that prevents skin lesions and weight loss.*

---

ovral *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing estradiol and norgestrel.

- *Understanding "ovral" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ovral" means with a simple example.*

---

ovrette *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing norgestrel.

- *The article explained what "ovrette" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ovrette."*

---

ovulen *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing mestranol and a progestin compound.

- *They discussed "ovulen" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ovulen" means with a simple example.*

---

owlclaws *(noun)*

Stout perennial herb of western United States having flower heads with drooping orange-yellow rays; causes spewing sickness in sheep.

- *In class, the teacher used "owlclaws" to mean stout perennial herb of western united states....*
- *The article explained what "owlclaws" means with a simple example.*

---

owlishly *(adverb)*

In an owlish manner.

- *The gentle-looking barrister peered owlishly around him.*
- *Using "owlishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

owlt *(noun)*

The elapsed time it takes for light (or radio signals) to travel between the Earth and a celestial object.

- *He looked up "owlt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "owlt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oxalacetate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of oxalacetic acid.

- *They discussed "oxalacetate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oxalacetate" to mean a salt or ester of oxalacetic acid.*

---

oxalacetic acid *(noun)*

An acid formed by oxidation of maleic acid (as in metabolism of fats and carbohydrates).

- *He looked up "oxalacetic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oxalacetic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

oxalidaceae *(noun)*

A family of widely distributed herbs of the order Geraniales; have compound leaves and pentamerous flowers.

- *Understanding "oxalidaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxalidaceae."*

---

oxalis caprina *(noun)*

Short-stemmed South African plant with bluish flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxalis caprina" to mean short-stemmed south african plant with bluish flowers.*
- *He looked up "oxalis caprina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oxalis cernua *(noun)*

South African bulbous wood sorrel with showy yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxalis cernua" to mean south african bulbous wood sorrel with showy yellow....*
- *The article explained what "oxalis cernua" means with a simple example.*

---

oxalis corniculata *(noun)*

Creeping much-branched mat-forming weed; cosmopolitan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxalis corniculata."*
- *Understanding "oxalis corniculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oxalis pes-caprae *(noun)*

South African bulbous wood sorrel with showy yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxalis pes-caprae."*
- *Understanding "oxalis pes-caprae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oxaloacetic acid *(noun)*

An acid formed by oxidation of maleic acid (as in metabolism of fats and carbohydrates).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxaloacetic acid."*
- *The article explained what "oxaloacetic acid" means with a simple example.*

---

oxandra *(noun)*

Genus of tropical trees.

- *They discussed "oxandra" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxandra."*

---

oxandra lanceolata *(noun)*

Source of most of the lancewood of commerce.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxandra lanceolata."*
- *He looked up "oxandra lanceolata" because he had never seen it before.*

oxaprozin *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Daypro).

- *In class, the teacher used "oxaprozin" to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name....*
- *He looked up "oxaprozin" because he had never seen it before.*

oxeye *(noun)*

An oval or round dormer window.

- *Understanding "oxeye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oxeye" because he had never seen it before.*

oxeye daisy *(noun)*

Tall leafy-stemmed Eurasian perennial with white flowers; widely naturalized; often placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding "oxeye daisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oxeye daisy" because he had never seen it before.*

oxheart *(noun)*

Large heart-shaped sweet cherry with soft flesh.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxheart."*
- *He looked up "oxheart" because he had never seen it before.*

oxheart cherry *(noun)*

Large heart-shaped sweet cherry with soft flesh.

- *Understanding "oxheart cherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "oxheart cherry" means with a simple example.*

oxidate *(verb)*

Enter into a combination with oxygen or become converted into an oxide.

- *Learners should practice how to use "oxidate" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "oxidate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

oxidoreduction *(noun)*

A reversible chemical reaction in which one reaction is an oxidation and the reverse is a reduction.

- *Understanding "oxidoreduction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oxidoreduction" to mean a reversible chemical reaction in which one....*

oxlip *(noun)*

Eurasian primrose with yellow flowers clustered in a one-sided umbel.

- *He looked up "oxlip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oxlip" during the group presentation.*

oxtant *(noun)*

A unit of angular distance equal to half a quadrant.

- *He looked up "oxtant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxtant."*

oxtongue *(noun)*

Widespread European weed with spiny tongue-shaped leaves and yellow flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxtongue."*
- *They discussed "oxtongue" during the group presentation.*

oxyacid *(noun)*

Any acid that contains oxygen.

- *The article explained what "oxyacid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oxyacid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oxybelis *(noun)*

Vine snakes.

- *The article explained what "oxybelis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oxybelis" to mean vine snakes.*

---

oxybenzene *(noun)*

A toxic white soluble crystalline acidic derivative of benzene; used in manufacturing and as a disinfectant and antiseptic; poisonous if taken internally.

- *The article explained what "oxybenzene" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oxybenzene" during the group presentation.*

---

oxybutyric acid *(noun)*

Hydroxy derivative of butyric acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxybutyric acid."*
- *He looked up "oxybutyric acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oxydendrum arboreum *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby tree of eastern North America having deeply fissured bark and sprays of small fragrant white flowers and sour-tasting leaves.

- *He looked up "oxydendrum arboreum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oxydendrum arboreum" during the group presentation.*

---

oxygenise *(verb)*

Impregnate, combine, or supply with oxygen.

- *In everyday English, people use "oxygenise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "oxygenise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

oxygenize *(verb)*

Impregnate, combine, or supply with oxygen.

- *The coach explained when to use "oxygenize" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "oxygenize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oxyhaemoglobin *(noun)*

The bright red hemoglobin that is a combination of hemoglobin and oxygen from the lungs.

- *The article explained what "oxyhaemoglobin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oxyhaemoglobin" to mean the bright red hemoglobin that is a combination of....*

---

oxylebius *(noun)*

A genus of Hexagrammidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxylebius" to mean a genus of hexagrammidae.*
- *The article explained what "oxylebius" means with a simple example.*

---

oxylebius pictus *(noun)*

Greenling with whitish body marked with black bands.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxylebius pictus" to mean greenling with whitish body marked with black bands.*
- *He looked up "oxylebius pictus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oxyphenbutazone *(noun)*

An anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Tandearil) used to treat arthritis and bursitis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxyphenbutazone."*
- *Understanding "oxyphenbutazone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oxyphencyclimine *(noun)*

An anticholinergic drug (trade name Daricon) used in treating peptic ulcers.

- *Understanding "oxyphencyclimine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxyphencyclimine."*

---

oxytropis *(noun)*

Large widely-distributed genus of evergreen shrubs or subshrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and racemose or spicate flowers each having a pea-like corolla with a clawed petal.

- *They discussed "oxytropis" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "oxytropis" means with a simple example.*

oxytropis lambertii *(noun)*

Tufted locoweed of southwestern United States having purple or pink to white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxytropis lambertii" to mean tufted locoweed of southwestern united states....*
- *Understanding "oxytropis lambertii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oxyura jamaicensis *(noun)*

Reddish-brown stiff-tailed duck of North America and northern South America.

- *They discussed "oxyura jamaicensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oxyura jamaicensis" because he had never seen it before.*

oxyuranus scutellatus *(noun)*

Large highly venomous snake of northeastern Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxyuranus scutellatus."*
- *He looked up "oxyuranus scutellatus" because he had never seen it before.*

oysterfish *(noun)*

A variety of toadfish.

- *In class, the teacher used "oysterfish" to mean a variety of toadfish.*
- *The article explained what "oysterfish" means with a simple example.*

ozark chinkapin *(noun)*

Shrubby tree closely related to the Allegheny chinkapin but with larger leaves; southern midwestern United States.

- *Understanding "ozark chinkapin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ozark chinkapin" during the group presentation.*

ozark sundrops *(noun)*

Evening-opening primrose of south central United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ozark sundrops."*
- *The article explained what "ozark sundrops" means with a simple example.*

ozocerite *(noun)*

A waxy mineral that is a mixture of hydrocarbons and occurs in association with petroleum; some varieties are used in making ceresin and candles.

- *Understanding "ozocerite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ozocerite" to mean a waxy mineral that is a mixture of hydrocarbons....*

ozokerite *(noun)*

A waxy mineral that is a mixture of hydrocarbons and occurs in association with petroleum; some varieties are used in making ceresin and candles.

- *He looked up "ozokerite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ozokerite."*

ozonide *(noun)*

Any of a class of unstable chemical compounds resulting from the addition of ozone to a double bond in an unsaturated compound.

- *He looked up "ozonide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ozonide."*

ozonise *(verb)*

Convert (oxygen) into ozone.

- *Can you use "ozonise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "ozonise" and when to wait.*

ozonium *(noun)*

Form genus of imperfect fungi.

- *They discussed "ozonium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ozonium" means with a simple example.*

ozonize *(verb)*

Convert (oxygen) into ozone.

- *She tried to use "ozonize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "ozonize" until he saw an example.*

---

ozonosphere *(noun)*

A layer in the stratosphere (at approximately 20 miles) that contains a concentration of ozone sufficient to block most ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

- *In class, the teacher used "ozonosphere" to mean a layer in the stratosphere (at approximately 20....*
- *He looked up "ozonosphere" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ozothamnus *(noun)*

Genus of Australian shrubs and perennial herbs; sometimes included in genus Helichrysum.

- *Understanding "ozothamnus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ozothamnus" during the group presentation.*

---

ozothamnus secundiflorus *(noun)*

Shrub with white woolly branches and woolly leaves having fragrant flowers forming long sprays; flowers suitable for drying; sometimes placed in genus Helichrysum.

- *Understanding "ozothamnus secundiflorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ozothamnus secundiflorus" means with a simple example.*

---

pachouli *(noun)*

A heavy perfume made from the patchouli plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pachouli."*
- *He looked up "pachouli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pachycephala *(noun)*

Arboreal insectivorous birds.

- *The article explained what "pachycephala" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pachycephala" to mean arboreal insectivorous birds.*

---

pachycephalosaur *(noun)*

Bipedal herbivore having 10 inches of bone atop its head; largest boneheaded dinosaur ever found.

- *He looked up "pachycephalosaur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pachycephalosaur."*

---

pachycephalosaurus *(noun)*

Bipedal herbivore having 10 inches of bone atop its head; largest boneheaded dinosaur ever found.

- *Understanding "pachycephalosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pachycephalosaurus" to mean bipedal herbivore having 10 inches of bone atop its....*

---

pachydermal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of pachyderms.

- *Students compared "pachydermal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pachydermal" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of pachyderms.*

---

pachydermatous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of pachyderms.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pachydermatous."*
- *Students compared "pachydermatous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pachydermic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of pachyderms.

- *The speaker chose "pachydermic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pachydermic" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of pachyderms.*

---

pachydermous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of pachyderms.

- *Students compared "pachydermous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pachydermous."*

---

pachyrhizus *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical vines having tuberous roots.

- *He looked up "pachyrhizus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pachyrhizus."*

---

pachyrhizus erosus *(noun)*

Central American twining plant with edible roots and pods; large tubers are eaten raw or cooked especially when young and young pods must be thoroughly cooked; pods and seeds also yield rotenone and oils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pachyrhizus erosus."*
- *He looked up "pachyrhizus erosus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pachyrhizus tuberosus *(noun)*

Twining plant of Amazon basin having large edible roots.

- *Understanding "pachyrhizus tuberosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pachyrhizus tuberosus."*

---

pachysandra *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Pachysandra; low-growing evergreen herbs or subshrubs having dentate leaves and used as ground cover.

- *Understanding "pachysandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pachysandra."*

---

pachysandra procumbens *(noun)*

Low semi-evergreen perennial herb having small spikes of white or pinkish flowers; native to southern United States but grown elsewhere.

- *He looked up "pachysandra procumbens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pachysandra procumbens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pachysandra terminalis *(noun)*

Slow-growing Japanese evergreen subshrub having terminal spikes of white flowers; grown as a ground cover.

- *He looked up "pachysandra terminalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pachysandra terminalis."*

---

pachytene *(noun)*

The third stage of the prophase of meiosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pachytene."*
- *Understanding "pachytene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pacific tripletail *(noun)*

Tripletail found in the Pacific.

- *The article explained what "pacific tripletail" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pacific tripletail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pacificist *(noun)*

Someone opposed to violence as a means of settling disputes.

- *They discussed "pacificist" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pacificist" means with a simple example.*

---

pacifistically *(adverb)*

In a pacifistic manner.

- *The pacifistically inclined liberals.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pacifistically" naturally.*

---

pacinian corpuscle *(noun)*

A specialized bulblike nerve ending located in the subcutaneous tissue of the skin; occurs abundantly in the skin of palms and soles and joints and genitals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pacinian corpuscle."*
- *He looked up "pacinian corpuscle" because he had never seen it before.*

packera *(noun)*

Genus of American of east Asian perennial herbs with yellow to orange or red flower rays; sometimes included in genus Senecio.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packera."*
- *The article explained what "packera" means with a simple example.*

packera aurea *(noun)*

Weedy herb of the eastern United States to Texas having golden-yellow flowers; sometimes becomes invasive; sometimes placed in genus Senecio.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packera aurea."*
- *He looked up "packera aurea" because he had never seen it before.*

packsack *(noun)*

A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder.

- *They discussed "packsack" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "packsack" to mean a bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder.*

packsaddle *(noun)*

A saddle for pack animals to which loads can be attached.

- *He looked up "packsaddle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "packsaddle" during the group presentation.*

packthread *(noun)*

A strong three-ply twine used to sew or tie packages.

- *The article explained what "packthread" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packthread."*

padda *(noun)*

A genus of Ploceidae.

- *Understanding "padda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "padda."*

padda oryzivora *(noun)*

Small finch-like Indonesian weaverbird that frequents rice fields.

- *The article explained what "padda oryzivora" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "padda oryzivora" to mean small finch-like indonesian weaverbird that....*

paddymelon *(noun)*

Small reddish-brown wallabies of scrubby areas of Australia and New Guinea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paddymelon."*
- *They discussed "paddymelon" during the group presentation.*

pademelon *(noun)*

Small reddish-brown wallabies of scrubby areas of Australia and New Guinea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pademelon."*
- *They discussed "pademelon" during the group presentation.*

padouk *(noun)*

Tree native to southeastern Asia having reddish wood with a mottled or striped black grain.

- *Understanding "padouk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "padouk" because he had never seen it before.*

paederast *(noun)*

A man who has sex (usually sodomy) with a boy as the passive partner.

- *They discussed "paederast" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paederast" to mean a man who has sex (usually sodomy) with a boy as....*

paederastic *(adjective)*

Of homosexuality between a man and a boy.

- *A "paederastic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "paederastic"? Explain why.*

---

paeoniaceae *(noun)*

Perennial rhizomatous herbs and shrubs; of temperate Europe and North America.

- *The article explained what "paeoniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paeoniaceae" to mean perennial rhizomatous herbs and shrubs; of....*

---

paeony *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants widely cultivated for their showy single or double red or pink or white flowers.

- *He looked up "paeony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paeony" to mean any of numerous plants widely cultivated for their....*

---

paganise *(verb)*

Make pagan in character.

- *Learners should practice how to use "paganise" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "paganise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

paganize *(verb)*

Make pagan in character.

- *The Church paganized Christianity.*
- *Can you use "paganize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pagellus centrodontus *(noun)*

Food fish of European coastal waters.

- *They discussed "pagellus centrodontus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pagellus centrodontus" to mean food fish of european coastal waters.*

---

pagophila *(noun)*

A genus of Laridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pagophila."*
- *They discussed "pagophila" during the group presentation.*

---

pagophila eburnea *(noun)*

White Arctic gull; migrates as far south as England and New Brunswick.

- *The article explained what "pagophila eburnea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pagophila eburnea" to mean white arctic gull; migrates as far south as england....*

---

pagophilus groenlandicus *(noun)*

Common Arctic seal; the young are all white.

- *He looked up "pagophilus groenlandicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pagophilus groenlandicus" during the group presentation.*

---

pagrus *(noun)*

A genus of Sparidae.

- *He looked up "pagrus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pagrus."*

---

pagrus pagrus *(noun)*

Food fish of the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of Europe and America.

- *He looked up "pagrus pagrus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pagrus pagrus."*

---

paguridae *(noun)*

Hermit crabs.

- *He looked up "paguridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "paguridae" during the group presentation.*

pahautea *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of New Zealand resembling the kawaka.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pahautea."*
- *Understanding "pahautea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paigle *(noun)*

Eurasian primrose with yellow flowers clustered in a one-sided umbel.

- *Understanding "paigle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paigle."*

pailful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a pail.

- *They discussed "pailful" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pailful."*

paillasse *(noun)*

Mattress consisting of a thin pad filled with straw or sawdust.

- *He looked up "paillasse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paillasse."*

painstakingness *(noun)*

The trait of being painstaking and careful.

- *He looked up "painstakingness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "painstakingness."*

painted greenling *(noun)*

Greenling with whitish body marked with black bands.

- *In class, the teacher used "painted greenling" to mean greenling with whitish body marked with black bands.*
- *They discussed "painted greenling" during the group presentation.*

pakchoi *(noun)*

Asiatic plant grown for its cluster of edible white stalks with dark green leaves.

- *The article explained what "pakchoi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pakchoi" during the group presentation.*

palaeencephalon *(noun)*

The more primitive parts of the brain phylogenetically; most structures other than the cerebral cortex.

- *Understanding "palaeencephalon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "palaeencephalon" means with a simple example.*

palankeen *(noun)*

A closed litter carried on the shoulders of four bearers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palankeen."*
- *He looked up "palankeen" because he had never seen it before.*

palaquium *(noun)*

Large genus of Malaysian trees with milky juice and leathery leaves.

- *The article explained what "palaquium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "palaquium" during the group presentation.*

palaquium gutta *(noun)*

One of several East Indian trees yielding gutta-percha.

- *Understanding "palaquium gutta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palaquium gutta."*

palatableness *(noun)*

The property of being acceptable to the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palatableness."*
- *He looked up "palatableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

palatably *(adverb)*

In a palatable way.

- *He answered "palatably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "palatably" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

palatalised *(adjective)*

Produced with the front of the tongue near or touching the hard palate (as 'y') or with the blade of the tongue near the hard palate (as 'ch' in 'chin' or 'j' in 'gin').

- *Students compared "palatalised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "palatalised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

palatoglossal *(adjective)*

Relating to the palate and tongue.

- *It is useful to describe something as "palatoglossal" when it is relating to the palate and tongue.*
- *A "palatoglossal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

paleacrita *(noun)*

Geometrid moths.

- *Understanding "paleacrita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleacrita."*

---

paleacrita vernata *(noun)*

Moth whose larvae are spring cankerworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleacrita vernata."*
- *Understanding "paleacrita vernata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paleencephalon *(noun)*

The more primitive parts of the brain phylogenetically; most structures other than the cerebral cortex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleencephalon."*
- *Understanding "paleencephalon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paleoanthropological *(adjective)*

Of or concerned with the scientific study of human fossils.

- *A "paleoanthropological" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "paleoanthropological" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

paleocerebellum *(noun)*

The anterior lobe of the cerebellum which was one of the earliest parts of the hindbrain to develop in mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleocerebellum."*
- *He looked up "paleocerebellum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paleocortex *(noun)*

The olfactory cortex of the cerebrum.

- *Understanding "paleocortex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paleocortex" to mean the olfactory cortex of the cerebrum.*

---

paleocortical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the olfactory cortex of the cerebrum.

- *Students compared "paleocortical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "paleocortical."*

---

paleoencephalon *(noun)*

The more primitive parts of the brain phylogenetically; most structures other than the cerebral cortex.

- *He looked up "paleoencephalon" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "paleoencephalon" to mean the more primitive parts of the brain....*

---

paleographer *(noun)*

An archeologist skilled in paleography.

- *Understanding "paleographer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "paleographer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paleographist *(noun)*

An archeologist skilled in paleography.

- *The article explained what "paleographist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "paleographist" during the group presentation.*

---

paleolith *(noun)*

A stone tool from the Paleolithic age.

- *Understanding "paleolith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paleolith" during the group presentation.*

---

paleostriatum *(noun)*

The inner pale yellow part of the lenticular nucleus.

- *Understanding "paleostriatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "paleostriatum" means with a simple example.*

---

palingenesis *(noun)*

Emergence during embryonic development of various characters or structures that appeared during the evolutionary history of the strain or species.

- *He looked up "palingenesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palingenesis" to mean emergence during embryonic development of various....*

---

palingenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to palingenesis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "palingenetic."*
- *The speaker chose "palingenetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

palinuridae *(noun)*

Spiny lobsters.

- *Understanding "palinuridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palinuridae."*

---

palish *(adjective)*

Slightly pale.

- *A "palish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "palish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

paliurus *(noun)*

Thorny Eurasian shrubs.

- *The article explained what "paliurus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "paliurus" during the group presentation.*

---

paliurus spina-christi *(noun)*

Thorny Eurasian shrub with dry woody winged fruit.

- *The article explained what "paliurus spina-christi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paliurus spina-christi" to mean thorny eurasian shrub with dry woody winged fruit.*

---

pallas's cat *(noun)*

Small wildcat of the mountains of Siberia and Tibet and Mongolia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pallas's cat."*
- *He looked up "pallas's cat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pallas's sandgrouse *(noun)*

Eurasiatic sandgrouse with a black patch on the belly.

- *He looked up "pallas's sandgrouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pallas's sandgrouse" during the group presentation.*

pallasite *(noun)*

A meteorite composed principally of olivine and metallic iron.

- *They discussed "pallasite" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pallasite."*

palliasse *(noun)*

Mattress consisting of a thin pad filled with straw or sawdust.

- *He looked up "palliasse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palliasse."*

pallidity *(noun)*

Being deficient in color.

- *In class, the teacher used "pallidity" to mean being deficient in color.*
- *He looked up "pallidity" because he had never seen it before.*

pallidly *(adverb)*

In a manner lacking interest or vitality.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pallidly" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "pallidly" in the final chapter.*

pallidness *(noun)*

Unnatural lack of color in the skin (as from bruising or sickness or emotional distress).

- *The article explained what "pallidness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pallidness" to mean unnatural lack of color in the skin (as from....*

palmaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually having a tall columnar trunk bearing a crown of very large leaves; coextensive with the order Palmales.

- *The article explained what "palmaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palmaceae" to mean chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually....*

palmales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Palmae: palms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palmales."*
- *The article explained what "palmales" means with a simple example.*

palmatifid *(adjective)*

Of a leaf shape; palmately cleft rather than lobed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "palmatifid."*
- *Would you call this situation "palmatifid"? Explain why.*

palmister *(noun)*

Fortuneteller who predicts your future by the lines on your palms.

- *They discussed "palmister" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "palmister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

palmitin *(noun)*

An ester of glycerol and palmitic acid.

- *He looked up "palmitin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palmitin" to mean an ester of glycerol and palmitic acid.*

palmlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a palm tree.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “palmlike.”*
- *The speaker chose “palmlike” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

palometa *(noun)*

Smaller than Florida pompano; common in West Indies.

- *They discussed “palometa” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “palometa” because he had never seen it before.*

---

palometa simillima *(noun)*

Smaller than Florida pompano; common in West Indies.

- *Understanding “palometa simillima” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “palometa simillima” because he had never seen it before.*

---

paloverde *(noun)*

A thorny shrub of the genus Cercidium that grows in dry parts of the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico; has smooth light green bark and racemes of yellow flowers and small leaves.

- *Understanding “paloverde” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “paloverde” during the group presentation.*

---

palpability *(noun)*

The quality of being perceivable by touch.

- *The article explained what “palpability” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “palpability” to mean the quality of being perceivable by touch.*

---

palpatory *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving palpation.

- *Students compared “palpatory” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “palpatory.”*

---

palpebra *(noun)*

Either of two folds of skin that can be moved to cover or open the eye.

- *They discussed “palpebra” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “palpebra.”*

---

palpebra conjunctiva *(noun)*

The part of the conjunctiva lining the posterior surface of the eyelids; continuous with the bulbar conjunctiva.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “palpebra conjunctiva.”*
- *They discussed “palpebra conjunctiva” during the group presentation.*

---

palpebrate *(verb)*

Wink or blink, especially repeatedly.

- *Learners should practice how to use “palpebrate” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “palpebrate” when talking about this idea.*

---

palpitant *(adjective)*

Having a slight and rapid trembling motion.

- *Palpitant movements rather than violent eruptions.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “palpitant.”*

---

palsgrave *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) the lord of a palatinate who exercised sovereign powers over his lands.

- *They discussed “palsgrave” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “palsgrave” means with a simple example.*

---

palsy-walsy *(adjective)*

(used colloquially) having the relationship of friends or pals.

- *It is useful to describe something as “palsy-walsy” when it is (used colloquially) having the relationship of....*
- *A “palsy-walsy” approach may work better in this case.*

paltriness *(noun)*

Worthlessness due to insignificance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paltriness."*
- *He looked up "paltriness" because he had never seen it before.*

pamperer *(noun)*

Someone who pampers or spoils by excessive indulgence.

- *Understanding "pamperer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pamperer" to mean someone who pampers or spoils by excessive indulgence.*

pan troglodytes schweinfurthii *(noun)*

Long-haired chimpanzees of east-central Africa; closely related to the central chimpanzees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pan troglodytes schweinfurthii."*
- *He looked up "pan troglodytes schweinfurthii" because he had never seen it before.*

panamica *(noun)*

Low stingless nettle of Central and South America having velvety brownish-green toothed leaves and clusters of small green flowers.

- *He looked up "panamica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "panamica" during the group presentation.*

panamiga *(noun)*

Low stingless nettle of Central and South America having velvety brownish-green toothed leaves and clusters of small green flowers.

- *Understanding "panamiga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panamiga" to mean low stingless nettle of central and south america....*

panatela *(noun)*

A long slender cigar.

- *He looked up "panatela" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panatela."*

panax pseudoginseng *(noun)*

Chinese herb with palmately compound leaves and small greenish flowers and forked aromatic roots believed to have medicinal powers.

- *The article explained what "panax pseudoginseng" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panax pseudoginseng" to mean chinese herb with palmately compound leaves and....*

panax quinquefolius *(noun)*

North American woodland herb similar to and used as substitute for the Chinese ginseng.

- *He looked up "panax quinquefolius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panax quinquefolius" to mean north american woodland herb similar to and used as....*

panax schinseng *(noun)*

Chinese herb with palmately compound leaves and small greenish flowers and forked aromatic roots believed to have medicinal powers.

- *In class, the teacher used "panax schinseng" to mean chinese herb with palmately compound leaves and....*
- *Understanding "panax schinseng" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pancreatin *(noun)*

Extract from the pancreas of animals that contains pancreatic enzymes; used to treat pancreatitis and other conditions involving insufficient pancreatic secretions.

- *They discussed "pancreatin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pancreatin" because he had never seen it before.*

pandanaceae *(noun)*

Family of woody plants of the order Pandanales including pandanus.

- *They discussed "pandanaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pandanaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

pandanales *(noun)*

Families Typhaceae; Sparganiaceae; Pandanaceae.

- *The article explained what "pandanales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pandanales."*

---

pandanus tectorius *(noun)*

Polynesian screw pine.

- *In class, the teacher used "pandanus tectorius" to mean polynesian screw pine.*
- *The article explained what "pandanus tectorius" means with a simple example.*

---

pandar *(noun)*

Someone who procures customers for whores (in England they call a pimp a ponce).

- *In class, the teacher used "pandar" to mean someone who procures customers for whores (in....*
- *Understanding "pandar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pandean pipe *(noun)*

A primitive wind instrument consisting of several parallel pipes bound together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pandean pipe."*
- *They discussed "pandean pipe" during the group presentation.*

---

pandion haliaetus *(noun)*

Large harmless hawk found worldwide that feeds on fish and builds a bulky nest often occupied for years.

- *The article explained what "pandion haliaetus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pandion haliaetus."*

---

pandowdy *(noun)*

Deep-dish apple dessert covered with a rich crust.

- *In class, the teacher used "pandowdy" to mean deep-dish apple dessert covered with a rich crust.*
- *Understanding "pandowdy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pandurate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having rounded ends and a contracted center.

- *Students compared "pandurate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "pandurate"? Explain why.*

---

pandurate leaf *(noun)*

A fiddle-shaped leaf.

- *In class, the teacher used "pandurate leaf" to mean a fiddle-shaped leaf.*
- *The article explained what "pandurate leaf" means with a simple example.*

---

panduriform *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having rounded ends and a contracted center.

- *The speaker chose "panduriform" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "panduriform" when it is (of a leaf shape) having rounded ends and a....*

---

panduriform leaf *(noun)*

A fiddle-shaped leaf.

- *They discussed "panduriform leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "panduriform leaf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

panegyrist *(noun)*

An orator who delivers eulogies or panegyrics.

- *Understanding "panegyrist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "panegyrist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

panetela *(noun)*

A long slender cigar.

- *Understanding "panetela" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "panetela" during the group presentation.*

---

panetella *(noun)*

A long slender cigar.

- *Understanding "panetella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panetella" to mean a long slender cigar.*

---

panicled *(adjective)*

Having panicles; occurring in panicles.

- *A panicled inflorescence.*
- *Students compared "panicled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

panicled aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *The article explained what "panicled aster" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panicled aster."*

---

panicum capillare *(noun)*

North American grass with slender brushy panicles; often a weed on cultivated land.

- *In class, the teacher used "panicum capillare" to mean north american grass with slender brushy panicles;....*
- *He looked up "panicum capillare" because he had never seen it before.*

---

panicum miliaceum *(noun)*

Extensively cultivated in Europe and Asia for its grain and in United States sometimes for forage.

- *The article explained what "panicum miliaceum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panicum miliaceum" to mean extensively cultivated in europe and asia for its....*

---

panicum texanum *(noun)*

Annual weedy grass used for hay.

- *The article explained what "panicum texanum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panicum texanum" to mean annual weedy grass used for hay.*

---

pannikin *(noun)*

A small pan or cup (usually of tin).

- *He looked up "pannikin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pannikin" during the group presentation.*

---

panonychus *(noun)*

A genus of Tetranychidae.

- *He looked up "panonychus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "panonychus" during the group presentation.*

---

panonychus ulmi *(noun)*

Small web-spinning mite; a serious orchard pest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panonychus ulmi."*
- *The article explained what "panonychus ulmi" means with a simple example.*

---

panoplied *(adjective)*

In ceremonial attire and paraphernalia.

- *Would you call this situation "panoplied"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "panoplied."*

---

panoptical *(adjective)*

Including everything visible in one view.

- *A "panoptical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "panoptical"? Explain why.*

---

panorpidae *(noun)*

A family of insects of the order Mecoptera.

- *The article explained what "panorpidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panorpidae" to mean a family of insects of the order mecoptera.*

---

pantalooned *(adjective)*

Dressed in trousers.

- *The speaker chose "pantalooned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "pantalooned"? Explain why.*

---

pantechnicon *(noun)*

A large moving van (especially one used for moving furniture).

- *Understanding "pantechnicon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pantechnicon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pantile *(noun)*

A roofing tile with a S-shape; laid so that curves overlap.

- *They discussed "pantile" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pantile."*

---

pantothen *(noun)*

A vitamin of the vitamin B complex that performs an important role in the oxidation of fats and carbohydrates and certain amino acids; occurs in many foods.

- *They discussed "pantothen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pantothen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pantotheria *(noun)*

Generalized extinct mammals widespread during the Jurassic; commonly conceded to be ancestral to marsupial and placental mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pantotheria."*
- *He looked up "pantotheria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pantropic *(adjective)*

Distributed throughout the tropics.

- *Students compared "pantropic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "pantropic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pantryman *(noun)*

A manservant (usually the head servant of a household) who has charge of wines and the table.

- *Understanding "pantryman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pantryman."*

---

pantywaist *(noun)*

A timid man or boy considered childish or unassertive.

- *He looked up "pantywaist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pantywaist."*

---

paola caliari *(noun)*

Italian painter of the Venetian school (1528-1588).

- *He looked up "paola caliari" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paola caliari" to mean italian painter of the venetian school (1528-1588).*

---

papaia *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub or small tree having huge deeply palmately cleft leaves and large oblong yellow fruit.

- *Understanding "papaia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "papaia" to mean tropical american shrub or small tree having huge....*

---

papaver heterophyllum *(noun)*

California wild poppy with bright red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “papaver heterophyllum.”*
- *They discussed “papaver heterophyllum” during the group presentation.*

---

papaver nudicaule *(noun)*

Subarctic perennial poppy of both hemispheres having fragrant white or yellow to orange or peach flowers.

- *The article explained what “papaver nudicaule” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “papaver nudicaule.”*

---

papaver rhoeas *(noun)*

Annual European poppy common in grain fields and often cultivated.

- *The article explained what “papaver rhoeas” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “papaver rhoeas” during the group presentation.*

---

papaveraceae *(noun)*

Herbs or shrubs having milky and often colored juices and capsular fruits.

- *He looked up “papaveraceae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “papaveraceae” during the group presentation.*

---

papaverales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants.

- *Understanding “papaverales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “papaverales” during the group presentation.*

---

paperbacked *(adjective)*

(of books) having a flexible binding.

- *Students compared “paperbacked” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “paperbacked.”*

---

paperer *(noun)*

One whose occupation is decorating walls with wallpaper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paperer.”*
- *Understanding “paperer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paperknife *(noun)*

Dull knife used to cut open the envelopes in which letters are mailed or to slit uncut pages of books.

- *They discussed “paperknife” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “paperknife” because he had never seen it before.*

---

paperlike *(adjective)*

Of or like paper.

- *The speaker chose “paperlike” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “paperlike.”*

---

papilionaceae *(noun)*

Leguminous plants whose flowers have butterfly-shaped corollas; commonly included in the family Leguminosae.

- *They discussed “papilionaceae” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “papilionaceae” means with a simple example.*

---

papilionoideae *(noun)*

Alternative name used in some classification systems for the family Papilionaceae.

- *They discussed “papilionoideae” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “papilionoideae” means with a simple example.*

---

papilliform *(adjective)*

Shaped like a papilla.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “papilliform.”*
- *Students compared “papilliform” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

papistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Romanism.

- *The speaker chose "papistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "papistic" when it is of or relating to or supporting romanism.*

papistical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Romanism.

- *Students compared "papistical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "papistical" approach may work better in this case.*

papooseroot *(noun)*

Tall herb of eastern North America and Asia having blue berrylike fruit and a thick knotty rootstock formerly used medicinally.

- *They discussed "papooseroot" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "papooseroot" because he had never seen it before.*

papovavirus *(noun)*

Any of a group of animal viruses associated with or causing papillomas or polyomas.

- *He looked up "papovavirus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "papovavirus" during the group presentation.*

pappoose *(noun)*

An American Indian infant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pappoose."*
- *Understanding "pappoose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pappose *(adjective)*

(of plants such as dandelions and thistles) having pappi or tufts of featherlike hairs or delicate bristles.

- *Students compared "pappose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pappose."*

paprilus *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *He looked up "paprilus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paprilus."*

paprilus alepidotus *(noun)*

Butterfish up to a foot long of Atlantic waters from Chesapeake Bay to Argentina.

- *Understanding "paprilus alepidotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "paprilus alepidotus" because he had never seen it before.*

parabolical *(adjective)*

Resembling or expressed by parables.

- *It is useful to describe something as "parabolical" when it is resembling or expressed by parables.*
- *The speaker chose "parabolical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

paraboloidal *(adjective)*

Having the shape of a paraboloid.

- *Students compared "paraboloidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "paraboloidal."*

paracheirodon *(noun)*

A genus of Characidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paracheirodon."*
- *He looked up "paracheirodon" because he had never seen it before.*

paracheirodon axelrodi *(noun)*

Small bright red and blue aquarium fish from streams in Brazil and Colombia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paracheirodon axelrodi."*
- *He looked up "paracheirodon axelrodi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parachuter *(noun)*

A person who jumps from aircraft using a parachute.

- *The article explained what "parachuter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parachuter" to mean a person who jumps from aircraft using a parachute.*

---

parader *(noun)*

Walks with regular or stately step.

- *The article explained what "parader" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parader" during the group presentation.*

---

paradisaeidae *(noun)*

Birds of paradise.

- *The article explained what "paradisaeidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paradisaeidae" to mean birds of paradise.*

---

paradisaic *(adjective)*

Relating to or befitting Paradise.

- *The speaker chose "paradisaic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "paradisaic" when it is relating to or befitting paradise.*

---

paradisaical *(adjective)*

Relating to or befitting Paradise.

- *Students compared "paradisaical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "paradisaical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

paradisal *(adjective)*

Relating to or befitting Paradise.

- *Together in that paradisal place.*
- *The speaker chose "paradisal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

paradisea liliastrum *(noun)*

A variety of spiderwort.

- *In class, the teacher used "paradisea liliastrum" to mean a variety of spiderwort.*
- *The article explained what "paradisea liliastrum" means with a simple example.*

---

paradisiac *(adjective)*

Relating to or befitting Paradise.

- *Paradisiacal innocence.*
- *The speaker chose "paradisiac" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

paradoxurus *(noun)*

Palm civets.

- *Understanding "paradoxurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "paradoxurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paraduodenal smear *(noun)*

Alimentary tract smear of material obtained from the duodenum.

- *Understanding "paraduodenal smear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paraduodenal smear" during the group presentation.*

---

paragonite *(noun)*

A colorless or pale brown mica with sodium.

- *He looked up "paragonite" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "paragonite" during the group presentation.*

---

paralichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *Understanding "paralichthys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paralichthys" during the group presentation.*

---

paralichthys dentatus *(noun)*

Flounder of eastern coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "paralichthys dentatus" to mean flounder of eastern coast of north america.*
- *The article explained what "paralichthys dentatus" means with a simple example.*

---

paralichthys lethostigmus *(noun)*

Flounder of southern United States.

- *He looked up "paralichthys lethostigmus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "paralichthys lethostigmus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paralithodes *(noun)*

A genus of Lithodidae.

- *Understanding "paralithodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paralithodes" to mean a genus of lithodidae.*

---

paralithodes camtschatica *(noun)*

Large edible crab of northern Pacific waters especially along the coasts of Alaska and Japan.

- *The article explained what "paralithodes camtschatica" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "paralithodes camtschatica" during the group presentation.*

---

parallelepipedon *(noun)*

A prism whose bases are parallelograms.

- *They discussed "parallelepipedon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "parallelepipedon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parallelopiped *(noun)*

A prism whose bases are parallelograms.

- *He looked up "parallelopiped" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "parallelopiped" during the group presentation.*

---

parallelopipedon *(noun)*

A prism whose bases are parallelograms.

- *The article explained what "parallelopipedon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parallelopipedon."*

---

paralytical *(adjective)*

Relating to or of the nature of paralysis.

- *Students compared "paralytical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "paralytical"? Explain why.*

---

paramagnet *(noun)*

Magnet made of a substance whose magnetization is proportional to the strength of the magnetic field applied to it.

- *In class, the teacher used "paramagnet" to mean magnet made of a substance whose magnetization is....*
- *The article explained what "paramagnet" means with a simple example.*

---

paranthias *(noun)*

A genus of Serranidae.

- *They discussed "paranthias" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "paranthias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paranthias furcifer *(noun)*

Deep-sea fish of tropical Atlantic.

- *The article explained what "paranthias furcifer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "paranthias furcifer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paraphrastic *(adjective)*

Altered by paraphrasing.

- *Students compared "paraphrastic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "paraphrastic" when it is altered by paraphrasing.*

---

paraphysis *(noun)*

A sterile simple or branched filament or hair borne among sporangia; may be pointed or clubbed.

- *In class, the teacher used "paraphysis" to mean a sterile simple or branched filament or hair borne....*
- *He looked up "paraphysis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parapodium *(noun)*

One of a pair of fleshy appendages of a polychete annelid that functions in locomotion and breathing.

- *In class, the teacher used "parapodium" to mean one of a pair of fleshy appendages of a polychete....*
- *The article explained what "parapodium" means with a simple example.*

---

paraquet *(noun)*

Any of numerous small slender long-tailed parrots.

- *The article explained what "paraquet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paraquet."*

---

parascalops *(noun)*

Brewer's moles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parascalops."*
- *The article explained what "parascalops" means with a simple example.*

---

parascalops breweri *(noun)*

Mole of eastern North America.

- *They discussed "parascalops breweri" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "parascalops breweri" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parasitaxus *(noun)*

One species: parasite yew.

- *They discussed "parasitaxus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "parasitaxus" means with a simple example.*

---

parasitaxus ustus *(noun)*

Rare and endangered monoecious parasitic conifer of New Caledonia; parasitic on Falcatifolium taxoides.

- *They discussed "parasitaxus ustus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "parasitaxus ustus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parasiticidal *(adjective)*

Capable of expelling or destroying parasitic worms.

- *Would you call this situation "parasiticidal"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "parasiticidal" when it is capable of expelling or destroying parasitic worms.*

---

parasympathomimetic *(adjective)*

Having an effect similar to that resulting from stimulation of the parasympathetic nervous system.

- *Parasympathomimetic drugs slow the heart rate.*
- *The speaker chose "parasympathomimetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

parathelypteris novae-boracensis *(noun)*

Slender shield fern of moist woods of eastern North America; sometimes placed in genus Dryopteris.

- *In class, the teacher used "parathelypteris novae-boracensis" to mean slender shield fern of moist woods of eastern north....*
- *He looked up "parathelypteris novae-boracensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parathelypteris simulata *(noun)*

Delicate feathery shield fern of the eastern United States; sometimes placed in genus Thelypteris.

- *The article explained what "parathelypteris simulata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parathelypteris simulata" to mean delicate feathery shield fern of the eastern united....*

---

parathormone *(noun)*

Hormone synthesized and released into the blood stream by the parathyroid glands; regulates phosphorus and calcium in the body and functions in neuromuscular excitation and blood clotting.

- *In class, the teacher used "parathormone" to mean hormone synthesized and released into the blood....*
- *The article explained what "parathormone" means with a simple example.*

---

paraumbilical vein *(noun)*

Small veins arising in skin around the navel; terminate as accessory portal veins.

- *Understanding "paraumbilical vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paraumbilical vein" during the group presentation.*

---

parazoa *(noun)*

Multicellular organisms having less-specialized cells than in the Metazoa; comprises the single phylum Porifera.

- *In class, the teacher used "parazoa" to mean multicellular organisms having less-specialized....*
- *Understanding "parazoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parazoan *(noun)*

Primitive multicellular marine animal whose porous body is supported by a fibrous skeletal framework; usually occurs in sessile colonies.

- *Understanding "parazoan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parazoan" to mean primitive multicellular marine animal whose porous....*

---

parcae *(noun)*

Any of the three Roman goddesses of fate or destiny; identified with the Greek Moirai and similar to the Norse Norns.

- *Understanding "parcae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parcae" to mean any of the three roman goddesses of fate or....*

---

pardonably *(adverb)*

In an excusable manner or to an excusable degree.

- *He answered "pardonably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "pardonably" in the final chapter.*

---

parenthetic *(adjective)*

Qualifying or explaining; placed or as if placed in parentheses.

- *Parenthetical remarks.*
- *A "parenthetic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

parget *(noun)*

Plaster used to coat outer walls and line chimneys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parget."*
- *He looked up "parget" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pargeting *(noun)*

Plaster used to coat outer walls and line chimneys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pargeting."*
- *Understanding "pargeting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pargetting *(noun)*

Plaster used to coat outer walls and line chimneys.

- *The article explained what "pargetting" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pargetting."*

parheliacal *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a parhelion.

- *Would you call this situation "parheliacal"? Explain why.*
- *A "parheliacal" approach may work better in this case.*

parhelic *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a parhelion.

- *It is useful to describe something as "parhelic" when it is relating to or resembling a parhelion.*
- *Would you call this situation "parhelic"? Explain why.*

parhelic circle *(noun)*

A luminous halo parallel to the horizon at the altitude of the sun; caused by ice crystals in the atmosphere.

- *He looked up "parhelic circle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parhelic circle."*

parhelic ring *(noun)*

A luminous halo parallel to the horizon at the altitude of the sun; caused by ice crystals in the atmosphere.

- *Understanding "parhelic ring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "parhelic ring" because he had never seen it before.*

parhelion *(noun)*

A bright spot on the parhelic circle; caused by diffraction by ice crystals.

- *Understanding "parhelion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "parhelion" during the group presentation.*

paridae *(noun)*

Titmice and chickadees.

- *In class, the teacher used "paridae" to mean titmice and chickadees.*
- *The article explained what "paridae" means with a simple example.*

paries *(noun)*

(anatomy) a layer (a lining or membrane) that encloses a structure.

- *Understanding "paries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "paries" because he had never seen it before.*

parietales *(noun)*

A large order of dicotyledonous plants of subclass Dilleniidae.

- *He looked up "parietales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "parietales" during the group presentation.*

parietaria *(noun)*

Small genus of stingless herbs.

- *Understanding "parietaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "parietaria" means with a simple example.*

parietaria difussa *(noun)*

Herb that grows in crevices having long narrow leaves and small pink apetalous flowers.

- *They discussed "parietaria difussa" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "parietaria difussa" because he had never seen it before.*

parietomastoid suture *(noun)*

The suture between the parietal and the temporal bones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parietomastoid suture."*
- *Understanding "parietomastoid suture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paripinnate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) pinnate with a pair of leaflets at the apex.

- *The speaker chose "paripinnate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "paripinnate" when it is (of a leaf shape) pinnate with a pair of leaflets....*

---

paris quadrifolia *(noun)*

European herb with yellow-green flowers resembling and closely related to the trilliums; reputed to be poisonous.

- *He looked up "paris quadrifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "paris quadrifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parjanya *(noun)*

Hindu god of rain; sometimes identified with Indra.

- *Understanding "parjanya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "parjanya" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parkeriaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Ceratopteris; sometimes included in family Polypodiaceae.

- *The article explained what "parkeriaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parkeriaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

parkia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Old World trees: nitta trees.

- *Understanding "parkia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "parkia" during the group presentation.*

---

parkinsonia *(noun)*

Small genus of spiny shrubs or small trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parkinsonia."*
- *He looked up "parkinsonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parkinsonia florida *(noun)*

Densely branched spiny tree of southwestern United States having showy yellow flowers and blue-green bark; sometimes placed in genus Cercidium.

- *Understanding "parkinsonia florida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "parkinsonia florida" during the group presentation.*

---

parlormaid *(noun)*

A maid in a private home whose duties are to care for the parlor and the table and to answer the door.

- *They discussed "parlormaid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "parlormaid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parlourmaid *(noun)*

A maid in a private home whose duties are to care for the parlor and the table and to answer the door.

- *Understanding "parlourmaid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "parlourmaid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parmeliaceae *(noun)*

A family of lichens.

- *They discussed "parmeliaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "parmeliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parnahiba *(noun)*

A river in northeastern Brazil that flows generally northward to the Atlantic Ocean.

- *He looked up "parnahiba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "parnahiba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parnaiba *(noun)*

A river in northeastern Brazil that flows generally northward to the Atlantic Ocean.

- *Understanding "parnaiba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "parnaiba" to mean a river in northeastern brazil that flows generally....*

---

parnassia *(noun)*

Any of various usually evergreen bog plants of the genus Parnassia having broad smooth basal leaves and a single pale flower resembling a buttercup.

- *Understanding "parnassia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "parnassia" during the group presentation.*

---

parnassia fimbriata *(noun)*

Bog plant with broadly heart-shaped basal leaves and cream-colored or white saucer-shaped flowers with fringed petals; west of Rocky Mountains from Alaska to New Mexico.

- *They discussed "parnassia fimbriata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "parnassia fimbriata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parnassia palustris *(noun)*

Plant having ovate leaves in a basal rosette and white starlike flowers netted with green.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parnassia palustris."*
- *He looked up "parnassia palustris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parochetus *(noun)*

One species: shamrock pea.

- *In class, the teacher used "parochetus" to mean one species: shamrock pea.*
- *The article explained what "parochetus" means with a simple example.*

---

parochetus communis *(noun)*

Trailing trifoliate Asiatic and African herb having cobalt blue flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parochetus communis."*
- *He looked up "parochetus communis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paroicous *(adjective)*

Having male and female reproductive organs separate in a single gametoecium.

- *The speaker chose "paroicous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "paroicous" when it is having male and female reproductive organs separate....*

---

parophrys *(noun)*

A genus of Soleidae.

- *He looked up "parophrys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parophrys."*

---

parophrys vitulus *(noun)*

Popular pale brown food flatfish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *He looked up "parophrys vitulus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parophrys vitulus."*

---

paroquet *(noun)*

Any of numerous small slender long-tailed parrots.

- *They discussed "paroquet" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "paroquet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parous *(adjective)*

Having given birth to one or more viable children.

- *It is useful to describe something as "parous" when it is having given birth to one or more viable children.*
- *The speaker chose "parous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

parqueterie *(noun)*

A patterned wood inlay used to cover a floor.

- *The article explained what "parqueterie" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parqueterie" to mean a patterned wood inlay used to cover a floor.*

---

parrakeet *(noun)*

Any of numerous small slender long-tailed parrots.

- *They discussed "parrakeet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parrakeet."*

---

parroket *(noun)*

Any of numerous small slender long-tailed parrots.

- *Understanding "parroket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "parroket" during the group presentation.*

---

parroquet *(noun)*

Any of numerous small slender long-tailed parrots.

- *They discussed "parroquet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "parroquet" means with a simple example.*

---

parrotia *(noun)*

One species: iron tree.

- *Understanding "parrotia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parrotia."*

---

parrotiopsis *(noun)*

One species: deciduous tree of the Himalaya Mountains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parrotiopsis."*
- *The article explained what "parrotiopsis" means with a simple example.*

---

parrotlike *(adjective)*

Mechanically imitated or repeated without thought or understanding.

- *A mere parrotlike word-calling process.*
- *A voice quality sounding parrotlike.*

---

pars distilis *(noun)*

The anterior part of the anterior pituitary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pars distilis."*
- *They discussed "pars distilis" during the group presentation.*

---

parsimoniousness *(noun)*

Extreme care in spending money; reluctance to spend money unnecessarily.

- *He looked up "parsimoniousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parsimoniousness" to mean extreme care in spending money; reluctance to spend....*

---

parthenium argentatum *(noun)*

Much-branched subshrub with silvery leaves and small white flowers of Texas and northern Mexico; cultivated as a source of rubber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parthenium argentatum."*
- *The article explained what "parthenium argentatum" means with a simple example.*

---

parthenium hysterophorus *(noun)*

Tropical American annual weed with small radiate heads of white flowers; adventive in southern United States.

- *He looked up "parthenium hysterophorus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parthenium hysterophorus" to mean tropical american annual weed with small radiate....*

---

parthenium integrifolium *(noun)*

Stout perennial herb of the eastern United States with whitish flowers; leaves traditionally used by Catawba Indians to treat burns.

- *The article explained what "parthenium integrifolium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "parthenium integrifolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parthenocarpy *(noun)*

(botany) the development of a fruit without fertilization or seeds.

- *He looked up "parthenocarpy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parthenocarpy."*

---

parthenocissus *(noun)*

Woody vines having disklike tips on the tendrils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parthenocissus."*
- *Understanding "parthenocissus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parthenocissus quinquefolia *(noun)*

Common North American vine with compound leaves and bluish-black berrylike fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "parthenocissus quinquefolia" to mean common north american vine with compound leaves and....*
- *He looked up "parthenocissus quinquefolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parthenocissus tricuspidata *(noun)*

Asiatic vine with three-lobed leaves and purple berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "parthenocissus tricuspidata" to mean asiatic vine with three-lobed leaves and purple berries.*
- *The article explained what "parthenocissus tricuspidata" means with a simple example.*

---

parthenogeny *(noun)*

Human conception without fertilization by a man.

- *He looked up "parthenogeny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parthenogeny."*

---

parthenote *(noun)*

A cell resulting from parthenogenesis.

- *Understanding "parthenote" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "parthenote" during the group presentation.*

---

particolored *(adjective)*

Having sections or patches colored differently and usually brightly.

- *A particolored dress.*
- *Students compared "particolored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

particolored buckeye *(noun)*

A buckeye marked by different colors or tints.

- *In class, the teacher used "particolored buckeye" to mean a buckeye marked by different colors or tints.*
- *The article explained what "particolored buckeye" means with a simple example.*

---

particoloured *(adjective)*

Having sections or patches colored differently and usually brightly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "particoloured."*
- *Students compared "particoloured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

particularised *(adjective)*

Directed toward a specific object.

- *It is useful to describe something as "particularised" when it is directed toward a specific object.*
- *Would you call this situation "particularised"? Explain why.*

---

partitionist *(noun)*

An advocate of partitioning a country.

- *Understanding "partitionist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "partitionist" during the group presentation.*

---

partridgeberry *(noun)*

Creeping woody plant of eastern North America with shiny evergreen leaves and scarlet berries.

- *He looked up "partridgeberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "partridgeberry."*

parulidae *(noun)*

New World warblers.

- *The article explained what “parulidae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “parulidae” to mean new world warblers.*

parus atricapillus *(noun)*

Chickadee having a dark crown.

- *Understanding “parus atricapillus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “parus atricapillus” to mean chickadee having a dark crown.*

parvenue *(adjective)*

Of or characteristic of a parvenu.

- *It is useful to describe something as “parvenue” when it is of or characteristic of a parvenu.*
- *Would you call this situation “parvenue”? Explain why.*

paspalum dilatatum *(noun)*

Tall tufted perennial tropical American grass naturalized as pasture and forage grass in southern United States.

- *He looked up “paspalum dilatatum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “paspalum dilatatum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paspalum notatum *(noun)*

Perennial tropical American grass used as pasture grass in arid areas of the Gulf States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paspalum notatum.”*
- *He looked up “paspalum notatum” because he had never seen it before.*

pasqueflower *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Pulsatilla; sometimes included in genus Anemone.

- *Understanding “pasqueflower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pasqueflower” to mean any plant of the genus pulsatilla; sometimes....*

passamaquody *(noun)*

A member of the Algonquian people related to the Malecite and living in northeastern Maine and New Brunswick.

- *Understanding “passamaquody” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “passamaquody” because he had never seen it before.*

passee *(adjective)*

Out of fashion.

- *A “passee” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “passee” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

passeres *(noun)*

Two names for the suborder of typical songbirds.

- *In class, the teacher used “passeres” to mean two names for the suborder of typical songbirds.*
- *Understanding “passeres” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

passeridae *(noun)*

True sparrows: Old world birds formerly considered weaverbirds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “passeridae.”*
- *The article explained what “passeridae” means with a simple example.*

passeriform bird *(noun)*

Perching birds mostly small and living near the ground with feet having 4 toes arranged to allow for gripping the perch; most are songbirds; hatchlings are helpless.

- *In class, the teacher used “passeriform bird” to mean perching birds mostly small and living near the....*
- *The article explained what “passeriform bird” means with a simple example.*

passerina *(noun)*

A genus of small North American finches including the New World buntings.

- *In class, the teacher used "passerina" to mean a genus of small north american finches including....*
- *The article explained what "passerina" means with a simple example.*

---

passerina cyanea *(noun)*

Small deep blue North American bunting.

- *The article explained what "passerina cyanea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "passerina cyanea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

passiflora laurifolia *(noun)*

West Indian passionflower; cultivated for its yellow edible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "passiflora laurifolia" to mean west indian passionflower; cultivated for its....*
- *He looked up "passiflora laurifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

passiflora ligularis *(noun)*

Considered best for fruit.

- *He looked up "passiflora ligularis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passiflora ligularis."*

---

passiflora maliformis *(noun)*

West Indian passionflower with edible apple-sized fruit.

- *They discussed "passiflora maliformis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "passiflora maliformis" to mean west indian passionflower with edible apple-sized fruit.*

---

passifloraceae *(noun)*

Tropical woody tendril-climbing vines.

- *He looked up "passifloraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "passifloraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pastelike *(adjective)*

Resembling paste in color; pallid.

- *A complexion that had been pastelike was now chalky white.*
- *Would you call this situation "pastelike"? Explain why.*

---

pasteurian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Louis Pasteur or his experiments.

- *Students compared "pasteurian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "pasteurian"? Explain why.*

---

pasteurise *(verb)*

Heat food in order to kill harmful microorganisms.

- *Can you use "pasteurise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "pasteurise" and when to wait.*

---

pastil *(noun)*

A medicated lozenge used to soothe the throat.

- *They discussed "pastil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pastil" to mean a medicated lozenge used to soothe the throat.*

---

pastinaca *(noun)*

A rosid dicot genus of the family Umbelliferae; includes parsnips.

- *In class, the teacher used "pastinaca" to mean a rosid dicot genus of the family umbelliferae;....*
- *They discussed "pastinaca" during the group presentation.*

---

pastinaca sativa *(noun)*

A strong-scented plant cultivated for its edible root.

- *Understanding "pastinaca sativa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “pastinaca sativa” means with a simple example.*

---

pastness *(noun)*

The quality of being past.

- *They discussed “pastness” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “pastness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pataca *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Macao.

- *In class, the teacher used “pataca” to mean the basic unit of money in macao.*
- *They discussed “pataca” during the group presentation.*

---

patavium *(noun)*

A city in Veneto.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “patavium.”*
- *Understanding “patavium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

patchboard *(noun)*

Telephone central where circuits are completed with patchcords.

- *He looked up “patchboard” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “patchboard.”*

---

patchcord *(noun)*

A length of wire that has a plug at each end; used to make connections at a patchboard.

- *He looked up “patchcord” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “patchcord” to mean a length of wire that has a plug at each end; used....*

---

patchouly *(noun)*

A heavy perfume made from the patchouli plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “patchouly.”*
- *He looked up “patchouly” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pate feuillete *(noun)*

Dough used for very light flaky rich pastries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pate feuillete.”*
- *The article explained what “pate feuillete” means with a simple example.*

---

patellidae *(noun)*

Marine limpets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “patellidae.”*
- *He looked up “patellidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

patelliform *(adjective)*

Shaped like a dish or pan.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “patelliform.”*
- *Students compared “patelliform” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pathogenically *(adverb)*

In a pathogenic manner.

- *Place “pathogenically” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered “pathogenically,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

patinate *(verb)*

Coat with a patina.

- *She tried to use “patinate” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “patinate” and when to wait.*

---

patinise *(verb)*

Coat with a patina.

- *In everyday English, people use “patinise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “patinise” in real sentences.*

---

patinize *(verb)*

Coat with a patina.

- *The coach explained when to use “patinize” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “patinize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

patness *(noun)*

Timely convenience.

- *He looked up “patness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “patness” during the group presentation.*

---

patrai *(noun)*

A port city in western Greece in the northwestern Peloponnese on an inlet of the Ionian Sea; was a major trade center from the 5th century BC to the 3rd century BC; commercial importance revived during the Middle Ages.

- *They discussed “patrai” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “patrai” because he had never seen it before.*

---

patriarchic *(adjective)*

(of societies) being ruled by or having descent traced through the male line.

- *Students compared “patriarchic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “patriarchic” when it is (of societies) being ruled by or having descent....*

---

patricentric *(adjective)*

Centered upon the father.

- *Students compared “patricentric” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “patricentric.”*

---

patrikin *(noun)*

One related on the father’s side.

- *Understanding “patrikin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “patrikin.”*

---

patrilineage *(noun)*

Line of descent traced through the paternal side of the family.

- *The article explained what “patrilineage” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “patrilineage” to mean line of descent traced through the paternal side of....*

---

patrilinear *(adjective)*

Based on or tracing descent through the male line.

- *The speaker chose “patrilinear” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “patrilinear” when it is based on or tracing descent through the male line.*

---

patrioteer *(noun)*

An extreme bellicose nationalist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “patrioteer.”*
- *The article explained what “patrioteer” means with a simple example.*

---

patrisib *(noun)*

One related on the father’s side.

- *He looked up “patrisib” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “patrisib” to mean one related on the father’s side.*

---

patristical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the writings of the early church fathers.

- *Would you call this situation "patristical"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "patristical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

patronless *(adjective)*

Having little patronage or few clients.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "patronless."*
- *A "patronless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

patronne *(noun)*

A woman who is a patron or the wife of a patron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patronne."*
- *Understanding "patronne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pattypan squash *(noun)*

Round greenish-white squash having one face flattened with a scalloped edge.

- *Understanding "pattypan squash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pattypan squash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

patwin *(noun)*

A member of the North American Indian people living in the Sacramento valley in California.

- *They discussed "patwin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patwin."*

---

paul bustill robeson *(noun)*

United States bass singer and an outspoken critic of racism and proponent of socialism (1898-1976).

- *The article explained what "paul bustill robeson" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "paul bustill robeson" during the group presentation.*

---

paumotu archipelago *(noun)*

A group of about 80 coral islands in French Polynesia.

- *In class, the teacher used "paumotu archipelago" to mean a group of about 80 coral islands in french polynesia.*
- *He looked up "paumotu archipelago" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paunchiness *(noun)*

The bodily property of a protruding belly.

- *The article explained what "paunchiness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "paunchiness" during the group presentation.*

---

pauperise *(verb)*

Reduce to beggary.

- *She tried to use "pauperise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pauperise" and when to wait.*

---

pauperize *(verb)*

Reduce to beggary.

- *In everyday English, people use "pauperize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pauperize" in real sentences.*

---

pauropoda *(noun)*

An obscure class of minute arthropods with branched antennae and 8 to 10 pairs of legs.

- *They discussed "pauropoda" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pauropoda" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pavior *(noun)*

A machine for laying pavement.

- *The article explained what "pavior" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pavior."*

paviour *(noun)*

A machine for laying pavement.

- *In class, the teacher used "paviour" to mean a machine for laying pavement.*
- *The article explained what "paviour" means with a simple example.*

pavise *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) a large heavy oblong shield protecting the whole body; originally carried but sometimes set up in permanent position.

- *In class, the teacher used "pavise" to mean (middle ages) a large heavy oblong shield....*
- *They discussed "pavise" during the group presentation.*

pavo muticus *(noun)*

Peafowl of southeast Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "pavo muticus" to mean peafowl of southeast asia.*
- *They discussed "pavo muticus" during the group presentation.*

pawer *(noun)*

A person who handles or caresses in a clumsy or overfamiliar manner.

- *The article explained what "pawer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pawer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pawky *(adjective)*

Cunning and sly; - Punch.

- *The pawky rich old lady who incessantly scores off her parasitical descendants.*
- *Students compared "pawky" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

payena *(noun)*

Genus of medium to large Malaysian trees yielding gutta-percha.

- *Understanding "payena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "payena" means with a simple example.*

paynim *(noun)*

A heathen; a person who is not a Christian (especially a Muslim).

- *In class, the teacher used "paynim" to mean a heathen; a person who is not a christian....*
- *The article explained what "paynim" means with a simple example.*

paysheet *(noun)*

A list of employees and their salaries.

- *The article explained what "paysheet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paysheet."*

pbit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 terabits or 10^15 bits.

- *They discussed "pbit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pbit" because he had never seen it before.*

peachick *(noun)*

A young peafowl.

- *Understanding "peachick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "peachick" because he had never seen it before.*

peachleaf willow *(noun)*

Willow of the western United States with leaves like those of peach or almond trees.

- *The article explained what "peachleaf willow" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "peachleaf willow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peachwood *(noun)*

Tropical tree with prickly trunk; its heavy red wood yields a red dye and is used for cabinetry.

- *In class, the teacher used "peachwood" to mean tropical tree with prickly trunk; its heavy red....*
- *The article explained what "peachwood" means with a simple example.*

---

peag *(noun)*

Small cylindrical beads made from polished shells and fashioned into strings or belts; used by certain Native American peoples as jewelry or currency.

- *They discussed "peag" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peag" to mean small cylindrical beads made from polished shells....*

---

pearl sydenstricker buck *(noun)*

United States author whose novels drew on her experiences as a missionary in China (1892-1973).

- *They discussed "pearl sydenstricker buck" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pearl sydenstricker buck" means with a simple example.*

---

pearlfish *(noun)*

Found living within the alimentary canals of e.g. sea cucumbers or between the shells of pearl oysters in or near shallow seagrass beds.

- *He looked up "pearlfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pearlfish."*

---

pearlweed *(noun)*

Any of various low-growing plants of the genus Sagina having small spherical flowers resembling pearls.

- *They discussed "pearlweed" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pearlweed" to mean any of various low-growing plants of the genus....*

---

pearlwort *(noun)*

Any of various low-growing plants of the genus Sagina having small spherical flowers resembling pearls.

- *Understanding "pearlwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pearlwort" during the group presentation.*

---

peasecod *(noun)*

Husk of a pea; edible in some garden peas.

- *Understanding "peasecod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peasecod."*

---

pebibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 tebibits or 2^50 bits.

- *The article explained what "pebibit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pebibit" during the group presentation.*

---

pebibyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 tebibytes or 2^50 bytes.

- *In class, the teacher used "pebibyte" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 tebibytes or....*
- *He looked up "pebibyte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peccable *(adjective)*

Liable to sin; - Sir Walter Scott.

- *A frail and peccable mortal.*
- *A "peccable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

peccant *(adjective)*

Liable to sin; - Sir Walter Scott.

- *Would you call this situation "peccant"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "peccant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

peccari angulatus *(noun)*

Dark grey peccary with an indistinct white collar; of semi desert areas of Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "peccari angulatus" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peccari angulatus."*

---

pecopteris *(noun)*

Carboniferous fossil fern characterized by a regular arrangement of the leaflets resembling a comb.

- *In class, the teacher used "pecopteris" to mean carboniferous fossil fern characterized by a....*
- *The article explained what "pecopteris" means with a simple example.*

---

pecten irradians *(noun)*

A small scallop inhabiting shallow waters and mud flats of the Atlantic coast of North America.

- *Understanding "pecten irradians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pecten irradians" means with a simple example.*

---

pecten magellanicus *(noun)*

A large scallop inhabiting deep waters of the Atlantic coast of North America.

- *Understanding "pecten magellanicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pecten magellanicus" to mean a large scallop inhabiting deep waters of the....*

---

pectineal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the pubis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pectineal."*
- *A "pectineal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pectinibranchia *(noun)*

Large order of gastropods comprising univalve mollusks that have a single gill resembling a comb.

- *In class, the teacher used "pectinibranchia" to mean large order of gastropods comprising univalve....*
- *He looked up "pectinibranchia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peculate *(verb)*

Appropriate (as property entrusted to one's care) fraudulently to one's own use.

- *He did not know how to use "peculate" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "peculate" and when to wait.*

---

peculator *(noun)*

Someone who violates a trust by taking (money) for his own use.

- *The article explained what "peculator" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "peculator" during the group presentation.*

---

pedagog *(noun)*

Someone who educates young people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedagog."*
- *The article explained what "pedagog" means with a simple example.*

---

pedaler *(noun)*

A person who rides a pedal-driven vehicle (as a bicycle).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedaler."*
- *He looked up "pedaler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pedaliaceae *(noun)*

The family of plants of order Polemoniales.

- *Understanding "pedaliaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pedaliaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

pedaller *(noun)*

A person who rides a pedal-driven vehicle (as a bicycle).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedaller."*
- *Understanding "pedaller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pedate *(adjective)*

Of a leaf shape; having radiating lobes, each deeply cleft or divided.

- *The speaker chose "pedate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pedate."*

---

pedate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having the radiating lobes each deeply cleft or divided.

- *They discussed "pedate leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pedate leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pederastic *(adjective)*

Of homosexuality between a man and a boy.

- *Students compared "pederastic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pederastic."*

---

pedesis *(noun)*

The random motion of small particles suspended in a gas or liquid.

- *They discussed "pedesis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedesis."*

---

pediamycin *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Erythrocin or E-Mycin or Ethril or Ilosone or Pediamycin) obtained from the actinomycete Streptomyces erythreus; effective against many Gram-positive bacteria and some Gram-negative.

- *The article explained what "pediamycin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pediamycin" to mean an antibiotic (trade name erythrocin or e-mycin or....*

---

pediapred *(noun)*

A glucocorticoid (trade names Pediapred or Prelone) used to treat inflammatory conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used "pediapred" to mean a glucocorticoid (trade names pediapred or prelone)....*
- *He looked up "pediapred" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pediatrist *(noun)*

A specialist in the care of babies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pediatrist."*
- *Understanding "pediatrist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pediculati *(noun)*

Anglers and batfishes; spiny-finned marine fishes having pectoral fins at the ends of armlike processes and a long movable spine on the dorsal fin to lure prey to the large mouth.

- *He looked up "pediculati" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pediculati."*

---

pediculicide *(noun)*

A chemical agent that kills lice.

- *He looked up "pediculicide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pediculicide" to mean a chemical agent that kills lice.*

---

pediculidae *(noun)*

True lice: human lice and related forms.

- *They discussed "pediculidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pediculidae" means with a simple example.*

---

pedilanthus *(noun)*

Tropical American succulent shrubs.

- *The article explained what "pedilanthus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pedilanthus" during the group presentation.*

---

pedilanthus bracteatus *(noun)*

Wax-coated Mexican shrub related to Euphorbia antisyphilitica.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pedilanthus bracteatus.”*
- *The article explained what “pedilanthus bracteatus” means with a simple example.*

---

pedilanthus pavonis *(noun)*

Wax-coated Mexican shrub related to Euphorbia antisyphilitica.

- *They discussed “pedilanthus pavonis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pedilanthus pavonis” means with a simple example.*

---

pedilanthus tithymaloides *(noun)*

Low tropical American shrub having powerful emetic properties.

- *The article explained what “pedilanthus tithymaloides” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “pedilanthus tithymaloides” during the group presentation.*

---

pediocactus *(noun)*

Low-growing cacti of the Great Plains of North America.

- *Understanding “pediocactus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “pediocactus” during the group presentation.*

---

pediocactus knowltonii *(noun)*

Small clustering cactus of southwestern United States; a threatened species.

- *Understanding “pediocactus knowltonii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pediocactus knowltonii.”*

---

pedioecetes *(noun)*

Sharp-tailed grouse.

- *He looked up “pedioecetes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pedioecetes” to mean sharp-tailed grouse.*

---

pedioecetes phasianellus *(noun)*

Large grouse of prairies and open forests of western North America.

- *They discussed “pedioecetes phasianellus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pedioecetes phasianellus” to mean large grouse of prairies and open forests of....*

---

pedionomus *(noun)*

Plain wanderer.

- *They discussed “pedionomus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “pedionomus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pedionomus torquatus *(noun)*

Small Australian bird related to the button quail; classified as wading bird but inhabits plains.

- *The article explained what “pedionomus torquatus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pedionomus torquatus” to mean small australian bird related to the button quail;....*

---

pedipalpi *(noun)*

Whip scorpions.

- *He looked up “pedipalpi” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pedipalpi” to mean whip scorpions.*

---

pedodontist *(noun)*

A dentist who specializes in the care of children’s teeth.

- *The article explained what “pedodontist” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pedodontist.”*

---

pedwood *(noun)*

European deciduous shrub turning red in autumn having dull white flowers.

- *He looked up “pedwood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pedwood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peewit *(noun)*

Large crested Old World plover having wattles and spurs.

- *In class, the teacher used "peewit" to mean large crested old world plover having wattles and spurs.*
- *The article explained what "peewit" means with a simple example.*

peireskia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American shrubby trees and woody climbers having slender branches with broad flat leaves and large panicles of flowers.

- *The article explained what "peireskia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peireskia."*

pelargonium hortorum *(noun)*

An upright geranium having scalloped leaves with a broad color zone inside the margin and white or pink or red flowers.

- *The article explained what "pelargonium hortorum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pelargonium hortorum" during the group presentation.*

pelargonium limoneum *(noun)*

A common garden geranium with lemon-scented foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pelargonium limoneum."*
- *They discussed "pelargonium limoneum" during the group presentation.*

pelargonium odoratissimum *(noun)*

Geranium with round fragrant leaves and small white flowers.

- *The article explained what "pelargonium odoratissimum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pelargonium odoratissimum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pelargonium peltatum *(noun)*

A commonly cultivated trailing South American plant with peltate leaves and rosy flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pelargonium peltatum."*
- *He looked up "pelargonium peltatum" because he had never seen it before.*

pelecaniform seabird *(noun)*

Large fish-eating seabird with four-toed webbed feet.

- *The article explained what "pelecaniform seabird" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pelecaniform seabird" to mean large fish-eating seabird with four-toed webbed feet.*

pelecaniformes *(noun)*

Pelicans; frigate birds; gannets; cormorants.

- *The article explained what "pelecaniformes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pelecaniformes" during the group presentation.*

pelecanoididae *(noun)*

Diving petrels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pelecanoididae."*
- *The article explained what "pelecanoididae" means with a simple example.*

pelecanus erythrorhynchos *(noun)*

Large American pelican; white with black wing feathers.

- *They discussed "pelecanus erythrorhynchos" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pelecanus erythrorhynchos" because he had never seen it before.*

pelecanus onocrotalus *(noun)*

Similar to American white pelican.

- *They discussed "pelecanus onocrotalus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pelecanus onocrotalus" because he had never seen it before.*

pelecypod *(noun)*

Marine or freshwater mollusks having a soft body with platelike gills enclosed within two shells hinged together.

- *They discussed "pelecypod" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pelecypod" means with a simple example.*

---

pelew *(noun)*

A chain of more than 200 islands about 400 miles long in the western central Pacific Ocean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pelew."*
- *Understanding "pelew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pellaea *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly small rock-loving ferns; in some classification systems it is placed in the family Polypodiaceae or Adiantaceae.

- *He looked up "pellaea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pellaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pellaea andromedifolia *(noun)*

Evergreen fern of California and Baja California.

- *In class, the teacher used "pellaea andromedifolia" to mean evergreen fern of california and baja california.*
- *The article explained what "pellaea andromedifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

pellaea atropurpurea *(noun)*

Very short shallowly creeping North American fern usually growing on cliffs or walls and having dark glossy leaf axes.

- *Understanding "pellaea atropurpurea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pellaea atropurpurea" means with a simple example.*

---

pellaea mucronata *(noun)*

Cliff brake of California and Baja California having purple-brown leafstalks.

- *He looked up "pellaea mucronata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pellaea mucronata" during the group presentation.*

---

pellaea ornithopus *(noun)*

Cliff brake of California and Baja California having purple-brown leafstalks.

- *They discussed "pellaea ornithopus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pellaea ornithopus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pellaea rotundifolia *(noun)*

Fern of New Zealand and Australia having trailing fronds with dark green buttonlike leaflets.

- *In class, the teacher used "pellaea rotundifolia" to mean fern of new zealand and australia having trailing....*
- *He looked up "pellaea rotundifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pellicularia *(noun)*

Genus of fungi having the hymenium in the form of a crust; some species formerly placed in form genus Rhizoctinia.

- *They discussed "pellicularia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pellicularia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pellicularia filamentosa *(noun)*

Fungus causing a disease in potatoes characterized by black scurfy spots on the tubers.

- *Understanding "pellicularia filamentosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pellicularia filamentosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pellicularia koleroga *(noun)*

Fungus causing a disease in coffee and some other tropical plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pellicularia koleroga."*
- *He looked up "pellicularia koleroga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pellitory *(noun)*

A small Mediterranean plant containing a volatile oil once used to relieve toothache.

- *In class, the teacher used "pellitory" to mean a small mediterranean plant containing a volatile....*

- *The article explained what “pellitory” means with a simple example.*

---

pellitory-of-spain *(noun)*

A small Mediterranean plant containing a volatile oil once used to relieve toothache.

- *Understanding “pellitory-of-spain” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pellitory-of-spain” means with a simple example.*

---

pellitory-of-the-wall *(noun)*

Herb that grows in crevices having long narrow leaves and small pink apetalous flowers.

- *The article explained what “pellitory-of-the-wall” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pellitory-of-the-wall.”*

---

pellucidity *(noun)*

Passing light without diffusion or distortion.

- *He looked up “pellucidity” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pellucidity” to mean passing light without diffusion or distortion.*

---

pellucidly *(adverb)*

In a clear and lucid manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene “pellucidly” in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “pellucidly” naturally.*

---

pellucidness *(noun)*

Passing light without diffusion or distortion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pellucidness.”*
- *Understanding “pellucidness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pelobatidae *(noun)*

The amphibian family of spadefoot toads.

- *In class, the teacher used “pelobatidae” to mean the amphibian family of spadefoot toads.*
- *The article explained what “pelobatidae” means with a simple example.*

---

peltandra *(noun)*

Small genus of North American marsh or aquatic herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peltandra.”*
- *He looked up “peltandra” because he had never seen it before.*

---

peltandra virginica *(noun)*

Perennial herb of the eastern United States having arrowhead-shaped leaves and an elongate pointed spathe and green berries.

- *They discussed “peltandra virginica” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “peltandra virginica” to mean perennial herb of the eastern united states having....*

---

peltiphyllum *(noun)*

One species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peltiphyllum.”*
- *Understanding “peltiphyllum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peltiphyllum peltatum *(noun)*

Rhizomatous perennial herb with large dramatic peltate leaves and white to bright pink flowers in round heads on leafless stems; colonizes stream banks in the Sierra Nevada in California.

- *The article explained what “peltiphyllum peltatum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “peltiphyllum peltatum” to mean rhizomatous perennial herb with large dramatic....*

---

peludo *(noun)*

Argentine armadillo with six movable bands and hairy underparts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peludo.”*
- *They discussed “peludo” during the group presentation.*

---

pelvimeter *(noun)*

Measuring instrument for performing pelvimetry.

- *They discussed "pelvimeter" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pelvimeter" means with a simple example.*

pelycosaur *(noun)*

Large primitive reptile having a tall spinal sail; of the Permian or late Paleozoic in Europe and North America.

- *The article explained what "pelycosaur" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pelycosaur" during the group presentation.*

pelycosauria *(noun)*

Edaphosaurus; dimetrodon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pelycosauria."*
- *The article explained what "pelycosauria" means with a simple example.*

pemican *(noun)*

Lean dried meat pounded fine and mixed with melted fat; used especially by North American Indians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pemican."*
- *He looked up "pemican" because he had never seen it before.*

pemphigous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or manifesting pemphigus.

- *The speaker chose "pemphigous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pemphigous" when it is of or relating to or manifesting pemphigus.*

peneidae *(noun)*

Tropical prawns.

- *They discussed "peneidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "peneidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peneplane *(noun)*

A more or less level land surface representing an advanced stage of erosion undisturbed by crustal movements.

- *He looked up "peneplane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peneplane" to mean a more or less level land surface representing an....*

penetrability *(noun)*

The quality of being penetrable (by people or light or missiles etc.).

- *In class, the teacher used "penetrability" to mean the quality of being penetrable (by people or light....*
- *The article explained what "penetrability" means with a simple example.*

penetralia *(noun)*

The innermost parts.

- *They discussed "penetralia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "penetralia" because he had never seen it before.*

penetratively *(adverb)*

With ability to see into deeply.

- *Place "penetratively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "penetratively" naturally.*

penicillinase *(noun)*

Enzyme produced by certain bacteria that inactivates penicillin and results in resistance to that antibiotic.

- *Understanding "penicillinase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penicillinase."*

penicillinase-resistant antibiotic *(noun)*

A form of penicillin that is not rendered inactive by penicillinase.

- *In class, the teacher used "penicillinase-resistant antibiotic" to mean a form of penicillin that is not rendered inactive....*
- *The article explained what "penicillinase-resistant antibiotic" means with a simple example.*

---

penitentially *(adverb)*

Showing remorse.

- *He answered "penitentially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "penitentially," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

penn'orth *(noun)*

The amount that can be bought for a penny.

- *They discussed "penn'orth" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "penn'orth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pennate *(adjective)*

Having feathered wings.

- *The speaker chose "pennate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pennate."*

---

pennatula *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Pennatulidae: sea pens.

- *Understanding "pennatula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pennatula" means with a simple example.*

---

pennisetum cenchroides *(noun)*

Erect tussock-forming perennial bur grass used particularly in South Africa and Australia for pasture and forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pennisetum cenchroides."*
- *The article explained what "pennisetum cenchroides" means with a simple example.*

---

pennistum villosum *(noun)*

Northeastern tropical African plant having feathery panicles.

- *He looked up "pennistum villosum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pennistum villosum."*

---

pennoncel *(noun)*

A small pennant borne on a lance.

- *Understanding "pennoncel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pennoncel" during the group presentation.*

---

pennoncelle *(noun)*

A small pennant borne on a lance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pennoncelle."*
- *Understanding "pennoncelle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pennycress *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Thlaspi.

- *In class, the teacher used "pennycress" to mean any of several plants of the genus thlaspi.*
- *They discussed "pennycress" during the group presentation.*

---

pennywhistle *(noun)*

An inexpensive fipple flute.

- *Understanding "pennywhistle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pennywhistle" during the group presentation.*

---

penoche *(noun)*

Fudge made with brown sugar and butter and milk and nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "penoche" to mean fudge made with brown sugar and butter and milk and....*
- *They discussed "penoche" during the group presentation.*

penoncel *(noun)*

A small pennant borne on a lance.

- *In class, the teacher used "penoncel" to mean a small pennant borne on a lance.*
- *He looked up "penoncel" because he had never seen it before.*

penpusher *(noun)*

A clerk who does boring paperwork.

- *Understanding "penpusher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penpusher."*

penstemon centranthifolius *(noun)*

Plant with bright red tubular flowers in long narrow clusters near tips of erect stems; coastal ranges from central California southward.

- *They discussed "penstemon centranthifolius" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "penstemon centranthifolius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

penstemon cyananthus *(noun)*

Erect plant with blue-violet flowers in rings near tips of stems; Idaho to Utah and Wyoming.

- *The article explained what "penstemon cyananthus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "penstemon cyananthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

penstemon davidsonii *(noun)*

Mat-forming plant with blue and lavender flowers clustered on short erect stems; British Columbia to northern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstemon davidsonii."*
- *He looked up "penstemon davidsonii" because he had never seen it before.*

penstemon deustus *(noun)*

Stems in clumps with cream-colored flowers; found from Washington to Wyoming and southward to California and Utah.

- *He looked up "penstemon deustus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstemon deustus."*

penstemon dolius *(noun)*

Low plant with light blue and violet flowers in short clusters near tips of stems; Nevada to Utah.

- *They discussed "penstemon dolius" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "penstemon dolius" to mean low plant with light blue and violet flowers in....*

penstemon fruticosus *(noun)*

Low bushy plant with large showy pale lavender or blue-violet flowers in narrow clusters at ends of stems.

- *He looked up "penstemon fruticosus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstemon fruticosus."*

penstemon linarioides *(noun)*

Plant having small narrow leaves and blue-violet flowers in long open clusters; Utah and Colorado to New Mexico and Arizona.

- *He looked up "penstemon linarioides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstemon linarioides."*

penstemon newberryi *(noun)*

Mat-forming plant with deep pink flowers on short erect leafy stems; rocky places at high elevations from Oregon to California.

- *Understanding "penstemon newberryi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "penstemon newberryi" to mean mat-forming plant with deep pink flowers on short....*

penstemon parryi *(noun)*

Erect stems with pinkish-lavender flowers in long interrupted clusters; Arizona.

- *In class, the teacher used "penstemon parryi" to mean erect stems with pinkish-lavender flowers in long....*
- *Understanding "penstemon parryi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

penstemon rupicola *(noun)*

One of the West's most beautiful wildflowers; large brilliant pink or rose flowers in many racemes above thick mats of stems and leaves; ledges and cliffs from Washington to California.

- *Understanding "penstemon rupicola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "penstemon rupicola" to mean one of the west's most beautiful wildflowers; large....*

---

penstemon rydbergii *(noun)*

Plant with whorls of small dark blue-violet flowers; Washington to Wyoming and south to California and Colorado.

- *He looked up "penstemon rydbergii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstemon rydbergii."*

---

penstemon serrulatus *(noun)*

Whorls of deep blue to dark purple flowers at tips of erect leafy stems; moist places from British Columbia to Oregon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstemon serrulatus."*
- *Understanding "penstemon serrulatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

penstemon whippleanus *(noun)*

Wine and lavender to purple and black flowers in several clusters on the upper half of leafy stems; Montana south through the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico.

- *The article explained what "penstemon whippleanus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstemon whippleanus."*

---

pentahedron *(noun)*

Any polyhedron having five plane faces.

- *In class, the teacher used "pentahedron" to mean any polyhedron having five plane faces.*
- *The article explained what "pentahedron" means with a simple example.*

---

pentail *(noun)*

Brown tree shrew having a naked tail bilaterally fringed with long stiff hairs on the distal third; of Malaysia.

- *They discussed "pentail" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pentail."*

---

pentamethylenetetrazol *(noun)*

A drug used as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant; larger doses cause convulsions in shock therapy; Metrazol is a trademark.

- *He looked up "pentamethylenetetrazol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pentamethylenetetrazol" to mean a drug used as a circulatory and respiratory....*

---

pentangular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or shaped like a pentagon.

- *The speaker chose "pentangular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "pentangular" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pentanoic acid *(noun)*

A clear liquid carboxylic acid used in perfumes and drugs.

- *Understanding "pentanoic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pentanoic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pentastomid *(noun)*

Wormlike arthropod having two pairs of hooks at the sides of the mouth; parasitic in nasal sinuses of mammals.

- *He looked up "pentastomid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pentastomid" to mean wormlike arthropod having two pairs of hooks at the....*

---

pentastomida *(noun)*

Tongue worms.

- *They discussed "pentastomida" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pentastomida."*

---

pentasyllabic *(adjective)*

Having or characterized by or consisting of five syllables.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pentasyllabic."*

- *The speaker chose “pentasyllabic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pentecostalist *(noun)*

Any member of a Pentecostal religious body.

- *He looked up “pentecostalist” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pentecostalist” to mean any member of a pentecostal religious body.*

---

pentylenetetrazol *(noun)*

A drug used as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant; larger doses cause convulsions in shock therapy; Metrazol is a trademark.

- *They discussed “pentylenetetrazol” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pentylenetetrazol” means with a simple example.*

---

penuche *(noun)*

Fudge made with brown sugar and butter and milk and nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used “penuche” to mean fudge made with brown sugar and butter and milk and....*
- *The article explained what “penuche” means with a simple example.*

---

penuriously *(adverb)*

In a penurious manner.

- *They lived penuriously.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “penuriously” naturally.*

---

penuriousness *(noun)*

A disposition to be niggardly with money.

- *The article explained what “penuriousness” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “penuriousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peperomia argyreia *(noun)*

Grown as a houseplant for its silvery striped fleshy foliage; South America.

- *He looked up “peperomia argyreia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “peperomia argyreia” during the group presentation.*

---

peperomia sandersii *(noun)*

Grown as a houseplant for its silvery striped fleshy foliage; South America.

- *In class, the teacher used “peperomia sandersii” to mean grown as a houseplant for its silvery striped....*
- *The article explained what “peperomia sandersii” means with a simple example.*

---

peplus *(noun)*

A garment worn by women in ancient Greece; cloth caught at the shoulders and draped in folds to the waist.

- *They discussed “peplus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “peplus” means with a simple example.*

---

pepperiness *(noun)*

A hot spiciness.

- *He looked up “pepperiness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pepperiness.”*

---

pepperwort *(noun)*

Annual herb used as salad green and garnish.

- *Understanding “pepperwort” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “pepperwort” during the group presentation.*

---

peppiness *(noun)*

Liveliness and energy.

- *They discussed “peppiness” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “peppiness” to mean liveliness and energy.*

---

peptisation *(noun)*

The process of converting to a sol; bringing to a colloidal solution.

- *In class, the teacher used "peptisation" to mean the process of converting to a sol; bringing to a....*
- *Understanding "peptisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peptise *(verb)*

Disperse in a medium into a colloidal state.

- *Learners should practice how to use "peptise" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "peptise" and when to wait.*

peptization *(noun)*

The process of converting to a sol; bringing to a colloidal solution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peptization."*
- *The article explained what "peptization" means with a simple example.*

peptize *(verb)*

Disperse in a medium into a colloidal state.

- *Can you use "peptize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "peptize" until he saw an example.*

perboric acid *(noun)*

A form of boric acid.

- *The article explained what "perboric acid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perboric acid."*

perceptibility *(noun)*

The property of being perceptible by the mind or the senses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perceptibility."*
- *He looked up "perceptibility" because he had never seen it before.*

percher *(noun)*

A bird with feet adapted for perching (as on tree branches); this order is now generally abandoned by taxonomists.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "percher."*
- *He looked up "percher" because he had never seen it before.*

perchloride *(noun)*

A chloride containing an unusually high proportion of chlorine.

- *They discussed "perchloride" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perchloride."*

perchloromethane *(noun)*

A colorless nonflammable liquid used as a solvent for fats and oils; because of its toxicity its use as a cleaning fluid or fire extinguisher has declined.

- *Understanding "perchloromethane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "perchloromethane" during the group presentation.*

percidae *(noun)*

Active freshwater fishes; true perches and pike perches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "percidae."*
- *They discussed "percidae" during the group presentation.*

perciformes *(noun)*

One of the largest natural groups of fishes of both marine and fresh water: true perches; basses; tuna.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perciformes."*
- *He looked up "perciformes" because he had never seen it before.*

percina *(noun)*

A genus of Percidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "percina" to mean a genus of percidae.*
- *They discussed "percina" during the group presentation.*

---

percina tanasi *(noun)*

A small snail-eating perch of the Tennessee River.

- *In class, the teacher used "percina tanasi" to mean a small snail-eating perch of the tennessee river.*
- *Understanding "percina tanasi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

percoid *(noun)*

Any of numerous spiny-finned fishes of the order Perciformes.

- *He looked up "percoid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "percoid" to mean any of numerous spiny-finned fishes of the order....*

---

percoid fish *(noun)*

Any of numerous spiny-finned fishes of the order Perciformes.

- *In class, the teacher used "percoid fish" to mean any of numerous spiny-finned fishes of the order....*
- *Understanding "percoid fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

percoidea *(noun)*

In some classifications nearly or exactly equivalent to the Perciformes which are considered a suborder.

- *He looked up "percoidea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "percoidea."*

---

percoidean *(noun)*

Any of numerous spiny-finned fishes of the order Perciformes.

- *In class, the teacher used "percoidean" to mean any of numerous spiny-finned fishes of the order....*
- *Understanding "percoidean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

percomorphi *(noun)*

One of the largest natural groups of fishes of both marine and fresh water: true perches; basses; tuna.

- *He looked up "percomorphi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "percomorphi" to mean one of the largest natural groups of fishes of both....*

---

percophidae *(noun)*

Percoid flatheads.

- *He looked up "percophidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "percophidae" during the group presentation.*

---

percuss *(verb)*

Strike or tap firmly.

- *The doctor percussed his chest and back.*
- *He did not know how to use "percuss" until he saw an example.*

---

percussor *(noun)*

(medicine) a small hammer with a rubber head used in percussive examinations of the chest and in testing reflexes.

- *Understanding "percussor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "percussor" means with a simple example.*

---

perdicidae *(noun)*

Old World partridges.

- *Understanding "perdicidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "perdicidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perdicinae *(noun)*

Old World partridges.

- *In class, the teacher used "perdicinae" to mean old world partridges.*
- *The article explained what "perdicinae" means with a simple example.*

perdurability *(noun)*

The property of being extremely durable.

- *He looked up "perdurability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perdurability."*

perdurable *(adjective)*

Very long lasting.

- *The perdurable granite of the ancient Appalachian spine of the continent.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "perdurable" when it is very long lasting.*

peregrinate *(verb)*

Travel around, through, or over, especially on foot.

- *Peregrinate the bridge.*
- *The coach explained when to use "peregrinate" and when to wait.*

perejil *(noun)*

A small uninhabited Mediterranean islet claimed by both Morocco and Spain.

- *The article explained what "perejil" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perejil."*

perennate *(verb)*

Survive from season to season, of plants.

- *She tried to use "perennate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "perennate" until he saw an example.*

perennation *(noun)*

The process of living through a number of years (as a perennial plant).

- *They discussed "perennation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "perennation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pereskia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American shrubby trees and woody climbers having slender branches with broad flat leaves and large panicles of flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "pereskia" to mean genus of tropical american shrubby trees and woody....*
- *He looked up "pereskia" because he had never seen it before.*

pereskia aculeata *(noun)*

West Indian woody climber with spiny stems and numerous fragrant white flowers in panicles followed by small yellow to orange fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "pereskia aculeata" to mean west indian woody climber with spiny stems and....*
- *The article explained what "pereskia aculeata" means with a simple example.*

perfervid *(adjective)*

Characterized by intense emotion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "perfervid."*
- *The speaker chose "perfervid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

perfidiousness *(noun)*

Betrayal of a trust.

- *They discussed "perfidiousness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perfidiousness" to mean betrayal of a trust.*

perfoliate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf) having the base united around (and apparently pierced by) the stem.

- *A "perfoliate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "perfoliate"? Explain why.*

perfoliate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf with the base united around–and apparently pierced by–the stem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perfoliate leaf."*
- *The article explained what "perfoliate leaf" means with a simple example.*

---

periarterial plexus *(noun)*

An autonomic plexus that accompanies an artery.

- *The article explained what "periarterial plexus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "periarterial plexus" to mean an autonomic plexus that accompanies an artery.*

---

pericallis cruenta *(noun)*

Herb of Canary Islands widely cultivated for its blue or purple or red or variegated daisylike flowers.

- *Understanding "pericallis cruenta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pericallis cruenta" to mean herb of canary islands widely cultivated for its....*

---

pericallis hybrida *(noun)*

Herb derived from Pericallis cruenta and widely cultivated in a variety of profusely flowering forms with florets from white to pink to red or purple or violet or blue.

- *They discussed "pericallis hybrida" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pericallis hybrida" means with a simple example.*

---

pericardiac *(adjective)*

Located around the heart or relating to or affecting the pericardium.

- *The speaker chose "pericardiac" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "pericardiac"? Explain why.*

---

periclase *(noun)*

A white solid mineral that occurs naturally as periclase; a source of magnesium.

- *He looked up "periclase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "periclase" to mean a white solid mineral that occurs naturally as....*

---

peridinian *(noun)*

Flagellate with a thick test composed of plates.

- *The article explained what "peridinian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peridinian" to mean flagellate with a thick test composed of plates.*

---

peridiniidae *(noun)*

Marine and freshwater dinoflagellates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peridiniidae."*
- *He looked up "peridiniidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perigon *(noun)*

An angle of 360 degrees.

- *In class, the teacher used "perigon" to mean an angle of 360 degrees.*
- *The article explained what "perigon" means with a simple example.*

---

perigonal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a perigone.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "perigonal."*
- *Would you call this situation "perigonal"? Explain why.*

---

perigone *(noun)*

Collective term for the outer parts of a flower consisting of the calyx and corolla and enclosing the stamens and pistils.

- *They discussed "perigone" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "perigone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perigonium *(noun)*

Collective term for the outer parts of a flower consisting of the calyx and corolla and enclosing the stamens and pistils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perigonium."*

- *The article explained what "perigonium" means with a simple example.*

---

perijove *(noun)*

Periapsis in orbit around Jupiter.

- *He looked up "perijove" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perijove."*

---

perilune *(noun)*

Periapsis in orbit around the moon.

- *He looked up "perilune" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perilune."*

---

perimysium *(noun)*

The sheath of connective tissue that covers a bundle of muscle fibers.

- *He looked up "perimysium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perimysium."*

---

perinasal *(adjective)*

Near the nose.

- *A "perinasal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "perinasal."*

---

perinatologist *(noun)*

An obstetrician specializing in perinatology.

- *In class, the teacher used "perinatologist" to mean an obstetrician specializing in perinatology.*
- *The article explained what "perinatologist" means with a simple example.*

---

perineurium *(noun)*

The sheath of connective tissue that covers a bundle of nerve fibers.

- *They discussed "perineurium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "perineurium" means with a simple example.*

---

periodontic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving or practicing periodontics.

- *Would you call this situation "periodontic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "periodontic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

periophthalmus *(noun)*

A genus of Gobiidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "periophthalmus."*
- *He looked up "periophthalmus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peripatidae *(noun)*

A family of Onychophora.

- *Understanding "peripatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peripatidae" to mean a family of onychophora.*

---

peripatopsidae *(noun)*

A family of Onychophora.

- *He looked up "peripatopsidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peripatopsidae."*

---

peripatopsis *(noun)*

Type genus of Peripatopsidae; onychophorans of chiefly Asiatic and African tropical regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peripatopsis."*
- *He looked up "peripatopsis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peripatus *(noun)*

Any of numerous velvety-skinned wormlike carnivorous animals common in tropical forests having characteristics of both arthropods and annelid worms.

- *They discussed "peripatus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peripatus."*

---

periplaneta australasiae *(noun)*

Widely distributed in warm countries.

- *In class, the teacher used "periplaneta australasiae" to mean widely distributed in warm countries.*
- *The article explained what "periplaneta australasiae" means with a simple example.*

---

periploca *(noun)*

Genus of woody vines of warm regions of the Old World.

- *They discussed "periploca" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "periploca."*

---

periploca graeca *(noun)*

Deciduous climber for arches and fences having ill-scented but interesting flowers and poisonous yellow fruits; cultivated for its dark shining foliage; southeastern Europe to Asia Minor.

- *In class, the teacher used "periploca graeca" to mean deciduous climber for arches and fences having....*
- *He looked up "periploca graeca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peripteral *(adjective)*

Having columns on all sides.

- *It is useful to describe something as "peripteral" when it is having columns on all sides.*
- *Would you call this situation "peripteral"? Explain why.*

---

periselene *(noun)*

Periapsis in orbit around the moon.

- *In class, the teacher used "periselene" to mean periapsis in orbit around the moon.*
- *They discussed "periselene" during the group presentation.*

---

perisoreus *(noun)*

Canada jays.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perisoreus."*
- *He looked up "perisoreus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perisoreus canadensis *(noun)*

A jay of northern North America with black-capped head and no crest; noted for boldness in thievery.

- *Understanding "perisoreus canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perisoreus canadensis."*

---

perisoreus canadensis capitalis *(noun)*

A Canada jay with a white head; widely distributed from Montana to Arizona.

- *He looked up "perisoreus canadensis capitalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perisoreus canadensis capitalis" to mean a canada jay with a white head; widely distributed....*

---

perisperm *(noun)*

The nutritive tissue outside the sac containing the embryo in some seeds.

- *They discussed "perisperm" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perisperm" to mean the nutritive tissue outside the sac containing the....*

---

perissodactyl *(noun)*

Placental mammals having hooves with an odd number of toes on each foot.

- *He looked up "perissodactyl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "perissodactyl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perissodactyl mammal *(noun)*

Placental mammals having hooves with an odd number of toes on each foot.

- *They discussed "perissodactyl mammal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "perissodactyl mammal" means with a simple example.*

---

peristediinae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subfamily of Triglidae comprising the armored searobins.

- *Understanding "peristediinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "peristediinae" during the group presentation.*

---

peristedion *(noun)*

In some classifications the type genus of the subfamily Peristediinae: armored sea robins.

- *Understanding "peristedion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peristedion" to mean in some classifications the type genus of the....*

---

peristedion miniatum *(noun)*

Sea robins having bony scutes on the body and barbels on the chin; found mostly on the continental slope.

- *Understanding "peristedion miniatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peristedion miniatum" to mean sea robins having bony scutes on the body and....*

---

peristylar *(adjective)*

Having columniation completely circling an area of the structure.

- *A "peristylar" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "peristylar" when it is having columniation completely circling an area of....*

---

perithecium *(noun)*

Flask-shaped ascocarp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perithecium."*
- *He looked up "perithecium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perithelial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the tissue layer around small blood vessels.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "perithelial."*
- *Would you call this situation "perithelial"? Explain why.*

---

perithelium *(noun)*

Tissue layer around small blood vessels.

- *He looked up "perithelium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perithelium" to mean tissue layer around small blood vessels.*

---

peritrate *(noun)*

A coronary vasodilator (trade name Peritrate) used to treat angina pectoris.

- *He looked up "peritrate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "peritrate" during the group presentation.*

---

peritrichous *(adjective)*

Covered all over with uniformly distributed flagella.

- *A "peritrichous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "peritrichous" when it is covered all over with uniformly distributed flagella.*

---

periwigged *(adjective)*

Wearing a wig popular for men in the 17th and 18th centuries.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "periwigged."*
- *Students compared "periwigged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

perkily *(adverb)*

In a perky manner.

- *Stuck perkily, like a bustle on a woman's skirt.*
- *He answered "perkily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

permanganic acid *(noun)*

An unstable purple acid (HMnO4) known only in solution or of permanganate salts.

- *In class, the teacher used "permanganic acid" to mean an unstable purple acid (hmno4) known only in....*
- *Understanding "permanganic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

permeableness *(noun)*

The property of something that can be pervaded by a liquid (as by osmosis or diffusion).

- *Understanding "permeableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "permeableness" during the group presentation.*

permeative *(adjective)*

Spreading or spread throughout.

- *Armed with permeative irony...he punctures affectations.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "permeative" when it is spreading or spread throughout.*

permutability *(noun)*

Ability to change sequence.

- *The article explained what "permutability" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "permutability" to mean ability to change sequence.*

permutable *(adjective)*

Capable of changing sequence.

- *A "permutable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "permutable" when it is capable of changing sequence.*

permutableness *(noun)*

Ability to change sequence.

- *Understanding "permutableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "permutableness" because he had never seen it before.*

perniciousness *(noun)*

Grave harmfulness or deadliness.

- *In class, the teacher used "perniciousness" to mean grave harmfulness or deadliness.*
- *Understanding "perniciousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pernis *(noun)*

A common European bird of prey; dull brown with white-streaked underparts.

- *The article explained what "pernis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pernis."*

pernis apivorus *(noun)*

Old World hawk that feeds on bee larvae and small rodents and reptiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "pernis apivorus" to mean old world hawk that feeds on bee larvae and small....*
- *They discussed "pernis apivorus" during the group presentation.*

pernyi moth *(noun)*

A Chinese moth that produces a brownish silk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pernyi moth."*
- *He looked up "pernyi moth" because he had never seen it before.*

perodicticus *(noun)*

A genus of Lorisidae.

- *He looked up "perodicticus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "perodicticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

perodicticus potto *(noun)*

A kind of lemur.

- *Understanding "perodicticus potto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "perodicticus potto" during the group presentation.*

---

peromyscus eremicus *(noun)*

Burrowing mouse of desert areas of southwestern United States.

- *The article explained what "peromyscus eremicus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peromyscus eremicus."*

---

peromyscus gossypinus *(noun)*

Large dark mouse of southeastern United States.

- *Understanding "peromyscus gossypinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peromyscus gossypinus" to mean large dark mouse of southeastern united states.*

---

peronospora hyoscyami *(noun)*

Fungus causing a downy mildew on growing tobacco.

- *Understanding "peronospora hyoscyami" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "peronospora hyoscyami" during the group presentation.*

---

peronospora tabacina *(noun)*

Fungus causing a serious disease in tobacco plants characterized by bluish-grey mildew on undersides of leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peronospora tabacina."*
- *They discussed "peronospora tabacina" during the group presentation.*

---

peronosporaceae *(noun)*

Parasitic fungi: downy mildews.

- *He looked up "peronosporaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "peronosporaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

peronosporales *(noun)*

Order of chiefly parasitic lower fungi: Albuginaceae and Peronosporaceae and Pythiaceae.

- *Understanding "peronosporales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "peronosporales" during the group presentation.*

---

perplexedly *(adverb)*

In a perplexed manner.

- *He looked at his professor perplexedly.*
- *Place "perplexedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

persea borbonia *(noun)*

Small tree of southern United States having dark red heartwood.

- *He looked up "persea borbonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "persea borbonia" during the group presentation.*

---

personableness *(noun)*

The complex of attributes that make a person socially attractive.

- *Understanding "personableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "personableness" means with a simple example.*

---

persoonia *(noun)*

Australian undershrubs to small trees: geebungs.

- *He looked up "persoonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "persoonia" during the group presentation.*

---

perspicuousness *(noun)*

Clarity as a consequence of being perspicuous.

- *The article explained what "perspicuousness" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "perspicuousness" to mean clarity as a consequence of being perspicuous.*

---

perspirer *(noun)*

A person who perspires.

- *He looked up "perspirer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perspirer."*

Law & Justice

verdict *(noun)*

The official decision made by a jury or judge at the end of a trial about whether someone is guilty.

- *The jury took three days to reach a verdict of not guilty.*
- *The crowd outside the courtroom waited anxiously for the verdict.*

---

plaintiff *(noun)*

The person who brings a legal case against someone else in a court of law.

- *The plaintiff claims that the company failed to honor the contract.*
- *In this case, the plaintiff is seeking two million dollars in damages.*

---

negligence *(noun)*

The failure to give enough care or attention, especially when this failure causes harm or damage.

- *The hospital was sued for negligence after giving the patient the wrong medication.*
- *The accident was caused by the driver's negligence, not by the road conditions.*

---

defendant *(noun)*

The person or organization accused in a court case.

- *The defendant pleaded not guilty to all charges.*
- *Lawyers for the defendant asked for more time to prepare.*

---

testimony *(noun)*

A formal statement given in court about what someone saw, heard, or knows.

- *Her testimony convinced the jury of his innocence.*
- *Witnesses gave conflicting testimony about the accident.*

---

subpoena *(noun / verb)*

An official order to appear in court or provide documents; to issue such an order.

- *He received a subpoena to appear as a witness.*
- *The court subpoenaed the company's financial records.*

---

precedent *(noun)*

An earlier legal decision that guides how similar cases should be decided later.

- *The ruling set an important legal precedent.*
- *Lawyers cited several precedents to support their argument.*

---

appeal *(noun / verb)*

A request to a higher court to change a decision; to make such a request.

- *The defense filed an appeal against the conviction.*
- *She appealed the court's decision.*

---

liability *(noun)*

Legal responsibility for something, especially for paying for damage or injury.

- *The company accepted liability for the faulty product.*
- *Drivers have liability for accidents they cause.*

---

warrant *(noun)*

An official document that allows police to search a place or arrest someone.

- *Police obtained a search warrant for the apartment.*
- *They could not enter without a warrant.*

statute *(noun)*

A written law passed by a legislative body.

- *The new statute bans smoking in public parks.*
- *Under the statute, employers must provide safety equipment.*

bail *(noun)*

Money paid to a court so that an accused person can stay free until their trial.

- *He was released on bail until the hearing.*
- *The judge set bail at fifty thousand dollars.*

jurisdiction *(noun)*

The official power to make legal decisions in a particular area or type of case.

- *The case falls under federal jurisdiction.*
- *Local courts have jurisdiction over traffic offenses.*

centesis *(noun)*

(surgery) the act of puncturing a body cavity or organ with a hollow needle in order to draw out fluid.

- *He looked up "centesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centesis" to mean (surgery) the act of puncturing a body cavity or....*

cephalometry *(noun)*

Measurement of human heads.

- *The article explained what "cephalometry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cephalometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

champerty *(noun)*

An unethical agreement between an attorney and client that the attorney would sue and pay the costs of the client's suit in return for a portion of the damages awarded.

- *Soliciting personal injury cases may constitute champerty.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "champerty."*

channelisation *(noun)*

Management through specified channels of communication.

- *In class, the teacher used "channelisation" to mean management through specified channels of communication.*
- *They discussed "channelisation" during the group presentation.*

chaplainship *(noun)*

The position of chaplain.

- *Understanding "chaplainship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chaplainship" means with a simple example.*

chemosurgery *(noun)*

Use of chemical to destroy diseased or malignant tissue; used in treatment of skin cancer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemosurgery."*
- *They discussed "chemosurgery" during the group presentation.*

cholangiography *(noun)*

Roentgenographic examination of the bile ducts after a contrast medium has been injected.

- *The article explained what "cholangiography" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cholangiography" to mean roentgenographic examination of the bile ducts....*

cholelithotomy *(noun)*

Removal of gallstone through an incision in the gallbladder.

- *In class, the teacher used "cholelithotomy" to mean removal of gallstone through an incision in the....*
- *The article explained what "cholelithotomy" means with a simple example.*

chrysotherapy *(noun)*

The use of chemicals containing gold for treating diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysotherapy."*
- *They discussed "chrysotherapy" during the group presentation.*

---

circularisation *(noun)*

Circulating printed notices as a means of advertising.

- *He looked up "circularisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "circularisation" to mean circulating printed notices as a means of advertising.*

---

circumduction *(noun)*

A circular movement of a limb or eye.

- *The article explained what "circumduction" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "circumduction" to mean a circular movement of a limb or eye.*

---

circumvolution *(noun)*

The act of turning or winding or folding around a central axis.

- *The article explained what "circumvolution" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "circumvolution" to mean the act of turning or winding or folding around a....*

---

class hirudinea *(noun)*

Hermaphroditic aquatic or terrestrial or parasitic annelids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class hirudinea."*
- *They discussed "class hirudinea" during the group presentation.*

---

class onychophora *(noun)*

Enigmatic small elongated wormlike terrestrial invertebrates of damp dark habitats in warm regions; distinct from the phylum Annelida; resemble slugs with legs and are sometimes described as the missing link between arthropods and annelids.

- *Understanding "class onychophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class onychophora" to mean enigmatic small elongated wormlike terrestrial....*

---

clyster *(noun)*

An injection of a liquid through the anus to stimulate evacuation; sometimes used for diagnostic purposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "clyster" to mean an injection of a liquid through the anus to....*
- *The article explained what "clyster" means with a simple example.*

---

coaction *(noun)*

Act of working jointly.

- *Understanding "coaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coaction" means with a simple example.*

---

coalescency *(noun)*

The union of diverse things into one body or form or group; the growing together of parts.

- *The article explained what "coalescency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coalescency" to mean the union of diverse things into one body or form....*

---

cognovit judgement *(noun)*

A judgment entered after a written confession by the debtor without the expense of ordinary legal proceedings.

- *Understanding "cognovit judgement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cognovit judgement" means with a simple example.*

---

cognovit judgment *(noun)*

A judgment entered after a written confession by the debtor without the expense of ordinary legal proceedings.

- *The article explained what "cognovit judgment" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cognovit judgment."*

---

collaborationism *(noun)*

Act of cooperating traitorously with an enemy that is occupying your country.

- *He looked up "collaborationism" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "collaborationism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

commandership *(noun)*

The position or office of commander.

- *In class, the teacher used "commandership" to mean the position or office of commander.*
- *The article explained what "commandership" means with a simple example.*

commixture *(noun)*

The act of mixing together.

- *The article explained what "commixture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commixture" to mean the act of mixing together.*

communisation *(noun)*

The organization of a nation of the basis of communism.

- *He looked up "communisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "communisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

comptrollership *(noun)*

The position of comptroller.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comptrollership."*
- *They discussed "comptrollership" during the group presentation.*

comstockery *(noun)*

Censorship because of perceived obscenity or immorality.

- *The article explained what "comstockery" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "comstockery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conge *(noun)*

Formal permission to depart.

- *He gave me his conge.*
- *Understanding "conge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conglutination *(noun)*

The union of diverse things into one body or form or group; the growing together of parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "conglutination" to mean the union of diverse things into one body or form....*
- *They discussed "conglutination" during the group presentation.*

consuetude *(noun)*

A custom or usage that has acquired the force of law.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consuetude."*
- *The article explained what "consuetude" means with a simple example.*

contradance *(noun)*

A type of folk dance in which couples are arranged in sets or face one another in a line.

- *Understanding "contradance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "contradance" because he had never seen it before.*

contredanse *(noun)*

A type of folk dance in which couples are arranged in sets or face one another in a line.

- *He looked up "contredanse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "contredanse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conventionalisation *(noun)*

The act of conventionalizing; conforming to a conventional style.

- *The article explained what "conventionalisation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "conventionalisation" during the group presentation.*

conventionalization *(noun)*

The act of conventionalizing; conforming to a conventional style.

- *He looked up "conventionalization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conventionalization" to mean the act of conventionalizing; conforming to a....*

coprophagy *(noun)*

Eating feces; in human a symptom of some kinds of insanity.

- *He looked up "coprophagy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coprophagy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cornhusking *(noun)*

The act of removing the husks from ears of corn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornhusking."*
- *He looked up "cornhusking" because he had never seen it before.*

cosmolatry *(noun)*

The worship of the cosmos.

- *The article explained what "cosmolatry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cosmolatry" to mean the worship of the cosmos.*

councillorship *(noun)*

The position of council member.

- *In class, the teacher used "councillorship" to mean the position of council member.*
- *They discussed "councillorship" during the group presentation.*

councilorship *(noun)*

The position of council member.

- *In class, the teacher used "councilorship" to mean the position of council member.*
- *Understanding "councilorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

counsellorship *(noun)*

The position of counselor.

- *In class, the teacher used "counsellorship" to mean the position of counselor.*
- *Understanding "counsellorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

counselorship *(noun)*

The position of counselor.

- *In class, the teacher used "counselorship" to mean the position of counselor.*
- *He looked up "counselorship" because he had never seen it before.*

counterbattery fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered to neutralize or destroy indirect fire weapon systems.

- *They discussed "counterbattery fire" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "counterbattery fire" means with a simple example.*

counterblow *(noun)*

A return blow; a retaliatory blow.

- *He looked up "counterblow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "counterblow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

counterbombardment *(noun)*

Bombardment intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons.

- *They discussed "counterbombardment" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "counterbombardment" because he had never seen it before.*

counterdemonstration *(noun)*

A demonstration held in opposition to another demonstration.

- *Supporters of the president organized a counterdemonstration in his support.*
- *They discussed "counterdemonstration" during the group presentation.*

---

countermortar fire *(noun)*

Mortar fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons.

- *They discussed "countermortar fire" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "countermortar fire" to mean mortar fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy....*

---

counterpreparation fire *(noun)*

Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the immanence of enemy attack is discovered.

- *They discussed "counterpreparation fire" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "counterpreparation fire" because he had never seen it before.*

---

countershot *(noun)*

A return shot; a retaliatory shot.

- *Understanding "countershot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "countershot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

countersubversion *(noun)*

The aspect of counterintelligence designed to detect and prevent subversive activities.

- *In class, the teacher used "countersubversion" to mean the aspect of counterintelligence designed to....*
- *He looked up "countersubversion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

courtelle *(noun)*

An acrylic fabric resembling wool.

- *The article explained what "courtelle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "courtelle" during the group presentation.*

---

cozenage *(noun)*

A fraudulent business scheme.

- *He looked up "cozenage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cozenage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crapette *(noun)*

Solitaire with two players using separate packs.

- *He looked up "crapette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crapette" during the group presentation.*

---

crapulence *(noun)*

The act of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess.

- *Understanding "crapulence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "crapulence" means with a simple example.*

---

crenelation *(noun)*

The action of constructing ramparts with gaps for firing guns or arrows.

- *Understanding "crenelation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "crenelation" during the group presentation.*

---

crenellation *(noun)*

The action of constructing ramparts with gaps for firing guns or arrows.

- *Understanding "crenellation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crenellation" to mean the action of constructing ramparts with gaps for....*

---

culdoscopy *(noun)*

Endoscopic examination of a woman's pelvic organs by the insertion of a culdoscope through the vagina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "culdoscopy."*
- *He looked up "culdoscopy" because he had never seen it before.*

cunaxa *(noun)*

Battle in 401 BC when the Artaxerxes II defeated his younger brother who tried to usurp the throne.

- *He looked up "cunaxa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cunaxa."*

cunctation *(noun)*

The act of procrastinating; putting off or delaying or defering an action to a later time.

- *In class, the teacher used "cunctation" to mean the act of procrastinating; putting off or delaying....*
- *Understanding "cunctation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cunnilinctus *(noun)*

Oral stimulation of the vulva or clitoris.

- *The article explained what "cunnilinctus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cunnilinctus" to mean oral stimulation of the vulva or clitoris.*

curettement *(noun)*

Surgery to remove tissue or growths from a bodily cavity (as the uterus) by scraping with a curette.

- *In class, the teacher used "curettement" to mean surgery to remove tissue or growths from a bodily....*
- *Understanding "curettement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

curietherapy *(noun)*

The use of radium in radiation therapy.

- *They discussed "curietherapy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "curietherapy" because he had never seen it before.*

curtness *(noun)*

An abrupt discourteous manner.

- *They discussed "curtness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "curtness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

curvet *(noun)*

A light leap by a horse in which both hind legs leave the ground before the forelegs come down.

- *They discussed "curvet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "curvet" means with a simple example.*

cybernation *(noun)*

The control of processes by computer.

- *In class, the teacher used "cybernation" to mean the control of processes by computer.*
- *He looked up "cybernation" because he had never seen it before.*

cytophotometry *(noun)*

The study of chemical compounds inside a cell by means of a cytophotometer.

- *Understanding "cytophotometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cytophotometry" during the group presentation.*

dakoity *(noun)*

Robbery by a gang of armed dacoits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dakoity."*
- *The article explained what "dakoity" means with a simple example.*

darkling groung beetle *(noun)*

Sluggish hard-bodied black terrestrial weevil whose larvae feed on e.g. decaying plant material or grain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darkling groung beetle."*
- *Understanding "darkling groung beetle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dayfly *(noun)*

Slender insect with delicate membranous wings having an aquatic larval stage and terrestrial adult stage usually lasting less than two days.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dayfly."*
- *They discussed "dayfly" during the group presentation.*

---

decampment *(noun)*

The act of running away secretly (as to avoid arrest).

- *He looked up "decampment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "decampment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deerstalking *(noun)*

Stalking deer.

- *They discussed "deerstalking" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "deerstalking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deflexion *(noun)*

A turning aside (of your course or attention or concern).

- *He looked up "deflexion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deflexion."*

---

defrayal *(noun)*

The act of paying money.

- *In class, the teacher used "defrayal" to mean the act of paying money.*
- *Understanding "defrayal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

defrayment *(noun)*

The act of paying money.

- *The article explained what "defrayment" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defrayment" to mean the act of paying money.*

---

deglutition *(noun)*

The act of swallowing.

- *He looked up "deglutition" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deglutition" to mean the act of swallowing.*

---

demagog *(noun)*

A political leader who seeks support by appealing to popular passions and prejudices.

- *He looked up "demagog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "demagog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

demonolatry *(noun)*

The acts or rites of worshiping devils.

- *He looked up "demonolatry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demonolatry."*

---

denationalisation *(noun)*

Changing something from state to private ownership or control.

- *Understanding "denationalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "denationalisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deracination *(noun)*

To move something from its natural environment.

- *They discussed "deracination" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "deracination" means with a simple example.*

---

despoilation *(noun)*

The act of stripping and taking by force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "despoilation."*

- *Understanding "despoilation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

despoilment *(noun)*

The act of stripping and taking by force.

- *In class, the teacher used "despoilment" to mean the act of stripping and taking by force.*
- *They discussed "despoilment" during the group presentation.*

---

detribalisation *(noun)*

The decline or termination of tribal organization.

- *Understanding "detribalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "detribalisation" means with a simple example.*

---

detribalization *(noun)*

The decline or termination of tribal organization.

- *The article explained what "detribalization" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "detribalization" during the group presentation.*

---

deviationism *(noun)*

Ideological defection from the party line (especially from orthodox communism).

- *Understanding "deviationism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "deviationism" during the group presentation.*

---

devisal *(noun)*

The act of devising something.

- *In class, the teacher used "devisal" to mean the act of devising something.*
- *The article explained what "devisal" means with a simple example.*

---

devitalisation *(noun)*

The act of reducing the vitality of something.

- *He looked up "devitalisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "devitalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

devitalization *(noun)*

The act of reducing the vitality of something.

- *They discussed "devitalization" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "devitalization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

devolvement *(noun)*

The delegation of authority (especially from a central to a regional government).

- *They discussed "devolvement" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "devolvement" to mean the delegation of authority (especially from a....*

---

diabolatry *(noun)*

The acts or rites of worshiping devils.

- *They discussed "diabolatry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "diabolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dichotomisation *(noun)*

The act of dividing into two sharply different categories.

- *In class, the teacher used "dichotomisation" to mean the act of dividing into two sharply different....*
- *The article explained what "dichotomisation" means with a simple example.*

---

dichotomization *(noun)*

The act of dividing into two sharply different categories.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dichotomization."*
- *Understanding "dichotomization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dihybrid cross *(noun)*

Hybridization using two traits with two alleles each.

- *They discussed "dihybrid cross" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dihybrid cross" to mean hybridization using two traits with two alleles each.*

disassortative mating *(noun)*

Mating of individuals having traits more dissimilar than likely in random mating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disassortative mating."*
- *The article explained what "disassortative mating" means with a simple example.*

disembarkment *(noun)*

The act of passengers and crew getting off of a ship or aircraft.

- *Understanding "disembarkment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "disembarkment" during the group presentation.*

disforestation *(noun)*

The removal of trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "disforestation" to mean the removal of trees.*
- *They discussed "disforestation" during the group presentation.*

disinfestation *(noun)*

The activity of getting rid of vermin.

- *Understanding "disinfestation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "disinfestation" means with a simple example.*

dislodgment *(noun)*

Forced removal from a position of advantage.

- *Understanding "dislodgment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dislodgment" means with a simple example.*

dispraise *(noun)*

The act of speaking contemptuously of.

- *He looked up "dispraise" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dispraise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

divagation *(noun)*

A turning aside (of your course or attention or concern).

- *In class, the teacher used "divagation" to mean a turning aside (of your course or attention or....*
- *He looked up "divagation" because he had never seen it before.*

divarication *(noun)*

Branching at a wide angle.

- *They discussed "divarication" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "divarication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

divergency *(noun)*

The act of moving away in different direction from a common point.

- *He looked up "divergency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "divergency" to mean the act of moving away in different direction from....*

dneprodzerzhinsk *(noun)*

Port city and industrial center in east central Ukraine on the Dnieper River.

- *Understanding "dneprodzerzhinsk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dneprodzerzhinsk" means with a simple example.*

dogtrot *(noun)*

A steady trot like that of a dog.

- *The article explained what "dogtrot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dogtrot" to mean a steady trot like that of a dog.*

---

donetske *(noun)*

An industrial city in the Donets Basin.

- *The article explained what "donetske" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "donetske" to mean an industrial city in the donets basin.*

---

donkeywork *(noun)*

Hard monotonous routine work.

- *The article explained what "donkeywork" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "donkeywork" to mean hard monotonous routine work.*

---

doweling *(noun)*

Fastening by dowels.

- *They discussed "doweling" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "doweling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

downspin *(noun)*

A swift and dangerous downturn.

- *In class, the teacher used "downspin" to mean a swift and dangerous downturn.*
- *He looked up "downspin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drumfire *(noun)*

Intense and continuous artillery fire.

- *He looked up "drumfire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drumfire" to mean intense and continuous artillery fire.*

---

dry-gulching *(noun)*

The act of killing from ambush.

- *They discussed "dry-gulching" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dry-gulching."*

---

duckpins *(noun)*

A bowling game using a pin smaller than a tenpin but proportionately wider.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duckpins."*
- *He looked up "duckpins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dupery *(noun)*

Something intended to deceive; deliberate trickery intended to gain an advantage.

- *They discussed "dupery" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dupery" means with a simple example.*

---

ecarte *(noun)*

A card game for 2 players; played with 32 cards and king high.

- *He looked up "ecarte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ecarte."*

---

ecclesiasticism *(noun)*

Excessive adherence to ecclesiastical forms and activities.

- *Their ecclesiasticism overwhelmed their religion.*
- *They discussed "ecclesiasticism" during the group presentation.*

---

echoencephalography *(noun)*

A noninvasive diagnostic procedure that uses ultrasound to study the anatomy of the brain.

- *They discussed "echoencephalography" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echoencephalography."*

echography *(noun)*

Using the reflections of high-frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ (a sonogram); commonly used to observe fetal growth or study bodily organs.

- *He looked up "echography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "echography" during the group presentation.*

ecoterrorism *(noun)*

Violence carried out to further the political or social objectives of the environmentalists.

- *Understanding "ecoterrorism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ecoterrorism" to mean violence carried out to further the political or....*

edentate *(noun)*

Primitive terrestrial mammal with few if any teeth; of tropical Central America and South America.

- *Understanding "edentate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "edentate" during the group presentation.*

egression *(noun)*

The act of coming (or going) out; becoming apparent.

- *The article explained what "egression" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "egression" during the group presentation.*

eightsome *(noun)*

A Scottish reel for eight dancers.

- *They discussed "eightsome" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eightsome" means with a simple example.*

electronic simulative deception *(noun)*

Actions to represent friendly notional or actual capabilities to mislead hostile forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "electronic simulative deception" to mean actions to represent friendly notional or actual....*
- *The article explained what "electronic simulative deception" means with a simple example.*

eleutherodactylus *(noun)*

Completely terrestrial robber frogs.

- *He looked up "eleutherodactylus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "eleutherodactylus" during the group presentation.*

embalmment *(noun)*

Preservation (of a dead body) by treating with balsams and drugs and other chemicals.

- *Understanding "embalmment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "embalmment" means with a simple example.*

embarkment *(noun)*

The act of passengers and crew getting aboard a ship or aircraft.

- *In class, the teacher used "embarkment" to mean the act of passengers and crew getting aboard a....*
- *He looked up "embarkment" because he had never seen it before.*

emda *(noun)*

Therapy that uses a local electric current to introduce the ions of a medicine into the tissues.

- *They discussed "emda" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "emda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

encephalography *(noun)*

Roentgenography of the brain after spinal fluid has been replaced by a gas (usually oxygen); produces an encephalogram.

- *He looked up "encephalography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "encephalography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

enterostomy *(noun)*

Surgical operation that creates a permanent opening through the abdominal wall into the intestine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enterostomy."*
- *He looked up "enterostomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enterotomy *(noun)*

Surgical operation that creates a permanent opening through the abdominal wall into the intestine.

- *In class, the teacher used "enterotomy" to mean surgical operation that creates a permanent opening....*
- *Understanding "enterotomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epikeratophakia *(noun)*

Using a piece of donated corneal tissue to repair the eye of someone who has had a cataract removed.

- *Epikeratophakia gave her a living contact lens.*
- *Understanding "epikeratophakia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ergotropism *(noun)*

An affinity for work.

- *They discussed "ergotropism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ergotropism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eructation *(noun)*

A reflex that expels gas noisily from the stomach through the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "eructation" to mean a reflex that expels gas noisily from the stomach....*
- *The article explained what "eructation" means with a simple example.*

---

espial *(noun)*

The act of detecting something; catching sight of something.

- *Understanding "espial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "espial" means with a simple example.*

---

estraterrestrial body *(noun)*

A natural object existing outside the earth and outside the earth's atmosphere.

- *He looked up "estraterrestrial body" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "estraterrestrial body" during the group presentation.*

---

eupnea *(noun)*

Normal relaxed breathing.

- *Understanding "eupnea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eupnea" means with a simple example.*

---

eupnoea *(noun)*

Normal relaxed breathing.

- *They discussed "eupnoea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eupnoea."*

---

eurhythmics *(noun)*

The interpretation in harmonious bodily movements of the rhythm of musical compositions; used to teach musical understanding.

- *They discussed "eurhythmics" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eurhythmics" means with a simple example.*

---

eurhythmy *(noun)*

The interpretation in harmonious bodily movements of the rhythm of musical compositions; used to teach musical understanding.

- *They discussed "eurhythmy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "eurhythmy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eutamius asiaticus *(noun)*

Terrestrial Siberian squirrel.

- *The article explained what "eutamius asiaticus" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "eutamius asiaticus" during the group presentation.*

eutamius sibiricus *(noun)*

Terrestrial Siberian squirrel.

- *He looked up "eutamius sibiricus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eutamius sibiricus" to mean terrestrial siberian squirrel.*

everting *(noun)*

The act of turning inside out.

- *He looked up "everting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "everting."*

excruciation *(noun)*

The infliction of extremely painful punishment or suffering.

- *He looked up "excruciation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "excruciation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

expressage *(noun)*

Rapid transport of goods.

- *They discussed "expressage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expressage."*

expunction *(noun)*

Deletion by an act of expunging or erasing.

- *The article explained what "expunction" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "expunction" to mean deletion by an act of expunging or erasing.*

expurgation *(noun)*

The deletion of objectionable parts from a literary work.

- *In class, the teacher used "expurgation" to mean the deletion of objectionable parts from a literary....*
- *The article explained what "expurgation" means with a simple example.*

extemporisation *(noun)*

A performance given extempore without planning or preparation.

- *They discussed "extemporisation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extemporisation" to mean a performance given extempore without planning or....*

extemporization *(noun)*

A performance given extempore without planning or preparation.

- *In class, the teacher used "extemporization" to mean a performance given extempore without planning or....*
- *Understanding "extemporization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exteriorisation *(noun)*

Embodying in an outward form.

- *The article explained what "exteriorisation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exteriorisation" to mean embodying in an outward form.*

exterritorial *(adjective)*

Outside territorial limits or jurisdiction.

- *Enjoying exterritorial privileges and rights.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "exterritorial" when it is outside territorial limits or jurisdiction.*

eyedrop *(noun)*

A method of irrigating the eye used by ophthalmologists.

- *He looked up "eyedrop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eyedrop."*

family plethodontidae *(noun)*

Small mostly terrestrial New World salamanders having neither lungs nor gills as adults.

- *In class, the teacher used "family plethodontidae" to mean small mostly terrestrial new world salamanders....*
- *The article explained what "family plethodontidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family struthionidae *(noun)*

Tall terrestrial birds: ostriches.

- *The article explained what "family struthionidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family struthionidae" during the group presentation.*

---

fatism *(noun)*

Discrimination against people who are overweight.

- *Understanding "fatism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fatism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fattism *(noun)*

Discrimination against people who are overweight.

- *He looked up "fattism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fattism."*

---

fellation *(noun)*

Oral stimulation of the penis.

- *He looked up "fellation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fellation."*

---

fetich *(noun)*

Excessive or irrational devotion to some activity.

- *The article explained what "fetich" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fetich."*

---

fetometry *(noun)*

Measurement of a fetus (especially the diameter of the head).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fetometry."*
- *Understanding "fetometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fetoscopy *(noun)*

Prenatal diagnosis that allows direct observation of a fetus in the uterus and the withdrawal of fetal blood.

- *He looked up "fetoscopy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fetoscopy."*

---

fishworm *(noun)*

Terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate soil; often surfaces when the ground is cool or wet; used as bait by anglers.

- *The article explained what "fishworm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fishworm" to mean terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate....*

---

fissiped *(noun)*

Terrestrial carnivores; having toes separated to the base: dogs; cats; bears; badgers; raccoons.

- *The article explained what "fissiped" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fissiped" during the group presentation.*

---

fissiped mammal *(noun)*

Terrestrial carnivores; having toes separated to the base: dogs; cats; bears; badgers; raccoons.

- *He looked up "fissiped mammal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fissiped mammal" during the group presentation.*

---

floorshow *(noun)*

A series of acts at a night club.

- *They discussed "floorshow" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "floorshow" means with a simple example.*

---

fluoridisation *(noun)*

The addition of a fluoride to the water supply (to prevent dental decay).

- *He looked up "fluoridisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fluoridisation" during the group presentation.*

---

fluoridization *(noun)*

The addition of a fluoride to the water supply (to prevent dental decay).

- *They discussed "fluoridization" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fluoridization" to mean the addition of a fluoride to the water supply (to....*

---

foetometry *(noun)*

Measurement of a fetus (especially the diameter of the head).

- *He looked up "foetometry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foetometry" to mean measurement of a fetus (especially the diameter of....*

---

foetoscopy *(noun)*

Prenatal diagnosis that allows direct observation of a fetus in the uterus and the withdrawal of fetal blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foetoscopy."*
- *They discussed "foetoscopy" during the group presentation.*

---

footfault *(noun)*

A fault that occurs when the server in tennis fails to keep both feet behind the baseline.

- *Understanding "footfault" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "footfault" to mean a fault that occurs when the server in tennis fails....*

---

forbiddance *(noun)*

The action of prohibiting or inhibiting or forbidding (or an instance thereof).

- *He ignored his parents' forbiddance.*
- *The article explained what "forbiddance" means with a simple example.*

---

foremanship *(noun)*

The position of foreman.

- *He looked up "foremanship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foremanship."*

---

funambulism *(noun)*

Walking on a tightrope or slack rope.

- *They discussed "funambulism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "funambulism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galvanisation *(noun)*

Stimulation that arouses a person to lively action.

- *In class, the teacher used "galvanisation" to mean stimulation that arouses a person to lively action.*
- *He looked up "galvanisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gaolbreak *(noun)*

An escape from jail.

- *In class, the teacher used "gaolbreak" to mean an escape from jail.*
- *The article explained what "gaolbreak" means with a simple example.*

---

gastroenterostomy *(noun)*

Surgical creation of an opening between the stomach wall and the small intestines; performed when the normal opening has been eliminated.

- *The article explained what "gastroenterostomy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gastroenterostomy" to mean surgical creation of an opening between the stomach....*

gastrogavage *(noun)*

Feeding a nutrient solution into the stomach through a tube through a surgically created opening.

- *The article explained what "gastrogavage" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gastrogavage" during the group presentation.*

gastromy *(noun)*

Surgical incision into the stomach.

- *He looked up "gastromy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gastromy" during the group presentation.*

gaucherie *(noun)*

A socially awkward or tactless act.

- *They discussed "gaucherie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gaucherie" because he had never seen it before.*

generalcy *(noun)*

The office and authority of a general.

- *In class, the teacher used "generalcy" to mean the office and authority of a general.*
- *The article explained what "generalcy" means with a simple example.*

genus eleutherodactylus *(noun)*

Completely terrestrial robber frogs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus eleutherodactylus" to mean completely terrestrial robber frogs.*
- *The article explained what "genus eleutherodactylus" means with a simple example.*

genus trialeurodes *(noun)*

A genus of Aleyrodidae.

- *They discussed "genus trialeurodes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus trialeurodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

geococcyx californianus *(noun)*

Speedy largely terrestrial bird found from California and Mexico to Texas.

- *He looked up "geococcyx californianus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "geococcyx californianus" during the group presentation.*

geophagia *(noun)*

Eating earth, clay, chalk; occurs in some primitive tribes, sometimes in cases of nutritional deficiency or obsessive behavior.

- *The article explained what "geophagia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "geophagia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

geophagy *(noun)*

Eating earth, clay, chalk; occurs in some primitive tribes, sometimes in cases of nutritional deficiency or obsessive behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "geophagy" to mean eating earth, clay, chalk; occurs in some primitive....*
- *He looked up "geophagy" because he had never seen it before.*

geotropism *(noun)*

An orienting response to gravity.

- *They discussed "geotropism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "geotropism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

glamorisation *(noun)*

The act of glamorizing; making something or someone more beautiful (often in a superficial way).

- *The article explained what "glamorisation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glamorisation" to mean the act of glamorizing; making something or someone....*

glamourisation *(noun)*

The act of glamorizing; making something or someone more beautiful (often in a superficial way).

- *In class, the teacher used "glamourisation" to mean the act of glamorizing; making something or someone....*
- *They discussed "glamourisation" during the group presentation.*

---

glamourization *(noun)*

The act of glamorizing; making something or someone more beautiful (often in a superficial way).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glamourization."*
- *He looked up "glamourization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glyptography *(noun)*

Carving or engraving (especially on stones).

- *Understanding "glyptography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "glyptography" during the group presentation.*

---

goldbricking *(noun)*

The evasion of work or duty.

- *The article explained what "goldbricking" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "goldbricking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gonioscopy *(noun)*

An examination of the front part of the eye to check the angle where the iris meets the cornea; it is used to distinguish between open-angle glaucoma and closed-angle glaucoma.

- *In class, the teacher used "gonioscopy" to mean an examination of the front part of the eye to....*
- *They discussed "gonioscopy" during the group presentation.*

---

gorkiy *(noun)*

An industrial city in the European part of Russia; birthplace of Maksim Gorky.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gorkiy."*
- *Understanding "gorkiy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grammatolatry *(noun)*

The worship of words.

- *Understanding "grammatolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "grammatolatry" during the group presentation.*

---

grigori efimovich rasputin *(noun)*

Siberian peasant monk who was religious advisor in the court of Nicholas II; was assassinated by Russian noblemen who feared that his debauchery would weaken the monarchy (1872-1916).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grigori efimovich rasputin."*
- *They discussed "grigori efimovich rasputin" during the group presentation.*

---

gujerat *(noun)*

An industrialized state in western India that includes parts of Bombay.

- *He looked up "gujerat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gujerat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gynaeolatry *(noun)*

The worship of women.

- *They discussed "gynaeolatry" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gynaeolatry."*

---

gyneolatry *(noun)*

The worship of women.

- *He looked up "gyneolatry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gyneolatry" to mean the worship of women.*

---

hackee *(noun)*

Small striped semiterrestrial eastern American squirrel with cheek pouches.

- *The article explained what "hackee" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "hackee" to mean small striped semiterrestrial eastern american....*

---

hackwork *(noun)*

Professional work done according to formula.

- *In class, the teacher used "hackwork" to mean professional work done according to formula.*
- *They discussed "hackwork" during the group presentation.*

---

haematemesis *(noun)*

Vomiting blood.

- *He looked up "haematemesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematemesis."*

---

haemorrhoidectomy *(noun)*

Surgical procedure for tying hemorrhoids and excising them.

- *The article explained what "haemorrhoidectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemorrhoidectomy."*

---

haemostasia *(noun)*

Surgical procedure of stopping the flow of blood (as with a hemostat).

- *The article explained what "haemostasia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemostasia."*

---

hagiolatry *(noun)*

The worship of saints.

- *Understanding "hagiolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hagiolatry."*

---

hairweaving *(noun)*

The act of interweaving a hairpiece with your own hair.

- *The article explained what "hairweaving" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hairweaving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harikari *(noun)*

Ritual suicide by self-disembowelment on a sword; practiced by samurai in the traditional Japanese society.

- *The article explained what "harikari" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "harikari" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

headmastership *(noun)*

The position of headmaster.

- *Understanding "headmastership" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "headmastership" to mean the position of headmaster.*

---

headmistressship *(noun)*

The position of headmistress.

- *In class, the teacher used "headmistressship" to mean the position of headmistress.*
- *They discussed "headmistressship" during the group presentation.*

---

headshaking *(noun)*

The act of turning your head left and right to signify denial or disbelief or bemusement.

- *The article explained what "headshaking" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "headshaking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heimlich manoeuvere *(noun)*

An emergency procedure to help someone who is choking because food is lodged in the trachea.

- *Understanding "heimlich manoeuvere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heimlich manoeuvere."*

---

heliolatry *(noun)*

The worship of the sun.

- *They discussed "heliolatry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heliolatry" means with a simple example.*

---

heliotherapy *(noun)*

Therapeutic exposure to sunlight.

- *He looked up "heliotherapy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heliotherapy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heliotropism *(noun)*

An orienting response to the sun.

- *The article explained what "heliotropism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heliotropism" to mean an orienting response to the sun.*

---

hemipode *(noun)*

Small quail-like terrestrial bird of southern Eurasia and northern Africa that lacks a hind toe; classified with wading birds but inhabits grassy plains.

- *The article explained what "hemipode" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hemipode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemostasia *(noun)*

Surgical procedure of stopping the flow of blood (as with a hemostat).

- *Understanding "hemostasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hemostasia" to mean surgical procedure of stopping the flow of blood....*

---

heterosexualism *(noun)*

A sexual attraction to (or sexual relations with) persons of the opposite sex.

- *Understanding "heterosexualism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heterosexualism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hierolatry *(noun)*

The worship of saints.

- *They discussed "hierolatry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hierolatry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hirudinea *(noun)*

Hermaphroditic aquatic or terrestrial or parasitic annelids.

- *They discussed "hirudinea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hirudinea" to mean hermaphroditic aquatic or terrestrial or parasitic....*

---

hirudinean *(noun)*

Carnivorous or bloodsucking aquatic or terrestrial worms typically having a sucker at each end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hirudinean."*
- *He looked up "hirudinean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hobbyism *(noun)*

A devotion to hobbies.

- *The article explained what "hobbyism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hobbyism" to mean a devotion to hobbies.*

---

hohenlinden *(noun)*

A battle during the Napoleonic Wars (1800); the French defeated the Austrians.

- *In class, the teacher used "hohenlinden" to mean a battle during the napoleonic wars (1800); the....*
- *The article explained what "hohenlinden" means with a simple example.*

---

homosexualism *(noun)*

A sexual attraction to (or sexual relations with) persons of the same sex.

- *In class, the teacher used "homosexualism" to mean a sexual attraction to (or sexual relations with)....*
- *He looked up "homosexualism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homyel *(noun)*

Industrial city of Belarus to the southeast of Minsk.

- *In class, the teacher used "homyel" to mean industrial city of belarus to the southeast of minsk.*
- *The article explained what "homyel" means with a simple example.*

---

horripilation *(noun)*

Reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to cold or emotional stress or skin irritation.

- *Understanding "horripilation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "horripilation" during the group presentation.*

---

horseshow *(noun)*

A competitive exhibition of horses.

- *He looked up "horseshow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "horseshow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

horsewhipping *(noun)*

The act of whipping with a horsewhip.

- *That villain needs a good horsewhipping.*
- *They discussed "horsewhipping" during the group presentation.*

---

howard robard hughes *(noun)*

United States industrialist who was an aviator and a film producer; during the last years of his life he was a total recluse (1905-1976).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "howard robard hughes."*
- *The article explained what "howard robard hughes" means with a simple example.*

---

humanisation *(noun)*

The act of making more human.

- *In class, the teacher used "humanisation" to mean the act of making more human.*
- *The article explained what "humanisation" means with a simple example.*

---

hydrometry *(noun)*

The measurement of specific gravity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrometry."*
- *Understanding "hydrometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hylocichla guttata *(noun)*

North American thrush noted for its complex and appealing song.

- *Understanding "hylocichla guttata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hylocichla guttata" to mean north american thrush noted for its complex and....*

---

hyperalimentation *(noun)*

Administration of a nutritionally adequate solution through a catheter into the vena cava; used in cases of long-term coma or severe burns or severe gastrointestinal syndromes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperalimentation."*
- *The article explained what "hyperalimentation" means with a simple example.*

---

hyperpnea *(noun)*

Energetic (deep and rapid) respiration that occurs normally after exercise or abnormally with fever or various disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperpnea" to mean energetic (deep and rapid) respiration that occurs....*
- *He looked up "hyperpnea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypnoanalysis *(noun)*

The use of hypnosis in conjunction with psychoanalysis.

- *He looked up "hypnoanalysis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hypnoanalysis" during the group presentation.*

hypnogenesis *(noun)*

The induction of sleep or hypnosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypnogenesis" to mean the induction of sleep or hypnosis.*
- *They discussed "hypnogenesis" during the group presentation.*

hypnopedia *(noun)*

Teaching during sleep (as by using recordings to teach a foreign language to someone who is asleep).

- *They discussed "hypnopedia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypnopedia" to mean teaching during sleep (as by using recordings to....*

hypophysectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the pituitary gland.

- *The article explained what "hypophysectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypophysectomy."*

hypostatisation *(noun)*

Regarding something abstract as a material thing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypostatisation."*
- *Understanding "hypostatisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypostatization *(noun)*

Regarding something abstract as a material thing.

- *Understanding "hypostatization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hypostatization" means with a simple example.*

hypsometry *(noun)*

Measurement of the elevation of land above sea level.

- *Understanding "hypsometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hypsometry" because he had never seen it before.*

hysterotomy *(noun)*

Surgical incision into the uterus (as in cesarean section).

- *The article explained what "hysterotomy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hysterotomy" to mean surgical incision into the uterus (as in cesarean....*

ichthyolatry *(noun)*

The worship of fish.

- *Understanding "ichthyolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ichthyolatry."*

iconolatry *(noun)*

The worship of sacred images.

- *In class, the teacher used "iconolatry" to mean the worship of sacred images.*
- *He looked up "iconolatry" because he had never seen it before.*

idiolatry *(noun)*

The worship of yourself.

- *They discussed "idiolatry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "idiolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

idolisation *(noun)*

The act of worshiping blindly and to excess.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idolisation."*
- *He looked up "idolisation" because he had never seen it before.*

incasement *(noun)*

The act of enclosing something in a case.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incasement."*
- *He looked up "incasement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

incendiarism *(noun)*

Malicious burning to destroy property.

- *He looked up "incendiarism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incendiarism."*

---

incitation *(noun)*

An act of urging on or spurring on or rousing to action or instigating.

- *In class, the teacher used "incitation" to mean an act of urging on or spurring on or rousing to....*
- *The article explained what "incitation" means with a simple example.*

---

indecorum *(noun)*

An act of undue intimacy.

- *In class, the teacher used "indecorum" to mean an act of undue intimacy.*
- *The article explained what "indecorum" means with a simple example.*

---

ingraining *(noun)*

Teaching or impressing upon the mind by frequent instruction or repetition.

- *In class, the teacher used "ingraining" to mean teaching or impressing upon the mind by frequent....*
- *He looked up "ingraining" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inhabitancy *(noun)*

The act of dwelling in or living permanently in a place (said of both animals and men).

- *He looked up "inhabitancy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inhabitancy" to mean the act of dwelling in or living permanently in a....*

---

inspectorship *(noun)*

The office of inspector.

- *The article explained what "inspectorship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inspectorship" to mean the office of inspector.*

---

instillment *(noun)*

The introduction of a liquid (by pouring or injection) drop by drop.

- *The article explained what "instillment" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "instillment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

instilment *(noun)*

The introduction of a liquid (by pouring or injection) drop by drop.

- *The article explained what "instilment" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "instilment" during the group presentation.*

---

instructorship *(noun)*

The position of instructor.

- *They discussed "instructorship" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "instructorship" to mean the position of instructor.*

---

intemperateness *(noun)*

Excess in action and immoderate indulgence of bodily appetites, especially in passion or indulgence.

- *The article explained what "intemperateness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "intemperateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

interspersal *(noun)*

The act of combining one thing at intervals among other things.

- *In class, the teacher used "interspersal" to mean the act of combining one thing at intervals among....*

- *They discussed "interspersal" during the group presentation.*

---

interspersion *(noun)*

The act of combining one thing at intervals among other things.

- *The interspersion of illustrations in the text.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interspersion."*

---

intifadah *(noun)*

An uprising by Palestinian Arabs (in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank) against Israel in the late 1980s and again in 2000.

- *In class, the teacher used "intifadah" to mean an uprising by palestinian arabs (in both the gaza....*
- *The article explained what "intifadah" means with a simple example.*

---

intravenous pyelography *(noun)*

Performing pyelography with intravenous injection of a contrast medium.

- *Understanding "intravenous pyelography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intravenous pyelography" to mean performing pyelography with intravenous injection....*

---

inunction *(noun)*

Anointing as part of a religious ceremony or healing ritual.

- *They discussed "inunction" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inunction" to mean anointing as part of a religious ceremony or....*

---

invigilation *(noun)*

Keeping watch over examination candidates to prevent cheating.

- *The article explained what "invigilation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "invigilation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iontotherapy *(noun)*

Therapy that uses a local electric current to introduce the ions of a medicine into the tissues.

- *He looked up "iontotherapy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iontotherapy."*

---

ipsus *(noun)*

A battle between the successors of Alexander the Great (301 BC); Lysimachus and Seleucus defeated Antigonus and Demetrius.

- *In class, the teacher used "ipsus" to mean a battle between the successors of alexander the....*
- *The article explained what "ipsus" means with a simple example.*

---

iridectomy *(noun)*

An eye operation that treats closed-angle glaucoma by surgical removal of part of the iris of the eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iridectomy."*
- *Understanding "iridectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iridotomy *(noun)*

A surgical procedure that makes an incision in the iris of the eye in order to enlarge the pupil or to treat closed-angle glaucoma.

- *Understanding "iridotomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "iridotomy" during the group presentation.*

---

itemisation *(noun)*

The act of making a list of items.

- *Understanding "itemisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "itemisation" to mean the act of making a list of items.*

---

itineration *(noun)*

Journeying from place to place preaching or lecturing; a preaching tour or lecturing tour.

- *Understanding "itineration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "itineration" to mean journeying from place to place preaching or....*

---

jackstones *(noun)*

A game in which jackstones are thrown and picked up in various groups between bounces of a small rubber ball.

- *The article explained what "jackstones" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jackstones."*

jackstraws *(noun)*

A game in which players try to pick each jackstraw (or spillikin) off of a pile without moving any of the others.

- *They discussed "jackstraws" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jackstraws" means with a simple example.*

japery *(noun)*

Acting like a clown or buffoon.

- *The article explained what "japery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "japery" to mean acting like a clown or buffoon.*

jejunostomy *(noun)*

Surgical creation of an opening between the jejunum and the anterior abdominal wall; will allow artificial feeding.

- *They discussed "jejunostomy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jejunostomy" to mean surgical creation of an opening between the jejunum....*

john llewelly lewis *(noun)*

United States labor leader who was president of the United Mine Workers of America from 1920 to 1960 and president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations from 1935 to 1940 (1880-1969).

- *The article explained what "john llewelly lewis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john llewelly lewis."*

judicable *(adjective)*

Capable of being judged or decided.

- *Judicable issues.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "judicable."*

junketing *(noun)*

Taking an excursion for pleasure.

- *The article explained what "junketing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "junketing" during the group presentation.*

keratoscopy *(noun)*

Examination of the cornea with a keratoscope to detect irregularities in its anterior surface.

- *He looked up "keratoscopy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "keratoscopy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

keratotomy *(noun)*

Surgical incision into the cornea.

- *They discussed "keratotomy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "keratotomy" to mean surgical incision into the cornea.*

kittee *(noun)*

A form of torture used by American Indians in which sensitive parts of the body were squeezed between two boards until the victim could bear no more.

- *He looked up "kittee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kittee" during the group presentation.*

krakau *(noun)*

An industrial city in southern Poland on the Vistula.

- *The article explained what "krakau" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "krakau" to mean an industrial city in southern poland on the vistula.*

lacertid *(noun)*

Old World terrestrial lizard.

- *In class, the teacher used "lacertid" to mean old world terrestrial lizard.*
- *Understanding "lacertid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lacertid lizard *(noun)*

Old World terrestrial lizard.

- *In class, the teacher used "lacertid lizard" to mean old world terrestrial lizard.*
- *They discussed "lacertid lizard" during the group presentation.*

---

lake trasimenus *(noun)*

A battle in 217 BC in which Hannibal ambushed a Roman army led by Flaminius.

- *Understanding "lake trasimenus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lake trasimenus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lap choly *(noun)*

Removal of the gall bladder through small punctures in the abdomen to permit the insertion of a laparoscope and surgical instruments.

- *He looked up "lap choly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lap choly" to mean removal of the gall bladder through small punctures....*

---

lapidation *(noun)*

The act of pelting with stones; punishment inflicted by throwing stones at the victim (even unto death).

- *They discussed "lapidation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lapidation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laryngismus *(noun)*

Laryngeal spasm caused by the sudden contraction of laryngeal muscles.

- *Understanding "laryngismus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "laryngismus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lavation *(noun)*

The work of cleansing (usually with soap and water).

- *He looked up "lavation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lavation" to mean the work of cleansing (usually with soap and water).*

---

lawcourt *(noun)*

A tribunal that is presided over by a magistrate or by one or more judges who administer justice according to the laws.

- *They discussed "lawcourt" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lawcourt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

legateship *(noun)*

The post or office of legate.

- *In class, the teacher used "legateship" to mean the post or office of legate.*
- *He looked up "legateship" because he had never seen it before.*

---

legislatorship *(noun)*

The office of legislator.

- *Understanding "legislatorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "legislatorship" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leptodactylid *(noun)*

Toothed frogs: terrestrial or aquatic or arboreal.

- *Understanding "leptodactylid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "leptodactylid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leptodactylid frog *(noun)*

Toothed frogs: terrestrial or aquatic or arboreal.

- *Understanding "leptodactylid frog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leptodactylid frog."*

leukotomy *(noun)*

Surgical interruption of nerve tracts to and from the frontal lobe of the brain; often results in marked cognitive and personality changes.

- *They discussed "leukotomy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leukotomy" because he had never seen it before.*

lipectomy *(noun)*

Plastic surgery involving the breakdown and removal of fatty tissue.

- *He looked up "lipectomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lipectomy" to mean plastic surgery involving the breakdown and removal....*

lordolatry *(noun)*

The worship of a lord because of his rank or title.

- *Understanding "lordolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lordolatry" to mean the worship of a lord because of his rank or title.*

ludi saeculares *(noun)*

The centennial rites and games of ancient Rome that marked the commencement of a new generation (100 years representing the longest life in a generation); observances may have begun as early as the 5th century BC and lasted well into the Christian era.

- *Understanding "ludi saeculares" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ludi saeculares."*

luging *(noun)*

Riding a light one-man toboggan.

- *He looked up "luging" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "luging" during the group presentation.*

lungless salamander *(noun)*

Mostly terrestrial salamanders that breathe through their thin moist skin; lay eggs in moist places on land; rarely enter water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lungless salamander."*
- *The article explained what "lungless salamander" means with a simple example.*

lutzen *(noun)*

A battle in the Thirty Years' War (1632); Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Holy Roman Empire under Wallenstein; Gustavus Adolphus was killed.

- *Understanding "lutzen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lutzen" because he had never seen it before.*

luxuriation *(noun)*

An activity that affords excessive pleasure and enjoyment.

- *Understanding "luxuriation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "luxuriation" to mean an activity that affords excessive pleasure and....*

lymphangiography *(noun)*

Roentgenographic examination of lymph nodes and lymph vessels after injection of a radiopaque contrast medium; produces a lymphangiogram.

- *The article explained what "lymphangiography" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lymphangiography" to mean roentgenographic examination of lymph nodes and....*

lymphography *(noun)*

Roentgenographic examination of lymph nodes and lymph vessels after injection of a radiopaque contrast medium; produces a lymphangiogram.

- *Understanding "lymphography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lymphography."*

macrothelypteris *(noun)*

Medium to large terrestrial ferns of tropical Asia to Polynesia and Australia; naturalized in Americas.

- *The article explained what "macrothelypteris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "macrothelypteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

makeready *(noun)*

Final preparation and adjustments.

- *They discussed "makeready" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "makeready" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malaxis *(noun)*

Large genus of largely terrestrial orchids with one or a few plicate leaves and slender spikes or tiny mostly green flowers; cosmopolitan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malaxis."*
- *Understanding "malaxis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mammothermography *(noun)*

The use of thermography to detect breast tumors (which appear as hot spots).

- *They discussed "mammothermography" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mammothermography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manduction *(noun)*

The act of participating in the celebration of the Eucharist.

- *In class, the teacher used "manduction" to mean the act of participating in the celebration of the....*
- *The article explained what "manduction" means with a simple example.*

---

mantineia *(noun)*

The site of three famous battles among Greek city-states: in 418 BC and 362 BC and 207 BC.

- *Understanding "mantineia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mantineia" to mean the site of three famous battles among greek....*

---

mariticide *(noun)*

The murder of a husband by his wife.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mariticide."*
- *Understanding "mariticide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marshalship *(noun)*

The post of marshall.

- *He looked up "marshalship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marshalship."*

---

masticophis bilineatus *(noun)*

Both terrestrial and arboreal snake of United States southwest.

- *In class, the teacher used "masticophis bilineatus" to mean both terrestrial and arboreal snake of united....*
- *He looked up "masticophis bilineatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mastoidectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of some or all of the mastoid process.

- *In class, the teacher used "mastoidectomy" to mean surgical removal of some or all of the mastoid process.*
- *Understanding "mastoidectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maximation *(noun)*

The act of raising to the highest possible point or condition or position.

- *They discussed "maximation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maximation."*

---

megathere *(noun)*

Gigantic extinct terrestrial sloth-like mammal of the Pliocene and Pleistocene in America.

- *He looked up "megathere" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "megathere" during the group presentation.*

---

megavitamin therapy *(noun)*

Therapy based on a theory that taking very large doses of vitamins will prevent or cure physical or psychological disorders.

- *They discussed "megavitamin therapy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "megavitamin therapy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meniscium *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of tropical Americas.

- *He looked up "meniscium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meniscium."*

---

meshugaas *(noun)*

(Yiddish) craziness; senseless behavior or activity.

- *He looked up "meshugaas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meshugaas."*

---

metaurus river *(noun)*

A battle during the second Punic War (207 BC); Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal was defeated by the Romans which ended Hannibal's hopes for success in Italy.

- *In class, the teacher used "metaurus river" to mean a battle during the second punic war (207 bc);....*
- *Understanding "metaurus river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meteortropism *(noun)*

An effect of climate on biological processes (as the effect on joint pains etc.).

- *In class, the teacher used "meteortropism" to mean an effect of climate on biological processes (as....*
- *The article explained what "meteortropism" means with a simple example.*

---

metrazol shock *(noun)*

The administration of sufficient Metrazol to induce convulsions and coma.

- *In class, the teacher used "metrazol shock" to mean the administration of sufficient metrazol to induce....*
- *The article explained what "metrazol shock" means with a simple example.*

---

metrazol shock therapy *(noun)*

The administration of sufficient Metrazol to induce convulsions and coma.

- *They discussed "metrazol shock therapy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metrazol shock therapy" to mean the administration of sufficient metrazol to induce....*

---

metrazol shock treatment *(noun)*

The administration of sufficient Metrazol to induce convulsions and coma.

- *He looked up "metrazol shock treatment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metrazol shock treatment."*

---

metrification *(noun)*

The act of changing from imperial units of measurement to metric units: meters, grams, seconds.

- *He looked up "metrification" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metrification."*

---

micrometry *(noun)*

Measuring with a micrometer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micrometry."*
- *They discussed "micrometry" during the group presentation.*

---

militainment *(noun)*

Entertainment with military themes in which the Department of Defense is celebrated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "militainment."*
- *Understanding "militainment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

miotic eyedrop *(noun)*

A treatment for glaucoma; the eyedrops increase the outflow of aqueous humor by constricting the pupil.

- *The article explained what "miotic eyedrop" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miotic eyedrop."*

misestimation *(noun)*

A mistake in calculating.

- *He looked up "misestimation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "misestimation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mishegaas *(noun)*

(Yiddish) craziness; senseless behavior or activity.

- *He looked up "mishegaas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mishegaas" during the group presentation.*

mishegoss *(noun)*

(Yiddish) craziness; senseless behavior or activity.

- *In class, the teacher used "mishegoss" to mean (yiddish) craziness; senseless behavior or activity.*
- *They discussed "mishegoss" during the group presentation.*

misreckoning *(noun)*

A mistake in calculating.

- *They discussed "misreckoning" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misreckoning."*

moderatorship *(noun)*

The position of moderator.

- *They discussed "moderatorship" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moderatorship."*

mohria *(noun)*

African terrestrial ferns.

- *He looked up "mohria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mohria."*

mollification *(noun)*

The act of appeasing someone or causing someone to be more favorably inclined.

- *His unsuccessful mollification of the mob.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mollification" to mean the act of appeasing someone or causing someone to....*

momism *(noun)*

Excessive protection.

- *He looked up "momism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "momism."*

monohybrid cross *(noun)*

Hybridization using a single trait with two alleles (as in Mendel's experiments with garden peas).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monohybrid cross."*
- *They discussed "monohybrid cross" during the group presentation.*

monolatry *(noun)*

The worship of a single god but without claiming that it is the only god.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monolatry."*
- *The article explained what "monolatry" means with a simple example.*

moralisation *(noun)*

The act of making moral (or more moral).

- *Understanding "moralisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "moralisation" means with a simple example.*

mumblety-peg *(noun)*

A game in which players throw or flip a jackknife in various ways so that the knife sticks in the ground.

- *He looked up "mumblety-peg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mumblety-peg."*

---

muntingia *(noun)*

One species: Jamaican cherry; sometimes placed in family Flacourtiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "muntingia" to mean one species: jamaican cherry; sometimes placed in....*
- *He looked up "muntingia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musclebuilding *(noun)*

Exercise that builds muscles through tension.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musclebuilding."*
- *He looked up "musclebuilding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mycophagy *(noun)*

The practice of eating fungi (especially mushrooms collected in the wild).

- *They discussed "mycophagy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mycophagy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myotactic reflex *(noun)*

Reflex contraction of a muscle when an attached tendon is pulled; important in maintaining erect posture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myotactic reflex."*
- *Understanding "myotactic reflex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myringectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the eardrum.

- *They discussed "myringectomy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myringectomy."*

---

myringoplasty *(noun)*

Surgical repair of a perforated eardrum with a tissue graft.

- *Understanding "myringoplasty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "myringoplasty" during the group presentation.*

---

myringotomy *(noun)*

Surgical incision into the eardrum (to relieve pressure or release pus from the middle ear).

- *In class, the teacher used "myringotomy" to mean surgical incision into the eardrum (to relieve....*
- *Understanding "myringotomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naprapathy *(noun)*

A drugless method of treatment based on the belief that disease symptoms arise from problems with ligaments and connective tissues.

- *In class, the teacher used "naprapathy" to mean a drugless method of treatment based on the belief....*
- *Understanding "naprapathy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

narcoterrorism *(noun)*

The financing of terrorist activities by participation in the drug trade.

- *In class, the teacher used "narcoterrorism" to mean the financing of terrorist activities by....*
- *Understanding "narcoterrorism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

narcotraffic *(noun)*

Traffic in illegal drugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "narcotraffic" to mean traffic in illegal drugs.*
- *The article explained what "narcotraffic" means with a simple example.*

---

nauch *(noun)*

An intricate traditional dance in India performed by professional dancing girls.

- *They discussed "nauch" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "nauch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

necrophagia *(noun)*

Feeding on corpses or carrion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "necrophagia."*
- *He looked up "necrophagia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

necrophagy *(noun)*

Feeding on corpses or carrion.

- *He looked up "necrophagy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "necrophagy" to mean feeding on corpses or carrion.*

---

nephrotomy *(noun)*

Incision into a kidney (usually to remove a kidney stone).

- *They discussed "nephrotomy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephrotomy."*

---

neurectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of all or part of a nerve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neurectomy."*
- *They discussed "neurectomy" during the group presentation.*

---

neuroplasty *(noun)*

Plastic surgery of the nerves.

- *He looked up "neuroplasty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neuroplasty" to mean plastic surgery of the nerves.*

---

neurotropism *(noun)*

An affinity for neural tissues.

- *The article explained what "neurotropism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "neurotropism" during the group presentation.*

---

nictation *(noun)*

A reflex that closes and opens the eyes rapidly.

- *The article explained what "nictation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nictation" to mean a reflex that closes and opens the eyes rapidly.*

---

nictitation *(noun)*

A reflex that closes and opens the eyes rapidly.

- *Understanding "nictitation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nictitation" to mean a reflex that closes and opens the eyes rapidly.*

---

nizhnyi novgorod *(noun)*

An industrial city in the European part of Russia; birthplace of Maksim Gorky.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nizhnyi novgorod."*
- *The article explained what "nizhnyi novgorod" means with a simple example.*

---

noctambulation *(noun)*

Walking by a person who is asleep.

- *He looked up "noctambulation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "noctambulation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

noctambulism *(noun)*

Walking by a person who is asleep.

- *He looked up "noctambulism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "noctambulism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

non prosequitur *(noun)*

A judgment entered in favor of the defendant when the plaintiff has not continued his action (e.g., has not appeared in court).

- *Understanding "non prosequitur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "non prosequitur" means with a simple example.*

---

nonacceptance *(noun)*

The act of refusing an offer.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonacceptance" to mean the act of refusing an offer.*
- *He looked up "nonacceptance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonaccomplishment *(noun)*

An act that does not achieve its intended goal.

- *Understanding "nonaccomplishment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonaccomplishment."*

---

nonachievement *(noun)*

An act that does not achieve its intended goal.

- *He looked up "nonachievement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonachievement" to mean an act that does not achieve its intended goal.*

---

nonappearance *(noun)*

Failure to appear (especially as at court).

- *The article explained what "nonappearance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonappearance" to mean failure to appear (especially as at court).*

---

nonindustrial *(adjective)*

Not having highly developed manufacturing enterprises.

- *A nonindustrial society.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonindustrial"? Explain why.*

---

nonobservance *(noun)*

A lack of conformity with law or custom or practice etc.

- *The article explained what "nonobservance" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nonobservance" during the group presentation.*

---

nosecount *(noun)*

A periodic count of the population.

- *In class, the teacher used "nosecount" to mean a periodic count of the population.*
- *Understanding "nosecount" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

notophthalmus viridescens *(noun)*

Red terrestrial form of a common North American newt.

- *They discussed "notophthalmus viridescens" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "notophthalmus viridescens" means with a simple example.*

---

numismatology *(noun)*

The collection and study of money (and coins in particular).

- *He looked up "numismatology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "numismatology" to mean the collection and study of money (and coins in....*

---

nuytsia floribunda *(noun)*

A terrestrial evergreen shrub or small tree of western Australia having brilliant yellow-orange flowers; parasitic on roots of grasses.

- *The article explained what "nuytsia floribunda" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nuytsia floribunda" during the group presentation.*

---

obtention *(noun)*

The act of obtaining.

- *In class, the teacher used "obtention" to mean the act of obtaining.*
- *They discussed "obtention" during the group presentation.*

---

obviation *(noun)*

The act of preventing something by anticipating and disposing of it effectively.

- *They discussed "obviation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "obviation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oculism *(noun)*

The craft of an oculist.

- *Understanding "oculism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oculism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

officiation *(noun)*

The performance of a religious or ceremonial or public duty.

- *They discussed "officiation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "officiation" to mean the performance of a religious or ceremonial or....*

---

oleandra *(noun)*

Or family Polypodiaceae: tropical epiphytic or terrestrial ferns.

- *He looked up "oleandra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oleandra."*

---

olfersia cervina *(noun)*

Tropical American terrestrial fern with leathery lanceolate fronds; sometimes placed in genus Polybotrya.

- *The article explained what "olfersia cervina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "olfersia cervina" to mean tropical american terrestrial fern with leathery....*

---

omophagia *(noun)*

The eating of raw food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "omophagia."*
- *They discussed "omophagia" during the group presentation.*

---

onychium *(noun)*

Small terrestrial ferns of Old World tropics and subtropics: clawed ferns; sometimes placed in family Cryptogrammataceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "onychium" to mean small terrestrial ferns of old world tropics and....*
- *The article explained what "onychium" means with a simple example.*

---

onychophora *(noun)*

Enigmatic small elongated wormlike terrestrial invertebrates of damp dark habitats in warm regions; distinct from the phylum Annelida; resemble slugs with legs and are sometimes described as the missing link between arthropods and annelids.

- *In class, the teacher used "onychophora" to mean enigmatic small elongated wormlike terrestrial....*
- *The article explained what "onychophora" means with a simple example.*

---

oophorosalpingectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of one or both ovaries and the corresponding Fallopian tubes.

- *The article explained what "oophorosalpingectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oophorosalpingectomy" to mean surgical removal of one or both ovaries and the....*

---

ophiolatry *(noun)*

The worship of snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ophiolatry."*
- *They discussed "ophiolatry" during the group presentation.*

---

ophthalmectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of an eye.

- *In class, the teacher used "ophthalmectomy" to mean surgical removal of an eye.*
- *They discussed "ophthalmectomy" during the group presentation.*

orchidectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of one or both testicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "orchidectomy" to mean surgical removal of one or both testicles.*
- *Understanding "orchidectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

orchiopexy *(noun)*

Operation to bring an undescended testicle into the scrotum.

- *In class, the teacher used "orchiopexy" to mean operation to bring an undescended testicle into the....*
- *They discussed "orchiopexy" during the group presentation.*

orchotomy *(noun)*

Surgical incision into the testis to obtain material for analysis (as in cases of abnormally low sperm count).

- *In class, the teacher used "orchotomy" to mean surgical incision into the testis to obtain....*
- *The article explained what "orchotomy" means with a simple example.*

order ornithischia *(noun)*

Extinct terrestrial reptiles having bird-like pelvises: armored dinosaurs (thyreophorans); boneheaded and horned dinosaurs (marginocephalians); duck-billed dinosaurs (euronithopods).

- *The article explained what "order ornithischia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order ornithischia."*

order saurischia *(noun)*

Extinct terrestrial reptiles: theropods (carnivorous); sauropods (herbivorous).

- *Understanding "order saurischia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order saurischia" to mean extinct terrestrial reptiles: theropods....*

order thecodontia *(noun)*

Extinct terrestrial reptiles having teeth set in sockets; of the late Permian to Triassic.

- *Understanding "order thecodontia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order thecodontia" during the group presentation.*

ornamentalism *(noun)*

The practice of ornamental display.

- *He looked up "ornamentalism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ornamentalism" to mean the practice of ornamental display.*

ornithischia *(noun)*

Extinct terrestrial reptiles having bird-like pelvises: armored dinosaurs (thyreophorans); boneheaded and horned dinosaurs (marginocephalians); duck-billed dinosaurs (euronithopods).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ornithischia."*
- *He looked up "ornithischia" because he had never seen it before.*

orthoptics *(noun)*

Treatment of defects of binocular vision (such as strabismus and amblyopia) by nonsurgical measures (especially by exercises to strengthen the eye muscles).

- *They discussed "orthoptics" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orthoptics" to mean treatment of defects of binocular vision (such as....*

oscitance *(noun)*

An involuntary intake of breath through a wide open mouth; usually triggered by fatigue or boredom.

- *They discussed "oscitance" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oscitance" to mean an involuntary intake of breath through a wide open....*

oscitancy *(noun)*

An involuntary intake of breath through a wide open mouth; usually triggered by fatigue or boredom.

- *He apologized for his oscitancy.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oscitancy."*

osculation *(noun)*

The act of caressing with the lips (or an instance thereof).

- *The article explained what "osculation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "osculation" to mean the act of caressing with the lips (or an instance....*

---

osteoclasis *(noun)*

Treatment of a skeletal deformity by intentionally fracturing a bone.

- *They discussed "osteoclasis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "osteoclasis" to mean treatment of a skeletal deformity by intentionally....*

---

otides *(noun)*

Terrestrial game birds of the Old World and Australia: bustards.

- *In class, the teacher used "otides" to mean terrestrial game birds of the old world and....*
- *They discussed "otides" during the group presentation.*

---

ovariectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of one of both ovaries.

- *Understanding "ovariectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ovariectomy" during the group presentation.*

---

overcapitalisation *(noun)*

(business) too much capitalization (the sale of more stock than the business warrants).

- *They discussed "overcapitalisation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "overcapitalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overcapitalization *(noun)*

(business) too much capitalization (the sale of more stock than the business warrants).

- *In class, the teacher used "overcapitalization" to mean (business) too much capitalization (the sale of....*
- *The article explained what "overcapitalization" means with a simple example.*

---

overrefinement *(noun)*

The act of distorting something so it seems to mean something it was not intended to mean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overrefinement."*
- *He looked up "overrefinement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

overshielding *(noun)*

Excessive protection.

- *The article explained what "overshielding" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "overshielding" during the group presentation.*

---

overutilisation *(noun)*

Exploitation to the point of diminishing returns.

- *They discussed "overutilisation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overutilisation."*

---

pachisi *(noun)*

An ancient board game resembling backgammon; played on a cross-shaped board.

- *They discussed "pachisi" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pachisi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paederasty *(noun)*

Sexual relations between a man and a boy (usually anal intercourse with the boy as a passive partner).

- *In class, the teacher used "paederasty" to mean sexual relations between a man and a boy (usually....*
- *The article explained what "paederasty" means with a simple example.*

---

palatopharyngoplasty *(noun)*

Surgical resection of unnecessary palatal and oropharyngeal tissue to open the airway; intended to cure extreme cases of snoring (with or without sleep apnea).

- *He looked up "palatopharyngoplasty" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "palatopharyngoplasty" to mean surgical resection of unnecessary palatal and....*

---

palpebration *(noun)*

Repeated blinking or winking (especially if uncontrolled and persistent).

- *The article explained what "palpebration" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palpebration" to mean repeated blinking or winking (especially if....*

---

paltering *(noun)*

A trivial act of lying or being deliberately unclear.

- *In class, the teacher used "paltering" to mean a trivial act of lying or being deliberately unclear.*
- *The article explained what "paltering" means with a simple example.*

---

pandiculation *(noun)*

Yawning and stretching (as when first waking up).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pandiculation."*
- *The article explained what "pandiculation" means with a simple example.*

---

panhysterectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the uterus and the ovaries and oviducts and cervix and related lymph nodes.

- *The article explained what "panhysterectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panhysterectomy."*

---

paperhanging *(noun)*

The application of wallpaper.

- *Understanding "paperhanging" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "paperhanging" means with a simple example.*

---

parapraxis *(noun)*

A minor inadvertent mistake usually observed in speech or writing or in small accidents or memory lapses etc.

- *The article explained what "parapraxis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "parapraxis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parathelypteris *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of warm and tropical Asia and North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parathelypteris."*
- *He looked up "parathelypteris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parcellation *(noun)*

The division into parcels.

- *The increasing parcellation of land with every generation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parcellation" to mean the division into parcels.*

---

parchesi *(noun)*

An ancient board game resembling backgammon; played on a cross-shaped board.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parchesi."*
- *The article explained what "parchesi" means with a simple example.*

---

parchisi *(noun)*

An ancient board game resembling backgammon; played on a cross-shaped board.

- *They discussed "parchisi" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "parchisi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pastorship *(noun)*

The position of pastor.

- *The article explained what "pastorship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pastorship" to mean the position of pastor.*

---

patrial *(noun)*

A person who has the right to be considered legally a British citizen (by virtue of the birth of a parent or grandparent).

- *They discussed "patrial" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patrial."*

---

pauperisation *(noun)*

The act of making someone poor.

- *Understanding "pauperisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pauperisation" during the group presentation.*

---

pavage *(noun)*

The act of applying paving materials to an area.

- *He looked up "pavage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pavage."*

---

peasanthood *(noun)*

The state of being a peasant.

- *The same homely dress she wore in the days of her peasanthood.*
- *He looked up "peasanthood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peculation *(noun)*

The fraudulent appropriation of funds or property entrusted to your care but actually owned by someone else.

- *Understanding "peculation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peculation."*

---

pelvimetry *(noun)*

Measurement of the dimensions of the bony birth canal (to determine whether vaginal birth is possible).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pelvimetry."*
- *He looked up "pelvimetry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

penalisation *(noun)*

The act of punishing.

- *The article explained what "penalisation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penalisation."*

---

penuchle *(noun)*

A card game played with a pack of forty-eight cards (two of each suit for high cards); play resembles whist.

- *In class, the teacher used "penuchle" to mean a card game played with a pack of forty-eight cards....*
- *He looked up "penuchle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perineotomy *(noun)*

Surgical incision into the perineum.

- *They discussed "perineotomy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "perineotomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

persuasible *(adjective)*

Being susceptible to persuasion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "persuasible."*
- *Students compared "persuasible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pertinaciously *(adverb)*

In a dogged and pertinacious manner.

- *He struggled pertinaciously for the new resolution.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pertinaciously" naturally.*

---

pertness *(noun)*

Quality of being lively and confident.

- *There was a pertness about her that attracted him.*
- *Understanding "pertness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pertusaria *(noun)*

Crustose lichens that are a source of the dye archil and of litmus.

- *Understanding "pertusaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pertusaria" means with a simple example.*

---

pertusariaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of division Lichenes.

- *He looked up "pertusariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pertusariaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

peruke *(noun)*

A wig for men that was fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries.

- *He looked up "peruke" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peruke" to mean a wig for men that was fashionable in the 17th and....*

---

peruked *(adjective)*

Wearing a wig popular for men in the 17th and 18th centuries.

- *Would you call this situation "peruked"? Explain why.*
- *A "peruked" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pervaporate *(verb)*

Evaporate through a semipermeable membrane.

- *He did not know how to use "pervaporate" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pervaporate" in real sentences.*

---

pervaporation *(noun)*

The concentration of a colloidal solution whose colloid will not pass through a semipermeable membrane; solution is placed in a bag of the membrane and the solvent is evaporated off.

- *Understanding "pervaporation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pervaporation" means with a simple example.*

---

pervasion *(noun)*

The process of permeating or infusing something with a substance.

- *They discussed "pervasion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pervasion" to mean the process of permeating or infusing something....*

---

perversive *(adjective)*

Tending to corrupt or pervert.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "perversive."*
- *A "perversive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

perviousness *(noun)*

The quality of being penetrable (by people or light or missiles etc.).

- *Understanding "perviousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "perviousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pesah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a Jewish festival (traditionally 8 days from Nissan 15) celebrating the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pesah."*
- *They discussed "pesah" during the group presentation.*

---

pesewa *(noun)*

100 pesewas equal 1 cedi in Ghana.

- *The article explained what "pesewa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pesewa" during the group presentation.*

pessimal *(adjective)*

Of an organism's environment; least favorable for survival.

- *Students compared "pessimal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pessimal" when it is of an organism's environment; least favorable for....*

pessimum *(adjective)*

Of an organism's environment; least favorable for survival.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pessimum."*
- *Students compared "pessimum" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

pesterer *(noun)*

A persistently annoying person.

- *He looked up "pesterer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pesterer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pesthole *(noun)*

A breeding ground for epidemic disease.

- *He looked up "pesthole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pesthole."*

pesthouse *(noun)*

Hospital for persons with infectious diseases (especially leprosy).

- *Understanding "pesthouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pesthouse" during the group presentation.*

petabit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 terabits or 10^15 bits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petabit."*
- *He looked up "petabit" because he had never seen it before.*

petalless *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having no petals.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "petalless."*
- *Students compared "petalless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

petallike *(adjective)*

Resembling a petal.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "petallike."*
- *Students compared "petallike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

petalous *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having petals.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "petalous."*
- *The speaker chose "petalous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

petasites *(noun)*

Genus of rhizomatous herbs of north temperate regions: butterbur; sweet coltsfoot.

- *In class, the teacher used "petasites" to mean genus of rhizomatous herbs of north temperate....*
- *They discussed "petasites" during the group presentation.*

petasites fragrans *(noun)*

European herb with vanilla-scented white-pink flowers.

- *Understanding "petasites fragrans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "petasites fragrans" during the group presentation.*

petasites hybridus *(noun)*

Small Eurasian herb having broad leaves and lilac-pink rayless flowers; found in moist areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "petasites hybridus" to mean small eurasian herb having broad leaves and....*
- *The article explained what "petasites hybridus" means with a simple example.*

---

petasites sagitattus *(noun)*

American sweet-scented herb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petasites sagitattus."*
- *The article explained what "petasites sagitattus" means with a simple example.*

---

petasites vulgaris *(noun)*

Small Eurasian herb having broad leaves and lilac-pink rayless flowers; found in moist areas.

- *The article explained what "petasites vulgaris" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petasites vulgaris."*

---

petaurista *(noun)*

Very large Asiatic flying squirrels.

- *He looked up "petaurista" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petaurista."*

---

petaurista petaurista *(noun)*

East Indian flying squirrel.

- *He looked up "petaurista petaurista" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "petaurista petaurista" to mean east indian flying squirrel.*

---

petauristidae *(noun)*

Old World flying squirrels.

- *He looked up "petauristidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "petauristidae" during the group presentation.*

---

petaurus *(noun)*

A genus of Phalangeridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petaurus."*
- *They discussed "petaurus" during the group presentation.*

---

petchary *(noun)*

A kingbird that breeds in the southeastern United States and winters in tropical America; similar to but larger than the eastern kingbird.

- *In class, the teacher used "petchary" to mean a kingbird that breeds in the southeastern united....*
- *The article explained what "petchary" means with a simple example.*

---

peter minnewit *(noun)*

Dutch colonist who bought Manhattan from the Native Americans for the equivalent of $24 (1580-1638).

- *They discussed "peter minnewit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "peter minnewit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

petiolule *(noun)*

The stalk of a leaflet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petiolule."*
- *They discussed "petiolule" during the group presentation.*

---

petiteness *(noun)*

The property of being very small in size.

- *In class, the teacher used "petiteness" to mean the property of being very small in size.*
- *He looked up "petiteness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

petrissage *(noun)*

Massage of the skin which is gently lifted and squeezed.

- *They discussed "petrissage" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petrissage."*

petrocoptis *(noun)*

Perennial tussock-forming rock plants; of Pyrenees and mountains of northern Spain; similar to and sometimes placed in genus Lychnis.

- *In class, the teacher used "petrocoptis" to mean perennial tussock-forming rock plants; of pyrenees....*
- *He looked up "petrocoptis" because he had never seen it before.*

petrogale *(noun)*

Rock wallabies.

- *The article explained what "petrogale" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "petrogale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

petromyzon *(noun)*

Typical lampreys.

- *They discussed "petromyzon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "petromyzon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

petromyzon marinus *(noun)*

Large anadromous lamprey sometimes used as food; destructive of native fish fauna in the Great Lakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "petromyzon marinus" to mean large anadromous lamprey sometimes used as food;....*
- *The article explained what "petromyzon marinus" means with a simple example.*

petromyzoniformes *(noun)*

Lampreys as distinguished from hagfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "petromyzoniformes" to mean lampreys as distinguished from hagfishes.*
- *The article explained what "petromyzoniformes" means with a simple example.*

petroselinum crispum *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herb with aromatic leaves.

- *He looked up "petroselinum crispum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "petroselinum crispum" to mean annual or perennial herb with aromatic leaves.*

petroselinum crispum neapolitanum *(noun)*

A variety of parsley having flat leaves.

- *The article explained what "petroselinum crispum neapolitanum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petroselinum crispum neapolitanum."*

petroselinum crispum tuberosum *(noun)*

Parsley with smooth leaves and enlarged edible taproot resembling a savory parsnip.

- *Understanding "petroselinum crispum tuberosum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "petroselinum crispum tuberosum" during the group presentation.*

petteria *(noun)*

One species: Dalmatian laburnum.

- *He looked up "petteria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "petteria" to mean one species: dalmatian laburnum.*

petteria ramentacea *(noun)*

Erect shrub having large trifoliate leaves and dense clusters of yellow flowers followed by poisonous seeds; Yugoslavia; sometimes placed in genus Cytisus.

- *The article explained what "petteria ramentacea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "petteria ramentacea" during the group presentation.*

petticoated *(adjective)*

Wearing or furnished with a petticoat.

- *Petticoated ladies.*
- *A petticoated table.*

pettifogger *(noun)*

A disputant who quibbles; someone who raises annoying petty objections.

- *Understanding "pettifogger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pettifogger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pettily *(adverb)*

In a petty way.

- *The narrator describes the scene "pettily" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pettily" naturally.*

---

pettish *(adjective)*

Easily irritated or annoyed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pettish."*
- *A "pettish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pettishly *(adverb)*

In a petulant manner.

- *She spoke "pettishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "pettishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

pettishness *(noun)*

A disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.

- *He looked up "pettishness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pettishness."*

---

pewit *(noun)*

Large crested Old World plover having wattles and spurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pewit."*
- *He looked up "pewit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pewit gull *(noun)*

Small black-headed European gull.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pewit gull."*
- *Understanding "pewit gull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peziza domicilina *(noun)*

A discomycetous fungus of the genus Peziza; the fragile fruiting body is a ghostly white but stains yellow when broken; favors strongly alkaline habitats.

- *In class, the teacher used "peziza domicilina" to mean a discomycetous fungus of the genus peziza; the....*
- *Understanding "peziza domicilina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pezizaceae *(noun)*

Large family comprising many typical cup fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pezizaceae."*
- *The article explained what "pezizaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

pezizales *(noun)*

Order of mostly saprophytic fungi having cup-shaped ascocarps.

- *They discussed "pezizales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pezizales" to mean order of mostly saprophytic fungi having cup-shaped....*

---

pezophaps *(noun)*

Constituted by the extinct solitaire.

- *Understanding "pezophaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pezophaps."*

---

pezophaps solitaria *(noun)*

Extinct flightless bird related to the dodo.

- *In class, the teacher used "pezophaps solitaria" to mean extinct flightless bird related to the dodo.*
- *The article explained what "pezophaps solitaria" means with a simple example.*

---

pfannkuchen *(noun)*

Puffy mildly sweet lemon-flavored egg mixture sprinkled with confectioners' sugar and served with jam or a wine or fruit sauce.

- *They discussed "pfannkuchen" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pfannkuchen."*

---

phacelia campanularia *(noun)*

Annual of southern California with intricately branched stems and lax cymes of aromatic deep blue bell-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "phacelia campanularia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phacelia campanularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phacelia tanacetifolia *(noun)*

Hairy annual of California to Mexico with crowded cymes of small blue to lilac or mauve flowers.

- *They discussed "phacelia tanacetifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phacelia tanacetifolia."*

---

phacelia whitlavia *(noun)*

Desert plant of southern California with blue or violet tubular flowers in terminal racemes.

- *In class, the teacher used "phacelia whitlavia" to mean desert plant of southern california with blue or....*
- *The article explained what "phacelia whitlavia" means with a simple example.*

---

phaeophyceae *(noun)*

Brown algae; mostly marine and littoral eukaryotic algae.

- *In class, the teacher used "phaeophyceae" to mean brown algae; mostly marine and littoral eukaryotic....*
- *Understanding "phaeophyceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phaeophyta *(noun)*

Coextensive with class Phaeophyceae; in some classifications subsumed in the division Heterokontophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phaeophyta."*
- *He looked up "phaeophyta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phaethontidae *(noun)*

Tropicbirds.

- *In class, the teacher used "phaethontidae" to mean tropicbirds.*
- *The article explained what "phaethontidae" means with a simple example.*

---

phagun *(noun)*

The twelfth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phagun."*
- *He looked up "phagun" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phaius *(noun)*

An orchid of the genus Phaius having large plicate leaves and racemes of showy flowers.

- *Understanding "phaius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phaius" to mean an orchid of the genus phaius having large plicate....*

---

phalaenoptilus *(noun)*

A genus of Caprimulgidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phalaenoptilus."*
- *He looked up "phalaenoptilus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phalaenoptilus nuttallii *(noun)*

Goatsucker of western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phalaenoptilus nuttallii."*
- *The article explained what "phalaenoptilus nuttallii" means with a simple example.*

phalanger *(noun)*

Small furry Australian arboreal marsupials having long usually prehensile tails.

- *He looked up "phalanger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "phalanger" during the group presentation.*

phalangeridae *(noun)*

Phalangers; koalas.

- *They discussed "phalangeridae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phalangeridae."*

phalangiidae *(noun)*

A family of Phalangida.

- *The article explained what "phalangiidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phalangiidae" to mean a family of phalangida.*

phalangium *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Phalangiidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "phalangium" to mean type genus of the family phalangiidae.*
- *He looked up "phalangium" because he had never seen it before.*

phalangium opilio *(noun)*

Spiderlike arachnid with a small rounded body and very long thin legs.

- *In class, the teacher used "phalangium opilio" to mean spiderlike arachnid with a small rounded body and....*
- *The article explained what "phalangium opilio" means with a simple example.*

phalaropus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phalaropidae: phalaropes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phalaropus."*
- *The article explained what "phalaropus" means with a simple example.*

phalaropus fulicarius *(noun)*

Phalarope of northern oceans and lakes.

- *Understanding "phalaropus fulicarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phalaropus fulicarius" means with a simple example.*

phalguna *(noun)*

The twelfth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *Understanding "phalguna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phalguna" means with a simple example.*

phallaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Phallales and comprising the true stinkhorns.

- *He looked up "phallaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phallaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phallales *(noun)*

Order of fungi comprising the stinkhorns and related forms whose mature hymenium is slimy and fetid; sometimes placed in subclass Homobasidiomycetes.

- *Understanding "phallales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phallales" to mean order of fungi comprising the stinkhorns and....*

phallus impudicus *(noun)*

A common fungus formerly used in preparing a salve for rheumatism.

- *Understanding "phallus impudicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "phallus impudicus" during the group presentation.*

phallus ravenelii *(noun)*

This stinkhorn has a cap with a granulose surface at the apex and smells like decaying flesh.

- *In class, the teacher used "phallus ravenelii" to mean this stinkhorn has a cap with a granulose surface....*
- *He looked up "phallus ravenelii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phalsa *(noun)*

Drought-resistant Asiatic treelike shrub bearing pleasantly acid small red edible fruits commonly used in sherbets.

- *The article explained what "phalsa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phalsa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phanerogam *(noun)*

Plant that reproduces by means of seeds not spores.

- *Understanding "phanerogam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phanerogam" means with a simple example.*

---

phanerogamae *(noun)*

In former classification systems: one of two major plant divisions, including all seed-bearing plants; superseded by the division Spermatophyta.

- *Understanding "phanerogamae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phanerogamae."*

---

phaneromania *(noun)*

An irresistible desire to pick at superficial body parts (as in obsessive nail-biting).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phaneromania."*
- *The article explained what "phaneromania" means with a simple example.*

---

pharmaceutic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to pharmacy or pharmacists.

- *The pharmaceutical industry.*
- *Students compared "pharmaceutic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pharomacrus *(noun)*

A genus of Trogonidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pharomacrus."*
- *They discussed "pharomacrus" during the group presentation.*

---

pharomacrus mocino *(noun)*

Very rare Central American bird; the national bird of Guatemala.

- *In class, the teacher used "pharomacrus mocino" to mean very rare central american bird; the national bird....*
- *The article explained what "pharomacrus mocino" means with a simple example.*

---

phascogale *(noun)*

Pouched mice.

- *The article explained what "phascogale" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phascogale."*

---

phascolarctos cinereus *(noun)*

Sluggish tailless Australian arboreal marsupial with grey furry ears and coat; feeds on eucalyptus leaves and bark.

- *In class, the teacher used "phascolarctos cinereus" to mean sluggish tailless australian arboreal marsupial....*
- *He looked up "phascolarctos cinereus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phaseolus aconitifolius *(noun)*

East Indian legume having hairy foliage and small yellow flowers followed by cylindrical pods; used especially in India for food and forage and as a soil conditioner; sometimes placed in genus Phaseolus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phaseolus aconitifolius."*
- *He looked up "phaseolus aconitifolius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phaseolus acutifolius latifolius *(noun)*

Twining plant of southwestern United States and Mexico having roundish white or yellow or brown or black beans.

- *Understanding "phaseolus acutifolius latifolius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “phaseolus acutifolius latifolius” to mean twining plant of southwestern united states and....*

phaseolus coccineus *(noun)*

Tropical American bean with red flowers and mottled black beans similar to Phaseolus vulgaris but perennial; a preferred food bean in Great Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used “phaseolus coccineus” to mean tropical american bean with red flowers and mottled....*
- *They discussed “phaseolus coccineus” during the group presentation.*

phaseolus limensis *(noun)*

Bush or tall-growing bean plant having large flat edible seeds.

- *Understanding “phaseolus limensis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phaseolus limensis” to mean bush or tall-growing bean plant having large flat....*

phaseolus multiflorus *(noun)*

Tropical American bean with red flowers and mottled black beans similar to Phaseolus vulgaris but perennial; a preferred food bean in Great Britain.

- *Understanding “phaseolus multiflorus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “phaseolus multiflorus” because he had never seen it before.*

phasianid *(noun)*

A kind of game bird in the family Phasianidae.

- *The article explained what “phasianid” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “phasianid” during the group presentation.*

phasianidae *(noun)*

Pheasants; quails; partridges.

- *The article explained what “phasianidae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “phasianidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phasianus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phasianidae: the typical pheasants.

- *In class, the teacher used “phasianus” to mean type genus of the phasianidae: the typical pheasants.*
- *He looked up “phasianus” because he had never seen it before.*

phasianus colchicus *(noun)*

Common pheasant having bright plumage and a white neck ring.

- *They discussed “phasianus colchicus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “phasianus colchicus” because he had never seen it before.*

phasmatidae *(noun)*

Stick insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phasmatidae.”*
- *He looked up “phasmatidae” because he had never seen it before.*

phasmatodea *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a suborder of Orthoptera: stick insects; leaf insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phasmatodea.”*
- *They discussed “phasmatodea” during the group presentation.*

phasmida *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a suborder of Orthoptera: stick insects; leaf insects.

- *They discussed “phasmida” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phasmida.”*

phasmidae *(noun)*

Stick insects.

- *He looked up “phasmidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phasmidae.”*

phasmidia *(noun)*

One of two subgroups of Nematoda used in some classification systems.

- *Understanding "phasmidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "phasmidia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pheasant coucal *(noun)*

Australian bird with a tail like a pheasant.

- *The article explained what "pheasant coucal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pheasant coucal" during the group presentation.*

---

phegopteris *(noun)*

Beech ferns: genus is variously classified: considered alternative name for genus Dryopteris or included in genus Thelypteris.

- *In class, the teacher used "phegopteris" to mean beech ferns: genus is variously classified:....*
- *The article explained what "phegopteris" means with a simple example.*

---

phegopteris connectilis *(noun)*

Beech fern of North America and Eurasia.

- *They discussed "phegopteris connectilis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "phegopteris connectilis" means with a simple example.*

---

phegopteris hexagonoptera *(noun)*

Beech fern of North American woodlands having straw-colored stripes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phegopteris hexagonoptera."*
- *He looked up "phegopteris hexagonoptera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pheidias *(noun)*

Ancient Greek sculptor (circa 500-432 BC).

- *They discussed "pheidias" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pheidias."*

---

phellem *(noun)*

(botany) outer tissue of bark; a protective layer of dead cells.

- *They discussed "phellem" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phellem" to mean (botany) outer tissue of bark; a protective layer....*

---

phellodendron *(noun)*

Small genus of aromatic deciduous trees of east Asia often having thick corky bark.

- *He looked up "phellodendron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phellodendron."*

---

phellodendron amurense *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of China and Manchuria having a turpentine aroma and handsome compound leaves turning yellow in autumn and deeply fissured corky bark.

- *In class, the teacher used "phellodendron amurense" to mean deciduous tree of china and manchuria having a....*
- *The article explained what "phellodendron amurense" means with a simple example.*

---

phenacomys *(noun)*

Any of several vole-like terrestrial or arboreal rodents of cold forested regions of Canada and western United States.

- *They discussed "phenacomys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phenacomys."*

---

phenaphen *(noun)*

An analgesic for mild pain but not for inflammation; also used as an antipyretic; (Datril, Tylenol, Panadol, Phenaphen, Tempra, and Anacin III are trademarks of brands of acetaminophen tablets).

- *The article explained what "phenaphen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phenaphen" to mean an analgesic for mild pain but not for....*

---

phenicia *(noun)*

An ancient maritime country (a collection of city states) at eastern end of the Mediterranean.

- *They discussed "phenicia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phenicia" to mean an ancient maritime country (a collection of city....*

---

pheniramine *(noun)*

An antihistamine used in preparations to treat allergies and respiratory infections; used to treat rhinitis and skin rashes and pruritus.

- *He looked up "pheniramine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pheniramine."*

---

pheno-safranine *(noun)*

A purplish red water-soluble dye used in microscopy.

- *He looked up "pheno-safranine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pheno-safranine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phenoplast *(noun)*

A thermosetting resin.

- *In class, the teacher used "phenoplast" to mean a thermosetting resin.*
- *The article explained what "phenoplast" means with a simple example.*

---

phenoxymethyl penicillin *(noun)*

A crystalline penicillin similar in action to penicillin G but more resistant to the action of gastric acids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phenoxymethyl penicillin."*
- *He looked up "phenoxymethyl penicillin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phensuximide *(noun)*

Anticonvulsant (trade name Milontin) used to treat petit mal.

- *The article explained what "phensuximide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phensuximide" to mean anticonvulsant (trade name milontin) used to treat....*

---

phenylacetamide *(noun)*

A white crystalline compound used as an analgesic and also as an antipyretic.

- *The article explained what "phenylacetamide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phenylacetamide" to mean a white crystalline compound used as an analgesic....*

---

phenylamine *(noun)*

Oily poisonous liquid amine obtained from nitrobenzene and used to make dyes and plastics and medicines.

- *Understanding "phenylamine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phenylamine" means with a simple example.*

---

phenylethylene *(noun)*

A colorless oily liquid; the monomer for polystyrene.

- *In class, the teacher used "phenylethylene" to mean a colorless oily liquid; the monomer for polystyrene.*
- *They discussed "phenylethylene" during the group presentation.*

---

phenylic acid *(noun)*

A toxic white soluble crystalline acidic derivative of benzene; used in manufacturing and as a disinfectant and antiseptic; poisonous if taken internally.

- *The article explained what "phenylic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phenylic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phenyltoloxamine *(noun)*

Antihistamine included in some preparations used to treat coughing and nasal congestion.

- *He looked up "phenyltoloxamine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phenyltoloxamine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pheresis *(noun)*

A procedure in which blood is drawn and separated into its components by dialysis; some are retained and the rest are returned to the donor by transfusion.

- *The article explained what "pheresis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pheresis."*

philadelphaceae *(noun)*

One genus; usually included in family Hydrangeaceae.

- *He looked up "philadelphaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "philadelphaceae" during the group presentation.*

philadelphus coronarius *(noun)*

Large hardy shrub with showy and strongly fragrant creamy-white flowers in short terminal racemes.

- *Understanding "philadelphus coronarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "philadelphus coronarius" means with a simple example.*

philaenus *(noun)*

A genus of Cercopidae.

- *The article explained what "philaenus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philaenus" to mean a genus of cercopidae.*

philaenus spumarius *(noun)*

North American insect that severely damages grasses.

- *He looked up "philaenus spumarius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philaenus spumarius" to mean north american insect that severely damages grasses.*

philatelical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to philately or of interest to philatelists.

- *It is useful to describe something as "philatelical" when it is of or relating to philately or of interest to....*
- *Would you call this situation "philatelical"? Explain why.*

philatelically *(adverb)*

In a philatelic manner.

- *The Post Office honors great Americans philatelically.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "philatelically" naturally.*

philhellene *(noun)*

An admirer of Greece and everything Greek.

- *He looked up "philhellene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philhellene" to mean an admirer of greece and everything greek.*

philhellenic *(adjective)*

Characterized by a love of Greece and Grecian things.

- *The Philhellenic Society.*
- *A "philhellenic" approach may work better in this case.*

philhellenist *(noun)*

An admirer of Greece and everything Greek.

- *They discussed "philhellenist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "philhellenist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

philipp schwarzerd *(noun)*

German theologian and Luther's successor as leader of the Reformation in Germany (1497-1560).

- *The article explained what "philipp schwarzerd" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "philipp schwarzerd" during the group presentation.*

philippus aureolus paracelsus *(noun)*

Swiss physician who introduced treatments of particular illnesses based on his observation and experience; he saw illness as having an external cause (rather than an imbalance of humors) and replaced traditional remedies with chemical remedies (1493-1541).

- *The article explained what "philippus aureolus paracelsus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philippus aureolus paracelsus" to mean swiss physician who introduced treatments of....*

phillidae *(noun)*

Leaf insects.

- *He looked up "phillidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phillidae."*

phillipsite *(noun)*

A group of white or reddish crystalline minerals of the zeolite family consisting of a hydrous silicate of calcium and potassium and aluminum.

- *The article explained what "phillipsite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phillipsite" to mean a group of white or reddish crystalline minerals of....*

phillyrea *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen shrubs of the Mediterranean region.

- *He looked up "phillyrea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phillyrea."*

philohela *(noun)*

American woodcocks.

- *Understanding "philohela" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philohela" to mean american woodcocks.*

philohela minor *(noun)*

Small long-billed woodcock; prized as a game bird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philohela minor."*
- *Understanding "philohela minor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

philologue *(noun)*

A humanist specializing in classical scholarship.

- *In class, the teacher used "philologue" to mean a humanist specializing in classical scholarship.*
- *Understanding "philologue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

philomachus pugnax *(noun)*

Common Eurasian sandpiper; the male has an erectile neck ruff in breeding season.

- *In class, the teacher used "philomachus pugnax" to mean common eurasian sandpiper; the male has an erectile....*
- *He looked up "philomachus pugnax" because he had never seen it before.*

philophylla *(noun)*

Leaf miners.

- *Understanding "philophylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philophylla" to mean leaf miners.*

philosophiser *(noun)*

Someone who considers situations from a philosophical point of view.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philosophiser."*
- *The article explained what "philosophiser" means with a simple example.*

philosophizer *(noun)*

Someone who considers situations from a philosophical point of view.

- *Understanding "philosophizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "philosophizer" because he had never seen it before.*

phlebectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal or all or part of a vein; sometimes done in cases of severe varicose veins.

- *He looked up "phlebectomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phlebectomy."*

phlebodium *(noun)*

Chiefly epiphytic tropical ferns with free veins bearing sori.

- *The article explained what "phlebodium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "phlebodium" during the group presentation.*

---

phlebodium aureum *(noun)*

Tropical American fern with brown scaly rhizomes cultivated for its large deeply lobed deep bluish-green fronds; sometimes placed in genus Polypodium.

- *In class, the teacher used "phlebodium aureum" to mean tropical american fern with brown scaly rhizomes....*
- *He looked up "phlebodium aureum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phlebogram *(noun)*

An X ray of a vein injected with a radiopaque contrast medium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phlebogram."*
- *The article explained what "phlebogram" means with a simple example.*

---

phlebotomus papatasii *(noun)*

Any of various small dipterous flies; bloodsucking females can transmit sandfly fever and leishmaniasis.

- *In class, the teacher used "phlebotomus papatasii" to mean any of various small dipterous flies; bloodsucking....*
- *Understanding "phlebotomus papatasii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phlegmatical *(adjective)*

Showing little emotion.

- *A "phlegmatical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "phlegmatical."*

---

phlegmatically *(adverb)*

In a phlegmatic manner.

- *He accepted the decision phlegmatically.*
- *He answered "phlegmatically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

phleum *(noun)*

Grasses native to temperate regions.

- *The article explained what "phleum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phleum" to mean grasses native to temperate regions.*

---

phleum pratense *(noun)*

Grass with long cylindrical spikes grown in northern United States and Europe for hay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phleum pratense."*
- *They discussed "phleum pratense" during the group presentation.*

---

phlomis *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Phlomis; grown primarily for their dense whorls of lipped flowers and attractive foliage.

- *Understanding "phlomis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "phlomis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phlomis fruticosa *(noun)*

A spreading subshrub of Mediterranean regions cultivated for dense axillary whorls of purple or yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "phlomis fruticosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "phlomis fruticosa" during the group presentation.*

---

phoca vitulina *(noun)*

Small spotted seal of coastal waters of the northern hemisphere.

- *The article explained what "phoca vitulina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phoca vitulina" to mean small spotted seal of coastal waters of the....*

---

phocidae *(noun)*

Earless seals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phocidae."*
- *They discussed "phocidae" during the group presentation.*

phocine *(adjective)*

Of or relating to seals.

- *Students compared "phocine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "phocine" when it is of or relating to seals.*

phoenicophorium *(noun)*

Latanier palm.

- *They discussed "phoenicophorium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "phoenicophorium" means with a simple example.*

phoeniculidae *(noun)*

Wood hoopoes.

- *Understanding "phoeniculidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phoeniculidae" to mean wood hoopoes.*

phoeniculus *(noun)*

Type and only genus of the family Phoeniculidae.

- *They discussed "phoeniculus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phoeniculus."*

phoenicurus *(noun)*

Old World thrushes.

- *They discussed "phoenicurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "phoenicurus" means with a simple example.*

phoenix dactylifera *(noun)*

Tall tropical feather palm tree native to Syria bearing sweet edible fruit.

- *They discussed "phoenix dactylifera" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "phoenix dactylifera" means with a simple example.*

pholadidae *(noun)*

A family of Bivalvia.

- *The article explained what "pholadidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pholadidae" during the group presentation.*

pholas *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Pholadidae: piddocks.

- *They discussed "pholas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pholas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pholidae *(noun)*

A family of fish of suborder Blennioidea.

- *He looked up "pholidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pholidae."*

pholidota *(noun)*

Genus of mostly epiphytic orchids of Indonesia and the western Pacific.

- *He looked up "pholidota" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pholidota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pholiota *(noun)*

Genus of gilled agarics of Europe and North America having brown spores and an annulus; grows on open ground or decaying wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "pholiota" to mean genus of gilled agarics of europe and north america....*
- *The article explained what "pholiota" means with a simple example.*

pholiota astragalina *(noun)*

A fungus with a smooth orange cap and yellow gills and pale yellow stalk.

- *The article explained what "pholiota astragalina" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pholiota astragalina" during the group presentation.*

---

pholiota aurea *(noun)*

A beautiful yellow gilled fungus found from Alaska south along the coast.

- *In class, the teacher used "pholiota aurea" to mean a beautiful yellow gilled fungus found from alaska....*
- *He looked up "pholiota aurea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pholiota destruens *(noun)*

A large fungus with whitish scales on the cap and remnants of the veil hanging from the cap; the stalk is thick and hard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pholiota destruens."*
- *He looked up "pholiota destruens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pholiota flammans *(noun)*

A fungus with a yellow cap covered with fine scales as is the stalk.

- *The article explained what "pholiota flammans" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pholiota flammans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pholiota flavida *(noun)*

A fungus that grows in clusters on the ground; cap is brownish orange with a surface that is smooth and slightly sticky; whitish gills and a cylindrical brown stalk.

- *The article explained what "pholiota flavida" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pholiota flavida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pholiota nameko *(noun)*

One of the most important fungi cultivated in Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pholiota nameko."*
- *Understanding "pholiota nameko" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pholiota squarrosa *(noun)*

A gilled fungus with a cap and stalk that are conspicuously scaly with upright scales; gills develop a greenish tinge with age.

- *They discussed "pholiota squarrosa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pholiota squarrosa."*

---

pholiota squarrosa-adiposa *(noun)*

A gilled fungus having yellow slimy caps with conspicuous tawny scales on the caps and stalks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pholiota squarrosa-adiposa."*
- *Understanding "pholiota squarrosa-adiposa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pholiota squarrosoides *(noun)*

A pale buff fungus with tawny scales.

- *Understanding "pholiota squarrosoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pholiota squarrosoides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pholis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pholidae: gunnels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pholis."*
- *He looked up "pholis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pholis gunnellus *(noun)*

Slippery scaleless food fish of the northern Atlantic coastal waters.

- *Understanding "pholis gunnellus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pholis gunnellus."*

---

pholistoma *(noun)*

Straggling herbs of southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "pholistoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "pholistoma" means with a simple example.*

pholistoma auritum *(noun)*

Straggling California annual herb with deep purple or violet flowers; sometimes placed in genus Nemophila.

- *They discussed "pholistoma auritum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pholistoma auritum" means with a simple example.*

phonetician *(noun)*

A specialist in phonetics.

- *In class, the teacher used "phonetician" to mean a specialist in phonetics.*
- *Understanding "phonetician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phonogramic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a phonogram.

- *A "phonogramic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "phonogramic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

phonologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to phonology.

- *The phonological component of language.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "phonologic" when it is of or relating to phonology.*

phonologist *(noun)*

A specialist in phonology.

- *In class, the teacher used "phonologist" to mean a specialist in phonology.*
- *The article explained what "phonologist" means with a simple example.*

phoradendron *(noun)*

Any of various American parasitic plants similar to Old World mistletoe: false mistletoe.

- *In class, the teacher used "phoradendron" to mean any of various american parasitic plants similar to....*
- *The article explained what "phoradendron" means with a simple example.*

phoradendron flavescens *(noun)*

The traditional mistletoe of Christmas in America: grows on deciduous trees and can severely weaken the host plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "phoradendron flavescens" to mean the traditional mistletoe of christmas in america:....*
- *He looked up "phoradendron flavescens" because he had never seen it before.*

phoradendron serotinum *(noun)*

The traditional mistletoe of Christmas in America: grows on deciduous trees and can severely weaken the host plant.

- *He looked up "phoradendron serotinum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phoradendron serotinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phoronid *(noun)*

Hermaphrodite wormlike animal living in mud of the sea bottom.

- *The article explained what "phoronid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phoronid."*

phoronida *(noun)*

Small phylum of wormlike marine animals.

- *He looked up "phoronida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phoronida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phoronidea *(noun)*

Small phylum of wormlike marine animals.

- *The article explained what "phoronidea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "phoronidea" during the group presentation.*

phosphoresce *(verb)*

To exhibit phosphorescence.

- *In everyday English, people use "phosphoresce" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "phosphoresce" in real sentences.*

---

photoblepharon *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Anomalopidae.

- *The article explained what "photoblepharon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "photoblepharon" to mean a genus of fish in the family anomalopidae.*

---

photoblepharon palpebratus *(noun)*

Fish of deep dark waters having a light organ below each eye.

- *He looked up "photoblepharon palpebratus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photoblepharon palpebratus."*

---

photocoagulator *(noun)*

Surgical instrument containing a laser for use in photocoagulation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photocoagulator."*
- *The article explained what "photocoagulator" means with a simple example.*

---

photoconduction *(noun)*

Change in the electrical conductivity of a substance as a result of absorbing electromagnetic radiation.

- *In class, the teacher used "photoconduction" to mean change in the electrical conductivity of a....*
- *He looked up "photoconduction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

photoelectrical *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to photoelectricity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "photoelectrical" when it is of or pertaining to photoelectricity.*
- *Students compared "photoelectrical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

photoelectrically *(adverb)*

By photoelectric means.

- *They measured it photoelectrically.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "photoelectrically" naturally.*

---

photoelectricity *(noun)*

Electricity generated by light or affected by light.

- *They discussed "photoelectricity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photoelectricity."*

---

photoemissive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to photoemission.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "photoemissive."*
- *Students compared "photoemissive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

photoflash *(noun)*

A lamp for providing momentary light to take a photograph.

- *In class, the teacher used "photoflash" to mean a lamp for providing momentary light to take a....*
- *Understanding "photoflash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

photoflood *(noun)*

Light that is a source of artificial illumination having a broad beam; used in photography.

- *In class, the teacher used "photoflood" to mean light that is a source of artificial illumination....*
- *The article explained what "photoflood" means with a simple example.*

---

photolithograph *(noun)*

A lithograph produced by photographically produced plates.

- *Understanding "photolithograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "photolithograph" means with a simple example.*

---

photomechanics *(noun)*

The process whereby printing surfaces (plates or cylinders) are produced by photographic methods.

- *Photomechanics revolutionized the practice of printing.*
- *They discussed "photomechanics" during the group presentation.*

---

photometrical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to photometry.

- *A "photometrical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "photometrical" when it is of or relating to photometry.*

---

photometrically *(adverb)*

By photometric means.

- *Photometrically measured.*
- *He answered "photometrically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

photometrician *(noun)*

Someone who practices photometry.

- *He looked up "photometrician" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photometrician."*

---

photometrist *(noun)*

Someone who practices photometry.

- *He looked up "photometrist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photometrist."*

---

photomosaic *(noun)*

Arrangement of aerial photographs forming a composite picture.

- *Understanding "photomosaic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "photomosaic" to mean arrangement of aerial photographs forming a....*

---

photopigment *(noun)*

A special pigment found in the rods and cones of the retina.

- *Understanding "photopigment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "photopigment" to mean a special pigment found in the rods and cones of....*

---

photoplate making *(noun)*

The process whereby printing surfaces (plates or cylinders) are produced by photographic methods.

- *They discussed "photoplate making" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "photoplate making" because he had never seen it before.*

---

photosensitise *(verb)*

Make (an organism or substance) sensitive to the influence of radiant energy and especially light.

- *Can you use "photosensitise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "photosensitise" when talking about this idea.*

---

photosensitize *(verb)*

Make (an organism or substance) sensitive to the influence of radiant energy and especially light.

- *She tried to use "photosensitize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "photosensitize" and when to wait.*

---

phoxinus phoxinus *(noun)*

Very small European freshwater fish common in gravelly streams.

- *Understanding "phoxinus phoxinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phoxinus phoxinus" to mean very small european freshwater fish common in....*

phragmacone *(noun)*

The thin conical chambered internal shell (either straight or curved) of a belemnite.

- *They discussed "phragmacone" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phragmacone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phragmipedium *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American orchid species often included in genus Cypripedium or Paphiopedilum and Selenipedium: lady slippers.

- *Understanding "phragmipedium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phragmipedium" means with a simple example.*

phragmocone *(noun)*

The thin conical chambered internal shell (either straight or curved) of a belemnite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phragmocone."*
- *Understanding "phragmocone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phrenetic *(adjective)*

Excessively agitated; distraught with fear or other violent emotion.

- *Would you call this situation "phrenetic"? Explain why.*
- *A "phrenetic" approach may work better in this case.*

phrontistery *(noun)*

An establishment for study and learning (sometimes including modern universities).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phrontistery."*
- *They discussed "phrontistery" during the group presentation.*

phrynosoma *(noun)*

Horned lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "phrynosoma" to mean horned lizards.*
- *The article explained what "phrynosoma" means with a simple example.*

phrynosoma cornutum *(noun)*

Of arid and semiarid open country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phrynosoma cornutum."*
- *They discussed "phrynosoma cornutum" during the group presentation.*

phthirius *(noun)*

True lice: crab lice.

- *Understanding "phthirius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "phthirius" during the group presentation.*

phthirius pubis *(noun)*

A louse that infests the pubic region of the human body.

- *They discussed "phthirius pubis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "phthirius pubis" because he had never seen it before.*

phthirus *(noun)*

True lice: crab lice.

- *They discussed "phthirus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phthirus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phthorimaea *(noun)*

Potato moths.

- *In class, the teacher used "phthorimaea" to mean potato moths.*
- *Understanding "phthorimaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phthorimaea operculella *(noun)*

Greyish-brown moth whose larva is the potato tuberworm.

- *Understanding "phthorimaea operculella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phthorimaea operculella" means with a simple example.*

---

phycobilin *(noun)*

Water-soluble proteinaceous pigments found in red algae and cyanobacteria.

- *They discussed "phycobilin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phycobilin" to mean water-soluble proteinaceous pigments found in red....*

---

phycomycetes *(noun)*

A large and probably unnatural group of fungi and funguslike organisms comprising the Mastigomycota (including the Oomycetes) and Zygomycota subdivisions of the division Eumycota; a category not used in all systems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phycomycetes."*
- *They discussed "phycomycetes" during the group presentation.*

---

phycomycetes group *(noun)*

A large and probably unnatural group of fungi and funguslike organisms comprising the Mastigomycota (including the Oomycetes) and Zygomycota subdivisions of the division Eumycota; a category not used in all systems.

- *Understanding "phycomycetes group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phycomycetes group" means with a simple example.*

---

phyllidae *(noun)*

Leaf insects.

- *Understanding "phyllidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phyllidae."*

---

phylliform *(adjective)*

Having the shape of a leaf.

- *Would you call this situation "phylliform"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "phylliform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

phyllitis *(noun)*

A genus of ferns belonging to the family Polypodiaceae (in some classification systems included in genus Asplenium).

- *He looked up "phyllitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phyllitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phyllitis scolopendrium *(noun)*

Eurasian fern with simple lanceolate fronds.

- *Understanding "phyllitis scolopendrium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phyllitis scolopendrium" means with a simple example.*

---

phyllium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phyllidae.

- *Understanding "phyllium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "phyllium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phylloclad *(noun)*

A flattened stem resembling and functioning as a leaf.

- *In class, the teacher used "phylloclad" to mean a flattened stem resembling and functioning as a leaf.*
- *They discussed "phylloclad" during the group presentation.*

---

phyllocladaceae *(noun)*

A family of Phyllocladaceae.

- *The article explained what "phyllocladaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phyllocladaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phylloclade *(noun)*

A flattened stem resembling and functioning as a leaf.

- *They discussed "phylloclade" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phylloclade."*

---

phyllocladus *(noun)*

Celery pine.

- *He looked up "phyllocladus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phyllocladus."*

---

phyllocladus alpinus *(noun)*

Small shrubby celery pine of New Zealand.

- *Understanding "phyllocladus alpinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phyllocladus alpinus."*

---

phyllocladus asplenifolius *(noun)*

Medium tall celery pine of Tasmania.

- *Understanding "phyllocladus asplenifolius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phyllocladus asplenifolius" means with a simple example.*

---

phyllocladus trichomanoides *(noun)*

Medium tall celery pine of New Zealand.

- *The article explained what "phyllocladus trichomanoides" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phyllocladus trichomanoides" to mean medium tall celery pine of new zealand.*

---

phyllode *(noun)*

An expanded petiole taking on the function of a leaf blade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phyllode."*
- *He looked up "phyllode" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phyllodial *(adjective)*

Having a phyllode.

- *It is useful to describe something as "phyllodial" when it is having a phyllode.*
- *The speaker chose "phyllodial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

phyllodoce *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen Arctic and alpine shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phyllodoce."*
- *He looked up "phyllodoce" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phyllodoce breweri *(noun)*

Semi-prostrate evergreen herb of western United States.

- *They discussed "phyllodoce breweri" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phyllodoce breweri."*

---

phyllodoce caerulea *(noun)*

Small shrub with tiny evergreen leaves and pink or purple flowers; Alpine summits and high ground in Asia and Europe and United States.

- *The article explained what "phyllodoce caerulea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phyllodoce caerulea" to mean small shrub with tiny evergreen leaves and pink or....*

---

phylloporus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *The article explained what "phylloporus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phylloporus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phylloporus boletinoides *(noun)*

A fungus with a broadly convex brown cap and pores that extend part way down the stalk.

- *Understanding "phylloporus boletinoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phylloporus boletinoides."*

phylloquinone *(noun)*

A form of vitamin K.

- *The article explained what "phylloquinone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phylloquinone" to mean a form of vitamin k.*

phyllorhynchus *(noun)*

Leaf-nosed snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "phyllorhynchus" to mean leaf-nosed snakes.*
- *They discussed "phyllorhynchus" during the group presentation.*

phylloscopus sibilatrix *(noun)*

European woodland warbler with dull yellow plumage.

- *In class, the teacher used "phylloscopus sibilatrix" to mean european woodland warbler with dull yellow plumage.*
- *They discussed "phylloscopus sibilatrix" during the group presentation.*

phyllostachys bambusoides *(noun)*

Large bamboo having thick-walled culms; native of China and perhaps Japan; widely grown elsewhere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phyllostachys bambusoides."*
- *They discussed "phyllostachys bambusoides" during the group presentation.*

phyllostomatidae *(noun)*

New World leaf-nosed bats.

- *The article explained what "phyllostomatidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phyllostomatidae" to mean new world leaf-nosed bats.*

phyllostomidae *(noun)*

New World leaf-nosed bats.

- *In class, the teacher used "phyllostomidae" to mean new world leaf-nosed bats.*
- *They discussed "phyllostomidae" during the group presentation.*

phyllostomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Phyllostomatidae.

- *The article explained what "phyllostomus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phyllostomus."*

phyllostomus hastatus *(noun)*

A variety of leaf-nosed bat.

- *In class, the teacher used "phyllostomus hastatus" to mean a variety of leaf-nosed bat.*
- *The article explained what "phyllostomus hastatus" means with a simple example.*

phylloxera vitifoleae *(noun)*

Destructive to various grape plants.

- *Understanding "phylloxera vitifoleae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "phylloxera vitifoleae" during the group presentation.*

phylogenesis *(noun)*

(biology) the sequence of events involved in the evolutionary development of a species or taxonomic group of organisms.

- *He looked up "phylogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "phylogenesis" during the group presentation.*

phylum aschelminthes *(noun)*

Unsegmented worms: roundworms; threadworms; eelworms.

- *They discussed "phylum aschelminthes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phylum aschelminthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phylum chaetognatha *(noun)*

Arrowworms: a group of small active transparent marine worms.

- *Understanding "phylum chaetognatha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phylum chaetognatha" means with a simple example.*

---

phylum cryptophyta *(noun)*

A phylum in the kingdom Protoctista.

- *In class, the teacher used "phylum cryptophyta" to mean a phylum in the kingdom protoctista.*
- *The article explained what "phylum cryptophyta" means with a simple example.*

---

phylum cycliophora *(noun)*

Tiny marine organisms each the size of a period found in great numbers on lobsters' lips; identified tentatively in 1995 as a new phylum or as possible link between Entoprocta and Ectoprocta.

- *In class, the teacher used "phylum cycliophora" to mean tiny marine organisms each the size of a period....*
- *The article explained what "phylum cycliophora" means with a simple example.*

---

phylum ectoprocta *(noun)*

Coextensive with or a subphylum of Bryozoa.

- *The article explained what "phylum ectoprocta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phylum ectoprocta" to mean coextensive with or a subphylum of bryozoa.*

---

phylum entoprocta *(noun)*

Sometimes considered a subphylum of Bryozoa.

- *Understanding "phylum entoprocta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phylum entoprocta" to mean sometimes considered a subphylum of bryozoa.*

---

phylum nemertea *(noun)*

Proboscis worms.

- *He looked up "phylum nemertea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phylum nemertea" to mean proboscis worms.*

---

phylum nemertina *(noun)*

Proboscis worms.

- *He looked up "phylum nemertina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "phylum nemertina" during the group presentation.*

---

phylum phoronida *(noun)*

Small phylum of wormlike marine animals.

- *They discussed "phylum phoronida" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phylum phoronida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phylum pogonophora *(noun)*

Beard worms.

- *The article explained what "phylum pogonophora" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phylum pogonophora" to mean beard worms.*

---

phylum pyrrophyta *(noun)*

A division of lower plants comprising unicellular and biflagellate algae that form starchy compounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phylum pyrrophyta."*
- *He looked up "phylum pyrrophyta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phylum rotifera *(noun)*

A phylum including: rotifers.

- *The article explained what "phylum rotifera" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phylum rotifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phylum sipuncula *(noun)*

Peanut worms.

- *The article explained what "phylum sipuncula" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "phylum sipuncula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

physalia *(noun)*

Portuguese man-of-war.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physalia."*
- *They discussed "physalia" during the group presentation.*

---

physalis ixocarpa *(noun)*

Annual of Mexico and southern United States having edible purplish viscid fruit resembling small tomatoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "physalis ixocarpa" to mean annual of mexico and southern united states having....*
- *The article explained what "physalis ixocarpa" means with a simple example.*

---

physalis philadelphica *(noun)*

Mexican annual naturalized in eastern North America having yellow to purple edible fruit resembling small tomatoes.

- *They discussed "physalis philadelphica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "physalis philadelphica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

physalis pruinosa *(noun)*

Stout hairy annual of eastern North America with sweet yellow fruits.

- *Understanding "physalis pruinosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physalis pruinosa" to mean stout hairy annual of eastern north america with....*

---

physaria *(noun)*

Small genus of western North American herbs similar to Lesquerella: bladderpods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physaria."*
- *He looked up "physaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

physeter catodon *(noun)*

Large whale with a large cavity in the head containing spermaceti and oil; also a source of ambergris.

- *He looked up "physeter catodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physeter catodon."*

---

physeteridae *(noun)*

Sperm whales.

- *The article explained what "physeteridae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physeteridae."*

---

physiatrics *(noun)*

Therapy that uses physical agents: exercise and massage and other modalities.

- *The article explained what "physiatrics" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "physiatrics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

physicalness *(noun)*

The quality of being physical; consisting of matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "physicalness" to mean the quality of being physical; consisting of matter.*
- *He looked up "physicalness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

physidae *(noun)*

Freshwater snails.

- *The article explained what "physidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "physidae" during the group presentation.*

---

physiotherapeutic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or used in physical therapy.

- *Would you call this situation "physiotherapeutic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "physiotherapeutic" when it is of or relating to or used in physical therapy.*

---

physostegia *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Physostegia having sessile linear to oblong leaves and showy white or rose or lavender flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "physostegia" to mean any of various plants of the genus physostegia....*
- *Understanding "physostegia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

physostegia virginiana *(noun)*

North American plant having a spike of two-lipped pink or white flowers.

- *He looked up "physostegia virginiana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "physostegia virginiana" during the group presentation.*

---

physostigma *(noun)*

African woody vines: calabar beans.

- *Understanding "physostigma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "physostigma" means with a simple example.*

---

physostigma venenosum *(noun)*

Tropical African woody vine yielding calabar beans.

- *In class, the teacher used "physostigma venenosum" to mean tropical african woody vine yielding calabar beans.*
- *He looked up "physostigma venenosum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phytelephas *(noun)*

Small genus of South American feather palms.

- *The article explained what "phytelephas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phytelephas" to mean small genus of south american feather palms.*

---

phytelephas macrocarpa *(noun)*

A stemless palm tree of Brazil and Peru bearing ivory nuts.

- *He looked up "phytelephas macrocarpa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phytelephas macrocarpa" to mean a stemless palm tree of brazil and peru bearing....*

---

phytochemist *(noun)*

A chemist who specializes in the chemistry of plants.

- *They discussed "phytochemist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phytochemist" to mean a chemist who specializes in the chemistry of plants.*

---

phytolacca acinosa *(noun)*

Pokeweed of southeastern Asia and China.

- *In class, the teacher used "phytolacca acinosa" to mean pokeweed of southeastern asia and china.*
- *Understanding "phytolacca acinosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phytolaccaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical herbaceous plants (including shrubs and trees) with racemose flowers: genera Phytolacca, Agdestis, Ercilla, Rivina, Trichostigma.

- *He looked up "phytolaccaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phytolaccaceae" to mean chiefly tropical herbaceous plants (including....*

---

phytomastigina *(noun)*

Plantlike flagellates containing chlorophyll; often considered unicellular algae.

- *The article explained what "phytomastigina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phytomastigina" to mean plantlike flagellates containing chlorophyll; often....*

---

phytonadione *(noun)*

A form of vitamin K.

- *Understanding "phytonadione" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phytonadione" means with a simple example.*

---

phytophagic *(adjective)*

(of animals) feeding on plants.

- *Would you call this situation "phytophagic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "phytophagic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

phytophilous *(adjective)*

(of animals) feeding on plants.

- *Students compared "phytophilous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "phytophilous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

phytophthora citrophthora *(noun)*

Causes brown rot gummosis in citrus fruits.

- *They discussed "phytophthora citrophthora" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phytophthora citrophthora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phytotoxin *(noun)*

Any substance produced by plants that is similar in its properties to extracellular bacterial toxin.

- *He looked up "phytotoxin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "phytotoxin" during the group presentation.*

---

piaffe *(noun)*

A cadenced trot executed by the horse in one spot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piaffe."*
- *They discussed "piaffe" during the group presentation.*

---

piassava palm *(noun)*

Brazilian palm yielding fibers used in making ropes, mats, and brushes.

- *In class, the teacher used "piassava palm" to mean brazilian palm yielding fibers used in making....*
- *The article explained what "piassava palm" means with a simple example.*

---

piaster *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit in Egypt and Lebanon and Sudan and Syria.

- *He looked up "piaster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piaster."*

---

pibgorn *(noun)*

An ancient (now obsolete) single-reed woodwind; usually made of bone.

- *The article explained what "pibgorn" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pibgorn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 tebibits or 2^50 bits.

- *Understanding "pibit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pibit."*

---

pica pica hudsonia *(noun)*

A magpie of Rocky Mountains in North America.

- *The article explained what "pica pica hudsonia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pica pica hudsonia" to mean a magpie of rocky mountains in north america.*

---

picaninny *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a Black child.

- *The article explained what "picaninny" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picaninny" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for a black child.*

---

picariae *(noun)*

Term used in some classifications as nearly equivalent to the order Coraciiformes.

- *Understanding "picariae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picariae" to mean term used in some classifications as nearly....*

piccaninny *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a Black child.

- *In class, the teacher used "piccaninny" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for a black child.*
- *They discussed "piccaninny" during the group presentation.*

picea breweriana *(noun)*

Medium-sized spruce of California and Oregon having pendulous branches.

- *In class, the teacher used "picea breweriana" to mean medium-sized spruce of california and oregon having....*
- *He looked up "picea breweriana" because he had never seen it before.*

pichiciago *(noun)*

Very small Argentine armadillo with pale silky hair and pink plates on head and neck.

- *Understanding "pichiciago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pichiciago" to mean very small argentine armadillo with pale silky hair....*

pichiciego *(noun)*

Very small Argentine armadillo with pale silky hair and pink plates on head and neck.

- *In class, the teacher used "pichiciego" to mean very small argentine armadillo with pale silky hair....*
- *The article explained what "pichiciego" means with a simple example.*

picidae *(noun)*

Woodpeckers.

- *They discussed "picidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picidae."*

piciform bird *(noun)*

Any of numerous nonpasserine insectivorous climbing birds usually having strong bills for boring wood.

- *He looked up "piciform bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "piciform bird" during the group presentation.*

piciformes *(noun)*

Woodpeckers; jacamars; puffbirds; barbets; honey guides; toucans.

- *They discussed "piciformes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piciformes" to mean woodpeckers; jacamars; puffbirds; barbets; honey....*

pickaback *(adverb)*

On the back or shoulder or astraddle on the hip.

- *Using "pickaback" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "pickaback," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

pickaback plant *(noun)*

Vigorous perennial herb with flowers in erect racemes and having young plants develop at the junction of a leaf blade and the leafstalk.

- *Understanding "pickaback plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pickaback plant."*

pickerelweed *(noun)*

American plant having spikes of blue flowers and growing in shallow water of streams and ponds.

- *Understanding "pickerelweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pickerelweed" means with a simple example.*

pickerelweed family *(noun)*

Aquatic or bog plants.

- *He looked up "pickerelweed family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pickerelweed family" to mean aquatic or bog plants.*

pickeringia *(noun)*

One species: chaparral pea.

- *In class, the teacher used "pickeringia" to mean one species: chaparral pea.*
- *They discussed "pickeringia" during the group presentation.*

---

pickeringia montana *(noun)*

Spiny evergreen xerophytic shrub having showy rose and purple flowers and forming dense thickets; of dry rocky mountain slopes of California.

- *Understanding "pickeringia montana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pickeringia montana" to mean spiny evergreen xerophytic shrub having showy rose....*

---

picknicker *(noun)*

A person who is picnicking.

- *The article explained what "picknicker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picknicker" to mean a person who is picnicking.*

---

picnicker *(noun)*

A person who is picnicking.

- *He looked up "picnicker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picnicker" to mean a person who is picnicking.*

---

picofarad *(noun)*

A unit of capacitance equal to one trillionth of a farad.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picofarad."*
- *The article explained what "picofarad" means with a simple example.*

---

picoides *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *Understanding "picoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "picoides" means with a simple example.*

---

picometer *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one trillionth of a meter.

- *Understanding "picometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "picometer" means with a simple example.*

---

picometre *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one trillionth of a meter.

- *Understanding "picometre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "picometre" means with a simple example.*

---

picovolt *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to one trillionth of a volt.

- *He looked up "picovolt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picovolt."*

---

picrasma *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous trees of tropical America and Asia.

- *Understanding "picrasma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "picrasma" means with a simple example.*

---

picrasma excelsa *(noun)*

West Indian tree yielding the drug Jamaica quassia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picrasma excelsa."*
- *Understanding "picrasma excelsa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

picrasma excelsum *(noun)*

West Indian tree yielding the drug Jamaica quassia.

- *He looked up "picrasma excelsum" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picrasma excelsum."*

---

picris *(noun)*

Genus of weedy Old World yellow-flowered herbs usually containing a bitter-tasting substance: bitterweed.

- *Understanding "picris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picris" to mean genus of weedy old world yellow-flowered herbs....*

---

picris echioides *(noun)*

Widespread European weed with spiny tongue-shaped leaves and yellow flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *The article explained what "picris echioides" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "picris echioides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pictural *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or consisting of pictures.

- *Students compared "pictural" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pictural."*

---

picul *(noun)*

A unit of weight used in some parts of Asia; approximately equal to 133 pounds (the load a grown man can carry).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picul."*
- *Understanding "picul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

piculet *(noun)*

Small woodpeckers of South America and Africa and East Indies having soft rounded tail feathers.

- *Understanding "piculet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "piculet" means with a simple example.*

---

picumnus *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *Understanding "picumnus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "picumnus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pieplant *(noun)*

Long pinkish sour leafstalks usually eaten cooked and sweetened.

- *The article explained what "pieplant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pieplant" to mean long pinkish sour leafstalks usually eaten cooked....*

---

pierid *(noun)*

Any of numerous pale-colored butterflies having three pairs of well-developed legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pierid."*
- *The article explained what "pierid" means with a simple example.*

---

pierid butterfly *(noun)*

Any of numerous pale-colored butterflies having three pairs of well-developed legs.

- *In class, the teacher used "pierid butterfly" to mean any of numerous pale-colored butterflies having....*
- *He looked up "pierid butterfly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pieridae *(noun)*

Arthropod family including cabbage butterflies; sulphur butterflies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pieridae."*
- *He looked up "pieridae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pieris protodice *(noun)*

Common North American form of cabbage butterfly.

- *The article explained what "pieris protodice" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pieris protodice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pierre de terrail *(noun)*

French soldier said to be fearless and chivalrous (1473-1524).

- *They discussed "pierre de terrail" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pierre de terrail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pierre terrail *(noun)*

French soldier said to be fearless and chivalrous (1473-1524).

- *In class, the teacher used "pierre terrail" to mean french soldier said to be fearless and chivalrous....*
- *The article explained what "pierre terrail" means with a simple example.*

pietistical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Pietism.

- *The speaker chose "pietistical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pietistical" when it is of or relating to pietism.*

pigboat *(noun)*

A submersible warship usually armed with torpedoes.

- *He looked up "pigboat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pigboat" to mean a submersible warship usually armed with torpedoes.*

pigfish *(noun)*

Found from Long Island southward.

- *Understanding "pigfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pigfish."*

piggishly *(adverb)*

In a piggish manner.

- *Piggishly, he took two pieces of cake.*
- *Place "piggishly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

piggishness *(noun)*

An excessive desire for food.

- *In class, the teacher used "piggishness" to mean an excessive desire for food.*
- *They discussed "piggishness" during the group presentation.*

pigheadedness *(noun)*

Resolute adherence to your own ideas or desires.

- *Understanding "pigheadedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pigheadedness" because he had never seen it before.*

pigmy talinum *(noun)*

Low plant with crowded narrow succulent leaves and fairly large deep pink axillary flowers that seem to sit on the ground; southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "pigmy talinum" to mean low plant with crowded narrow succulent leaves and....*
- *The article explained what "pigmy talinum" means with a simple example.*

pignolia *(noun)*

Edible seed of any of several nut pines especially some pinons of southwestern North America.

- *They discussed "pignolia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pignolia" because he had never seen it before.*

pigsticking *(noun)*

The sport of hunting wild boar with spears.

- *He looked up "pigsticking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pigsticking."*

pigswill *(noun)*

Wet feed (especially for pigs) consisting of mostly kitchen waste mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk.

- *They discussed “pigswill” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pigswill” means with a simple example.*

---

pigwash *(noun)*

Wet feed (especially for pigs) consisting of mostly kitchen waste mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk.

- *They discussed “pigwash” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pigwash” means with a simple example.*

---

pikeblenny *(noun)*

Tropical American fishes; males are aggressively defensive of their territory.

- *They discussed “pikeblenny” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pikeblenny” to mean tropical american fishes; males are aggressively....*

---

pilaff *(noun)*

Rice cooked in well-seasoned broth with onions or celery and usually poultry or game or shellfish and sometimes tomatoes.

- *Understanding “pilaff” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pilaff.”*

---

pilary *(adjective)*

Covered with hairs especially fine soft ones.

- *The speaker chose “pilary” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pilary.”*

---

pilaw *(noun)*

Rice cooked in well-seasoned broth with onions or celery and usually poultry or game or shellfish and sometimes tomatoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pilaw.”*
- *Understanding “pilaw” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pilea involucrata *(noun)*

Low stingless nettle of Central and South America having velvety brownish-green toothed leaves and clusters of small green flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pilea involucrata.”*
- *The article explained what “pilea involucrata” means with a simple example.*

---

pilea pumilla *(noun)*

A plants of the genus Pilea having drooping green flower clusters and smooth translucent stems and leaves.

- *The article explained what “pilea pumilla” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pilea pumilla” to mean a plants of the genus pilea having drooping green....*

---

pilewort *(noun)*

Perennial herb native to Europe but naturalized elsewhere having heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers resembling buttercups; its tuberous roots have been used as a poultice to relieve piles.

- *He looked up “pilewort” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “pilewort” during the group presentation.*

---

pillwort *(noun)*

European water fern found around margins of bodies of water or in wet acid soil having small globose sporocarps.

- *They discussed “pillwort” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pillwort” to mean european water fern found around margins of bodies....*

---

pilomotor reflex *(noun)*

Reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to cold or emotional stress or skin irritation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pilomotor reflex.”*
- *He looked up “pilomotor reflex” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pilosebaceous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a hair follicle and its sebaceous gland.

- *Students compared “pilosebaceous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pilosebaceous.”*

pilosity *(noun)*

The quality of having hair.

- *They discussed "pilosity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pilosity" to mean the quality of having hair.*

pilotfish *(noun)*

Small pelagic fish often accompanying sharks or mantas.

- *In class, the teacher used "pilotfish" to mean small pelagic fish often accompanying sharks or mantas.*
- *They discussed "pilotfish" during the group presentation.*

pilous *(adjective)*

Covered with hairs especially fine soft ones.

- *Would you call this situation "pilous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "pilous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

pilularia globulifera *(noun)*

European water fern found around margins of bodies of water or in wet acid soil having small globose sporocarps.

- *They discussed "pilularia globulifera" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pilularia globulifera."*

pimpinella anisum *(noun)*

Native to Egypt but cultivated widely for its aromatic seeds and the oil from them used medicinally and as a flavoring in cookery.

- *In class, the teacher used "pimpinella anisum" to mean native to egypt but cultivated widely for its....*
- *He looked up "pimpinella anisum" because he had never seen it before.*

pinchgut *(noun)*

A niggardly person who starves himself (and others).

- *Understanding "pinchgut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinchgut."*

pinckneya *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs or small trees of southeastern United States and northern South America.

- *Understanding "pinckneya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pinckneya" during the group presentation.*

pincurl clip *(noun)*

A variety of clip for holding pin curls.

- *The article explained what "pincurl clip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pincurl clip" to mean a variety of clip for holding pin curls.*

pindolol *(noun)*

An oral beta blocker (trade name Visken) used in treating hypertension.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pindolol."*
- *He looked up "pindolol" because he had never seen it before.*

pine spittlebug *(noun)*

North American insect that attacks pines.

- *The article explained what "pine spittlebug" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pine spittlebug" to mean north american insect that attacks pines.*

pine-barren sandwort *(noun)*

Deep-rooted perennial of southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "pine-barren sandwort" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pine-barren sandwort" because he had never seen it before.*

pinesap *(noun)*

Fleshy tawny or reddish saprophytic herb resembling the Indian pipe and growing in woodland humus of eastern North America; in some classifications placed in a separate genus Hypopitys.

- *Understanding "pinesap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pinesap" during the group presentation.*

---

pineus *(noun)*

A genus of Adelgidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "pineus" to mean a genus of adelgidae.*
- *Understanding "pineus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pineus pinifoliae *(noun)*

A variety of adelgid.

- *Understanding "pineus pinifoliae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pineus pinifoliae" means with a simple example.*

---

pineweed *(noun)*

Annual wiry-stemmed North American weed with minute scalelike leaves and small yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "pineweed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pineweed" to mean annual wiry-stemmed north american weed with minute....*

---

pinfish *(noun)*

Similar to sea bream; small spiny-finned fish found in bays along the southeastern coast of the United States.

- *The article explained what "pinfish" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pinfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinguecula *(noun)*

A slightly elevated elastic tissue deposit in the conjunctiva that may extend to the cornea but does not cover it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinguecula."*
- *They discussed "pinguecula" during the group presentation.*

---

pinguinus impennis *(noun)*

Large flightless auk of rocky islands off northern Atlantic coasts; extinct.

- *The article explained what "pinguinus impennis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pinguinus impennis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinicola *(noun)*

A genus of Fringillidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinicola."*
- *The article explained what "pinicola" means with a simple example.*

---

pinicola enucleator *(noun)*

Large grosbeak of coniferous forests of Old and New Worlds.

- *The article explained what "pinicola enucleator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pinicola enucleator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinite *(noun)*

Grey or green or brown mineral similar to mica and containing aluminum and potassium sulphates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinite."*
- *They discussed "pinite" during the group presentation.*

---

pink fivecorner *(noun)*

Heathlike shrub of southwestern Australia grown for its sharply scented foliage and pink flowers followed by pentagonal fruit.

- *They discussed "pink fivecorner" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pink fivecorner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pinnated *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) featherlike; having leaflets on each side of a common axis.

- *A "pinnated" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Students compared “pinnated” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

pinnatiped *(noun)*

Aquatic carnivorous mammal having a streamlined body specialized for swimming with limbs modified as flippers.

- *In class, the teacher used “pinnatiped” to mean aquatic carnivorous mammal having a streamlined....*
- *They discussed “pinnatiped” during the group presentation.*

pinnatisect *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) cleft nearly to the midrib in narrow divisions not separated into distinct leaflets.

- *Students compared “pinnatisect” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “pinnatisect” approach may work better in this case.*

pinnipedia *(noun)*

Seals; sea lions; walruses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinnipedia.”*
- *The article explained what “pinnipedia” means with a simple example.*

pinnotheres *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Pinnotheridae: pea crabs.

- *They discussed “pinnotheres” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinnotheres.”*

pinnotheres ostreum *(noun)*

Tiny soft-bodied crab living within the mantle cavity of oysters.

- *He looked up “pinnotheres ostreum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pinnotheres ostreum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pinnotheridae *(noun)*

Tiny soft-bodied crabs.

- *In class, the teacher used “pinnotheridae” to mean tiny soft-bodied crabs.*
- *The article explained what “pinnotheridae” means with a simple example.*

pinocle *(noun)*

A card game played with a pack of forty-eight cards (two of each suit for high cards); play resembles whist.

- *Understanding “pinocle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinocle.”*

pinophytina *(noun)*

Most conifers: in some systems classified as a class (Pinopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Pinophytina); used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *The article explained what “pinophytina” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pinophytina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pinopsida *(noun)*

Most conifers: in some systems classified as a class (Pinopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Pinophytina); used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinopsida.”*
- *The article explained what “pinopsida” means with a simple example.*

pinus albicaulis *(noun)*

Small pine of western North America; having smooth grey-white bark and soft brittle wood; similar to limber pine.

- *Understanding “pinus albicaulis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pinus albicaulis” to mean small pine of western north america; having smooth....*

pinus californiarum *(noun)*

Very small tree similar to Rocky mountain pinon but having a single needle per fascicle; similar to Parry’s pinyon in range.

- *They discussed “pinus californiarum” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinus californiarum.”*

pinus cembra *(noun)*

Large five-needled European pine; yields cembra nuts and a resinous exudate.

- *The article explained what “pinus cembra” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pinus cembra” to mean large five-needled european pine; yields cembra....*

---

pinus cembroides *(noun)*

A small two-needled or three-needled pinon of Mexico and southern Texas.

- *In class, the teacher used “pinus cembroides” to mean a small two-needled or three-needled pinon of....*
- *The article explained what “pinus cembroides” means with a simple example.*

---

pinus contorta murrayana *(noun)*

Tall subspecies of lodgepole pine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinus contorta murrayana.”*
- *He looked up “pinus contorta murrayana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pinus flexilis *(noun)*

Western North American pine with long needles and very flexible limbs and dark-grey furrowed bark.

- *The article explained what “pinus flexilis” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “pinus flexilis” during the group presentation.*

---

pinus jeffreyi *(noun)*

Tall symmetrical pine of western North America having long blue-green needles in bunches of 3 and elongated cones on spreading somewhat pendulous branches; sometimes classified as a variety of ponderosa pine.

- *The article explained what “pinus jeffreyi” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pinus jeffreyi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinus monophylla *(noun)*

Pinon of southwestern United States having solitary needles and often many stems; important as a nut pine.

- *Understanding “pinus monophylla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “pinus monophylla” during the group presentation.*

---

pinus parryana *(noun)*

Five-needled pinon of southern California and northern Baja California having (sometimes three-needled or four-needled showing hybridization from Pinus californiarum).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinus parryana.”*
- *He looked up “pinus parryana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pinus quadrifolia *(noun)*

Five-needled pinon of southern California and northern Baja California having (sometimes three-needled or four-needled showing hybridization from Pinus californiarum).

- *Understanding “pinus quadrifolia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pinus quadrifolia” to mean five-needled pinon of southern california and....*

---

pinus strobiformis *(noun)*

Medium-size pine of northwestern Mexico; bark is dark brown and furrowed when mature.

- *He looked up “pinus strobiformis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “pinus strobiformis” during the group presentation.*

---

pinus torreyana *(noun)*

Medium-sized five-needled pine of southwestern California having long cylindrical cones.

- *In class, the teacher used “pinus torreyana” to mean medium-sized five-needled pine of southwestern....*
- *He looked up “pinus torreyana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pipage *(noun)*

A long tube made of metal or plastic that is used to carry water or oil or gas etc.

- *In class, the teacher used “pipage” to mean a long tube made of metal or plastic that is used....*
- *Understanding “pipage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pipeful *(noun)*

The quantity of tobacco that can be smoked in a pipe at one time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pipeful."*
- *The article explained what "pipeful" means with a simple example.*

---

piper cubeba *(noun)*

Tropical southeast Asian shrubby vine bearing spicy berrylike fruits.

- *He looked up "piper cubeba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "piper cubeba" during the group presentation.*

---

piperaceae *(noun)*

Tropical woody vines and herbaceous plants having aromatic herbage and minute flowers in spikelets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piperaceae."*
- *They discussed "piperaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

piperales *(noun)*

Piperaceae; Saururaceae; Chloranthaceae.

- *They discussed "piperales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "piperales" means with a simple example.*

---

piperin *(noun)*

Derived from pepper (especially black pepper); source of the hotness of black and white pepper.

- *The article explained what "piperin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piperin" to mean derived from pepper (especially black pepper);....*

---

piperocaine *(noun)*

A compound used in the form of its hydrochloride as a local or spinal anesthetic.

- *The article explained what "piperocaine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piperocaine."*

---

piperocaine hydrochloride *(noun)*

A compound used in the form of its hydrochloride as a local or spinal anesthetic.

- *They discussed "piperocaine hydrochloride" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "piperocaine hydrochloride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pipewort *(noun)*

Aquatic perennial of North America and Ireland and Hebrides having translucent green leaves in a basal spiral and dense buttonlike racemes of minute white flowers.

- *Understanding "pipewort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pipewort" to mean aquatic perennial of north america and ireland and....*

---

pipewort family *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical aquatic or bog herbs: pipeworts.

- *He looked up "pipewort family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pipewort family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pipidae *(noun)*

Tongueless frogs.

- *In class, the teacher used "pipidae" to mean tongueless frogs.*
- *He looked up "pipidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pipile *(noun)*

Genus of large crested guans (the piping guans).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pipile."*
- *He looked up "pipile" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pipilo erythrophthalmus *(noun)*

Common towhee of eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "pipilo erythrophthalmus" to mean common towhee of eastern north america.*
- *They discussed "pipilo erythrophthalmus" during the group presentation.*

pipistrel *(noun)*

Small European brown bat.

- *He looked up "pipistrel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pipistrel."*

pipistrellus subflavus *(noun)*

One of the smallest bats of eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pipistrellus subflavus."*
- *The article explained what "pipistrellus subflavus" means with a simple example.*

pipra *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pipridae containing the typical manakins.

- *In class, the teacher used "pipra" to mean type genus of the pipridae containing the typical....*
- *Understanding "pipra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pipracil *(noun)*

A synthetic type of penicillin antibiotic (trade name Pipracil) used for moderate to severe infections.

- *In class, the teacher used "pipracil" to mean a synthetic type of penicillin antibiotic (trade....*
- *He looked up "pipracil" because he had never seen it before.*

pipsissewa *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Chimaphila.

- *He looked up "pipsissewa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pipsissewa" during the group presentation.*

piptadenia *(noun)*

Tropical American trees and shrubs; often placed in other genera.

- *They discussed "piptadenia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "piptadenia" means with a simple example.*

piptadenia macrocarpa *(noun)*

Brazilian shrub having twice-pinnate leaves and small spicate flowers followed by flat or irregularly torulose pods; sometimes placed in genus Piptadenia.

- *In class, the teacher used "piptadenia macrocarpa" to mean brazilian shrub having twice-pinnate leaves and....*
- *The article explained what "piptadenia macrocarpa" means with a simple example.*

pipturus *(noun)*

An Australian genus of woody plants of the family Urticaceae.

- *Understanding "pipturus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pipturus" means with a simple example.*

pipturus albidus *(noun)*

Hawaiian tree of genus Pipturus having a bark (tapa) from which tapa cloth is made.

- *In class, the teacher used "pipturus albidus" to mean hawaiian tree of genus pipturus having a bark....*
- *Understanding "pipturus albidus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pipturus argenteus *(noun)*

Australian plant of genus Pipturus whose fiber is used in making cloth.

- *In class, the teacher used "pipturus argenteus" to mean australian plant of genus pipturus whose fiber is....*
- *The article explained what "pipturus argenteus" means with a simple example.*

pipul *(noun)*

Fig tree of India noted for great size and longevity; lacks the prop roots of the banyan; regarded as sacred by Buddhists.

- *Understanding "pipul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pipul" because he had never seen it before.*

piquantly *(adverb)*

With strong spices; in a spicy manner.

- *Using "piquantly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "piquantly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

piqueria *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American perennial herbs or subshrubs with white to pale yellow flowers; often included in genus Stevia.

- *In class, the teacher used "piqueria" to mean small genus of tropical american perennial herbs or....*
- *The article explained what "piqueria" means with a simple example.*

---

pirana *(noun)*

Small voraciously carnivorous freshwater fishes of South America that attack and destroy living animals.

- *They discussed "pirana" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pirana" means with a simple example.*

---

piranga *(noun)*

A genus of Thraupidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "piranga" to mean a genus of thraupidae.*
- *They discussed "piranga" during the group presentation.*

---

piranga flava hepatica *(noun)*

Common tanager of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piranga flava hepatica."*
- *He looked up "piranga flava hepatica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

piranga ludoviciana *(noun)*

Of western North America; male is black and yellow and orange-red.

- *They discussed "piranga ludoviciana" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "piranga ludoviciana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

piranga olivacea *(noun)*

The male is bright red with black wings and tail.

- *He looked up "piranga olivacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "piranga olivacea" during the group presentation.*

---

piranga rubra *(noun)*

Of middle and southern United States; male is deep rose-red the female mostly yellow.

- *Understanding "piranga rubra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piranga rubra" to mean of middle and southern united states; male is deep....*

---

piratically *(adverb)*

In a piratical manner.

- *The piratically published edition of his book.*
- *He answered "piratically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

pirogi *(noun)*

Small fruit or meat turnover baked or fried.

- *Understanding "pirogi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pirogi" to mean small fruit or meat turnover baked or fried.*

---

piroplasm *(noun)*

Minute parasite of red blood cells of mammals transmitted by a tick and causing diseases of domestic animals.

- *They discussed "piroplasm" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piroplasm" to mean minute parasite of red blood cells of mammals....*

---

piroshki *(noun)*

Small fruit or meat turnover baked or fried.

- *The article explained what "piroshki" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "piroshki" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pisanosaur *(noun)*

Primitive dinosaur found in Argentina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pisanosaur."*
- *He looked up "pisanosaur" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pisanosaurus *(noun)*

Primitive dinosaur found in Argentina.

- *They discussed "pisanosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pisanosaurus" means with a simple example.*

---

piscary *(noun)*

A workplace where fish are caught and processed and sold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piscary."*
- *He looked up "piscary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

piscatory *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of the activity of fishing.

- *A piscatory life.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "piscatory" when it is relating to or characteristic of the activity of....*

---

piscidia *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs or small trees having indehiscent pods with black seeds; roots and bark yield fish poisons.

- *He looked up "piscidia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piscidia."*

---

piscidia erythrina *(noun)*

Small tree of West Indies and Florida having large odd-pinnate leaves and panicles of red-striped purple to white flowers followed by decorative curly winged seedpods; yields fish poisons.

- *He looked up "piscidia erythrina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piscidia erythrina" to mean small tree of west indies and florida having large....*

---

piscidia piscipula *(noun)*

Small tree of West Indies and Florida having large odd-pinnate leaves and panicles of red-striped purple to white flowers followed by decorative curly winged seedpods; yields fish poisons.

- *He looked up "piscidia piscipula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piscidia piscipula."*

---

pismire *(noun)*

Social insect living in organized colonies; characteristically the males and fertile queen have wings during breeding season; wingless sterile females are the workers.

- *They discussed "pismire" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pismire" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pissaba palm *(noun)*

Brazilian palm yielding fibers used in making ropes, mats, and brushes.

- *The article explained what "pissaba palm" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pissaba palm."*

---

pissis *(noun)*

A mountain in the Andes in Argentina (22,241 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pissis."*
- *The article explained what "pissis" means with a simple example.*

---

pistacia lentiscus *(noun)*

An evergreen shrub of the Mediterranean region that is cultivated for its resin.

- *He looked up "pistacia lentiscus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pistacia lentiscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pistacia terebinthus *(noun)*

A Mediterranean tree yielding Chian turpentine.

- *They discussed "pistacia terebinthus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pistacia terebinthus" means with a simple example.*

---

pistia *(noun)*

Pantropical floating plant forming a rosette of wedge-shaped leaves; a widespread weed in rivers and lakes.

- *Understanding "pistia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pistia" to mean pantropical floating plant forming a rosette of....*

---

pistia stratiotes *(noun)*

Pantropical floating plant forming a rosette of wedge-shaped leaves; a widespread weed in rivers and lakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "pistia stratiotes" to mean pantropical floating plant forming a rosette of....*
- *They discussed "pistia stratiotes" during the group presentation.*

---

pistia stratoites *(noun)*

Pantropical floating plant forming a rosette of wedge-shaped leaves; a widespread weed in rivers and lakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "pistia stratoites" to mean pantropical floating plant forming a rosette of....*
- *They discussed "pistia stratoites" during the group presentation.*

---

pistillode *(noun)*

A sterile vestigial pistil remaining in a staminate flower.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pistillode."*
- *Understanding "pistillode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pistoleer *(noun)*

Someone armed with a pistol (especially a soldier so armed).

- *They discussed "pistoleer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pistoleer" to mean someone armed with a pistol (especially a soldier....*

---

pisum sativum macrocarpon *(noun)*

A variety of pea plant producing peas having soft thick edible pods lacking the fibrous inner lining of the common pea.

- *He looked up "pisum sativum macrocarpon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pisum sativum macrocarpon" to mean a variety of pea plant producing peas having soft....*

---

pitcherful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a pitcher.

- *He looked up "pitcherful" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pitcherful."*

---

pitchstone *(noun)*

Dark acid granitic glass.

- *The article explained what "pitchstone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pitchstone" to mean dark acid granitic glass.*

---

pithecellobium *(noun)*

Thorny shrubs and trees of tropical and subtropical America and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "pithecellobium" to mean thorny shrubs and trees of tropical and subtropical....*
- *The article explained what "pithecellobium" means with a simple example.*

---

pithecellobium dulce *(noun)*

Common thorny tropical American tree having terminal racemes of yellow flowers followed by sickle-shaped or circinate edible pods and yielding good timber and a yellow dye and mucilaginous gum.

- *They discussed "pithecellobium dulce" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pithecellobium dulce" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pithecellodium unguis-cati *(noun)*

Erect shrub with small if any spines having racemes of white to yellow flowers followed by curved pointed pods and black shiny seeds; West Indies and Florida.

- *They discussed "pithecellodium unguis-cati" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pithecellodium unguis-cati" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pithecolobium *(noun)*

Thorny shrubs and trees of tropical and subtropical America and Asia.

- *He looked up "pithecolobium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pithecolobium" during the group presentation.*

---

pitiably *(adverb)*

In a manner arousing sympathy and compassion.

- *Place "pitiably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "pitiably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

pitilessness *(noun)*

Mercilessness characterized by a lack of pity.

- *He looked up "pitilessness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pitilessness."*

---

pitprop *(noun)*

A wooden prop used to support the roof of a mine.

- *Understanding "pitprop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pitprop" during the group presentation.*

---

pitsaw *(noun)*

A large two-handed saw formerly used to cut logs into planks; one man stood above the log and the other in a pit below.

- *He looked up "pitsaw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pitsaw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pituophis *(noun)*

Bull snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pituophis."*
- *The article explained what "pituophis" means with a simple example.*

---

pituophis melanoleucus *(noun)*

Bull snake of western North America that invades rodent burrows.

- *In class, the teacher used "pituophis melanoleucus" to mean bull snake of western north america that invades....*
- *He looked up "pituophis melanoleucus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pitymys pinetorum *(noun)*

Short-tailed glossy-furred burrowing vole of the eastern United States.

- *Understanding "pitymys pinetorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pitymys pinetorum."*

---

pityrogramma *(noun)*

Terrestrial tropical ferns having fronds with powdery yellowish or white undersides; sometimes placed in family Polypodiaceae or Adiantaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "pityrogramma" to mean terrestrial tropical ferns having fronds with....*
- *They discussed "pityrogramma" during the group presentation.*

---

pityrogramma argentea *(noun)*

Fern of southern tropical Africa having fronds with white undersides.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pityrogramma argentea."*
- *They discussed "pityrogramma argentea" during the group presentation.*

---

pityrogramma calomelanos *(noun)*

Tropical American fern having fronds with white undersides.

- *He looked up "pityrogramma calomelanos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pityrogramma calomelanos" during the group presentation.*

pityrogramma calomelanos aureoflava *(noun)*

Tropical American fern having fronds with light golden undersides.

- *In class, the teacher used "pityrogramma calomelanos aureoflava" to mean tropical american fern having fronds with light....*
- *Understanding "pityrogramma calomelanos aureoflava" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pityrogramma chrysophylla *(noun)*

Fern of West Indies and South America having fronds with bright golden-yellow undersides.

- *Understanding "pityrogramma chrysophylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pityrogramma chrysophylla" because he had never seen it before.*

placable *(adjective)*

Easily calmed or pacified.

- *Students compared "placable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "placable."*

placatingly *(adverb)*

In a placating manner.

- *Jenny smiled placatingly.*
- *He answered "placatingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

placative *(adjective)*

Intended to pacify by acceding to demands or granting concessions.

- *Placating (or placative) gestures.*
- *A "placative" approach may work better in this case.*

placeman *(noun)*

A disparaging term for an appointee.

- *They discussed "placeman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "placeman" to mean a disparaging term for an appointee.*

placeseeker *(noun)*

A disparaging term for an appointee.

- *He looked up "placeseeker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "placeseeker" during the group presentation.*

placidyl *(noun)*

A mild sedative-hypnotic drug (trade name Placidyl).

- *He looked up "placidyl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "placidyl."*

placoderm *(noun)*

Fish-like vertebrate with bony plates on head and upper body; dominant in seas and rivers during the Devonian; considered the earliest vertebrate with jaws.

- *The article explained what "placoderm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "placoderm" to mean fish-like vertebrate with bony plates on head and....*

placodermi *(noun)*

Extinct group of bony-plated fishes with primitive jaws.

- *In class, the teacher used "placodermi" to mean extinct group of bony-plated fishes with primitive jaws.*
- *The article explained what "placodermi" means with a simple example.*

placuna *(noun)*

Windowpane oysters.

- *Understanding "placuna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "placuna" to mean windowpane oysters.*

placuna placenta *(noun)*

Marine bivalve common in Philippine coastal waters characterized by a large thin flat translucent shell.

- *He looked up "placuna placenta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "placuna placenta" to mean marine bivalve common in philippine coastal waters....*

---

plagianthus *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs and trees of Australia and New Zealand.

- *Understanding "plagianthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "plagianthus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plagianthus betulinus *(noun)*

Deciduous New Zealand tree whose inner bark yields a strong fiber that resembles flax and is called New Zealand cotton.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plagianthus betulinus."*
- *He looked up "plagianthus betulinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plagianthus regius *(noun)*

Deciduous New Zealand tree whose inner bark yields a strong fiber that resembles flax and is called New Zealand cotton.

- *They discussed "plagianthus regius" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plagianthus regius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plagiarisation *(noun)*

The act of plagiarizing; taking someone's words or ideas as if they were your own.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plagiarisation."*
- *He looked up "plagiarisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plagiariser *(noun)*

Someone who uses another person's words or ideas as if they were his own.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plagiariser."*
- *Understanding "plagiariser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plagiaristic *(adjective)*

Copied and passed off as your own.

- *Students compared "plagiaristic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "plagiaristic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

plagiarization *(noun)*

The act of plagiarizing; taking someone's words or ideas as if they were your own.

- *Understanding "plagiarization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "plagiarization" during the group presentation.*

---

plagiarizer *(noun)*

Someone who uses another person's words or ideas as if they were his own.

- *Understanding "plagiarizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "plagiarizer" means with a simple example.*

---

plagioclastic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to plagioclase.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "plagioclastic."*
- *Students compared "plagioclastic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

plaguey *(adjective)*

Likely to spread and cause an epidemic disease; - Jonathan Swift.

- *Plaguey fevers.*
- *A plaguey newfangled safety catch.*

---

plaguily *(adverb)*

In a disagreeable manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "plaguily" naturally.*

- *She spoke "plaguily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

plainclothesman *(noun)*

A detective who wears civilian clothes on duty.

- *In class, the teacher used "plainclothesman" to mean a detective who wears civilian clothes on duty.*
- *He looked up "plainclothesman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plaiter *(noun)*

Someone who plaits (hair or fabric etc.).

- *The article explained what "plaiter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "plaiter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

planate *(adjective)*

Having been flattened.

- *The speaker chose "planate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "planate" when it is having been flattened.*

---

planeness *(noun)*

The property of having two dimensions.

- *The article explained what "planeness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "planeness" to mean the property of having two dimensions.*

---

planera *(noun)*

A deciduous tree of the family Ulmaceae that grows in the southeastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planera."*
- *They discussed "planera" during the group presentation.*

---

planetal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling the physical or orbital characteristics of a planet or the planets.

- *The speaker chose "planetal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "planetal" when it is of or relating to or resembling the physical or....*

---

plangency *(noun)*

Having the character of a loud deep sound; the quality of being resonant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plangency."*
- *Understanding "plangency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

planimeter *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring the area of an irregular plane figure.

- *They discussed "planimeter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "planimeter" to mean a measuring instrument for measuring the area of an....*

---

planless *(adjective)*

Aimlessly drifting.

- *Would you call this situation "planless"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "planless."*

---

planococcus *(noun)*

A genus of Pseudococcidae.

- *Understanding "planococcus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "planococcus" means with a simple example.*

---

planococcus citri *(noun)*

Feeds on a wide variety of cultivated plants but especially destructive to citrus.

- *The article explained what "planococcus citri" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "planococcus citri" to mean feeds on a wide variety of cultivated plants but....*

---

planoconcave *(adjective)*

Flat on one side and concave on the other.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "planoconcave."*
- *Students compared "planoconcave" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

planoconvex *(adjective)*

Flat on one side and convex on the other.

- *The speaker chose "planoconvex" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "planoconvex."*

---

planographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving planography.

- *It is useful to describe something as "planographic" when it is of or relating to or involving planography.*
- *Students compared "planographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

plantaginaceae *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan family of small herbs and a few shrubs; most are troublesome weeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plantaginaceae."*
- *He looked up "plantaginaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plantaginales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Plantaginaceae.

- *They discussed "plantaginales" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plantaginales."*

---

plantago rugelii *(noun)*

North American plantain having reddish leafstalks and broad leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plantago rugelii."*
- *They discussed "plantago rugelii" during the group presentation.*

---

plantain-leaved pussytoes *(noun)*

A variety of pussytoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "plantain-leaved pussytoes" to mean a variety of pussytoes.*
- *Understanding "plantain-leaved pussytoes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plantal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to plants.

- *Students compared "plantal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "plantal."*

---

plantlet *(noun)*

A young plant or a small plant.

- *He looked up "plantlet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plantlet."*

---

plantlike flagellate *(noun)*

Unicellular organisms having many characteristics of typical algae.

- *The article explained what "plantlike flagellate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plantlike flagellate."*

---

planula *(noun)*

The flat ciliated free-swimming larva of hydrozoan coelenterates.

- *They discussed "planula" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planula."*

---

plasmablast *(noun)*

The precursor of a plasma cell.

- *Understanding “plasmablast” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “plasmablast” during the group presentation.*

---

plasmacyte *(noun)*

A cell that develops from a B lymphocyte in reaction to a specific antigen; found in bone marrow and sometimes in the blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plasmacyte.”*
- *He looked up “plasmacyte” because he had never seen it before.*

---

plasmodiidae *(noun)*

Malaria parasites.

- *In class, the teacher used “plasmodiidae” to mean malaria parasites.*
- *Understanding “plasmodiidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plasmodiophora *(noun)*

Type genus of Plasmodiophoraceae comprising minute plant parasitic fungi similar to and sometimes included among the slime molds.

- *In class, the teacher used “plasmodiophora” to mean type genus of plasmodiophoraceae comprising minute....*
- *The article explained what “plasmodiophora” means with a simple example.*

---

plasmodiophora brassicae *(noun)*

A fungus resembling slime mold that causes swellings or distortions of the roots of cabbages and related plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plasmodiophora brassicae.”*
- *They discussed “plasmodiophora brassicae” during the group presentation.*

---

plasmodiophoraceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi often causing hypertrophy in seed plants.

- *Understanding “plasmodiophoraceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “plasmodiophoraceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

plasterer’s float *(noun)*

A hand tool with a flat face used for smoothing and finishing the surface of plaster or cement or stucco.

- *In class, the teacher used “plasterer’s float” to mean a hand tool with a flat face used for smoothing and....*
- *They discussed “plasterer’s float” during the group presentation.*

---

plasticise *(verb)*

Make plastic, as by the addition of a plasticizer.

- *He did not know how to use “plasticise” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “plasticise” in real sentences.*

---

plasticiser *(noun)*

A substance added to plastics or other materials to make them more pliable.

- *They discussed “plasticiser” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “plasticiser” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plasticize *(verb)*

Make plastic, as by the addition of a plasticizer.

- *Plasticized PVC.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “plasticize” in real sentences.*

---

plastinate *(verb)*

Preserve (tissue) with plastics, as for teaching and research purposes.

- *The doctor plastinates bodies to teach anatomy to his students.*
- *In everyday English, people use “plastinate” when talking about this idea.*

---

platalea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Plataleidae.

- *Understanding “platalea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “platalea.”*

platalea leucorodia *(noun)*

Pure white crested spoonbill of southern Eurasia and northeastern Africa.

- *They discussed "platalea leucorodia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "platalea leucorodia" because he had never seen it before.*

platan *(noun)*

Any of several trees of the genus Platanus having thin pale bark that scales off in small plates and lobed leaves and ball-shaped heads of fruits.

- *He looked up "platan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platan."*

platanaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Platanus: plane trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platanaceae."*
- *He looked up "platanaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

platanistidae *(noun)*

River dolphins.

- *They discussed "platanistidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platanistidae."*

platanthera *(noun)*

Herbaceous terrestrial orchids of temperate northern and southern hemispheres.

- *Understanding "platanthera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "platanthera" during the group presentation.*

platanthera bifolia *(noun)*

South European orchid having fragrant greenish-white flowers; sometimes placed in genus Habenaria.

- *He looked up "platanthera bifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platanthera bifolia."*

platanthera chlorantha *(noun)*

South European orchid with dark green flowers that are larger and less fragrant than Platanthera bifolia; sometimes placed in genus Habenaria.

- *Understanding "platanthera chlorantha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "platanthera chlorantha" because he had never seen it before.*

platanthera leucophea *(noun)*

Of central North America; a threatened species.

- *In class, the teacher used "platanthera leucophea" to mean of central north america; a threatened species.*
- *The article explained what "platanthera leucophea" means with a simple example.*

platanus acerifolia *(noun)*

Very large fast-growing tree much planted as a street tree.

- *They discussed "platanus acerifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "platanus acerifolia" to mean very large fast-growing tree much planted as a....*

platelayer *(noun)*

A workman who lays and repairs railroad tracks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platelayer."*
- *He looked up "platelayer" because he had never seen it before.*

plateletpheresis *(noun)*

Platelets are separated from whole blood and the rest is returned to the donor.

- *He looked up "plateletpheresis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "plateletpheresis" during the group presentation.*

platelike *(adjective)*

As the hard flattened scales of e.g. sharks.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "platelike."*
- *Students compared "platelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

platichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae.

- *The article explained what "platichthys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platichthys."*

---

platichthys flesus *(noun)*

Important food fish of Europe.

- *The article explained what "platichthys flesus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platichthys flesus."*

---

platinize *(verb)*

Coat with metallic platinum.

- *The coach explained when to use "platinize" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "platinize" until he saw an example.*

---

platitudinal *(adjective)*

Dull and tiresome but with pretensions of significance or originality.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "platitudinal."*
- *Would you call this situation "platitudinal"? Explain why.*

---

platitudinarian *(noun)*

A bore who makes excessive use of platitudes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platitudinarian."*
- *They discussed "platitudinarian" during the group presentation.*

---

platonistic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or characteristic of or in accordance with Platonism.

- *It is useful to describe something as "platonistic" when it is pertaining to or characteristic of or in accordance....*
- *The speaker chose "platonistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

plattensee *(noun)*

A large shallow lake in western Hungary.

- *The article explained what "plattensee" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plattensee."*

---

platycephalidae *(noun)*

Scorpaenoid flatheads.

- *In class, the teacher used "platycephalidae" to mean scorpaenoid flatheads.*
- *They discussed "platycephalidae" during the group presentation.*

---

platycerium *(noun)*

Often epiphytic tropical Old World ferns.

- *They discussed "platycerium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platycerium."*

---

platycerium alcicorne *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated fern of Australia and southeastern Asia and Polynesia.

- *The article explained what "platycerium alcicorne" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "platycerium alcicorne" during the group presentation.*

---

platycerium andinum *(noun)*

Fern of Peru and Bolivia.

- *They discussed "platycerium andinum" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platycerium andinum."*

platycerium bifurcatum *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated fern of Australia and southeastern Asia and Polynesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platycerium bifurcatum."*
- *He looked up "platycerium bifurcatum" because he had never seen it before.*

platycladus orientalis *(noun)*

Asiatic shrub or small tree widely planted in United States and Europe; in some classifications assigned to its own genus.

- *In class, the teacher used "platycladus orientalis" to mean asiatic shrub or small tree widely planted in....*
- *The article explained what "platycladus orientalis" means with a simple example.*

platyctenea *(noun)*

An order of Tentaculata.

- *Understanding "platyctenea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "platyctenea" means with a simple example.*

platyctenean *(noun)*

Ctenophore have long tentacles and flattened body.

- *He looked up "platyctenean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platyctenean."*

platyhelminth *(noun)*

Parasitic or free-living worms having a flattened body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platyhelminth."*
- *Understanding "platyhelminth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

platylobium *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian evergreen leguminous shrubs or subshrubs.

- *Understanding "platylobium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "platylobium" during the group presentation.*

platylobium formosum *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub having almost heart-shaped foliage and bright yellow pea-like flowers followed by flat pods with flat wings; Australia and Tasmania.

- *He looked up "platylobium formosum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "platylobium formosum" to mean evergreen shrub having almost heart-shaped foliage....*

platymiscium *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American trees: quira.

- *They discussed "platymiscium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "platymiscium" to mean genus of tropical american trees: quira.*

platymiscium pinnatum *(noun)*

Large erect shrub of Colombia having large odd-pinnate leaves with large leaflets and axillary racemes of fragrant yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platymiscium pinnatum."*
- *Understanding "platymiscium pinnatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

platymiscium trinitatis *(noun)*

Large tree of Trinidad and Guyana having odd-pinnate leaves and violet-scented axillary racemes of yellow flowers and long smooth pods; grown as a specimen in parks and large gardens.

- *Understanding "platymiscium trinitatis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "platymiscium trinitatis" because he had never seen it before.*

platypoecilus maculatus *(noun)*

Small stocky Mexican fish; popular aquarium fish.

- *They discussed "platypoecilus maculatus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platypoecilus maculatus."*

platyrhine *(adjective)*

Of or related to New World monkeys having nostrils far apart or to people with broad noses.

- *Would you call this situation "platyrhine"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "platyrhine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

platyrhinian *(adjective)*

Of or related to New World monkeys having nostrils far apart or to people with broad noses.

- *The speaker chose "platyrhinian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "platyrhinian" when it is of or related to new world monkeys having nostrils....*

---

platyrrhine *(adjective)*

Of or related to New World monkeys having nostrils far apart or to people with broad noses.

- *Would you call this situation "platyrrhine"? Explain why.*
- *A "platyrrhine" approach may work better in this case.*

---

platyrrhini *(noun)*

New World monkeys: capuchin; douroucouli; howler monkey; saki; spider monkey; squirrel monkey; titi; uakari; woolly monkey; marmoset; tamarin.

- *In class, the teacher used "platyrrhini" to mean new world monkeys: capuchin; douroucouli; howler....*
- *The article explained what "platyrrhini" means with a simple example.*

---

platyrrhinian *(adjective)*

Of or related to New World monkeys having nostrils far apart or to people with broad noses.

- *The speaker chose "platyrrhinian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "platyrrhinian"? Explain why.*

---

platyrrhinic *(adjective)*

Of or related to New World monkeys having nostrils far apart or to people with broad noses.

- *The speaker chose "platyrrhinic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "platyrrhinic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

platystemon *(noun)*

One species: creamcups.

- *He looked up "platystemon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "platystemon" during the group presentation.*

---

platystemon californicus *(noun)*

California plant with small pale yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "platystemon californicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platystemon californicus."*

---

plausibleness *(noun)*

Apparent validity.

- *He looked up "plausibleness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plausibleness" to mean apparent validity.*

---

playactor *(noun)*

An actor who travels around the country presenting plays.

- *The article explained what "playactor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "playactor" during the group presentation.*

---

playfellow *(noun)*

A companion at play.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "playfellow."*
- *The article explained what "playfellow" means with a simple example.*

---

playgoer *(noun)*

Someone who attends the theater.

- *The article explained what "playgoer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "playgoer."*

---

playlobium obtusangulum *(noun)*

Low spreading evergreen shrub of southern Australia having triangular to somewhat heart-shaped foliage and orange-yellow flowers followed by flat winged pods.

- *In class, the teacher used "playlobium obtusangulum" to mean low spreading evergreen shrub of southern australia....*
- *The article explained what "playlobium obtusangulum" means with a simple example.*

---

pleach *(verb)*

Form or weave into a braid or braids.

- *Pleach a hedge.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pleach" when talking about this idea.*

---

pleasingness *(noun)*

An agreeable beauty that gives pleasure or enjoyment; - T.N. Carver.

- *The liveliness and pleasingness of dark eyes.*
- *Understanding "pleasingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plecopteran *(noun)*

Primitive winged insect with a flattened body; used as bait by fishermen; aquatic gilled larvae are carnivorous and live beneath stones.

- *They discussed "plecopteran" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plecopteran" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plecotus *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *The article explained what "plecotus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plecotus" to mean a genus of vespertilionidae.*

---

plecotus townsendi *(noun)*

Bat of western North America having extremely large ears.

- *Understanding "plecotus townsendi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "plecotus townsendi" means with a simple example.*

---

plectania *(noun)*

Genus of fungi in the family Pezizaceae closely related to and often included in genus Peziza.

- *The article explained what "plectania" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plectania" during the group presentation.*

---

plectognath *(noun)*

Tropical marine fishes having the teeth fused into a beak and thick skin covered with bony plates or spines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plectognath."*
- *The article explained what "plectognath" means with a simple example.*

---

plectognath fish *(noun)*

Tropical marine fishes having the teeth fused into a beak and thick skin covered with bony plates or spines.

- *The article explained what "plectognath fish" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plectognath fish" during the group presentation.*

---

plectognathi *(noun)*

Boxfishes; filefishes; globefishes; ocean sunfishes; triggerfishes; puffers.

- *He looked up "plectognathi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plectognathi" to mean boxfishes; filefishes; globefishes; ocean....*

---

plectomycetes *(noun)*

Class of fungi in which the fruiting body is a cleistothecium (it releases spores only on decay or disintegration).

- *They discussed "plectomycetes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plectomycetes."*

plectophera *(noun)*

In some former classifications: name for the Ephemeroptera.

- *They discussed "plectophera" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "plectophera" means with a simple example.*

plectorrhiza *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian orchids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plectorrhiza."*
- *He looked up "plectorrhiza" because he had never seen it before.*

plectranthus amboinicus *(noun)*

An aromatic fleshy herb of India and Ceylon to South Africa; sometimes placed in genus Plectranthus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plectranthus amboinicus."*
- *The article explained what "plectranthus amboinicus" means with a simple example.*

plectron *(noun)*

A small thin device (of metal or plastic or ivory) used to pluck a stringed instrument.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plectron."*
- *Understanding "plectron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plectrophenax *(noun)*

Snow bunting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plectrophenax."*
- *He looked up "plectrophenax" because he had never seen it before.*

plectrophenax nivalis *(noun)*

White Arctic bunting.

- *They discussed "plectrophenax nivalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "plectrophenax nivalis" means with a simple example.*

pleione *(noun)*

Small genus of dwarf orchids; India to Thailand and Taiwan.

- *He looked up "pleione" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pleione."*

pleiospilos *(noun)*

Perennial succulents of South Africa.

- *The article explained what "pleiospilos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pleiospilos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plenarily *(adverb)*

In a plenary manner.

- *An empire destined to enter the Commonwealth plenarily.*
- *Place "plenarily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

plenteously *(adverb)*

In a bountiful manner.

- *She spoke "plenteously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "plenteously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

plenteousness *(noun)*

A full supply.

- *He looked up "plenteousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plenteousness" to mean a full supply.*

plentifulness *(noun)*

A full supply.

- *He looked up "plentifulness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plentifulness."*

---

pleochroic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having pleochroism.

- *Would you call this situation "pleochroic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "pleochroic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pleonaste *(noun)*

A dark-colored spinel containing iron.

- *They discussed "pleonaste" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pleonaste" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pleopod *(noun)*

One of the paired abdominal appendages of certain aquatic crustaceans that function primarily for carrying the eggs in females and are usually adapted for swimming.

- *They discussed "pleopod" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pleopod" means with a simple example.*

---

plesianthropus *(noun)*

Former name for the genus Australopithecus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plesianthropus."*
- *The article explained what "plesianthropus" means with a simple example.*

---

plesiosauria *(noun)*

Any of the plesiosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plesiosauria."*
- *The article explained what "plesiosauria" means with a simple example.*

---

plessimeter *(noun)*

A small thin metal plate held against the body and struck with a plexor in percussive examinations.

- *The article explained what "plessimeter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plessimeter."*

---

plessor *(noun)*

(medicine) a small hammer with a rubber head used in percussive examinations of the chest and in testing reflexes.

- *Understanding "plessor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plessor."*

---

plethodon vehiculum *(noun)*

Salamander of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "plethodon vehiculum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "plethodon vehiculum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plethodont *(noun)*

Mostly terrestrial salamanders that breathe through their thin moist skin; lay eggs in moist places on land; rarely enter water.

- *The article explained what "plethodont" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plethodont" to mean mostly terrestrial salamanders that breathe through....*

---

plethodontidae *(noun)*

Small mostly terrestrial New World salamanders having neither lungs nor gills as adults.

- *He looked up "plethodontidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plethodontidae" to mean small mostly terrestrial new world salamanders....*

---

pleurobrachia *(noun)*

Sea gooseberries.

- *The article explained what "pleurobrachia" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pleurobrachia.”*

pleurobrachiidae *(noun)*

Sea gooseberries.

- *The article explained what “pleurobrachiidae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pleurobrachiidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pleurocarp *(noun)*

A moss having the archegonium or antheridium on a short side branch rather than the main stalk.

- *They discussed “pleurocarp” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pleurocarp” means with a simple example.*

pleurocarpous *(adjective)*

(of mosses) having the archegonia on short lateral branches.

- *It is useful to describe something as “pleurocarpous” when it is (of mosses) having the archegonia on short lateral....*
- *A “pleurocarpous” approach may work better in this case.*

pleurocarpous moss *(noun)*

A moss having the archegonium or antheridium on a short side branch rather than the main stalk.

- *Understanding “pleurocarpous moss” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pleurocarpous moss” to mean a moss having the archegonium or antheridium on a....*

pleurodont *(noun)*

An animal having teeth fused with the inner surface of the alveolar ridge without sockets.

- *Understanding “pleurodont” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pleurodont” to mean an animal having teeth fused with the inner surface....*

pleuronectes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pleuronectidae.

- *The article explained what “pleuronectes” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “pleuronectes” during the group presentation.*

pleuronectes platessa *(noun)*

Large European food fish.

- *Understanding “pleuronectes platessa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pleuronectes platessa” means with a simple example.*

pleuronectidae *(noun)*

Righteye flounders.

- *He looked up “pleuronectidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pleuronectidae” to mean righteye flounders.*

pleuropneumonialike organism *(noun)*

A mycoplasma resistant to antibiotics that causes a kind of pneumonia in humans.

- *In class, the teacher used “pleuropneumonialike organism” to mean a mycoplasma resistant to antibiotics that causes a....*
- *He looked up “pleuropneumonialike organism” because he had never seen it before.*

pleurosorus *(noun)*

Small genus comprising terrestrial ferns; found in Chile and Spain and Morocco and Australia and New Zealand.

- *They discussed “pleurosorus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pleurosorus” means with a simple example.*

pleurothallis *(noun)*

Any of numerous small tufted orchids of the genus Pleurothallis having leathery to fleshy leaves and racemes of 1 to many small flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “pleurothallis” to mean any of numerous small tufted orchids of the genus....*
- *The article explained what “pleurothallis” means with a simple example.*

pleurotus phosphoreus *(noun)*

Red luminescent mushroom of Europe.

- *The article explained what “pleurotus phosphoreus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pleurotus phosphoreus” to mean red luminescent mushroom of europe.*

pleximeter *(noun)*

A small thin metal plate held against the body and struck with a plexor in percussive examinations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pleximeter.”*
- *The article explained what “pleximeter” means with a simple example.*

pleximetry *(noun)*

Tapping a part of the body for diagnostic purposes.

- *The article explained what “pleximetry” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pleximetry.”*

plexor *(noun)*

(medicine) a small hammer with a rubber head used in percussive examinations of the chest and in testing reflexes.

- *In class, the teacher used “plexor” to mean (medicine) a small hammer with a rubber head used....*
- *The article explained what “plexor” means with a simple example.*

plexus autonomici *(noun)*

A plexus of sympathetic and parasympathetic nerve fibers.

- *The article explained what “plexus autonomici” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “plexus autonomici” during the group presentation.*

plexus cardiacus *(noun)*

A plexus of nerves supplying the heart and nearby structures.

- *He looked up “plexus cardiacus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plexus cardiacus.”*

plexus caroticus *(noun)*

A plexus of nerves surrounding the internal carotid artery.

- *He looked up “plexus caroticus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plexus caroticus.”*

plexus celiacus *(noun)*

A large plexus of sympathetic nerves in the abdomen behind the stomach.

- *He looked up “plexus celiacus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “plexus celiacus” during the group presentation.*

plexus cervicalis *(noun)*

A nerve plexus lying beneath the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

- *Understanding “plexus cervicalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plexus cervicalis.”*

plexus coccygeus *(noun)*

A small plexus formed by the fifth sacral and coccygeal nerves.

- *Understanding “plexus coccygeus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plexus coccygeus” to mean a small plexus formed by the fifth sacral and....*

plexus dentalis *(noun)*

A plexus of nerves serving the teeth.

- *The article explained what “plexus dentalis” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plexus dentalis.”*

plexus hypogastricus *(noun)*

A plexus of nerves serving the pelvic viscera.

- *He looked up "plexus hypogastricus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "plexus hypogastricus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plexus lumbalis *(noun)*

A lymphatic plexus located along the lower portion of the aorta and iliac vessels.

- *Understanding "plexus lumbalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "plexus lumbalis" during the group presentation.*

---

plexus mesentericus *(noun)*

A plexus of autonomic nerves.

- *He looked up "plexus mesentericus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plexus mesentericus."*

---

plexus myentericus *(noun)*

A plexus of unmyelinated fibers and postganglionic autonomic cell bodies in the muscular coat of the esophagus and stomach and intestines.

- *They discussed "plexus myentericus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plexus myentericus" to mean a plexus of unmyelinated fibers and postganglionic....*

---

plexus periarterialis *(noun)*

An autonomic plexus that accompanies an artery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plexus periarterialis."*
- *They discussed "plexus periarterialis" during the group presentation.*

---

plexus pulmonalis *(noun)*

One of two autonomic nerve plexuses in each lung.

- *The article explained what "plexus pulmonalis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plexus pulmonalis."*

---

plexus sacralis *(noun)*

A nerve plexus formed by the 4th and 5th lumbar and 1st, 2nd, 3rd sacral nerves; supplies the pelvic region and lower limbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plexus sacralis."*
- *He looked up "plexus sacralis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pliantness *(noun)*

The property of being pliant and flexible.

- *The article explained what "pliantness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pliantness" to mean the property of being pliant and flexible.*

---

plica vocalis *(noun)*

Either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane projecting into the larynx.

- *He looked up "plica vocalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "plica vocalis" during the group presentation.*

---

plicatoperipatus *(noun)*

A genus of Peripatidae.

- *The article explained what "plicatoperipatus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plicatoperipatus."*

---

plicatoperipatus jamaicensis *(noun)*

A kind of onychophoran.

- *In class, the teacher used "plicatoperipatus jamaicensis" to mean a kind of onychophoran.*
- *They discussed "plicatoperipatus jamaicensis" during the group presentation.*

---

ploceidae *(noun)*

Weaverbirds.

- *He looked up "ploceidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ploceidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ploceus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ploceidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ploceus."*
- *He looked up "ploceus" because he had never seen it before.*

ploceus philippinus *(noun)*

Common Indian weaverbird.

- *Understanding "ploceus philippinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ploceus philippinus" to mean common indian weaverbird.*

ploddingly *(adverb)*

In a plodding manner.

- *This writer ploddingly accumulates detail after detail.*
- *Place "ploddingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

ploughland *(noun)*

Arable land that is worked by plowing and sowing and raising crops.

- *Understanding "ploughland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ploughland" to mean arable land that is worked by plowing and sowing....*

ploughwright *(noun)*

A workman who makes and repairs plows.

- *Understanding "ploughwright" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ploughwright."*

plower *(noun)*

A man who plows.

- *They discussed "plower" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "plower" means with a simple example.*

plowland *(noun)*

Arable land that is worked by plowing and sowing and raising crops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plowland."*
- *He looked up "plowland" because he had never seen it before.*

plowwright *(noun)*

A workman who makes and repairs plows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plowwright."*
- *Understanding "plowwright" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pluckiness *(noun)*

The trait of showing courage and determination in spite of possible loss or injury.

- *The article explained what "pluckiness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pluckiness" to mean the trait of showing courage and determination in....*

plumbable *(adjective)*

(of depth) capable of being sounded or measured for depth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "plumbable" when it is (of depth) capable of being sounded or measured for....*
- *A "plumbable" approach may work better in this case.*

plumbaginaceae *(noun)*

Perennial herbs and shrubs and lianas; cosmopolitan especially in saltwater areas.

- *Understanding "plumbaginaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "plumbaginaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

plumbaginaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the family Plumbaginaceae.

- *The speaker chose “plumbaginaceous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “plumbaginaceous” when it is of or pertaining to or characteristic of plants of....*

---

plumbaginales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Plumbaginaceae; usually included in order Primulales.

- *In class, the teacher used “plumbaginales” to mean coextensive with the family plumbaginaceae; usually....*
- *Understanding “plumbaginales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plumbery *(noun)*

The occupation of a plumber (installing and repairing pipes and fixtures for water or gas or sewage in a building).

- *He looked up “plumbery” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plumbery.”*

---

plumbic *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of lead.

- *Students compared “plumbic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “plumbic.”*

---

plumbous *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of lead.

- *A “plumbous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “plumbous”? Explain why.*

---

plumcot *(noun)*

Hybrid produced by crossing Prunus domestica and Prunus armeniaca.

- *He looked up “plumcot” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plumcot” to mean hybrid produced by crossing prunus domestica and....*

---

plumcot tree *(noun)*

Hybrid produced by crossing Prunus domestica and Prunus armeniaca.

- *In class, the teacher used “plumcot tree” to mean hybrid produced by crossing prunus domestica and....*
- *The article explained what “plumcot tree” means with a simple example.*

---

plumelike *(adjective)*

Resembling a plume.

- *Would you call this situation “plumelike”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “plumelike” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

plumeria acutifolia *(noun)*

Frangipani of India having an erect habit and conical form; grown in temple gardens.

- *Understanding “plumeria acutifolia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “plumeria acutifolia” during the group presentation.*

---

plumiera *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs and trees of tropical America having branches like candelabra and fragrant white or pink flowers.

- *They discussed “plumiera” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plumiera” to mean deciduous shrubs and trees of tropical america....*

---

plumlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a plum fruit.

- *The speaker chose “plumlike” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “plumlike.”*

---

plumule *(noun)*

Down feather of young birds; persists in some adult birds.

- *He looked up “plumule” because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "plumule" to mean down feather of young birds; persists in some adult....*

---

plumy *(adjective)*

Having or covered with or abounding in plumes.

- *The dog's plumy tail.*
- *The speaker chose "plumy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

plunderage *(noun)*

The act of plundering (especially the embezzlement of goods on shipboard).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plunderage."*
- *He looked up "plunderage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plunker *(noun)*

(baseball) hitting a baseball so that it drops suddenly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plunker."*
- *They discussed "plunker" during the group presentation.*

---

pluralisation *(noun)*

The act of pluralizing or attributing plurality to.

- *They discussed "pluralisation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pluralisation" means with a simple example.*

---

pluteaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *They discussed "pluteaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pluteaceae."*

---

pluteus aurantiorugosus *(noun)*

An agaric with a brilliant scarlet cap and a slender stalk.

- *They discussed "pluteus aurantiorugosus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pluteus aurantiorugosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pluteus cervinus *(noun)*

A small edible agaric with a slender stalk; usually found on rotting hardwoods.

- *They discussed "pluteus cervinus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pluteus cervinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plutocratical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a plutocrat.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "plutocratical."*
- *A "plutocratical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pluvianus aegyptius *(noun)*

African courser that feeds on insect parasites on crocodiles.

- *Understanding "pluvianus aegyptius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pluvianus aegyptius" means with a simple example.*

---

pluviometer *(noun)*

Gauge consisting of an instrument to measure the quantity of precipitation.

- *In class, the teacher used "pluviometer" to mean gauge consisting of an instrument to measure the....*
- *He looked up "pluviometer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pluviose *(noun)*

Fifth month of the Revolutionary calendar (January and February); the rainy month.

- *They discussed "pluviose" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pluviose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plyboard *(noun)*

A laminate made of thin layers of wood.

- *The article explained what "plyboard" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plyboard" to mean a laminate made of thin layers of wood.*

plyer *(noun)*

Someone who plies a trade.

- *He looked up "plyer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "plyer" during the group presentation.*

pneumatophore *(noun)*

An air-filled root (submerged or exposed) that can function as a respiratory organ of a marsh or swamp plant.

- *They discussed "pneumatophore" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pneumatophore" means with a simple example.*

pneumoencephalogram *(noun)*

An X ray of the brain made by replacing spinal fluid with a gas (usually oxygen) to improve contrast.

- *He looked up "pneumoencephalogram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pneumoencephalogram" during the group presentation.*

pneumogastric *(noun)*

A mixed nerve that supplies the pharynx and larynx and lungs and heart and esophagus and stomach and most of the abdominal viscera.

- *They discussed "pneumogastric" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pneumogastric."*

pneumogastric nerve *(noun)*

A mixed nerve that supplies the pharynx and larynx and lungs and heart and esophagus and stomach and most of the abdominal viscera.

- *They discussed "pneumogastric nerve" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pneumogastric nerve" means with a simple example.*

pneumovax *(noun)*

Vaccine (trade name Pneumovax) effective against the 23 most common strains of pneumococcus.

- *They discussed "pneumovax" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pneumovax" means with a simple example.*

pnom penh *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Kampuchea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pnom penh."*
- *Understanding "pnom penh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pocketcomb *(noun)*

A small comb suitable for carrying in a pocket.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pocketcomb."*
- *He looked up "pocketcomb" because he had never seen it before.*

pocketed freetail bat *(noun)*

Small brown bat of California and northern Mexico.

- *Understanding "pocketed freetail bat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pocketed freetail bat."*

podalyria *(noun)*

Genus of South African leguminous shrubs often placed in genus Sophora.

- *They discussed "podalyria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "podalyria" means with a simple example.*

podargus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Podargidae.

- *They discussed "podargus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "podargus."*

---

podaxaceae *(noun)*

A variety of gastromycete.

- *The article explained what "podaxaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "podaxaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

podetium *(noun)*

An organ or body resembling a stalk; especially the outgrowth of the thallus of certain lichens on which the ascocarp is borne.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "podetium."*
- *Understanding "podetium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

podiceps grisegena *(noun)*

Large stocky grebe of circumpolar regions having a dark neck.

- *In class, the teacher used "podiceps grisegena" to mean large stocky grebe of circumpolar regions having a....*
- *The article explained what "podiceps grisegena" means with a simple example.*

---

podiceps nigricollis *(noun)*

Small grebe with yellow ear tufts and a black neck; found in Eurasia and southern Africa as well as western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "podiceps nigricollis" to mean small grebe with yellow ear tufts and a black neck;....*
- *Understanding "podiceps nigricollis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

podicipedidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Podicipitiformes.

- *He looked up "podicipedidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "podicipedidae."*

---

podicipitiform seabird *(noun)*

Aquatic birds related to the loons.

- *In class, the teacher used "podicipitiform seabird" to mean aquatic birds related to the loons.*
- *They discussed "podicipitiform seabird" during the group presentation.*

---

podilymbus *(noun)*

A genus of Podicipedidae.

- *He looked up "podilymbus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "podilymbus" during the group presentation.*

---

podilymbus podiceps *(noun)*

American grebe having a black-banded whitish bill.

- *The article explained what "podilymbus podiceps" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "podilymbus podiceps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

podlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a pod.

- *It is useful to describe something as "podlike" when it is resembling a pod.*
- *The speaker chose "podlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

podocarp *(noun)*

Any evergreen in the southern hemisphere of the genus Podocarpus having a pulpy fruit with one hard seed.

- *He looked up "podocarp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "podocarp" during the group presentation.*

---

podocarpaceae *(noun)*

Gymnosperms with simple persistent needlelike or scalelike leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "podocarpaceae."*
- *Understanding "podocarpaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

podocarpus coriaceus *(noun)*

West Indian evergreen with medium to long leaves.

- *Understanding "podocarpus coriaceus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "podocarpus coriaceus" means with a simple example.*

podocarpus dacrydioides *(noun)*

New Zealand evergreen valued for its light easily worked wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "podocarpus dacrydioides" to mean new zealand evergreen valued for its light easily....*
- *They discussed "podocarpus dacrydioides" during the group presentation.*

podocarpus latifolius *(noun)*

Erect or shrubby tree of Africa having ridged dark grey bark and rigid glossy medium to long leaves.

- *Understanding "podocarpus latifolius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "podocarpus latifolius" because he had never seen it before.*

podophyllum *(noun)*

Perennial rhizomatous herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "podophyllum."*
- *He looked up "podophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

podophyllum peltatum *(noun)*

North American herb with poisonous root stock and edible though insipid fruit.

- *The article explained what "podophyllum peltatum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "podophyllum peltatum" to mean north american herb with poisonous root stock and....*

podsol *(noun)*

A soil that develops in temperate to cold moist climates under coniferous or heath vegetation; an organic mat over a grey leached layer.

- *The article explained what "podsol" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "podsol."*

podsol soil *(noun)*

A soil that develops in temperate to cold moist climates under coniferous or heath vegetation; an organic mat over a grey leached layer.

- *In class, the teacher used "podsol soil" to mean a soil that develops in temperate to cold moist....*
- *They discussed "podsol soil" during the group presentation.*

podsolic soil *(noun)*

A soil that develops in temperate to cold moist climates under coniferous or heath vegetation; an organic mat over a grey leached layer.

- *In class, the teacher used "podsolic soil" to mean a soil that develops in temperate to cold moist....*
- *He looked up "podsolic soil" because he had never seen it before.*

poeciliid *(noun)*

Small usually brightly-colored viviparous surface-feeding fishes of fresh or brackish warm waters; often used in mosquito control.

- *He looked up "poeciliid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "poeciliid" during the group presentation.*

poeciliid fish *(noun)*

Small usually brightly-colored viviparous surface-feeding fishes of fresh or brackish warm waters; often used in mosquito control.

- *In class, the teacher used "poeciliid fish" to mean small usually brightly-colored viviparous....*
- *The article explained what "poeciliid fish" means with a simple example.*

poecilocapsus *(noun)*

A genus of Miridae.

- *He looked up "poecilocapsus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poecilocapsus" to mean a genus of miridae.*

poecilocapsus lineatus *(noun)*

Yellow or orange leaf bug with four black stripes down the back; widespread in central and eastern North America.

- *They discussed "poecilocapsus lineatus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poecilocapsus lineatus" to mean yellow or orange leaf bug with four black stripes....*

---

poecilogale albinucha *(noun)*

Small slender burrowing muishond with white top of the head.

- *They discussed "poecilogale albinucha" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poecilogale albinucha" to mean small slender burrowing muishond with white top of....*

---

poephila *(noun)*

Grassfinches.

- *He looked up "poephila" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poephila."*

---

poephila castanotis *(noun)*

Small Australian weaverbird with markings like a zebra's.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poephila castanotis."*
- *He looked up "poephila castanotis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poetiser *(noun)*

A writer who composes rhymes; a maker of poor verses (usually used as terms of contempt for minor or inferior poets).

- *They discussed "poetiser" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "poetiser" means with a simple example.*

---

poetizer *(noun)*

A writer who composes rhymes; a maker of poor verses (usually used as terms of contempt for minor or inferior poets).

- *In class, the teacher used "poetizer" to mean a writer who composes rhymes; a maker of poor....*
- *He looked up "poetizer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pogey *(noun)*

Money received from the state.

- *Understanding "pogey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pogey" means with a simple example.*

---

pogonia *(noun)*

Any hardy bog orchid of the genus Pogonia: terrestrial orchids having slender rootstocks and erect stems bearing one or a few leaves and a solitary terminal flower.

- *They discussed "pogonia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pogonia."*

---

pogonia divaricata *(noun)*

Orchid of northeastern United States with magenta-pink flowers having funnel-shaped lip; sometimes placed in genus Pogonia.

- *They discussed "pogonia divaricata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pogonia divaricata."*

---

pogonia rosea *(noun)*

Orchid of central and northern South America having 1- to 3-blossomed racemes of large showy rose-colored flowers; sometimes placed in genus Pogonia.

- *They discussed "pogonia rosea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pogonia rosea."*

---

pogonion *(noun)*

The craniometric point that is the most forward-projecting point on the anterior surface of the chin.

- *The article explained what "pogonion" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pogonion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pogonip *(noun)*

A dense winter fog containing ice particles.

- *Understanding "pogonip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "pogonip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pogonophora *(noun)*

Beard worms.

- *Understanding "pogonophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pogonophora."*

---

pogonophoran *(noun)*

Slender animal with tentacles and a tubelike outer covering; lives on the deep ocean bottom.

- *He looked up "pogonophoran" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pogonophoran" during the group presentation.*

---

pogostemon *(noun)*

Genus of Asiatic shrubs or trees whose leaves yield a fragrant oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pogostemon."*
- *They discussed "pogostemon" during the group presentation.*

---

pogostemon cablin *(noun)*

Small East Indian shrubby mint; fragrant oil from its leaves is used in perfumes.

- *Understanding "pogostemon cablin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pogostemon cablin" means with a simple example.*

---

pogy *(noun)*

Money received from the state.

- *The article explained what "pogy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pogy."*

---

poikilotherm *(noun)*

An animal whose body temperature varies with the temperature of its surroundings; any animal except birds and mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poikilotherm."*
- *He looked up "poikilotherm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poikilothermic *(adjective)*

Of animals except birds and mammals; having body temperature that varies with the environment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "poikilothermic."*
- *The speaker chose "poikilothermic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

poikilothermous *(adjective)*

Of animals except birds and mammals; having body temperature that varies with the environment.

- *Would you call this situation "poikilothermous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "poikilothermous."*

---

poinciana gilliesii *(noun)*

A tropical flowering shrub having bright orange or red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poinciana gilliesii."*
- *He looked up "poinciana gilliesii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pointel *(noun)*

A tool used by an engraver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pointel."*
- *He looked up "pointel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pointillistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to pointillism.

- *A "pointillistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "pointillistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pointrel *(noun)*

A tool used by an engraver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pointrel."*
- *The article explained what "pointrel" means with a simple example.*

---

pointsman *(noun)*

A policeman stationed at an intersection to direct traffic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pointsman."*
- *He looked up "pointsman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poisonberry *(noun)*

Eurasian herb naturalized in America having white flowers and poisonous hairy foliage and bearing black berries that are sometimes poisonous but sometimes edible.

- *In class, the teacher used "poisonberry" to mean eurasian herb naturalized in america having white....*
- *He looked up "poisonberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poivrade *(noun)*

For venison: brown sauce with sauteed vegetables and trimmings and marinade and plenty of pepper.

- *In class, the teacher used "poivrade" to mean for venison: brown sauce with sauteed vegetables....*
- *They discussed "poivrade" during the group presentation.*

---

poker alumroot *(noun)*

Plant with leathery heart-shaped leaf blades clustered at base of long stalks with greenish-white flowers clustered along the upper part; western North America.

- *Understanding "poker alumroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poker alumroot" to mean plant with leathery heart-shaped leaf blades....*

---

polanisia *(noun)*

Widely distributed herbs having palmate leaves and creamy white to or pink to magenta flowers with many stamens of unequal length.

- *In class, the teacher used "polanisia" to mean widely distributed herbs having palmate leaves and....*
- *Understanding "polanisia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polanisia dodecandra *(noun)*

Strong-scented herb common in southern United States covered with intermixed gland and hairs.

- *They discussed "polanisia dodecandra" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "polanisia dodecandra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polanisia graveolens *(noun)*

Strong-scented herb common in southern United States covered with intermixed gland and hairs.

- *In class, the teacher used "polanisia graveolens" to mean strong-scented herb common in southern united....*
- *Understanding "polanisia graveolens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polariscope *(noun)*

An optical device used to measure the rotation of the plane of vibration of polarized light.

- *The article explained what "polariscope" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "polariscope" during the group presentation.*

---

polarographic *(adjective)*

Of or involving polarography.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "polarographic."*
- *The speaker chose "polarographic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

polarography *(noun)*

An electrochemical method of chemical analysis.

- *Understanding "polarography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "polarography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poleax *(noun)*

An ax used to slaughter cattle; has a hammer opposite the blade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “poleax.”*
- *They discussed “poleax” during the group presentation.*

---

polemist *(noun)*

A writer who argues in opposition to others (especially in theology).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polemist.”*
- *The article explained what “polemist” means with a simple example.*

---

polemoniaceae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of chiefly herbaceous plants of the order Polemoniales; often have showy flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “polemoniaceae” to mean a widely distributed family of chiefly herbaceous....*
- *He looked up “polemoniaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polemoniaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the family Polemoniaceae.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “polemoniaceous.”*
- *The speaker chose “polemoniaceous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

polemoniales *(noun)*

Polemoniaceae; Solanaceae; Boraginaceae; Labiatae; Lentibulariaceae; Pedaliaceae; in some classifications includes the order Scrophulariales.

- *He looked up “polemoniales” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polemoniales.”*

---

polemonium *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Polemonium; most are low-growing often foul-smelling plants of temperate to Arctic regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polemonium.”*
- *He looked up “polemonium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polemonium boreale *(noun)*

Perennial erect herb with white flowers; circumboreal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polemonium boreale.”*
- *He looked up “polemonium boreale” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polemonium caeruleum *(noun)*

Pinnate-leaved European perennial having bright blue or white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “polemonium caeruleum” to mean pinnate-leaved european perennial having bright....*
- *They discussed “polemonium caeruleum” during the group presentation.*

---

polemonium reptans *(noun)*

Erect or spreading perennial of the eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “polemonium reptans” to mean erect or spreading perennial of the eastern united....*
- *Understanding “polemonium reptans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polemonium van-bruntiae *(noun)*

Pinnate-leaved European perennial having bright blue or white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polemonium van-bruntiae.”*
- *He looked up “polemonium van-bruntiae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polemonium viscosum *(noun)*

Tall herb of the Rocky Mountains having sticky leaves and an offensive smell.

- *He looked up “polemonium viscosum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “polemonium viscosum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poler *(noun)*

A draft horse harnessed alongside the shaft or pole of a vehicle.

- *In class, the teacher used “poler” to mean a draft horse harnessed alongside the shaft or pole....*
- *The article explained what “poler” means with a simple example.*

polianthes *(noun)*

Genus of perennial tuberous herbs having lily-like flowers; Mexico; sometimes placed in family Amaryllidaceae.

- *They discussed "polianthes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polianthes."*

polianthes tuberosa *(noun)*

A tuberous Mexican herb having grasslike leaves and cultivated for its spikes of highly fragrant lily-like waxy white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "polianthes tuberosa" to mean a tuberous mexican herb having grasslike leaves and....*
- *Understanding "polianthes tuberosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

polioptila *(noun)*

New World gnatcatchers.

- *They discussed "polioptila" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "polioptila" means with a simple example.*

poliosis *(noun)*

Loss of color from the hair.

- *In class, the teacher used "poliosis" to mean loss of color from the hair.*
- *He looked up "poliosis" because he had never seen it before.*

pollachius pollachius *(noun)*

Important food and game fish of northern seas (especially the northern Atlantic); related to cod.

- *In class, the teacher used "pollachius pollachius" to mean important food and game fish of northern seas....*
- *The article explained what "pollachius pollachius" means with a simple example.*

pollenate *(verb)*

Fertilize by transfering pollen.

- *The coach explained when to use "pollenate" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "pollenate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

pollinium *(noun)*

A coherent mass of pollen grains (as in orchids).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pollinium."*
- *He looked up "pollinium" because he had never seen it before.*

polliwog *(noun)*

A larval frog or toad.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polliwog."*
- *The article explained what "polliwog" means with a simple example.*

pollucite *(noun)*

A rare mineral that is an important source of cesium.

- *They discussed "pollucite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pollucite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pollyannaish *(adjective)*

Pleasantly (even unrealistically) optimistic.

- *Would you call this situation "pollyannaish"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "pollyannaish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

pollyfish *(noun)*

Gaudy tropical fishes with parrotlike beaks formed by fusion of teeth.

- *Understanding "pollyfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pollyfish."*

poltroonery *(noun)*

Abject pusillanimity.

- *They discussed “poltroonery” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “poltroonery.”*

---

polyandrist *(noun)*

A woman with two or more husbands.

- *The article explained what “polyandrist” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “polyandrist” to mean a woman with two or more husbands.*

---

polyangiaceae *(noun)*

Bacteria living mostly in soils and on dung.

- *In class, the teacher used “polyangiaceae” to mean bacteria living mostly in soils and on dung.*
- *He looked up “polyangiaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polyangium *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Polyangiaceae: myxobacteria with rounded fruiting bodies enclosed in a membrane.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polyangium.”*
- *He looked up “polyangium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polyborus *(noun)*

A genus of Falconidae.

- *They discussed “polyborus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “polyborus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polyborus cheriway audubonii *(noun)*

Widespread from southern United States to Central America; rusty black with black-and-white breast and tail.

- *They discussed “polyborus cheriway audubonii” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “polyborus cheriway audubonii” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polyborus plancus *(noun)*

South American caracara.

- *The article explained what “polyborus plancus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polyborus plancus.”*

---

polybotria *(noun)*

Tropical American ferns; usually terrestrial when young but scandent later.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polybotria.”*
- *He looked up “polybotria” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polybotria cervina *(noun)*

Tropical American terrestrial fern with leathery lanceolate fronds; sometimes placed in genus Polybotrya.

- *The article explained what “polybotria cervina” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “polybotria cervina” to mean tropical american terrestrial fern with leathery....*

---

polybotrya *(noun)*

Tropical American ferns; usually terrestrial when young but scandent later.

- *They discussed “polybotrya” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polybotrya.”*

---

polybotrya cervina *(noun)*

Tropical American terrestrial fern with leathery lanceolate fronds; sometimes placed in genus Polybotrya.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polybotrya cervina.”*
- *He looked up “polybotrya cervina” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polybutene *(noun)*

A polymer of butylene; used in lubricants and synthetic rubber.

- *The article explained what “polybutene” means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "polybutene" during the group presentation.*

---

polychete *(noun)*

Chiefly marine annelids possessing both sexes and having paired appendages (parapodia) bearing bristles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polychete."*
- *He looked up "polychete" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polychete worm *(noun)*

Chiefly marine annelids possessing both sexes and having paired appendages (parapodia) bearing bristles.

- *In class, the teacher used "polychete worm" to mean chiefly marine annelids possessing both sexes and....*
- *They discussed "polychete worm" during the group presentation.*

---

polychromic *(adjective)*

Having or exhibiting many colors.

- *A "polychromic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "polychromic" when it is having or exhibiting many colors.*

---

polychromise *(verb)*

Color with many colors; make polychrome.

- *She tried to use "polychromise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "polychromise" in real sentences.*

---

polychromize *(verb)*

Color with many colors; make polychrome.

- *In everyday English, people use "polychromize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "polychromize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

polycillin *(noun)*

Semisynthetic penicillin (trade names Principen and Polycillin and SK-Ampicillin).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polycillin."*
- *The article explained what "polycillin" means with a simple example.*

---

polycirrus *(noun)*

Genus of soft-bodied polychete marine worms.

- *In class, the teacher used "polycirrus" to mean genus of soft-bodied polychete marine worms.*
- *The article explained what "polycirrus" means with a simple example.*

---

polyconic projection *(noun)*

A conic projection of a map having distances between meridians equal to those distances on a globe.

- *They discussed "polyconic projection" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyconic projection" to mean a conic projection of a map having distances....*

---

polydactylous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a person (or other vertebrate) having more than the normal number of digits.

- *Would you call this situation "polydactylous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "polydactylous."*

---

polydactylus *(noun)*

A genus of Polynemidae.

- *They discussed "polydactylus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "polydactylus" means with a simple example.*

---

polydactylus virginicus *(noun)*

Found along western Atlantic coast.

- *In class, the teacher used "polydactylus virginicus" to mean found along western atlantic coast.*
- *They discussed "polydactylus virginicus" during the group presentation.*

---

polyergus *(noun)*

Amazon ants.

- *In class, the teacher used “polyergus” to mean amazon ants.*
- *He looked up “polyergus” because he had never seen it before.*

polyergus rufescens *(noun)*

Small reddish slave-making ant species.

- *He looked up “polyergus rufescens” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polyergus rufescens.”*

polyestrous *(adjective)*

Having more than one period of estrus per year.

- *A “polyestrous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “polyestrous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

polygala paucifolia *(noun)*

Common trailing perennial milkwort of eastern North America having leaves like wintergreen and usually rosy-purple flowers with winged sepals.

- *He looked up “polygala paucifolia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “polygala paucifolia” to mean common trailing perennial milkwort of eastern north....*

polygala senega *(noun)*

Eastern North American plant having a terminal cluster of small white flowers and medicinal roots.

- *He looked up “polygala senega” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “polygala senega” during the group presentation.*

polygalaceae *(noun)*

Trees, shrubs, and herbs widely distributed throughout both hemispheres.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polygalaceae.”*
- *He looked up “polygalaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

polygene *(noun)*

A gene that by itself has little effect on the phenotype but which can act together with others to produce observable variations.

- *The article explained what “polygene” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polygene.”*

polygonales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Polygonaceae,.

- *The article explained what “polygonales” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polygonales.”*

polygonally *(adverb)*

In a polygonal manner.

- *Place “polygonally” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “polygonally” naturally.*

polygonatum *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in subfamily Convallariaceae.

- *The article explained what “polygonatum” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “polygonatum” during the group presentation.*

polygonatum biflorum *(noun)*

North American perennial herb with smooth foliage and drooping tubular greenish flowers.

- *They discussed “polygonatum biflorum” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “polygonatum biflorum” because he had never seen it before.*

polygonatum commutatum *(noun)*

North American perennial herb with smooth foliage and drooping tubular greenish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polygonatum commutatum.”*
- *The article explained what “polygonatum commutatum” means with a simple example.*

---

polygonia *(noun)*

Comma butterflies.

- *In class, the teacher used “polygonia” to mean comma butterflies.*
- *They discussed “polygonia” during the group presentation.*

---

polygonia comma *(noun)*

Anglewing butterfly with a comma-shaped mark on the underside of each hind wing.

- *They discussed “polygonia comma” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “polygonia comma” means with a simple example.*

---

polygonum aubertii *(noun)*

Twining perennial vine having racemes of fragrant greenish flowers; western China to Russia.

- *The article explained what “polygonum aubertii” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polygonum aubertii.”*

---

polygonum fagopyrum *(noun)*

A member of the genus Fagopyrum; annual Asian plant with clusters of small pinkish white flowers and small edible triangular seeds which are used whole or ground into flour.

- *He looked up “polygonum fagopyrum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polygonum fagopyrum.”*

---

polygynist *(noun)*

A man with two or more wives.

- *In class, the teacher used “polygynist” to mean a man with two or more wives.*
- *He looked up “polygynist” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polyhidrosis *(noun)*

Excessive and profuse perspiration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polyhidrosis.”*
- *Understanding “polyhidrosis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polymastigina *(noun)*

Small usually parasitic flagellates.

- *They discussed “polymastigina” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polymastigina.”*

---

polymastigote *(noun)*

Flagellates with several flagella.

- *The article explained what “polymastigote” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “polymastigote” during the group presentation.*

---

polymerise *(verb)*

Cause (a compound) to polymerize.

- *He did not know how to use “polymerise” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “polymerise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

polymonium caeruleum van-bruntiae *(noun)*

Pinnate-leaved European perennial having bright blue or white flowers.

- *Understanding “polymonium caeruleum van-bruntiae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “polymonium caeruleum van-bruntiae” means with a simple example.*

---

polymorphemic *(adjective)*

Consisting of two or more morphemes.

- *It is useful to describe something as “polymorphemic” when it is consisting of two or more morphemes.*
- *The speaker chose “polymorphemic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

polymox *(noun)*

An antibiotic; a semisynthetic oral penicillin (trade names Amoxil and Larotid and Polymox and Trimox and Augmentin) used to treat bacterial infections.

- *In class, the teacher used "polymox" to mean an antibiotic; a semisynthetic oral penicillin....*
- *He looked up "polymox" because he had never seen it before.*

polyodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Polyodontidae.

- *Understanding "polyodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "polyodon" because he had never seen it before.*

polyodon spathula *(noun)*

Primitive fish of the Mississippi valley having a long paddle-shaped snout.

- *In class, the teacher used "polyodon spathula" to mean primitive fish of the mississippi valley having a....*
- *He looked up "polyodon spathula" because he had never seen it before.*

polyodontidae *(noun)*

Paddlefishes.

- *They discussed "polyodontidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyodontidae" to mean paddlefishes.*

polyoestrous *(adjective)*

Having more than one period of estrus per year.

- *Would you call this situation "polyoestrous"? Explain why.*
- *A "polyoestrous" approach may work better in this case.*

polyoicous *(adjective)*

Having several forms of gametoecia on the same plant.

- *It is useful to describe something as "polyoicous" when it is having several forms of gametoecia on the same plant.*
- *Would you call this situation "polyoicous"? Explain why.*

polyoma *(noun)*

A virus the can initiate various kinds of tumors in mice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyoma."*
- *They discussed "polyoma" during the group presentation.*

polyoma virus *(noun)*

A virus the can initiate various kinds of tumors in mice.

- *Understanding "polyoma virus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyoma virus" to mean a virus the can initiate various kinds of tumors in....*

polyose *(noun)*

Any of a class of carbohydrates whose molecules contain chains of monosaccharide molecules.

- *They discussed "polyose" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyose."*

polypedates *(noun)*

Type genus of the Polypedatidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "polypedates" to mean type genus of the polypedatidae.*
- *The article explained what "polypedates" means with a simple example.*

polypedatidae *(noun)*

Old World tree frogs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polypedatidae."*
- *Understanding "polypedatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

polypetalous *(adjective)*

Having a corolla composed of many separated or distinct petals.

- *The speaker chose "polypetalous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "polypetalous" when it is having a corolla composed of many separated or....*

---

polyphonically *(adverb)*

In a polyphonic manner.

- *Polyphonically composed.*
- *Using "polyphonically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

polyphonous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by polyphony.

- *Would you call this situation "polyphonous"? Explain why.*
- *A "polyphonous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

polyphosphoric acid *(noun)*

A series of oxyacids of phosphorus.

- *He looked up "polyphosphoric acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyphosphoric acid" to mean a series of oxyacids of phosphorus.*

---

polyplacophora *(noun)*

Small class of marine mollusks comprising the chitons; sometimes considered an order of the subclass Amphineura.

- *They discussed "polyplacophora" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "polyplacophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polyplacophore *(noun)*

Primitive elongated bilaterally symmetrical marine mollusk having a mantle covered with eight calcareous plates.

- *The article explained what "polyplacophore" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyplacophore" to mean primitive elongated bilaterally symmetrical marine....*

---

polypodiaceae *(noun)*

Ferns: a large family that in some classification systems has been subdivided into several families (including Aspleniaceae and Blechnaceae and Davalliaceae and Dennstaedtiaceae and Dryopteridaceae and Oleandraceae and Pteridaceae).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polypodiaceae."*
- *He looked up "polypodiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polypodiales *(noun)*

True (leptosporangiate) ferns.

- *They discussed "polypodiales" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "polypodiales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polypodium polypodioides *(noun)*

Fern growing on rocks or tree trunks and having fronds greyish and scurfy below; Americas and South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "polypodium polypodioides" to mean fern growing on rocks or tree trunks and having....*
- *Understanding "polypodium polypodioides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polypodium scouleri *(noun)*

Stiff leathery-leaved fern of western North America having ovate fronds parted to the midrib.

- *He looked up "polypodium scouleri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polypodium scouleri."*

---

polypodium virgianum *(noun)*

Chiefly lithophytic or epiphytic fern of North America and east Asia.

- *He looked up "polypodium virgianum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "polypodium virgianum" during the group presentation.*

---

polypody *(noun)*

Any of numerous ferns of the genus Polypodium.

- *Understanding "polypody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polypody.”*

---

polyporaceae *(noun)*

Fungi that become corky or woody with age, often forming shelflike growths on trees.

- *In class, the teacher used “polyporaceae” to mean fungi that become corky or woody with age, often....*
- *The article explained what “polyporaceae” means with a simple example.*

---

polyporus frondosus *(noun)*

Large greyish-brown edible fungus forming a mass of overlapping caps that somewhat resembles a hen at the base of trees.

- *Understanding “polyporus frondosus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “polyporus frondosus” means with a simple example.*

---

polyporus squamosus *(noun)*

A fungus with a lateral stalk (when there is a stalk) and a scaly cap that becomes nearly black in maturity; widely distributed in the northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up “polyporus squamosus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “polyporus squamosus” to mean a fungus with a lateral stalk (when there is a....*

---

polyporus tenuiculus *(noun)*

A fungus with a whitish kidney-shaped cap and elongated pores; causes white rot in dead hardwoods.

- *He looked up “polyporus tenuiculus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polyporus tenuiculus.”*

---

polyprion americanus *(noun)*

Brown fish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean found around rocks and shipwrecks.

- *In class, the teacher used “polyprion americanus” to mean brown fish of the atlantic and mediterranean found....*
- *Understanding “polyprion americanus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polypropene *(noun)*

A polymer of propylene used as a thermoplastic molding material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polypropene.”*
- *He looked up “polypropene” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polypropenonitrile *(noun)*

Acrylic resin used to make a strong soft crease-resistant fabric (trade name Acrilan).

- *Understanding “polypropenonitrile” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “polypropenonitrile” during the group presentation.*

---

polysemantic *(adjective)*

Of words; having many meanings.

- *Would you call this situation “polysemantic”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “polysemantic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

polystichum acrostichoides *(noun)*

North American evergreen fern having pinnate leaves and dense clusters of lance-shaped fronds.

- *They discussed “polystichum acrostichoides” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “polystichum acrostichoides” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polystichum aculeatum *(noun)*

Tropical Old World fern having glossy fronds suggestive of holly; sometimes placed in genus Polystichum.

- *Understanding “polystichum aculeatum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “polystichum aculeatum” to mean tropical old world fern having glossy fronds....*

---

polystichum adiantiformis *(noun)*

Widely distributed fern of tropical southern hemisphere having leathery pinnatifid fronds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polystichum adiantiformis.”*
- *He looked up “polystichum adiantiformis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polystichum braunii *(noun)*

North American fern whose more or less evergreen leathery fronds are covered with pale brown chafflike scales.

- *The article explained what "polystichum braunii" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "polystichum braunii" during the group presentation.*

---

polystichum lonchitis *(noun)*

Evergreen European fern widely cultivated.

- *Understanding "polystichum lonchitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "polystichum lonchitis" during the group presentation.*

---

polystichum scopulinum *(noun)*

North American fern.

- *In class, the teacher used "polystichum scopulinum" to mean north american fern.*
- *He looked up "polystichum scopulinum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polystichum setiferum *(noun)*

European shield fern cultivated in many varieties.

- *The article explained what "polystichum setiferum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polystichum setiferum" to mean european shield fern cultivated in many varieties.*

---

polysyllabically *(adverb)*

In a polysyllabic manner.

- *Using "polysyllabically" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "polysyllabically" naturally.*

---

polytonal *(adjective)*

Using more than one key or tonality simultaneously.

- *Exciting rhythms and polytonal harmonies.*
- *Students compared "polytonal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

polyurethan *(noun)*

Any of various polymers containing the urethane radical; a wide variety of synthetic forms are made and used as adhesives or plastics or paints or rubber.

- *They discussed "polyurethan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "polyurethan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polyzoa *(noun)*

Marine or freshwater animals that form colonies of zooids.

- *Understanding "polyzoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "polyzoa" during the group presentation.*

---

polyzoan *(noun)*

Sessile aquatic animal forming mossy colonies of small polyps each having a curved or circular ridge bearing tentacles; attach to stones or seaweed and reproduce by budding.

- *He looked up "polyzoan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyzoan" to mean sessile aquatic animal forming mossy colonies of....*

---

pomacanthus *(noun)*

Angelfishes.

- *They discussed "pomacanthus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pomacanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pomacentridae *(noun)*

Damselfishes.

- *He looked up "pomacentridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pomacentridae" to mean damselfishes.*

---

pomacentrus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pomacentridae: damselfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pomacentrus.”*
- *Understanding “pomacentrus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pomacentrus leucostictus *(noun)*

A blue and yellow damselfish of Bermuda and Florida and the West Indies.

- *Understanding “pomacentrus leucostictus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “pomacentrus leucostictus” during the group presentation.*

---

pomaded *(adjective)*

(of hair) groomed with pomade.

- *Pomaded hair.*
- *Students compared “pomaded” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pomaderris *(noun)*

A genus of Australasian shrubs and trees.

- *He looked up “pomaderris” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pomaderris.”*

---

pomaderris apetala *(noun)*

Australian tree grown especially for ornament and its fine-grained wood and bearing edible nuts.

- *Understanding “pomaderris apetala” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pomaderris apetala” means with a simple example.*

---

pomatomidae *(noun)*

Food and game fishes related to pompanos.

- *He looked up “pomatomidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pomatomidae.”*

---

pomatomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pomatomidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pomatomus.”*
- *The article explained what “pomatomus” means with a simple example.*

---

pomatomus saltatrix *(noun)*

Bluish warm-water marine food and game fish that follow schools of small fishes into shallow waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pomatomus saltatrix.”*
- *The article explained what “pomatomus saltatrix” means with a simple example.*

---

pomatum *(noun)*

Hairdressing consisting of a perfumed oil or ointment.

- *The article explained what “pomatum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pomatum” to mean hairdressing consisting of a perfumed oil or ointment.*

---

pomolobus *(noun)*

Genus to which the alewife is sometimes assigned.

- *Understanding “pomolobus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “pomolobus” during the group presentation.*

---

pomolobus pseudoharengus *(noun)*

Shad-like food fish that runs rivers to spawn; often salted or smoked; sometimes placed in genus Pomolobus.

- *The article explained what “pomolobus pseudoharengus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pomolobus pseudoharengus” to mean shad-like food fish that runs rivers to spawn;....*

---

pomologist *(noun)*

Someone versed in pomology or someone who cultivates fruit trees.

- *The article explained what “pomologist” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pomologist” to mean someone versed in pomology or someone who....*

pomoxis annularis *(noun)*

A crappie that is white.

- *In class, the teacher used "pomoxis annularis" to mean a crappie that is white.*
- *They discussed "pomoxis annularis" during the group presentation.*

pomoxis nigromaculatus *(noun)*

A crappie that is black.

- *They discussed "pomoxis nigromaculatus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pomoxis nigromaculatus" to mean a crappie that is black.*

poncirus *(noun)*

One species: trifoliate orange.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poncirus."*
- *He looked up "poncirus" because he had never seen it before.*

poncirus trifoliata *(noun)*

Small fast-growing spiny deciduous Chinese orange tree bearing sweetly scented flowers and decorative but inedible fruit: used as a stock in grafting and for hedges.

- *In class, the teacher used "poncirus trifoliata" to mean small fast-growing spiny deciduous chinese orange....*
- *The article explained what "poncirus trifoliata" means with a simple example.*

ponderer *(noun)*

A reflective thinker characterized by quiet contemplation.

- *They discussed "ponderer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ponderer" to mean a reflective thinker characterized by quiet....*

ponderosity *(noun)*

The property of being large in mass.

- *He looked up "ponderosity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ponderosity" during the group presentation.*

pongamia *(noun)*

One species: Indian beech.

- *He looked up "pongamia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pongamia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pongamia glabra *(noun)*

Evergreen Asiatic tree having glossy pinnate leaves and racemose creamy-white scented flowers; used as a shade tree.

- *They discussed "pongamia glabra" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pongamia glabra" to mean evergreen asiatic tree having glossy pinnate leaves....*

pongid *(noun)*

Any of the large anthropoid apes of the family Pongidae.

- *They discussed "pongid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pongid" because he had never seen it before.*

pongidae *(noun)*

Usually considered as comprising orangutans; gorillas; chimpanzees; and sometimes gibbons.

- *They discussed "pongidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pongidae."*

ponka *(noun)*

A member of the Siouan people of the Missouri river valley in northeastern Nebraska.

- *The article explained what "ponka" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ponka."*

pons varolii *(noun)*

A band of nerve fibers linking the medulla oblongata and the cerebellum with the midbrain.

- *Understanding "pons varolii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pons varolii" means with a simple example.*

---

ponselle *(noun)*

United States soprano (1897-1981).

- *Understanding "ponselle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ponselle."*

---

ponstel *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and analgesic drug (trade name Ponstel) used to treat mild pain (especially menstrual cramps).

- *They discussed "ponstel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ponstel" to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and analgesic drug....*

---

pontederia *(noun)*

Pickerelweed.

- *They discussed "pontederia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pontederia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pontederia cordata *(noun)*

American plant having spikes of blue flowers and growing in shallow water of streams and ponds.

- *The article explained what "pontederia cordata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pontederia cordata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pontederiaceae *(noun)*

Aquatic or bog plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pontederiaceae."*
- *He looked up "pontederiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ponycart *(noun)*

A cart with an underslung axle and two seats.

- *He looked up "ponycart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ponycart."*

---

pooecetes *(noun)*

A genus of Fringillidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pooecetes."*
- *The article explained what "pooecetes" means with a simple example.*

---

pooecetes gramineus *(noun)*

Common North American finch noted for its evening song.

- *Understanding "pooecetes gramineus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pooecetes gramineus" to mean common north american finch noted for its evening song.*

---

poor man's weatherglass *(noun)*

Herb with scarlet or white or purple blossoms that close at approach of rainy weather.

- *He looked up "poor man's weatherglass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poor man's weatherglass" to mean herb with scarlet or white or purple blossoms that....*

---

poorwill *(noun)*

Goatsucker of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "poorwill" to mean goatsucker of western north america.*
- *They discussed "poorwill" during the group presentation.*

---

poove *(noun)*

Offensive term for an openly homosexual man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poove."*

- *He looked up "poove" because he had never seen it before.*

---

popeyed *(adjective)*

With eyes or mouth open in surprise.

- *Would you call this situation "popeyed"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "popeyed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

popillia *(noun)*

A genus of Scarabaeidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "popillia" to mean a genus of scarabaeidae.*
- *They discussed "popillia" during the group presentation.*

---

popillia japonica *(noun)*

Small metallic green and brown beetle native to eastern Asia; serious plant pest in North America.

- *They discussed "popillia japonica" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "popillia japonica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

popishly *(adverb)*

Like the Pope; in a popish manner.

- *He answered "popishly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "popishly" in the final chapter.*

---

populariser *(noun)*

Someone who makes attractive to the general public.

- *In class, the teacher used "populariser" to mean someone who makes attractive to the general public.*
- *The article explained what "populariser" means with a simple example.*

---

populus balsamifera *(noun)*

Poplar of northeastern North America with broad heart-shaped leaves.

- *They discussed "populus balsamifera" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "populus balsamifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

populus grandidentata *(noun)*

Aspen with a narrow crown; eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "populus grandidentata" to mean aspen with a narrow crown; eastern north america.*
- *Understanding "populus grandidentata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

porcelainize *(verb)*

Coat with porcelain or a porcelain-like surface.

- *Can you use "porcelainize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "porcelainize" and when to wait.*

---

porcellio *(noun)*

Old World genus of isopod crustaceans.

- *The article explained what "porcellio" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "porcellio" to mean old world genus of isopod crustaceans.*

---

porcupinefish *(noun)*

Spines become erect when the body is inflated; worldwide in warm waters.

- *The article explained what "porcupinefish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porcupinefish."*

---

poriferan *(noun)*

Primitive multicellular marine animal whose porous body is supported by a fibrous skeletal framework; usually occurs in sessile colonies.

- *In class, the teacher used "poriferan" to mean primitive multicellular marine animal whose porous....*
- *The article explained what "poriferan" means with a simple example.*

---

poriferous *(adjective)*

Full of pores or vessels or holes.

- *Students compared "poriferous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "poriferous" when it is full of pores or vessels or holes.*

porkfish *(noun)*

Black and gold grunt found from Bermuda to Caribbean to Brazil.

- *In class, the teacher used "porkfish" to mean black and gold grunt found from bermuda to....*
- *Understanding "porkfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

porkholt *(noun)*

Made of lamb or pork.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porkholt."*
- *He looked up "porkholt" because he had never seen it before.*

pornographically *(adverb)*

In a pornographic manner.

- *Place "pornographically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "pornographically" in the final chapter.*

poronotus *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *The article explained what "poronotus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poronotus."*

poronotus triacanthus *(noun)*

Small food fish of Atlantic coast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poronotus triacanthus."*
- *They discussed "poronotus triacanthus" during the group presentation.*

poroporo *(noun)*

Australian annual sometimes cultivated for its racemes of purple flowers and edible yellow egg-shaped fruit.

- *Understanding "poroporo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poroporo."*

porose *(adjective)*

Forming a continuous series of pores.

- *A porose hymenium.*
- *Students compared "porose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

porphyrio *(noun)*

Old World purple gallinules.

- *Understanding "porphyrio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "porphyrio" because he had never seen it before.*

porphyrio porphyrio *(noun)*

Purple gallinule of southern Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "porphyrio porphyrio" to mean purple gallinule of southern europe.*
- *Understanding "porphyrio porphyrio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

porphyrula *(noun)*

American purple gallinules.

- *In class, the teacher used "porphyrula" to mean american purple gallinules.*
- *Understanding "porphyrula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

porphyrula martinica *(noun)*

American purple gallinule.

- *In class, the teacher used "porphyrula martinica" to mean american purple gallinule.*
- *The article explained what "porphyrula martinica" means with a simple example.*

---

porta hepatis *(noun)*

Opening for major blood vessels to enter and leave the liver.

- *In class, the teacher used "porta hepatis" to mean opening for major blood vessels to enter and leave....*
- *He looked up "porta hepatis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

portacaval shunt *(noun)*

Shunt that is created surgically between the portal vein and the inferior vena cava so that blood from the abdominal organs can bypass the liver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portacaval shunt."*
- *He looked up "portacaval shunt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

porticoed *(adjective)*

Marked by columniation having free columns in porticoes either at both ends or at both sides of a structure.

- *The speaker chose "porticoed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "porticoed" when it is marked by columniation having free columns in....*

---

portulacaceae *(noun)*

Family of usually succulent herbs; cosmopolitan in distribution especially in Americas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portulacaceae."*
- *They discussed "portulacaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

portunidae *(noun)*

Swimming crabs.

- *The article explained what "portunidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "portunidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

portunus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Portunidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "portunus" to mean type genus of the family portunidae.*
- *He looked up "portunus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

portunus puber *(noun)*

Crab of the English coasts.

- *He looked up "portunus puber" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "portunus puber" during the group presentation.*

---

portwatcher *(noun)*

A watchman on a wharf.

- *The article explained what "portwatcher" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "portwatcher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

porzana *(noun)*

Spotted crakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porzana."*
- *He looked up "porzana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

porzana porzana *(noun)*

Eurasian rail of swamps and marshes.

- *He looked up "porzana porzana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porzana porzana."*

---

poseuse *(noun)*

A woman poseur.

- *He looked up "poseuse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poseuse" to mean a woman poseur.*

posseman *(noun)*

An able-bodied man serving as a member of a posse.

- *In class, the teacher used "posseman" to mean an able-bodied man serving as a member of a posse.*
- *Understanding "posseman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

possumwood *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of dry woodlands in the southern and eastern United States bearing yellow or orange very astringent fruit that is edible when fully ripe.

- *He looked up "possumwood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "possumwood."*

postbiblical *(adjective)*

Subsequent to biblical times.

- *It is useful to describe something as "postbiblical" when it is subsequent to biblical times.*
- *Students compared "postbiblical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

postcava *(noun)*

Receives blood from lower limbs and abdominal organs and empties into the posterior part of the right atrium of the heart; formed from the union of the two iliac veins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "postcava."*
- *He looked up "postcava" because he had never seen it before.*

postdiluvian *(adjective)*

Existing or occurring after Noah's flood.

- *It is useful to describe something as "postdiluvian" when it is existing or occurring after noah's flood.*
- *The speaker chose "postdiluvian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

posteriority *(noun)*

The quality of being toward the back or toward the rear end.

- *The article explained what "posteriority" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "posteriority" to mean the quality of being toward the back or toward the....*

postexilic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the period in Jewish history after 539 BC (after the Babylonian Captivity).

- *It is useful to describe something as "postexilic" when it is of or relating to the period in jewish history....*
- *Students compared "postexilic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

posthouse *(noun)*

An inn for exchanging post horses and accommodating riders.

- *In class, the teacher used "posthouse" to mean an inn for exchanging post horses and accommodating....*
- *He looked up "posthouse" because he had never seen it before.*

postiche *(noun)*

A covering or bunch of human or artificial hair used for disguise or adornment.

- *They discussed "postiche" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "postiche" to mean a covering or bunch of human or artificial hair....*

postillion *(noun)*

Someone who rides the near horse of a pair in order to guide the horses pulling a carriage (especially a carriage without a coachman).

- *The article explained what "postillion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "postillion" to mean someone who rides the near horse of a pair in order....*

postmature infant *(noun)*

Infant born after 42 weeks of gestation; usually shows signs of placental insufficiency.

- *He looked up "postmature infant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "postmature infant."*

postmortal *(adjective)*

Occurring or done after death.

- *Postmortal wounds.*
- *A "postmortal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

postponer *(noun)*

Someone who postpones work (especially out of laziness or habitual carelessness).

- *In class, the teacher used "postponer" to mean someone who postpones work (especially out of....*
- *He looked up "postponer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

postpose *(verb)*

Place after another constituent in the sentence.

- *Japanese postposes the adpositions, whereas English preposes them.*
- *He did not know how to use "postpose" until he saw an example.*

---

postulational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or derived from axioms; ; - S.S.Stevens.

- *The postulational method was applied to geometry.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "postulational."*

---

postulator *(noun)*

Someone who assumes or takes something for granted as the basis of an argument.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "postulator."*
- *The article explained what "postulator" means with a simple example.*

---

pot likker *(noun)*

The liquid in which vegetables or meat have be cooked.

- *They discussed "pot likker" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pot likker" to mean the liquid in which vegetables or meat have be cooked.*

---

potamogale *(noun)*

Amphibious African insectivorous mammal that resembles an otter.

- *The article explained what "potamogale" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "potamogale" during the group presentation.*

---

potamogale velox *(noun)*

Amphibious African insectivorous mammal that resembles an otter.

- *They discussed "potamogale velox" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "potamogale velox" means with a simple example.*

---

potamogalidae *(noun)*

Otter shrews.

- *They discussed "potamogalidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "potamogalidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potamogeton gramineous *(noun)*

Of Europe (except the Mediterranean area) and the northern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potamogeton gramineous."*
- *Understanding "potamogeton gramineous" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potamogetonaceae *(noun)*

Plants that grow in ponds and slow streams; sometimes includes family Zosteraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "potamogetonaceae" to mean plants that grow in ponds and slow streams;....*
- *He looked up "potamogetonaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

potamophis *(noun)*

Ground snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "potamophis" to mean ground snakes.*

- *He looked up “potamophis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

potamophis striatula *(noun)*

In some classifications placed in genus Haldea; small reddish-grey snake of eastern North America.

- *The article explained what “potamophis striatula” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “potamophis striatula” to mean in some classifications placed in genus haldea;....*

---

potash muriate *(noun)*

Salt of potassium (KCl) (trade names K-Dur 20, Kaochlor and K-lor and Klorvess and K-lyte); taken in tablet form to treat potassium deficiency.

- *In class, the teacher used “potash muriate” to mean salt of potassium (kcl) (trade names k-dur 20,....*
- *The article explained what “potash muriate” means with a simple example.*

---

potassium muriate *(noun)*

Salt of potassium (KCl) (trade names K-Dur 20, Kaochlor and K-lor and Klorvess and K-lyte); taken in tablet form to treat potassium deficiency.

- *In class, the teacher used “potassium muriate” to mean salt of potassium (kcl) (trade names k-dur 20,....*
- *They discussed “potassium muriate” during the group presentation.*

---

potation *(noun)*

A serving of drink (usually alcoholic) drawn from a keg.

- *Understanding “potation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “potation” means with a simple example.*

---

potato tuberworm *(noun)*

Larva of potato moth; mines in leaves and stems of e.g. potatoes and tobacco.

- *Understanding “potato tuberworm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “potato tuberworm” because he had never seen it before.*

---

potbound *(adjective)*

(of a potted plant) grown too large for its container resulting in matting or tangling of the roots.

- *A “potbound” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “potbound” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

potboy *(noun)*

A worker in an inn or public house who serves customers and does various chores.

- *The article explained what “potboy” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “potboy” to mean a worker in an inn or public house who serves....*

---

potentilla anserina *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial having leaves silvery beneath; northern United States; Europe; Asia.

- *The article explained what “potentilla anserina” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “potentilla anserina” during the group presentation.*

---

poterium *(noun)*

A genus of thorny herbs or shrubs of the family Rosaceae.

- *The article explained what “poterium” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “poterium” during the group presentation.*

---

poterium sanguisorba *(noun)*

European garden herb with purple-tinged flowers and leaves that are sometimes used for salads.

- *They discussed “poterium sanguisorba” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “poterium sanguisorba.”*

---

potherb *(noun)*

Any of various herbaceous plants whose leaves or stems or flowers are cooked and used for food or seasoning.

- *In class, the teacher used “potherb” to mean any of various herbaceous plants whose leaves or....*
- *The article explained what “potherb” means with a simple example.*

---

potholer *(noun)*

A person who explores caves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potholer."*
- *The article explained what "potholer" means with a simple example.*

pothook *(noun)*

An S-shaped hook to suspend a pot over a fire.

- *He looked up "pothook" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pothook" to mean an s-shaped hook to suspend a pot over a fire.*

pothouse *(noun)*

Tavern consisting of a building with a bar and public rooms; often provides light meals.

- *They discussed "pothouse" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pothouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pothunter *(noun)*

A nonprofessional archeologist.

- *They discussed "pothunter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pothunter" because he had never seen it before.*

potman *(noun)*

A worker in an inn or public house who serves customers and does various chores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potman."*
- *He looked up "potman" because he had never seen it before.*

potomania *(noun)*

An intense persistent desire to drink alcoholic beverages to excess.

- *Understanding "potomania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "potomania" means with a simple example.*

potoroinae *(noun)*

Rat kangaroos.

- *Understanding "potoroinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "potoroinae" means with a simple example.*

potoroo *(noun)*

Australian rat kangaroos.

- *In class, the teacher used "potoroo" to mean australian rat kangaroos.*
- *The article explained what "potoroo" means with a simple example.*

potos caudivolvulus *(noun)*

Arboreal fruit-eating mammal of tropical America with a long prehensile tail.

- *They discussed "potos caudivolvulus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "potos caudivolvulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

potterer *(noun)*

A person who putters about.

- *The article explained what "potterer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "potterer" during the group presentation.*

potyokin *(noun)*

A Russian officer and politician who was a favorite of Catherine II and in 1762 helped her to seize power; when she visited the Crimea in 1787 he gave the order for sham villages to be built (1739-1791).

- *They discussed "potyokin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potyokin" to mean a russian officer and politician who was a favorite....*

pouchlike *(adjective)*

Shaped like a pouch.

- *Students compared "pouchlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "pouchlike"? Explain why.*

---

poudrin *(noun)*

Small crystals of ice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poudrin."*
- *They discussed "poudrin" during the group presentation.*

---

poulette *(noun)*

Allemande sauce with chopped parsley.

- *In class, the teacher used "poulette" to mean allemande sauce with chopped parsley.*
- *He looked up "poulette" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poulterer *(noun)*

A dealer in poultry and poultry products.

- *He looked up "poulterer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "poulterer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poultryman *(noun)*

A dealer in poultry and poultry products.

- *They discussed "poultryman" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "poultryman" means with a simple example.*

---

poundal *(noun)*

A unit of force equal to the force that imparts an acceleration of 1 foot/sec/sec to a mass of 1 pound; equal to 0.1382 newtons.

- *They discussed "poundal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "poundal" means with a simple example.*

---

pourboire *(noun)*

A relatively small amount of money given for services rendered (as by a waiter).

- *They discussed "pourboire" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pourboire" to mean a relatively small amount of money given for....*

---

pouteria *(noun)*

Tropical American timber tree with edible fruit (canistel).

- *The article explained what "pouteria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pouteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pouteria campechiana nervosa *(noun)*

Tropical tree of Florida and West Indies yielding edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pouteria campechiana nervosa."*
- *He looked up "pouteria campechiana nervosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pouteria zapota *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having wood like mahogany and sweet edible egg-shaped fruit; in some classifications placed in the genus Calocarpum.

- *In class, the teacher used "pouteria zapota" to mean tropical american tree having wood like mahogany....*
- *Understanding "pouteria zapota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poutingly *(adverb)*

With a pout or in a pouting manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "poutingly" naturally.*
- *Place "poutingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

powderer *(noun)*

Someone who applies or scatters powder.

- *Understanding "powderer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "powderer" during the group presentation.*

powderiness *(noun)*

Having a very fine texture.

- *The article explained what "powderiness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "powderiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

powderise *(verb)*

Make into a powder by breaking up or cause to become dust.

- *Learners should practice how to use "powderise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "powderise" until he saw an example.*

powderize *(verb)*

Make into a powder by breaking up or cause to become dust.

- *When it was blown up, the building powderized.*
- *Can you use "powderize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

powerlessly *(adverb)*

In a powerless manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "powerlessly" naturally.*
- *Place "powerlessly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

powerwash *(verb)*

Wash before painting to remove old paint and mildew.

- *She tried to use "powerwash" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "powerwash" until he saw an example.*

poyou *(noun)*

Argentine armadillo with six movable bands and hairy underparts.

- *Understanding "poyou" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "poyou" during the group presentation.*

pozsony *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Slovakia.

- *He looked up "pozsony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pozsony" to mean capital and largest city of slovakia.*

pplo *(noun)*

A mycoplasma resistant to antibiotics that causes a kind of pneumonia in humans.

- *They discussed "pplo" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pplo" to mean a mycoplasma resistant to antibiotics that causes a....*

practicableness *(noun)*

The quality of being usable.

- *The article explained what "practicableness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "practicableness."*

practician *(noun)*

Someone who practices a learned profession.

- *He looked up "practician" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "practician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

praetorial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a Roman praetor.

- *Praetorial powers.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "praetorial."*

prairia sabbatia *(noun)*

Prairie herb with solitary lilac-colored flowers.

- *The article explained what "prairia sabbatia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prairia sabbatia" to mean prairie herb with solitary lilac-colored flowers.*

---

prairie sagewort *(noun)*

Silky-leaved aromatic perennial of dry northern parts of the northern hemisphere; has tawny florets.

- *In class, the teacher used "prairie sagewort" to mean silky-leaved aromatic perennial of dry northern....*
- *The article explained what "prairie sagewort" means with a simple example.*

---

praiseful *(adjective)*

Full of or giving praise.

- *A "praiseful" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "praiseful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

praiseworthily *(adverb)*

In an admirable manner.

- *He answered "praiseworthily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "praiseworthily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

praiseworthiness *(noun)*

The quality of being worthy of praise.

- *Understanding "praiseworthiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "praiseworthiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

praisworthiness *(noun)*

The property of deserving praise.

- *The article explained what "praisworthiness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "praisworthiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prakritic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Prakrit.

- *The speaker chose "prakritic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "prakritic" when it is of or relating to prakrit.*

---

prankishness *(noun)*

The trait of indulging in disreputable pranks.

- *The article explained what "prankishness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "prankishness" during the group presentation.*

---

pratincole *(noun)*

Old World shorebird with long pointed wings and short legs; closely related to the coursers.

- *They discussed "pratincole" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pratincole" to mean old world shorebird with long pointed wings and....*

---

prattler *(noun)*

Someone who speaks in a childish way.

- *Understanding "prattler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prattler" means with a simple example.*

---

praunus *(noun)*

A genus of Mysidae.

- *Understanding "praunus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "praunus" during the group presentation.*

---

pravachol *(noun)*

An oral drug (trade name Pravachol) administered to reduce blood cholesterol levels; recommended after nonfatal heart attacks.

- *In class, the teacher used "pravachol" to mean an oral drug (trade name pravachol) administered to....*

- *Understanding "pravachol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

preanal *(adjective)*

Situated in front of the anus.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "preanal."*
- *A "preanal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

precautional *(adjective)*

Taken in advance to protect against possible danger or failure.

- *The speaker chose "precautional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "precautional."*

---

precava *(noun)*

Receives blood from the head and arms and chest and empties into the right atrium of the heart; formed from the azygos and both brachiocephalic veins.

- *In class, the teacher used "precava" to mean receives blood from the head and arms and chest and....*
- *They discussed "precava" during the group presentation.*

---

precedentedly *(adverb)*

With precedent.

- *Place "precedentedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "precedentedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

precentorship *(noun)*

The position of precentor.

- *He looked up "precentorship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "precentorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prechlorination *(noun)*

Chlorination prior to another chemical process.

- *The article explained what "prechlorination" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prechlorination."*

---

preciosity *(noun)*

The quality of being fastidious or excessively refined.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preciosity."*
- *They discussed "preciosity" during the group presentation.*

---

precipitance *(noun)*

The quality of happening with headlong haste or without warning.

- *They discussed "precipitance" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "precipitance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

precipitancy *(noun)*

The quality of happening with headlong haste or without warning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precipitancy."*
- *Understanding "precipitancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

precipitateness *(noun)*

The quality of happening with headlong haste or without warning.

- *They discussed "precipitateness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precipitateness."*

---

precipitin *(noun)*

An antibody that causes precipitation when it unites with its antigen.

- *They discussed "precipitin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precipitin."*

---

precipitousness *(noun)*

The property possessed by a slope that is very steep.

- *He looked up "precipitousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precipitousness."*

---

preclusive *(adjective)*

Made impossible.

- *Students compared "preclusive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "preclusive."*

---

preconcerted *(adjective)*

Previously arranged or agreed on.

- *Following preconcerted plans.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "preconcerted" when it is previously arranged or agreed on.*

---

precooled *(adjective)*

Cooled in advance.

- *The speaker chose "precooled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "precooled."*

---

precordium *(noun)*

The external surface of the body overlying the heart and stomach.

- *Understanding "precordium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "precordium" during the group presentation.*

---

predestinationist *(noun)*

Anyone who submits to the belief that they are powerless to change their destiny.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "predestinationist."*
- *They discussed "predestinationist" during the group presentation.*

---

predigest *(verb)*

Digest (food) beforehand.

- *Can you use "predigest" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "predigest" when talking about this idea.*

---

predomination *(noun)*

The quality of being more noticeable than anything else.

- *The predomination of blues gave the painting a quiet tone.*
- *The article explained what "predomination" means with a simple example.*

---

preemptor *(noun)*

A bidder in bridge who makes a preemptive bid.

- *In class, the teacher used "preemptor" to mean a bidder in bridge who makes a preemptive bid.*
- *Understanding "preemptor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

preexist *(verb)*

Exist beforehand or prior to a certain point in time.

- *She tried to use "preexist" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "preexist" and when to wait.*

---

preexistent *(adjective)*

Existing previously or before something.

- *A "preexistent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "preexistent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

prefaded *(adjective)*

(of fabric or clothing) having been given a faded (weathered) appearance by artificial means.

- *A "prefaded" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "prefaded"? Explain why.*

---

prefatorial *(adjective)*

Serving as an introduction or preface.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "prefatorial."*
- *The speaker chose "prefatorial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

preferent *(adjective)*

Preferred above all others and treated with partiality.

- *A "preferent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "preferent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

prefixation *(noun)*

Formation of a word by means of a prefix.

- *They discussed "prefixation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prefixation" to mean formation of a word by means of a prefix.*

---

prefrontal leukotomy *(noun)*

Surgical interruption of nerve tracts to and from the frontal lobe of the brain; often results in marked cognitive and personality changes.

- *In class, the teacher used "prefrontal leukotomy" to mean surgical interruption of nerve tracts to and from....*
- *They discussed "prefrontal leukotomy" during the group presentation.*

---

pregnanediol *(noun)*

A compound found in women's urine during certain phases of the menstrual cycle and in the urine of pregnant women.

- *In class, the teacher used "pregnanediol" to mean a compound found in women's urine during certain....*
- *He looked up "pregnanediol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prehensor *(noun)*

The anterior pair of legs of a centipede that are modified to seize prey and inject venom from the toxicognaths.

- *He looked up "prehensor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prehensor" to mean the anterior pair of legs of a centipede that are....*

---

preisolate *(verb)*

Isolate beforehand.

- *Learners should practice how to use "preisolate" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "preisolate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

prejudicious *(adjective)*

(sometimes followed by 'to') causing harm or injury.

- *It is useful to describe something as "prejudicious" when it is (sometimes followed by 'to') causing harm or injury.*
- *Students compared "prejudicious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

prelone *(noun)*

A glucocorticoid (trade names Pediapred or Prelone) used to treat inflammatory conditions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prelone."*
- *The article explained what "prelone" means with a simple example.*

---

prenanthes *(noun)*

Genus of North American and Asiatic perennial herbs having pinnatisect leaves small heads of drooping yellowish to purple flowers; sometimes includes species often placed in genus Nabalus.

- *In class, the teacher used "prenanthes" to mean genus of north american and asiatic perennial herbs....*
- *Understanding "prenanthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prenanthes alba *(noun)*

Herb of northeastern North America having drooping clusters of yellowish-white flowers; sometimes placed in genus Prenanthes.

- *In class, the teacher used "prenanthes alba" to mean herb of northeastern north america having drooping....*
- *He looked up "prenanthes alba" because he had never seen it before.*

prenanthes purpurea *(noun)*

Herb of central and southern Europe having purple florets.

- *He looked up "prenanthes purpurea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "prenanthes purpurea" during the group presentation.*

prenanthes serpentaria *(noun)*

Common perennial herb widely distributed in the southern and eastern United States having drooping clusters of pinkish flowers and thick basal leaves suggesting a lion's foot in shape; sometimes placed in genus Prenanthes.

- *Understanding "prenanthes serpentaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prenanthes serpentaria" because he had never seen it before.*

preponderating *(adjective)*

Having superior power and influence.

- *It is useful to describe something as "preponderating" when it is having superior power and influence.*
- *The speaker chose "preponderating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

prepose *(verb)*

Place before another constituent in the sentence.

- *English preposes the adpositions; Japanese postposes them.*
- *The coach explained when to use "prepose" and when to wait.*

prepositionally *(adverb)*

As a preposition.

- *She spoke "prepositionally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "prepositionally" naturally.*

preprandial *(adjective)*

Preceding a meal (especially dinner).

- *A preprandial drink.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "preprandial" when it is preceding a meal (especially dinner).*

prepupal *(adjective)*

Of an inactive stage in the development of some insects, between the larval and the pupal stages.

- *The prepupal stage.*
- *The speaker chose "prepupal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

prepyloric vein *(noun)*

A tributary of the right gastric vein.

- *The article explained what "prepyloric vein" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prepyloric vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

presbyope *(noun)*

A person with presbyopia; someone who is farsighted resulting from the progressive loss with aging of the elasticity of the crystalline lens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "presbyope."*
- *He looked up "presbyope" because he had never seen it before.*

presbyopic *(adjective)*

Able to see distant objects clearly.

- *Would you call this situation "presbyopic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "presbyopic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

presbytes entellus *(noun)*

Langur of southern Asia; regarded as sacred in India.

- *They discussed "presbytes entellus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "presbytes entellus" because he had never seen it before.*

presentably *(adverb)*

In a presentable manner.

- *Years ago in her white-painted infancy it must have hung presentably on the deck of some luxury liner.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "presentably" in the final chapter.*

---

presentist *(noun)*

A theologian who believes that the Scripture prophecies of the Apocalypse (the Book of Revelation) are being fulfilled at the present time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "presentist."*
- *He looked up "presentist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

presentness *(noun)*

The quality of being the present; - R.E.Spiller.

- *A study of the pastness of the present and...of the presentness of the past.*
- *He looked up "presentness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preservable *(adjective)*

Capable of being preserved.

- *The speaker chose "preservable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "preservable" when it is capable of being preserved.*

---

presidentship *(noun)*

The office and function of president.

- *In class, the teacher used "presidentship" to mean the office and function of president.*
- *Understanding "presidentship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prestidigitator *(noun)*

Someone who performs magic tricks to amuse an audience.

- *He looked up "prestidigitator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prestidigitator."*

---

preteenager *(noun)*

A preadolescent boy or girl (usually between 9 and 12 years of age).

- *In class, the teacher used "preteenager" to mean a preadolescent boy or girl (usually between 9 and....*
- *Understanding "preteenager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pretorial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a Roman praetor.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pretorial" when it is of or relating to a roman praetor.*
- *A "pretorial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pretorium *(noun)*

The tent of an ancient Roman general.

- *The article explained what "pretorium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pretorium" to mean the tent of an ancient roman general.*

---

prevaricator *(noun)*

A person who has lied or who lies repeatedly.

- *Understanding "prevaricator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prevaricator" means with a simple example.*

---

priacanthidae *(noun)*

Small carnivorous percoid fishes found worldwide in tropical seas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "priacanthidae."*
- *The article explained what "priacanthidae" means with a simple example.*

---

priacanthus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Priacanthidae.

- *He looked up "priacanthus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed “priacanthus” during the group presentation.*

priacanthus arenatus *(noun)*

Brightly colored carnivorous fish of western Atlantic and West Indies waters.

- *The article explained what “priacanthus arenatus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “priacanthus arenatus” during the group presentation.*

pricelessness *(noun)*

The positive quality of being precious and beyond value.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pricelessness.”*
- *Understanding “pricelessness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pricket *(noun)*

A sharp metal spike to hold a candle.

- *He looked up “pricket” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pricket” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prickleback *(noun)*

Small elongate fishes of shallow northern seas; a long dorsal fin consists entirely of spines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “prickleback.”*
- *The article explained what “prickleback” means with a simple example.*

prickliness *(noun)*

The quality of being covered with prickly thorns or spines.

- *The article explained what “prickliness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prickliness” to mean the quality of being covered with prickly thorns or....*

prickteaser *(noun)*

A seductive woman who uses her sex appeal to exploit men.

- *They discussed “prickteaser” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “prickteaser” because he had never seen it before.*

priestlike *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a priest or the priesthood.

- *Students compared “priestlike” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “priestlike”? Explain why.*

priggishly *(adverb)*

In a priggish manner.

- *This professor acts so priggishly–like a moderator with a gavel!*
- *Place “priggishly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

priggishness *(noun)*

Exaggerated and arrogant properness.

- *In class, the teacher used “priggishness” to mean exaggerated and arrogant properness.*
- *He looked up “priggishness” because he had never seen it before.*

primaeval *(adjective)*

Having existed from the beginning; in an earliest or original stage or state.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “primaeval.”*
- *Would you call this situation “primaeval”? Explain why.*

primateship *(noun)*

The office of primate.

- *Understanding “primateship” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “primateship” to mean the office of primate.*

primaxin *(noun)*

Trade name for a parenteral antibiotic.

- *Understanding "primaxin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "primaxin" during the group presentation.*

---

primigravida *(noun)*

(obstetrics) a woman who is pregnant for the first time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primigravida."*
- *They discussed "primigravida" during the group presentation.*

---

primipara *(noun)*

(obstetrics) woman who has been delivered of a child for the first time.

- *They discussed "primipara" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "primipara" means with a simple example.*

---

primiparous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a woman who has given birth only once.

- *A "primiparous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "primiparous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

primness *(noun)*

Excessive or affected modesty.

- *They discussed "primness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "primness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

primogenitor *(noun)*

An ancestor in the direct line.

- *The article explained what "primogenitor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "primogenitor" to mean an ancestor in the direct line.*

---

primula polyantha *(noun)*

Florists' primroses; considered a complex hybrid derived from oxlip, cowslip, and common primrose.

- *In class, the teacher used "primula polyantha" to mean florists' primroses; considered a complex hybrid....*
- *Understanding "primula polyantha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

primulaceae *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of the order Primulales with a regular flower; widely distributed in the northern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "primulaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "primulaceae" to mean a dicotyledonous family of the order primulales....*

---

primulales *(noun)*

Primulaceae; Theophrastaceae; Myrsinaceae; and (in some classifications) Plumbaginaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "primulales" to mean primulaceae; theophrastaceae; myrsinaceae; and (in....*
- *The article explained what "primulales" means with a simple example.*

---

prince fumimaro konoe *(noun)*

Japanese statesman who set Japan's expansionist policies and formed an alliance with Germany and Italy (1891-1945).

- *The article explained what "prince fumimaro konoe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prince fumimaro konoe" to mean japanese statesman who set japan's expansionist....*

---

prince fumimaro konoye *(noun)*

Japanese statesman who set Japan's expansionist policies and formed an alliance with Germany and Italy (1891-1945).

- *He looked up "prince fumimaro konoye" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prince fumimaro konoye."*

---

princewood *(noun)*

Large tropical American tree of the genus Cordia grown for its abundant creamy white flowers and valuable wood.

- *Understanding "princewood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "princewood" during the group presentation.*

---

principen *(noun)*

Semisynthetic penicillin (trade names Principen and Polycillin and SK-Ampicillin).

- *Understanding "principen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "principen" means with a simple example.*

---

prinia *(noun)*

A genus of Sylviidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prinia."*
- *He looked up "prinia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prinival *(noun)*

An ACE inhibiting drug (trade names Prinival or Zestril) administered as an antihypertensive and after heart attacks.

- *They discussed "prinival" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prinival."*

---

priodontes *(noun)*

Solely the giant armadillo.

- *The article explained what "priodontes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "priodontes" during the group presentation.*

---

priodontes giganteus *(noun)*

About three feet long exclusive of tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "priodontes giganteus" to mean about three feet long exclusive of tail.*
- *The article explained what "priodontes giganteus" means with a simple example.*

---

prionace *(noun)*

Blue sharks.

- *The article explained what "prionace" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prionace" to mean blue sharks.*

---

prionace glauca *(noun)*

Slender cosmopolitan, pelagic shark; blue body shades to white belly; dangerous especially during maritime disasters.

- *Understanding "prionace glauca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "prionace glauca" during the group presentation.*

---

prionotus *(noun)*

A genus of Triglidae.

- *The article explained what "prionotus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prionotus" to mean a genus of triglidae.*

---

prionotus carolinus *(noun)*

Large searobin; found from Nova Scotia to Florida.

- *The article explained what "prionotus carolinus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prionotus carolinus" to mean large searobin; found from nova scotia to florida.*

---

priorship *(noun)*

The office of prior.

- *Understanding "priorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "priorship" during the group presentation.*

---

priscoan *(noun)*

The earliest eon in the history of the Earth from the first accretion of planetary material (around 4,600 million years ago) until the date of the oldest known rocks (about 3,800 million years ago); no evidence of life.

- *They discussed "priscoan" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "priscoan" to mean the earliest eon in the history of the earth from....*

priscoan aeon *(noun)*

The earliest eon in the history of the Earth from the first accretion of planetary material (around 4,600 million years ago) until the date of the oldest known rocks (about 3,800 million years ago); no evidence of life.

- *In class, the teacher used "priscoan aeon" to mean the earliest eon in the history of the earth from....*
- *The article explained what "priscoan aeon" means with a simple example.*

priscoan eon *(noun)*

The earliest eon in the history of the Earth from the first accretion of planetary material (around 4,600 million years ago) until the date of the oldest known rocks (about 3,800 million years ago); no evidence of life.

- *They discussed "priscoan eon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "priscoan eon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prismatoid *(noun)*

A polyhedron whose vertices all lie in one or the other of two parallel planes; the faces that lie in those planes are the bases of the prismatoid.

- *He looked up "prismatoid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prismatoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prismoid *(noun)*

A prismatoid whose bases are polygons having the same number of sides and whose other faces are trapezoids or parallelograms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prismoid."*
- *Understanding "prismoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prisonbreak *(noun)*

An escape from jail.

- *Understanding "prisonbreak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prisonbreak" because he had never seen it before.*

prisonlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a prison.

- *Would you call this situation "prisonlike"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "prisonlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

prissily *(adverb)*

In a prissy manner.

- *The new teacher alienates the children by behaving prissily.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "prissily" naturally.*

pristidae *(noun)*

Large primitive rays with elongated snouts.

- *They discussed "pristidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pristidae" means with a simple example.*

pristis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pristidae.

- *Understanding "pristis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pristis" during the group presentation.*

pristis pectinatus *(noun)*

Commonly found in tropical bays and estuaries; not aggressive.

- *In class, the teacher used "pristis pectinatus" to mean commonly found in tropical bays and estuaries; not....*
- *He looked up "pristis pectinatus" because he had never seen it before.*

pritzelago *(noun)*

Chamois cress.

- *The article explained what "pritzelago" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pritzelago" to mean chamois cress.*

pritzelago alpina *(noun)*

Small tufted perennial herb of mountains of central and southern Europe having very small flowers of usually leafless stems; sometimes placed in genus Lepidium.

- *He looked up "pritzelago alpina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pritzelago alpina."*

privateersman *(noun)*

An officer or crew member of a privateer.

- *They discussed "privateersman" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "privateersman."*

privine *(noun)*

Vasoconstrictor (trade names Privine and Sudafed) used in nasal sprays to treat symptoms of nasal congestion and in eyedrops to treat eye irritation.

- *The article explained what "privine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "privine" during the group presentation.*

proaccelerin *(noun)*

A coagulation factor.

- *They discussed "proaccelerin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "proaccelerin" because he had never seen it before.*

probatory *(adjective)*

Tending to prove a particular proposition or to persuade you of the truth of an allegation.

- *Students compared "probatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "probatory"? Explain why.*

proboscidea louisianica *(noun)*

Annual of southern United States to Mexico having large whitish or yellowish flowers mottled with purple and a long curving beak.

- *In class, the teacher used "proboscidea louisianica" to mean annual of southern united states to mexico having....*
- *The article explained what "proboscidea louisianica" means with a simple example.*

proboscidean *(noun)*

Massive herbivorous mammals having tusks and a long trunk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proboscidean."*
- *He looked up "proboscidean" because he had never seen it before.*

proboscidian *(noun)*

Massive herbivorous mammals having tusks and a long trunk.

- *They discussed "proboscidian" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "proboscidian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

procarbazine *(noun)*

An antineoplastic drug used to treat Hodgkin's disease.

- *Understanding "procarbazine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "procarbazine" to mean an antineoplastic drug used to treat hodgkin's disease.*

procaryote *(noun)*

A unicellular organism having cells lacking membrane-bound nuclei; bacteria are the prime example but also included are blue-green algae and actinomycetes and mycoplasma.

- *He looked up "procaryote" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "procaryote" during the group presentation.*

procaryotic *(adjective)*

Having cells that lack membrane-bound nuclei.

- *A "procaryotic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "procaryotic."*

procavia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Procaviidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procavia."*
- *He looked up "procavia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

procavia capensis *(noun)*

Hyrax that lives in rocky areas.

- *They discussed "procavia capensis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procavia capensis."*

---

procaviidae *(noun)*

Includes all recent members of the order Hyracoidea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procaviidae."*
- *They discussed "procaviidae" during the group presentation.*

---

procellaria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Procellariidae.

- *Understanding "procellaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procellaria."*

---

procellaria aequinoctialis *(noun)*

Large black petrel of southern seas having a white mark on the chin.

- *The article explained what "procellaria aequinoctialis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procellaria aequinoctialis."*

---

procellariidae *(noun)*

Petrels; fulmars; shearwaters.

- *Understanding "procellariidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "procellariidae" during the group presentation.*

---

procellariiform seabird *(noun)*

Large long-winged bird with hooked bill and tubular nostrils that wanders the open seas.

- *Understanding "procellariiform seabird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "procellariiform seabird" during the group presentation.*

---

procellariiformes *(noun)*

Petrels; albatrosses; shearwaters; diving petrels.

- *Understanding "procellariiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procellariiformes."*

---

processus coronoideus *(noun)*

A sharp triangular process projecting from a bone.

- *They discussed "processus coronoideus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "processus coronoideus" means with a simple example.*

---

prociphilus *(noun)*

A genus of Aphididae.

- *Understanding "prociphilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "prociphilus" during the group presentation.*

---

prociphilus tessellatus *(noun)*

Attacks alders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prociphilus tessellatus."*
- *He looked up "prociphilus tessellatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

proconsulate *(noun)*

The position of proconsul.

- *The article explained what "proconsulate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proconsulate" to mean the position of proconsul.*

proconsulship *(noun)*

The position of proconsul.

- *They discussed "proconsulship" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proconsulship" to mean the position of proconsul.*

proconvertin *(noun)*

A coagulation factor formed in the kidney under the influence of vitamin K.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proconvertin."*
- *Understanding "proconvertin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

proctoplasty *(noun)*

Reconstructive surgery of the anus or rectum.

- *In class, the teacher used "proctoplasty" to mean reconstructive surgery of the anus or rectum.*
- *He looked up "proctoplasty" because he had never seen it before.*

proctorship *(noun)*

The position of proctor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proctorship."*
- *He looked up "proctorship" because he had never seen it before.*

proctoscope *(noun)*

An endoscope for examining the rectum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proctoscope."*
- *Understanding "proctoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

proctoscopy *(noun)*

Visual examination of the rectum and the end of the colon by means of a proctoscope.

- *The article explained what "proctoscopy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proctoscopy" to mean visual examination of the rectum and the end of the....*

procural *(noun)*

The act of getting possession of something.

- *Understanding "procural" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "procural" during the group presentation.*

procurance *(noun)*

The act of getting possession of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "procurance" to mean the act of getting possession of something.*
- *The article explained what "procurance" means with a simple example.*

procyclidine *(noun)*

Drug (trade name Kemadrin) used to reduce tremors in Parkinsonism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procyclidine."*
- *He looked up "procyclidine" because he had never seen it before.*

procyon cancrivorus *(noun)*

A South American raccoon.

- *They discussed "procyon cancrivorus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procyon cancrivorus."*

procyonid *(noun)*

Plantigrade carnivorous mammals.

- *They discussed "procyonid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "procyonid" to mean plantigrade carnivorous mammals.*

procyonidae *(noun)*

Raccoons; coatis; cacomistles; kinkajous; and sometimes pandas.

- *They discussed "procyonidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "procyonidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prodromic *(adjective)*

Symptomatic of the onset of an attack or a disease.

- *The speaker chose "prodromic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "prodromic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

proenzyme *(noun)*

Any of a group of compounds that are inactive precursors of enzymes and require some change (such as the hydrolysis of a fragment that masks an active enzyme) to become active.

- *They discussed "proenzyme" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "proenzyme" because he had never seen it before.*

---

profanatory *(adjective)*

Profaning or tending to desecrate.

- *A "profanatory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "profanatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

professorially *(adverb)*

In a professorial manner.

- *She behaved very professorially.*
- *Place "professorially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

profitlessly *(adverb)*

Without gain or profit.

- *She spoke "profitlessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "profitlessly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

profligately *(adverb)*

In a dissolute way.

- *She spoke "profligately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "profligately" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

profuseness *(noun)*

The property of being extremely abundant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "profuseness."*
- *He looked up "profuseness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

progestational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to progesterone (or to a drug with effects like those of progesterone).

- *Students compared "progestational" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "progestational" approach may work better in this case.*

---

prognathic *(adjective)*

Having a projecting lower jaw.

- *The speaker chose "prognathic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "prognathic" when it is having a projecting lower jaw.*

---

prognathous *(adjective)*

Having a projecting lower jaw.

- *Students compared "prognathous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "prognathous."*

---

progne *(noun)*

A genus of Hirundinidae.

- *The article explained what "progne" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "progne" to mean a genus of hirundinidae.*

progne subis *(noun)*

Large North American martin of which the male is blue-black.

- *The article explained what "progne subis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "progne subis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prognostication *(adjective)*

Of or relating to prediction; having value for making predictions.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "prognostication."*
- *Students compared "prognostication" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

progymnosperm *(noun)*

An ancestral fossil type from which modern gymnosperms are thought to have derived.

- *Understanding "progymnosperm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "progymnosperm" during the group presentation.*

prokayotae *(noun)*

Prokaryotic bacteria and blue-green algae and various primitive pathogens; because of lack of consensus on how to divide the organisms into phyla informal names are used for the major divisions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prokayotae."*
- *The article explained what "prokayotae" means with a simple example.*

prolamine *(noun)*

A simple protein found in plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prolamine."*
- *The article explained what "prolamine" means with a simple example.*

prolonge *(noun)*

A rope fitted with a hook and used for towing a gun carriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "prolonge" to mean a rope fitted with a hook and used for towing a gun....*
- *Understanding "prolonge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prolonge knot *(noun)*

A knot in the rope used to drag a gun carriage.

- *Understanding "prolonge knot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prolonge knot."*

prolusory *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having the character of a prolusion.

- *The speaker chose "prolusory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "prolusory"? Explain why.*

promiscuousness *(noun)*

Indulging in promiscuous (casual and indiscriminate) sexual relations.

- *He looked up "promiscuousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "promiscuousness" during the group presentation.*

promiser *(noun)*

A person who makes a promise.

- *They discussed "promiser" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "promiser" because he had never seen it before.*

prompter's box *(noun)*

A booth projecting above the floor in the front of a stage where the prompter sits; opens toward the performers on stage.

- *In class, the teacher used "prompter's box" to mean a booth projecting above the floor in the front of....*
- *The article explained what "prompter's box" means with a simple example.*

promulgator *(noun)*

(law) one who promulgates laws (announces a law as a way of putting it into execution).

- *In class, the teacher used "promulgator" to mean (law) one who promulgates laws (announces a law as....*
- *He looked up "promulgator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

promycelium *(noun)*

The basidium of various fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used "promycelium" to mean the basidium of various fungi.*
- *The article explained what "promycelium" means with a simple example.*

---

prongbuck *(noun)*

Fleet antelope-like ruminant of western North American plains with small branched horns.

- *They discussed "prongbuck" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prongbuck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prongy *(adjective)*

Resembling a fork; divided or separated into two branches.

- *Horseradish grown in poor soil may develop prongy roots.*
- *A "prongy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pronucleus *(noun)*

The nucleus of the ovum or sperm after fertilization but before they fuse to form the nucleus of the zygote.

- *In class, the teacher used "pronucleus" to mean the nucleus of the ovum or sperm after....*
- *The article explained what "pronucleus" means with a simple example.*

---

propaedeutics *(noun)*

A course that provides an introduction to an art or science (or to more advanced study generally).

- *Understanding "propaedeutics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "propaedeutics" to mean a course that provides an introduction to an art or....*

---

propagative *(adjective)*

Characterized by propagation or relating to propagation.

- *Students compared "propagative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "propagative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

propanal *(noun)*

A colorless liquid aldehyde.

- *The article explained what "propanal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "propanal" to mean a colorless liquid aldehyde.*

---

propanamide *(noun)*

The amide of propionic acid (C2H5CONH2).

- *He looked up "propanamide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "propanamide."*

---

propanoic acid *(noun)*

A liquid fatty acid found in milk and sweat and in fuel distillates.

- *In class, the teacher used "propanoic acid" to mean a liquid fatty acid found in milk and sweat and in....*
- *The article explained what "propanoic acid" means with a simple example.*

---

propanolol *(noun)*

The first beta blocker (trade name Inderal) used in treating hypertension and angina pectoris and essential tremor.

- *Understanding "propanolol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "propanolol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

propanone *(noun)*

The simplest ketone; a highly inflammable liquid widely used as an organic solvent and as material for making plastics.

- *In class, the teacher used “propanone” to mean the simplest ketone; a highly inflammable liquid....*
- *They discussed “propanone” during the group presentation.*

---

propenal *(noun)*

A pungent colorless unsaturated liquid aldehyde made from propene.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “propenal.”*
- *He looked up “propenal” because he had never seen it before.*

---

propenoate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of propenoic acid.

- *They discussed “propenoate” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “propenoate” means with a simple example.*

---

propenoic acid *(noun)*

An unsaturated liquid carboxylic acid used in the manufacture of acrylic resins.

- *He looked up “propenoic acid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “propenoic acid.”*

---

propenonitrile *(noun)*

A colorless liquid unsaturated nitrile made from propene.

- *In class, the teacher used “propenonitrile” to mean a colorless liquid unsaturated nitrile made from....*
- *Understanding “propenonitrile” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

propenyl alcohol *(noun)*

An unsaturated primary alcohol present in wood spirit; use to make resins and plasticizers and pharmaceuticals.

- *The article explained what “propenyl alcohol” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “propenyl alcohol” to mean an unsaturated primary alcohol present in wood....*

---

propertyless *(adjective)*

Of those who work for wages especially manual or industrial laborers; - G.B.Shaw.

- *Party of the propertyless proletariat.*
- *Would you call this situation “propertyless”? Explain why.*

---

prophesier *(noun)*

An authoritative person who divines the future.

- *The article explained what “prophesier” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prophesier” to mean an authoritative person who divines the future.*

---

prophyll *(noun)*

A plant structure resembling a leaf.

- *Understanding “prophyll” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prophyll” to mean a plant structure resembling a leaf.*

---

propionaldehyde *(noun)*

A colorless liquid aldehyde.

- *They discussed “propionaldehyde” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “propionaldehyde” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

propitiative *(adjective)*

Intended to reconcile or appease.

- *Students compared “propitiative” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “propitiative” when it is intended to reconcile or appease.*

---

propitiously *(adverb)*

In an auspicious manner.

- *Using “propitiously” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “propitiously” naturally.*

propitiousness *(noun)*

The favorable quality of strongly indicating a successful result.

- *They discussed "propitiousness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "propitiousness."*

propjet *(noun)*

An airplane with an external propeller that is driven by a turbojet engine.

- *He looked up "propjet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "propjet" to mean an airplane with an external propeller that is....*

propman *(noun)*

Member of the stage crew in charge of properties.

- *The article explained what "propman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "propman" during the group presentation.*

proportionable *(adjective)*

Proportionate.

- *Would you call this situation "proportionable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "proportionable" when it is proportionate.*

proportionateness *(noun)*

The relation of corresponding in degree or size or amount.

- *They discussed "proportionateness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "proportionateness" because he had never seen it before.*

proprioceptor *(noun)*

Special nerve endings in the muscles and tendons and other organs that respond to stimuli regarding the position and movement of the body.

- *He looked up "proprioceptor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proprioceptor" to mean special nerve endings in the muscles and tendons....*

proprionamide *(noun)*

The amide of propionic acid (C2H5CONH2).

- *The article explained what "proprionamide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proprionamide" to mean the amide of propionic acid (c2h5conh2).*

prosaicness *(noun)*

Commonplaceness as a consequence of being humdrum and not exciting.

- *In class, the teacher used "prosaicness" to mean commonplaceness as a consequence of being humdrum....*
- *The article explained what "prosaicness" means with a simple example.*

prosauropoda *(noun)*

The earliest known dinosaurs.

- *The article explained what "prosauropoda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prosauropoda" to mean the earliest known dinosaurs.*

prosencephalon *(noun)*

The anterior portion of the brain; the part of the brain that develops from the anterior part of the neural tube.

- *They discussed "prosencephalon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prosencephalon" means with a simple example.*

prosily *(adverb)*

In a prosy manner.

- *Somewhat prosily and repetitively expounded.*
- *He answered "prosily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

prosimian *(noun)*

Primitive primates having large ears and eyes and characterized by nocturnal habits.

- *In class, the teacher used "prosimian" to mean primitive primates having large ears and eyes and....*
- *They discussed "prosimian" during the group presentation.*

---

prosimii *(noun)*

Not used in all classifications; in some classifications considered coextensive with the Lemuroidea; in others includes both Lemuroidea and Tarsioidea.

- *In class, the teacher used "prosimii" to mean not used in all classifications; in some....*
- *The article explained what "prosimii" means with a simple example.*

---

prosiness *(noun)*

Commonplaceness as a consequence of being humdrum and not exciting.

- *Understanding "prosiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prosiness" means with a simple example.*

---

prosom *(noun)*

A frequently prescribed sleeping pill (trade name ProSom).

- *In class, the teacher used "prosom" to mean a frequently prescribed sleeping pill (trade name....*
- *He looked up "prosom" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prosopis juliiflora *(noun)*

Mesquite of Gulf Coast and Caribbean Islands from Mexico to Venezuela.

- *Understanding "prosopis juliiflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prosopis juliiflora" to mean mesquite of gulf coast and caribbean islands from....*

---

prosopium *(noun)*

Whitefishes.

- *He looked up "prosopium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "prosopium" during the group presentation.*

---

prosopium cylindraceum *(noun)*

A whitefish with a bronze back; of northern North America and Siberia.

- *Understanding "prosopium cylindraceum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prosopium cylindraceum" means with a simple example.*

---

prosopium williamsonii *(noun)*

Whitefish of the western United States and Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prosopium williamsonii."*
- *He looked up "prosopium williamsonii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prosper meniere *(noun)*

French otologist who first described a form of vertigo now known as Meniere's disease and identified the semicircular canals as the site of the lesion (1799-1862).

- *He looked up "prosper meniere" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prosper meniere" to mean french otologist who first described a form of....*

---

prospicient *(adjective)*

Planning prudently for the future.

- *It is useful to describe something as "prospicient" when it is planning prudently for the future.*
- *Would you call this situation "prospicient"? Explain why.*

---

prostheon *(noun)*

Craniometric point that is the most anterior point in the midline on the alveolar process of the maxilla.

- *He looked up "prostheon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prostheon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prosthion *(noun)*

Craniometric point that is the most anterior point in the midline on the alveolar process of the maxilla.

- *Understanding "prosthion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "prosthion" means with a simple example.*

---

prostigmin *(noun)*

A cholinergic drug (trade name Prostigmin) used to treat some ophthalmic conditions and to treat myasthenia gravis.

- *Understanding "prostigmin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prostigmin" to mean a cholinergic drug (trade name prostigmin) used to....*

---

protagonism *(noun)*

Active support of an idea or cause etc.; especially the act of pleading or arguing for something.

- *The article explained what "protagonism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "protagonism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

protanopic *(adjective)*

Inability to see the color red or to distinguish red and bluish-green.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "protanopic."*
- *The speaker chose "protanopic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

protea cynaroides *(noun)*

South African shrub whose flowers when open are cup-shaped resembling artichokes.

- *He looked up "protea cynaroides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "protea cynaroides" during the group presentation.*

---

proteales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Proteaceae.

- *The article explained what "proteales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "proteales" during the group presentation.*

---

protectorship *(noun)*

The position of protector.

- *Understanding "protectorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protectorship" to mean the position of protector.*

---

proteidae *(noun)*

Mud puppies.

- *The article explained what "proteidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proteidae."*

---

proteles cristata *(noun)*

Striped hyena of southeast Africa that feeds chiefly on insects.

- *They discussed "proteles cristata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proteles cristata."*

---

proteosome *(noun)*

A form of vaccine that can be administered by an inhaler.

- *The article explained what "proteosome" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proteosome" to mean a form of vaccine that can be administered by an....*

---

proteosome vaccine *(noun)*

A form of vaccine that can be administered by an inhaler.

- *Understanding "proteosome vaccine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "proteosome vaccine" during the group presentation.*

---

proterochampsa *(noun)*

Early archosaurian carnivore.

- *In class, the teacher used "proterochampsa" to mean early archosaurian carnivore.*
- *He looked up "proterochampsa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

proteus anguinus *(noun)*

European aquatic salamander with permanent external gills that lives in caves.

- *In class, the teacher used "proteus anguinus" to mean european aquatic salamander with permanent external....*
- *He looked up "proteus anguinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prothrombinase *(noun)*

Coagulation factor that is converted to an enzyme that converts prothrombin to thrombin in a reaction that depends on calcium ions and other coagulation factors.

- *They discussed "prothrombinase" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "prothrombinase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

protirelin *(noun)*

Hormone released by the hypothalamus that controls the release of thyroid-stimulating hormone from the anterior pituitary.

- *He looked up "protirelin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "protirelin" during the group presentation.*

---

protistan *(noun)*

Free-living or colonial organisms with diverse nutritional and reproductive modes.

- *In class, the teacher used "protistan" to mean free-living or colonial organisms with diverse....*
- *The article explained what "protistan" means with a simple example.*

---

protium guianense *(noun)*

Tropical American tree.

- *They discussed "protium guianense" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "protium guianense" means with a simple example.*

---

protium heptaphyllum *(noun)*

Tropical American tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protium heptaphyllum."*
- *He looked up "protium heptaphyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

protoactinium *(noun)*

A short-lived radioactive metallic element formed from uranium and disintegrating into actinium and then into lead.

- *In class, the teacher used "protoactinium" to mean a short-lived radioactive metallic element formed....*
- *He looked up "protoactinium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

protoavis *(noun)*

Most primitive avian type known; extinct bird of the Triassic having bird-like jaw and hollow limbs and breastbone with dinosaur-like tail and hind limbs.

- *The article explained what "protoavis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protoavis" to mean most primitive avian type known; extinct bird of....*

---

protoctist *(noun)*

Any of the unicellular protists.

- *They discussed "protoctist" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "protoctist" means with a simple example.*

---

protoctist family *(noun)*

Any of the families of Protoctista.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protoctist family."*
- *They discussed "protoctist family" during the group presentation.*

---

protoctist genus *(noun)*

Any genus of Protoctista.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protoctist genus."*
- *He looked up "protoctist genus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

protoctist order *(noun)*

The order of protoctists.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protoctist order."*
- *The article explained what "protoctist order" means with a simple example.*

---

protogeometric *(adjective)*

Characteristic of the earliest phase of geometric art especially in Greece.

- *A "protogeometric" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "protogeometric" when it is characteristic of the earliest phase of geometric....*

---

protoheme *(noun)*

A complex red organic pigment containing iron and other atoms to which oxygen binds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protoheme."*
- *They discussed "protoheme" during the group presentation.*

---

protohemin *(noun)*

A reddish-brown chloride of heme; produced from hemoglobin in laboratory tests for the presence of blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protohemin."*
- *He looked up "protohemin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

protohippus *(noun)*

Pliocene horse approaching donkeys in size.

- *They discussed "protohippus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protohippus."*

---

protomammal *(noun)*

Probably warm-blooded; considered direct ancestor of mammals.

- *They discussed "protomammal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protomammal" to mean probably warm-blooded; considered direct ancestor....*

---

prototheria *(noun)*

Echidnas; platypus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prototheria."*
- *Understanding "prototheria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prototherian *(noun)*

Primitive oviparous mammals found only in Australia and Tasmania and New Guinea.

- *The article explained what "prototherian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prototherian" to mean primitive oviparous mammals found only in australia....*

---

protozoic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Protozoa.

- *A "protozoic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "protozoic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

protozoological *(adjective)*

Concerning the branch of zoology that studies protozoans.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "protozoological."*
- *A "protozoological" approach may work better in this case.*

---

protozoologist *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies protozoans.

- *In class, the teacher used "protozoologist" to mean a zoologist who studies protozoans.*
- *The article explained what "protozoologist" means with a simple example.*

---

protozoon *(noun)*

Any of diverse minute acellular or unicellular organisms usually nonphotosynthetic.

- *He looked up "protozoon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protozoon."*

protractedly *(adverb)*

In a slow, leisurely or prolonged way; -Rossetti.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "protractedly" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "protractedly" in the final chapter.*

protractible *(adjective)*

Able to be extended.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "protractible."*
- *Would you call this situation "protractible"? Explain why.*

protractile *(adjective)*

Able to be extended.

- *Protractile muscle.*
- *A "protractile" approach may work better in this case.*

protropin *(noun)*

Trade name of a synthetic human growth hormone given to children deficient in the hormone; use by athletes and weightlifters is banned.

- *The article explained what "protropin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "protropin" during the group presentation.*

protrusible *(adjective)*

Capable of being thrust forward, as the tongue.

- *A "protrusible" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "protrusible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

protrusile *(adjective)*

Capable of being thrust forward, as the tongue.

- *The speaker chose "protrusile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "protrusile"? Explain why.*

protuberate *(verb)*

Form a rounded prominence.

- *The starved child's belly protuberated.*
- *In everyday English, people use "protuberate" when talking about this idea.*

protura *(noun)*

Minute wingless arthropods: telsontails.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protura."*
- *Understanding "protura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

proturan *(noun)*

Any of several minute primitive wingless and eyeless insects having a cone-shaped head; inhabit damp soil or decaying organic matter.

- *The article explained what "proturan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proturan" to mean any of several minute primitive wingless and....*

providently *(adverb)*

In a provident manner.

- *Providently, he had saved up some money for emergencies.*
- *Place "providently" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

provisionary *(adjective)*

Under terms not final or fully worked out or agreed upon.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "provisionary."*
- *Students compared "provisionary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

provokingly *(adverb)*

In a provocative manner.

- *She spoke "provokingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "provokingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

prudishly *(adverb)*

In a prudish manner.

- *She acts prudishly, but I wonder whether she is really all that chaste.*
- *He answered "prudishly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

prumnopitys *(noun)*

Mostly dioecious evergreen conifers; leaves are softer than in Podocarpus.

- *In class, the teacher used "prumnopitys" to mean mostly dioecious evergreen conifers; leaves are....*
- *He looked up "prumnopitys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prumnopitys amara *(noun)*

A large fast-growing monoecious tropical evergreen tree having large glossy lanceolate leaves; of rain forests of Sumatra and Philippines to northern Queensland.

- *In class, the teacher used "prumnopitys amara" to mean a large fast-growing monoecious tropical evergreen....*
- *They discussed "prumnopitys amara" during the group presentation.*

---

prumnopitys andina *(noun)*

South American evergreen tree or shrub.

- *The article explained what "prumnopitys andina" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prumnopitys andina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prumnopitys elegans *(noun)*

South American evergreen tree or shrub.

- *They discussed "prumnopitys elegans" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prumnopitys elegans."*

---

prumnopitys ferruginea *(noun)*

New Zealand conifer used for lumber; the dark wood is used for interior carpentry.

- *He looked up "prumnopitys ferruginea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prumnopitys ferruginea."*

---

prumnopitys taxifolia *(noun)*

Conifer of Australia and New Zealand.

- *The article explained what "prumnopitys taxifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "prumnopitys taxifolia" during the group presentation.*

---

prunella modularis *(noun)*

Small brownish European songbird.

- *The article explained what "prunella modularis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "prunella modularis" during the group presentation.*

---

prunellidae *(noun)*

Hedge sparrow.

- *The article explained what "prunellidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prunellidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prunus alleghaniensis *(noun)*

Wild plum of northeastern United States having dark purple fruits with yellow flesh.

- *In class, the teacher used "prunus alleghaniensis" to mean wild plum of northeastern united states having dark....*
- *The article explained what "prunus alleghaniensis" means with a simple example.*

---

prunus capuli *(noun)*

Mexican black cherry tree having edible fruit.

- *They discussed "prunus capuli" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “prunus capuli” means with a simple example.*

prunus cerasifera *(noun)*

Small Asiatic tree bearing edible red or yellow fruit.

- *He looked up “prunus cerasifera” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prunus cerasifera” to mean small asiatic tree bearing edible red or yellow fruit.*

prunus cerasus austera *(noun)*

Any of several cultivated sour cherry trees bearing fruit with dark skin and juice.

- *Understanding “prunus cerasus austera” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “prunus cerasus austera” because he had never seen it before.*

prunus cerasus caproniana *(noun)*

Any of several cultivated sour cherry trees bearing pale red fruit with colorless juice.

- *The article explained what “prunus cerasus caproniana” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prunus cerasus caproniana” to mean any of several cultivated sour cherry trees bearing....*

prunus cerasus marasca *(noun)*

Dalmatian bitter wild cherry tree bearing fruit whose juice is made into maraschino liqueur.

- *The article explained what “prunus cerasus marasca” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “prunus cerasus marasca” during the group presentation.*

prunus dasycarpa *(noun)*

Small hybrid apricot of Asia and Asia Minor having purplish twigs and white flowers following by inferior purple fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “prunus dasycarpa.”*
- *They discussed “prunus dasycarpa” during the group presentation.*

prunus demissa *(noun)*

Chokecherry of western United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “prunus demissa.”*
- *They discussed “prunus demissa” during the group presentation.*

prunus domestica insititia *(noun)*

Plum tree long cultivated for its edible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “prunus domestica insititia” to mean plum tree long cultivated for its edible fruit.*
- *The article explained what “prunus domestica insititia” means with a simple example.*

prunus ilicifolia *(noun)*

California evergreen wild plum with spiny leathery leaves and white flowers.

- *He looked up “prunus ilicifolia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prunus ilicifolia” to mean california evergreen wild plum with spiny leathery....*

prunus insititia *(noun)*

Small wild or half-domesticated Eurasian plum bearing small ovoid fruit in clusters.

- *They discussed “prunus insititia” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “prunus insititia” because he had never seen it before.*

prunus laurocerasus *(noun)*

Frequently cultivated Eurasian evergreen shrub or small tree having showy clusters of white flowers and glossy foliage and yielding oil similar to bitter almond oil.

- *In class, the teacher used “prunus laurocerasus” to mean frequently cultivated eurasian evergreen shrub or....*
- *He looked up “prunus laurocerasus” because he had never seen it before.*

prunus lyonii *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub or small tree found on Catalina Island (California).

- *The article explained what “prunus lyonii” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “prunus lyonii.”*

prunus pensylvanica *(noun)*

Small shrubby North American wild cherry with small bright red acid fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "prunus pensylvanica" to mean small shrubby north american wild cherry with small....*
- *Understanding "prunus pensylvanica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prunus persica nectarina *(noun)*

Variety or mutation of the peach bearing fruit with smooth skin and (usually) yellow flesh.

- *They discussed "prunus persica nectarina" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prunus persica nectarina" because he had never seen it before.*

prunus pumilla susquehanae *(noun)*

Small straggling American cherry growing on sandy soil and having minute scarcely edible purplish-black fruit.

- *He looked up "prunus pumilla susquehanae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prunus pumilla susquehanae" to mean small straggling american cherry growing on sandy....*

prunus salicina *(noun)*

Small tree of China and Japan bearing large yellow to red plums usually somewhat inferior to European plums in flavor.

- *They discussed "prunus salicina" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prunus salicina" to mean small tree of china and japan bearing large yellow....*

prunus subcordata *(noun)*

Shrub of the Pacific coast of the United States bearing small red insipid fruit.

- *They discussed "prunus subcordata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prunus subcordata" because he had never seen it before.*

prunus susquehanae *(noun)*

Small straggling American cherry growing on sandy soil and having minute scarcely edible purplish-black fruit.

- *Understanding "prunus susquehanae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prunus susquehanae" because he had never seen it before.*

prunus virginiana demissa *(noun)*

Chokecherry of western United States.

- *They discussed "prunus virginiana demissa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prunus virginiana demissa" means with a simple example.*

pruriently *(adverb)*

In a prurient manner.

- *She spoke "pruriently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "pruriently" can make your explanation more exact.*

pryingly *(adverb)*

In a curious and prying manner.

- *'Do you have a boyfriend,' she asked her prospective tenant pryingly.*
- *He answered "pryingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

przevalski's horse *(noun)*

Wild horse of central Asia that resembles an ass; now endangered.

- *In class, the teacher used "przevalski's horse" to mean wild horse of central asia that resembles an ass;....*
- *Understanding "przevalski's horse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

przewalski's horse *(noun)*

Wild horse of central Asia that resembles an ass; now endangered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "przewalski's horse."*
- *Understanding "przewalski's horse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

psaltriparus *(noun)*

A genus of Paridae.

- *Understanding "psaltriparus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "psaltriparus" during the group presentation.*

---

psenes *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "psenes" to mean a genus of stromateidae.*
- *The article explained what "psenes" means with a simple example.*

---

psephurus *(noun)*

A genus of Polyodontidae.

- *They discussed "psephurus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "psephurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psephurus gladis *(noun)*

Fish of larger rivers of China similar to the Mississippi paddlefish.

- *They discussed "psephurus gladis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "psephurus gladis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psetta *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *The article explained what "psetta" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psetta."*

---

psetta maxima *(noun)*

A large brownish European flatfish.

- *In class, the teacher used "psetta maxima" to mean a large brownish european flatfish.*
- *The article explained what "psetta maxima" means with a simple example.*

---

psettichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Soleidae.

- *He looked up "psettichthys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "psettichthys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psettichthys melanostichus *(noun)*

A common flatfish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "psettichthys melanostichus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "psettichthys melanostichus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pseudacris *(noun)*

Chorus frogs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudacris."*
- *He looked up "pseudacris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pseudaletia *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are armyworms.

- *They discussed "pseudaletia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudaletia."*

---

pseudaletia unipuncta *(noun)*

Moth whose destructive larvae travel in multitudes.

- *In class, the teacher used "pseudaletia unipuncta" to mean moth whose destructive larvae travel in multitudes.*
- *The article explained what "pseudaletia unipuncta" means with a simple example.*

---

pseudechis *(noun)*

Venomous Australian blacksnakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudechis."*
- *They discussed "pseudechis" during the group presentation.*

pseudechis porphyriacus *(noun)*

Large semiaquatic snake of Australia; black above with red belly.

- *He looked up "pseudechis porphyriacus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudechis porphyriacus" to mean large semiaquatic snake of australia; black above....*

pseudemys *(noun)*

Sliders; red-bellied terrapin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudemys."*
- *Understanding "pseudemys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pseudemys concinna *(noun)*

Large river turtle of the southern United States and northern Mexico.

- *He looked up "pseudemys concinna" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pseudemys concinna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pseudemys rubriventris *(noun)*

Freshwater turtle of Chesapeake Bay tributaries having red markings on the lower shell.

- *He looked up "pseudemys rubriventris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudemys rubriventris."*

pseudemys scripta *(noun)*

Freshwater turtle of United States and South America; frequently raised commercially; some young sold as pets.

- *They discussed "pseudemys scripta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pseudemys scripta" because he had never seen it before.*

pseudobombax *(noun)*

Tropical American deciduous shrubs or small trees.

- *They discussed "pseudobombax" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudobombax."*

pseudobombax ellipticum *(noun)*

Tree of Mexico to Guatemala having densely hairy flowers with long narrow petals clustered at ends of branches before leaves appear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudobombax ellipticum."*
- *Understanding "pseudobombax ellipticum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pseudocarp *(noun)*

Fruit containing much fleshy tissue besides that of the ripened ovary; as apple or strawberry.

- *He looked up "pseudocarp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudocarp."*

pseudococcidae *(noun)*

Scalelike insects: mealybugs.

- *The article explained what "pseudococcidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudococcidae."*

pseudococcus comstocki *(noun)*

Asiatic insect introduced accidentally into United States; pest on citrus and apple trees.

- *Understanding "pseudococcus comstocki" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudococcus comstocki" to mean asiatic insect introduced accidentally into united....*

pseudocolus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Clathraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "pseudocolus" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family clathraceae.*
- *The article explained what "pseudocolus" means with a simple example.*

pseudocolus fusiformis *(noun)*

A stinkhorn of genus Pseudocolus; the fruiting body first resembles a small puffball that soon splits open to form a stalk with tapering arms that arch and taper to a common point.

- *They discussed "pseudocolus fusiformis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudocolus fusiformis" to mean a stinkhorn of genus pseudocolus; the fruiting body....*

---

pseudohermaphrodite *(noun)*

Someone having external genitalia of one sex and internal sex organs of the other sex; not a true hermaphrodite because there is no ambiguity in the sex of the external genitalia and hence no question about gender at birth.

- *He looked up "pseudohermaphrodite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pseudohermaphrodite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pseudohermaphroditic *(adjective)*

Having internal reproductive organs of one sex and external sexual characteristics of the other sex.

- *A "pseudohermaphroditic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "pseudohermaphroditic"? Explain why.*

---

pseudolarix *(noun)*

One species: golden larch.

- *In class, the teacher used "pseudolarix" to mean one species: golden larch.*
- *Understanding "pseudolarix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pseudolarix amabilis *(noun)*

Chinese deciduous conifer resembling a larch with golden yellow leaves.

- *Understanding "pseudolarix amabilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudolarix amabilis."*

---

pseudomonad *(noun)*

Bacteria usually producing greenish fluorescent water-soluble pigment; some pathogenic for plants and animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudomonad."*
- *He looked up "pseudomonad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pseudomonadales *(noun)*

One of two usually recognized orders of true bacteria; Gram-negative spiral or spherical or rod-shaped bacteria usually motile by polar flagella; some contain photosynthetic pigments.

- *Understanding "pseudomonadales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pseudomonadales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pseudomonas pyocanea *(noun)*

A species of aerobic bacteria.

- *Understanding "pseudomonas pyocanea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pseudomonas pyocanea" means with a simple example.*

---

pseudomonodaceae *(noun)*

Rod-shaped Gram-negative bacteria; include important plant and animal pathogens.

- *In class, the teacher used "pseudomonodaceae" to mean rod-shaped gram-negative bacteria; include....*
- *He looked up "pseudomonodaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pseudoperipteral *(adjective)*

Having columniation completely circling an area of the structure.

- *Would you call this situation "pseudoperipteral"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pseudoperipteral."*

---

pseudophloem *(noun)*

False phloem.

- *They discussed "pseudophloem" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pseudophloem" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pseudopleuronectes *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae.

- *They discussed "pseudopleuronectes" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "pseudopleuronectes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pseudopleuronectes americanus *(noun)*

Important American food fish in the winter.

- *The article explained what "pseudopleuronectes americanus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudopleuronectes americanus."*

---

pseudopodium *(noun)*

Temporary outgrowth used by some microorganisms as an organ of feeding or locomotion.

- *Understanding "pseudopodium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudopodium" to mean temporary outgrowth used by some microorganisms as....*

---

pseudoprostyle *(adjective)*

Marked by columniation having free columns in a portico only across the opening to the structure.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pseudoprostyle" when it is marked by columniation having free columns in a....*
- *The speaker chose "pseudoprostyle" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pseudoryx *(noun)*

Species of large cow-like mammals of Vietnam discovered by scientists in 1992.

- *The article explained what "pseudoryx" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudoryx" to mean species of large cow-like mammals of vietnam....*

---

pseudoryx nghetinhensis *(noun)*

Cow-like creature with the glossy coat of a horse and the agility of a goat and the long horns of an antelope; characterized as a cow that lives the life of a goat.

- *In class, the teacher used "pseudoryx nghetinhensis" to mean cow-like creature with the glossy coat of a horse....*
- *He looked up "pseudoryx nghetinhensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pseudoscorpion *(noun)*

Small nonvenomous arachnid resembling a tailless scorpion.

- *The article explained what "pseudoscorpion" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pseudoscorpion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pseudoscorpiones *(noun)*

False scorpions.

- *The article explained what "pseudoscorpiones" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudoscorpiones" to mean false scorpions.*

---

pseudoscorpionida *(noun)*

False scorpions.

- *They discussed "pseudoscorpionida" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pseudoscorpionida" means with a simple example.*

---

pseudotaxus *(noun)*

One species.

- *The article explained what "pseudotaxus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudotaxus" to mean one species.*

---

pseudotaxus chienii *(noun)*

Yew of southeastern China, differing from the Old World yew in having white berries.

- *Understanding "pseudotaxus chienii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pseudotaxus chienii" during the group presentation.*

---

pseudowintera *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs or small trees of Australia and New Zealand.

- *Understanding "pseudowintera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pseudowintera" means with a simple example.*

---

pseudowintera colorata *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub or small tree whose foliage is conspicuously blotched with red and yellow and having small black fruits.

- *They discussed "pseudowintera colorata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudowintera colorata" to mean evergreen shrub or small tree whose foliage is....*

---

psidium cattleianum *(noun)*

Small tropical shrubby tree bearing deep red oval fruit.

- *Understanding "psidium cattleianum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psidium cattleianum" to mean small tropical shrubby tree bearing deep red oval fruit.*

---

psidium guajava *(noun)*

Small tropical American shrubby tree; widely cultivated in warm regions for its sweet globular yellow fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "psidium guajava" to mean small tropical american shrubby tree; widely....*
- *Understanding "psidium guajava" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psidium guineense *(noun)*

South American tree having fruit similar to the true guava.

- *In class, the teacher used "psidium guineense" to mean south american tree having fruit similar to the....*
- *They discussed "psidium guineense" during the group presentation.*

---

psidium littorale *(noun)*

Small tropical shrubby tree bearing small yellowish fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psidium littorale."*
- *Understanding "psidium littorale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psidium littorale longipes *(noun)*

Small tropical shrubby tree bearing deep red oval fruit.

- *He looked up "psidium littorale longipes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psidium littorale longipes."*

---

psilomelane *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of hydrated basic oxide of manganese and barium; a source of manganese.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psilomelane."*
- *The article explained what "psilomelane" means with a simple example.*

---

psilophytaceae *(noun)*

Paleozoic plants.

- *They discussed "psilophytaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psilophytaceae."*

---

psilophytales *(noun)*

Paleozoic simple dichotomously branched plants of Europe and eastern Canada including the oldest known vascular land plants.

- *The article explained what "psilophytales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "psilophytales" during the group presentation.*

---

psilophyte *(noun)*

Any plant of the order Psilophytales: a savannah plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psilophyte."*
- *He looked up "psilophyte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psilophyton *(noun)*

Any plant or fossil of the genus Psilophyton.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psilophyton."*
- *He looked up "psilophyton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psilopsida *(noun)*

Whisk ferns; comprising the family Psilotaceae or Psilotatae: vascular plants with no roots, partial if any leaf differentiation, and rudimentary spore sacs.

- *In class, the teacher used "psilopsida" to mean whisk ferns; comprising the family psilotaceae or....*
- *Understanding "psilopsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psilotaceae *(noun)*

Small family of lower ferns having nearly naked stems and minute scalelike leaves.

- *He looked up "psilotaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psilotaceae" to mean small family of lower ferns having nearly naked....*

---

psilotales *(noun)*

Lower vascular plants having dichotomously branched sporophyte divided into aerial shoot and rhizome and lacking true roots.

- *Understanding "psilotales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "psilotales" means with a simple example.*

---

psilotatae *(noun)*

Whisk ferns; comprising the family Psilotaceae or Psilotatae: vascular plants with no roots, partial if any leaf differentiation, and rudimentary spore sacs.

- *He looked up "psilotatae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psilotatae."*

---

psilotum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Psilotaceae.

- *They discussed "psilotum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psilotum" to mean type genus of the psilotaceae.*

---

psilotum nudum *(noun)*

Pantropical epiphytic or terrestrial whisk fern with usually dull yellow branches and minute leaves; America; Japan; Australia.

- *Understanding "psilotum nudum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "psilotum nudum" means with a simple example.*

---

psithyrus *(noun)*

A large bee that resembles the bumblebee but lacks pollen-collecting apparatus and a worker caste.

- *They discussed "psithyrus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psithyrus."*

---

psittacidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Psittaciformes.

- *They discussed "psittacidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psittacidae" to mean coextensive with the order psittaciformes.*

---

psittaciformes *(noun)*

An order of birds including parrots and amazons and cockatoos and lorikeets and lories and macaws and parakeets.

- *They discussed "psittaciformes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "psittaciformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psittacosaur *(noun)*

Primitive dinosaur actually lacking horns and having only the beginning of a frill; long hind limbs and short forelimbs; may have been bipedal.

- *In class, the teacher used "psittacosaur" to mean primitive dinosaur actually lacking horns and....*
- *The article explained what "psittacosaur" means with a simple example.*

---

psittacosaurus *(noun)*

Primitive dinosaur actually lacking horns and having only the beginning of a frill; long hind limbs and short forelimbs; may have been bipedal.

- *He looked up "psittacosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "psittacosaurus" during the group presentation.*

---

psittacula *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *Understanding "psittacula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "psittacula" during the group presentation.*

psittacula krameri *(noun)*

African parakeet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psittacula krameri."*
- *Understanding "psittacula krameri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

psittacus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Psittacidae: usually restricted to the African grey.

- *Understanding "psittacus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "psittacus" during the group presentation.*

psittacus erithacus *(noun)*

Commonly domesticated grey parrot with red-and-black tail and white face; native to equatorial Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "psittacus erithacus" to mean commonly domesticated grey parrot with....*
- *He looked up "psittacus erithacus" because he had never seen it before.*

psocid *(noun)*

Small winged insect living on the bark and leaves of trees and feeding on e.g. fungi and decaying plant matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "psocid" to mean small winged insect living on the bark and leaves....*
- *He looked up "psocid" because he had never seen it before.*

psocidae *(noun)*

A family of small soft-bodied insects that feed on decaying vegetation; related to booklice.

- *In class, the teacher used "psocidae" to mean a family of small soft-bodied insects that feed on....*
- *Understanding "psocidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

psocoptera *(noun)*

An order of insects: includes booklice and bark-lice.

- *Understanding "psocoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "psocoptera" means with a simple example.*

psocopterous insect *(noun)*

Small soft-bodied insect with chewing mouthparts and either no wings or two pairs.

- *Understanding "psocopterous insect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "psocopterous insect" during the group presentation.*

psophia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Psophiidae: trumpeters.

- *In class, the teacher used "psophia" to mean type genus of the psophiidae: trumpeters.*
- *The article explained what "psophia" means with a simple example.*

psophia crepitans *(noun)*

Trumpeter of Brazil and Guiana; often kept to protect poultry in Brazil.

- *They discussed "psophia crepitans" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "psophia crepitans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

psophocarpus *(noun)*

Species of tropical Asian and African climbing herbs.

- *They discussed "psophocarpus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psophocarpus."*

psophocarpus tetragonolobus *(noun)*

A tuberous twining annual vine bearing clusters of purplish flowers and pods with four jagged wings; Old World tropics.

- *They discussed "psophocarpus tetragonolobus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psophocarpus tetragonolobus."*

psoralea *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of herbs or shrubs with glandular compound leaves and spicate or racemose purple or white flowers.

- *The article explained what "psoralea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "psoralea" during the group presentation.*

---

psoralea esculenta *(noun)*

Densely hairy perennial of central North America having edible tuberous roots.

- *The article explained what "psoralea esculenta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psoralea esculenta" to mean densely hairy perennial of central north america....*

---

psychiatrical *(adjective)*

Relating to or used in or engaged in the practice of psychiatry.

- *It is useful to describe something as "psychiatrical" when it is relating to or used in or engaged in the practice....*
- *Students compared "psychiatrical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

psychodelic drug *(noun)*

A psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences.

- *The article explained what "psychodelic drug" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psychodelic drug" to mean a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or....*

---

psychodid *(noun)*

A fly of the family Psychodidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychodid."*
- *The article explained what "psychodid" means with a simple example.*

---

psychodidae *(noun)*

Very small two-winged flies with hairy wings that develop in moss and damp vegetable matter: sand flies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychodidae."*
- *He looked up "psychodidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychogalvanic response *(noun)*

A change in the electrical properties of the skin in response to stress or anxiety; can be measured either by recording the electrical resistance of the skin or by recording weak currents generated by the body.

- *He looked up "psychogalvanic response" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychogalvanic response."*

---

psychogenesis *(noun)*

A general term for the origin and development of almost any aspect of the mind.

- *Understanding "psychogenesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "psychogenesis" during the group presentation.*

---

psychogenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the psychological cause of a disorder.

- *A "psychogenetic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "psychogenetic"? Explain why.*

---

psycholinguist *(noun)*

A person (usually a psychologist but sometimes a linguist) who studies the psychological basis of human language.

- *They discussed "psycholinguist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "psycholinguist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychophysicist *(noun)*

A psychologist trained in psychophysics.

- *He looked up "psychophysicist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "psychophysicist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psychopsis *(noun)*

Epiphytic orchids of Central and South America formerly included in genus Oncidium.

- *They discussed "psychopsis" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychopsis."*

---

psychopsis krameriana *(noun)*

Orchid of South and Central America having flowers similar to but smaller than Psychopsis papilio; sometimes placed in genus Oncidium.

- *Understanding "psychopsis krameriana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "psychopsis krameriana" during the group presentation.*

---

psychopsis papilio *(noun)*

Orchid of South America and Trinidad having large yellow and reddish-brown flowers; sometimes placed in genus Oncidium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychopsis papilio."*
- *Understanding "psychopsis papilio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psychrometer *(noun)*

A hygrometer consisting of a dry-bulb thermometer and a wet-bulb thermometer; their difference indicates the dryness of the surrounding air.

- *The article explained what "psychrometer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychrometer."*

---

psyllidae *(noun)*

Jumping plant lice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psyllidae."*
- *The article explained what "psyllidae" means with a simple example.*

---

pteretis *(noun)*

Small genus sometimes included in genus Onoclea; in some classifications both genera are placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *He looked up "pteretis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pteretis."*

---

pteretis struthiopteris *(noun)*

Tall fern of northern temperate regions having graceful arched fronds and sporophylls resembling ostrich plumes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pteretis struthiopteris."*
- *He looked up "pteretis struthiopteris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pteridaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems; Pteridaceae is itself in turn sometimes further subdivided.

- *The article explained what "pteridaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pteridaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pteridium aquilinum *(noun)*

Large coarse fern often several feet high; essentially weed ferns; cosmopolitan.

- *In class, the teacher used "pteridium aquilinum" to mean large coarse fern often several feet high;....*
- *He looked up "pteridium aquilinum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pteridological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the study of ferns.

- *Would you call this situation "pteridological"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pteridological" when it is of or relating to the study of ferns.*

---

pteridologist *(noun)*

An expert in the study of ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pteridologist."*
- *The article explained what "pteridologist" means with a simple example.*

---

pteridophyte *(noun)*

Plants having vascular tissue and reproducing by spores.

- *They discussed "pteridophyte" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pteridophyte" to mean plants having vascular tissue and reproducing by spores.*

---

pteridosperm *(noun)*

An extinct seed-producing fernlike plant of the order Cycadofilicales (or group Pteridospermae).

- *Understanding "pteridosperm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pteridosperm" to mean an extinct seed-producing fernlike plant of the....*

---

pteridospermae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems: a group of extinct fossil gymnosperms coextensive with the order Cycadofilicales.

- *Understanding "pteridospermae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pteridospermae" means with a simple example.*

---

pteridospermaphyta *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems: a group of extinct fossil gymnosperms coextensive with the order Cycadofilicales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pteridospermaphyta."*
- *The article explained what "pteridospermaphyta" means with a simple example.*

---

pteridospermopsida *(noun)*

Extinct gymnosperms most of Carboniferous to Jurassic: seed ferns and allies.

- *In class, the teacher used "pteridospermopsida" to mean extinct gymnosperms most of carboniferous to....*
- *Understanding "pteridospermopsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pteriidae *(noun)*

Pearl oysters.

- *The article explained what "pteriidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pteriidae" to mean pearl oysters.*

---

pterion *(noun)*

The craniometric point in the region of the sphenoid fontanelle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pterion."*
- *They discussed "pterion" during the group presentation.*

---

pteris cretica *(noun)*

Cultivated in many varieties as houseplants.

- *He looked up "pteris cretica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pteris cretica" during the group presentation.*

---

pteris multifida *(noun)*

Asiatic fern introduced in America.

- *He looked up "pteris multifida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pteris multifida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pternohyla *(noun)*

Burrowing tree frogs.

- *Understanding "pternohyla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pternohyla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pternohyla fodiens *(noun)*

Terrestrial burrowing nocturnal frog of grassy terrain and scrub forests having very hard upper surface of head; of the United States southwest.

- *He looked up "pternohyla fodiens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pternohyla fodiens."*

---

pterocarpus angolensis *(noun)*

Deciduous South African tree having large odd-pinnate leaves and profuse fragrant orange-yellow flowers; yields a red juice and heavy strong durable wood.

- *They discussed "pterocarpus angolensis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pterocarpus angolensis" means with a simple example.*

---

pterocarpus macrocarpus *(noun)*

Tree of India and Burma yielding a wood resembling mahogany.

- *In class, the teacher used "pterocarpus macrocarpus" to mean tree of india and burma yielding a wood resembling....*
- *The article explained what "pterocarpus macrocarpus" means with a simple example.*

---

pterocarpus santalinus *(noun)*

Tree of India and East Indies yielding a hard fragrant timber prized for cabinetwork and dark red heartwood used as a dyewood.

- *Understanding "pterocarpus santalinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pterocarpus santalinus" to mean tree of india and east indies yielding a hard....*

---

pterocarya *(noun)*

Asiatic nut trees: wing nuts.

- *Understanding "pterocarya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pterocarya" during the group presentation.*

---

pterocarya fraxinifolia *(noun)*

Medium-sized Caucasian much-branched tree distinguished from other walnut trees by its winged fruit.

- *Understanding "pterocarya fraxinifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pterocarya fraxinifolia" to mean medium-sized caucasian much-branched tree....*

---

pterocles *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pteroclididae.

- *They discussed "pterocles" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pterocles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pterocles alchata *(noun)*

Sandgrouse of Europe and Africa having elongated middle tail feathers.

- *They discussed "pterocles alchata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pterocles alchata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pterocles indicus *(noun)*

Sandgrouse of India.

- *Understanding "pterocles indicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pterocles indicus" to mean sandgrouse of india.*

---

pteroclididae *(noun)*

Sandgrouses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pteroclididae."*
- *They discussed "pteroclididae" during the group presentation.*

---

pterocnemia *(noun)*

A genus of birds of the family Rheidae.

- *They discussed "pterocnemia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pterocnemia" means with a simple example.*

---

pterocnemia pennata *(noun)*

Smaller of two tall fast-running flightless birds similar to ostriches but three-toed; found from Peru to Strait of Magellan.

- *In class, the teacher used "pterocnemia pennata" to mean smaller of two tall fast-running flightless birds....*
- *Understanding "pterocnemia pennata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pterodactylidae *(noun)*

A reptile family in the order Pterosauria.

- *Understanding "pterodactylidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pterodactylidae" means with a simple example.*

---

pterodactylus *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Pterodactylidae.

- *They discussed "pterodactylus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pterodactylus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pteropogon *(noun)*

Southern Australian plant having feathery hairs surrounding the fruit.

- *The article explained what "pteropogon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pteropogon" to mean southern australian plant having feathery hairs....*

pteropogon humboltianum *(noun)*

Southern Australian plant having feathery hairs surrounding the fruit.

- *He looked up "pteropogon humboltianum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pteropogon humboltianum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pteropsida *(noun)*

Used in former classifications to include all ferns and flowering plants and divided into the three classes Filicinae and Gymnospermae and Angiospermae.

- *The article explained what "pteropsida" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pteropsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pteropus capestratus *(noun)*

A variety of fruit bat.

- *They discussed "pteropus capestratus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pteropus capestratus."*

pteropus hypomelanus *(noun)*

A variety of fruit bat.

- *They discussed "pteropus hypomelanus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pteropus hypomelanus" means with a simple example.*

pterosauria *(noun)*

Extinct flying reptiles: pterosaurs.

- *They discussed "pterosauria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pterosauria."*

pterospermum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Asian trees and shrubs.

- *They discussed "pterospermum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pterospermum" because he had never seen it before.*

pterostylis *(noun)*

Genus of terrestrial orchids of Australia and New Zealand and western Pacific.

- *He looked up "pterostylis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pterostylis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pteroylglutamic acid *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for cell growth and reproduction.

- *In class, the teacher used "pteroylglutamic acid" to mean a b vitamin that is essential for cell growth and....*
- *Understanding "pteroylglutamic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pteroylmonoglutamic acid *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for cell growth and reproduction.

- *The article explained what "pteroylmonoglutamic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pteroylmonoglutamic acid" to mean a b vitamin that is essential for cell growth and....*

ptilonorhynchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ptilonorhynchidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ptilonorhynchus."*
- *The article explained what "ptilonorhynchus" means with a simple example.*

ptilonorhynchus violaceus *(noun)*

Of southeast Australia; male is glossy violet blue; female is light grey-green.

- *Understanding "ptilonorhynchus violaceus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ptilonorhynchus violaceus" to mean of southeast australia; male is glossy violet blue;....*

---

ptloris *(noun)*

A genus of Paradisaeidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ptloris."*
- *Understanding "ptloris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ptloris paradisea *(noun)*

Velvety black Australian bird of paradise with green and purple iridescence on head and tail.

- *They discussed "ptloris paradisea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ptloris paradisea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ptomain *(noun)*

Any of various amines (such as putrescine or cadaverine) formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria.

- *He looked up "ptomain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ptomain."*

---

ptyalin *(noun)*

An amylase secreted in saliva.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ptyalin."*
- *They discussed "ptyalin" during the group presentation.*

---

ptyalise *(verb)*

Expel or eject (saliva or phlegm or sputum) from the mouth.

- *He did not know how to use "ptyalise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ptyalise" when talking about this idea.*

---

ptyalism *(noun)*

Excessive flow of saliva.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ptyalism."*
- *He looked up "ptyalism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ptyalith *(noun)*

Calculus in a salivary gland.

- *The article explained what "ptyalith" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ptyalith" to mean calculus in a salivary gland.*

---

ptyalize *(verb)*

Expel or eject (saliva or phlegm or sputum) from the mouth.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ptyalize" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ptyalize" and when to wait.*

---

ptyas *(noun)*

Asian rat snakes.

- *The article explained what "ptyas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ptyas" to mean asian rat snakes.*

---

ptyas mucosus *(noun)*

Enter buildings in pursuit of prey.

- *Understanding "ptyas mucosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ptyas mucosus."*

---

ptychozoon *(noun)*

Flying geckos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ptychozoon."*

- *The article explained what “ptychozoon” means with a simple example.*

ptychozoon homalocephalum *(noun)*

A gecko that has membranous expansions along the sides of its body and limbs and tail that enable it to glide short distances.

- *Understanding “ptychozoon homalocephalum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ptychozoon homalocephalum.”*

publiciser *(noun)*

Someone who publicizes.

- *In class, the teacher used “publiciser” to mean someone who publicizes.*
- *The article explained what “publiciser” means with a simple example.*

publicizer *(noun)*

Someone who publicizes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “publicizer.”*
- *Understanding “publicizer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pucciniaceae *(noun)*

Large important family of rust fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used “pucciniaceae” to mean large important family of rust fungi.*
- *He looked up “pucciniaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

puccoon *(noun)*

Perennial plant of eastern North America having hairy foliage yielding a red or yellow pigment.

- *The article explained what “puccoon” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “puccoon” to mean perennial plant of eastern north america having....*

pucka *(adjective)*

Absolutely first class and genuine.

- *Students compared “pucka” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “pucka” when it is absolutely first class and genuine.*

puckerbush *(noun)*

Evergreen aromatic shrubby tree of southeastern United States having small hard berries thickly coated with white wax used for candles.

- *He looked up “puckerbush” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “puckerbush” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

puckishly *(adverb)*

In an appealing but bold manner.

- *Place “puckishly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “puckishly” naturally.*

puckishness *(noun)*

The trait of behaving like an imp.

- *In class, the teacher used “puckishness” to mean the trait of behaving like an imp.*
- *Understanding “puckishness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pudden-head *(noun)*

A person who is not very bright.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pudden-head.”*
- *The article explained what “pudden-head” means with a simple example.*

puddingheaded *(adjective)*

Stupid and confused; ; - Isaac Sterne.

- *A confused puddingheaded, muddleheaded fellow.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “puddingheaded” when it is stupid and confused; ; - isaac sterne.*

puddingwife *(noun)*

Bluish and bronze wrasse; found from Florida keys to Brazil.

- *He looked up "puddingwife" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "puddingwife" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

puddler *(noun)*

A worker who turns pig iron into wrought iron by puddling.

- *Understanding "puddler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "puddler" during the group presentation.*

pudendum *(noun)*

Human external genital organs collectively especially of a female.

- *Understanding "pudendum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pudendum."*

pudginess *(noun)*

The property of having a plump and round body.

- *In class, the teacher used "pudginess" to mean the property of having a plump and round body.*
- *They discussed "pudginess" during the group presentation.*

puerpera *(noun)*

A woman in childbirth or shortly thereafter.

- *He looked up "puerpera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puerpera."*

puffbird *(noun)*

Brownish tropical American bird having a large head with fluffed out feathers.

- *He looked up "puffbird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puffbird."*

pugnaciously *(adverb)*

In a pugnacious manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pugnaciously" naturally.*
- *Place "pugnaciously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

pulasan *(noun)*

Fruit of an East Indian tree similar to the rambutan but sweeter.

- *In class, the teacher used "pulasan" to mean fruit of an east indian tree similar to the....*
- *The article explained what "pulasan" means with a simple example.*

pulasan tree *(noun)*

East Indian fruit tree bearing fruit similar to but sweeter than that of the rambutan.

- *Understanding "pulasan tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pulasan tree" to mean east indian fruit tree bearing fruit similar to but....*

pulassan *(noun)*

Fruit of an East Indian tree similar to the rambutan but sweeter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulassan."*
- *Understanding "pulassan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pulicaria *(noun)*

Genus of temperate Old World herbs: fleabane.

- *In class, the teacher used "pulicaria" to mean genus of temperate old world herbs: fleabane.*
- *The article explained what "pulicaria" means with a simple example.*

pulicaria dysenterica *(noun)*

Hairy perennial Eurasian herb with yellow daisylike flowers reputed to destroy or drive away fleas.

- *They discussed "pulicaria dysenterica" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pulicaria dysenterica" means with a simple example.*

---

pulicidae *(noun)*

Many common fleas attacking humans and domestic animals.

- *Understanding "pulicidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pulicidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pullulate *(verb)*

Produce buds, branches, or germinate.

- *Her mind pullulated with worries.*
- *Beggars pullulated in the plaza.*

---

pullulate with *(verb)*

Exist in large quantity.

- *She tried to use "pullulate with" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pullulate with" in real sentences.*

---

pullulation *(noun)*

A rapid and abundant increase.

- *The article explained what "pullulation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pullulation" to mean a rapid and abundant increase.*

---

pulmonary plexis *(noun)*

One of two autonomic nerve plexuses in each lung.

- *In class, the teacher used "pulmonary plexis" to mean one of two autonomic nerve plexuses in each lung.*
- *He looked up "pulmonary plexis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pulpiness *(noun)*

A mushy pulpy softness.

- *They discussed "pulpiness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pulpiness" means with a simple example.*

---

pulverisation *(noun)*

A solid substance in the form of tiny loose particles; a solid that has been pulverized.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulverisation."*
- *They discussed "pulverisation" during the group presentation.*

---

pummelo *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian tree producing large fruits resembling grapefruits.

- *They discussed "pummelo" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pummelo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

punchball *(noun)*

An inflated ball or bag that is suspended and punched for training in boxing.

- *They discussed "punchball" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "punchball" to mean an inflated ball or bag that is suspended and....*

---

punchboard *(noun)*

A small board full of holes; each hole contains a slip of paper with symbols printed on it; a gambler pays a small sum for the privilege of pushing out a slip in the hope of obtaining one that entitles him to a prize.

- *In class, the teacher used "punchboard" to mean a small board full of holes; each hole contains a....*
- *He looked up "punchboard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

punctiliousness *(noun)*

Strict attention to minute details.

- *In class, the teacher used "punctiliousness" to mean strict attention to minute details.*
- *The article explained what "punctiliousness" means with a simple example.*

puncturable *(adjective)*

Capable of being punctured.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "puncturable."*
- *A "puncturable" approach may work better in this case.*

punctureless *(adjective)*

Being without punctures or incapable of being punctured.

- *A "punctureless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "punctureless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

pungapung *(noun)*

Putrid-smelling aroid of southeastern Asia (especially the Philippines) grown for its edible tuber.

- *The article explained what "pungapung" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pungapung" to mean putrid-smelling aroid of southeastern asia....*

punicaceae *(noun)*

One species: pomegranates.

- *In class, the teacher used "punicaceae" to mean one species: pomegranates.*
- *They discussed "punicaceae" during the group presentation.*

punily *(adverb)*

In a puny manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "punily" naturally.*
- *Place "punily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

puniness *(noun)*

The quality of being unimportant and petty or frivolous.

- *The article explained what "puniness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "puniness" during the group presentation.*

punitorily *(adverb)*

In a punishing manner.

- *Using "punitorily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "punitorily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

punitory *(adjective)*

Inflicting punishment.

- *It is useful to describe something as "punitory" when it is inflicting punishment.*
- *The speaker chose "punitory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

punkey *(noun)*

Minute two-winged insect that sucks the blood of mammals and birds and other insects.

- *Understanding "punkey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "punkey" means with a simple example.*

punkie *(noun)*

Minute two-winged insect that sucks the blood of mammals and birds and other insects.

- *He looked up "punkie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "punkie" to mean minute two-winged insect that sucks the blood of....*

puppyish *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a puppy.

- *Students compared "puppyish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "puppyish."*

puppylike *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a puppy.

- *A "puppylike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "puppylike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

purace *(noun)*

An inactive volcano in the Andes in southern Colombia; last erupted in 1950.

- *He looked up "purace" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purace."*

---

purau *(noun)*

Shrubby tree widely distributed along tropical shores; yields a light tough wood used for canoe outriggers and a fiber used for cordage and caulk; often cultivated for ornament.

- *They discussed "purau" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "purau" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pureblooded *(adjective)*

Having a list of ancestors as proof of being a purebred animal.

- *The speaker chose "pureblooded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "pureblooded"? Explain why.*

---

purinethol *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Purinethol) that interferes with the metabolism of purine and is used to treat acute lymphocytic leukemia.

- *In class, the teacher used "purinethol" to mean a drug (trade name purinethol) that interferes with....*
- *They discussed "purinethol" during the group presentation.*

---

puritanically *(adverb)*

In a prudish manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "puritanically" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "puritanically" naturally.*

---

purloo *(noun)*

Thick stew made of rice and chicken and small game; southern U.S.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purloo."*
- *He looked up "purloo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

purple fringeless orchid *(noun)*

Orchid of northeastern and alpine eastern North America closely related to the purple fringed orchids but having rosy-purple or violet flowers with denticulate leaf divisions.

- *They discussed "purple fringeless orchid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "purple fringeless orchid" means with a simple example.*

---

purple fringeless orchis *(noun)*

Orchid of northeastern and alpine eastern North America closely related to the purple fringed orchids but having rosy-purple or violet flowers with denticulate leaf divisions.

- *Understanding "purple fringeless orchis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "purple fringeless orchis" to mean orchid of northeastern and alpine eastern north....*

---

purple granadillo *(noun)*

Brazilian passionflower cultivated for its deep purple fruit.

- *The article explained what "purple granadillo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "purple granadillo" to mean brazilian passionflower cultivated for its deep....*

---

purple locoweed *(noun)*

Tufted locoweed of southwestern United States having purple or pink to white flowers.

- *He looked up "purple locoweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "purple locoweed" during the group presentation.*

---

purple sanicle *(noun)*

Sanicle of northwestern United States and British Columbia having yellow or red or purple flowers.

- *The article explained what "purple sanicle" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “purple sanicle” to mean sanicle of northwestern united states and british....*

---

purple silkweed *(noun)*

Perennial of eastern North America having pink-purple flowers.

- *He looked up “purple silkweed” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “purple silkweed” to mean perennial of eastern north america having....*

---

purpleness *(noun)*

A purple color or pigment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “purpleness.”*
- *He looked up “purpleness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

purposelessly *(adverb)*

Without a clear purpose.

- *Let’s not purposelessly dispense the aid.*
- *Place “purposelessly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

purpurate *(verb)*

Color purple.

- *The coach explained when to use “purpurate” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “purpurate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pursual *(noun)*

The act of pursuing in an effort to overtake or capture.

- *In class, the teacher used “pursual” to mean the act of pursuing in an effort to overtake or capture.*
- *Understanding “pursual” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pursy *(adjective)*

Breathing laboriously or convulsively.

- *The speaker chose “pursy” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “pursy” when it is breathing laboriously or convulsively.*

---

purulence *(noun)*

A fluid product of inflammation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “purulence.”*
- *They discussed “purulence” during the group presentation.*

---

pushan *(noun)*

Celestial shepherd god; conductor of souls of the dead.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pushan.”*
- *He looked up “pushan” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pushball *(noun)*

A game using a leather ball six feet in diameter; the two side try to push it across the opponents’ goal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pushball.”*
- *They discussed “pushball” during the group presentation.*

---

pushful *(adjective)*

Marked by aggressive ambition and energy and initiative.

- *A pushful insurance agent.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pushful.”*

---

pusillanimously *(adverb)*

With a lack of courage and determination.

- *She spoke “pusillanimously,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using “pusillanimously” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

pusillanimousness *(noun)*

Contemptible fearfulness.

- *He looked up "pusillanimousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pusillanimousness."*

---

pussley *(noun)*

Weedy trailing mat-forming herb with bright yellow flowers cultivated for its edible mildly acid leaves eaten raw or cooked especially in Indian and Greek and Middle Eastern cuisine; cosmopolitan.

- *The article explained what "pussley" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pussley" to mean weedy trailing mat-forming herb with bright yellow....*

---

pussly *(noun)*

Weedy trailing mat-forming herb with bright yellow flowers cultivated for its edible mildly acid leaves eaten raw or cooked especially in Indian and Greek and Middle Eastern cuisine; cosmopolitan.

- *He looked up "pussly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pussly."*

---

pussytoes *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial herb having leaves with whitish down and clusters of small white flowers.

- *The article explained what "pussytoes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pussytoes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pustulate *(adjective)*

(of complexion) blemished by imperfections of the skin.

- *The speaker chose "pustulate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pustulate" when it is (of complexion) blemished by imperfections of the skin.*

---

putdownable *(adjective)*

(of a book) poorly written and not entertaining.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "putdownable."*
- *A "putdownable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

putrefacient *(adjective)*

Causing or promoting bacterial putrefaction.

- *It is useful to describe something as "putrefacient" when it is causing or promoting bacterial putrefaction.*
- *Would you call this situation "putrefacient"? Explain why.*

---

putrefactive *(adjective)*

Causing or promoting bacterial putrefaction.

- *Would you call this situation "putrefactive"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "putrefactive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

putrefiable *(adjective)*

Liable to decay or spoil or become putrid.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "putrefiable."*
- *Would you call this situation "putrefiable"? Explain why.*

---

putrescible *(adjective)*

Liable to decay or spoil or become putrid.

- *Students compared "putrescible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "putrescible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

puttee *(noun)*

A strip of cloth wound around the leg to form legging; used by soldiers in World War I.

- *The article explained what "puttee" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "puttee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

putterer *(noun)*

A person who putters about.

- *The article explained what "putterer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "putterer" to mean a person who putters about.*

---

puttyroot *(noun)*

North American orchid bearing a single leaf and yellowish-brown flowers.

- *Understanding "puttyroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "puttyroot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyaemic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to pyemia.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pyaemic" when it is of or relating to pyemia.*
- *The speaker chose "pyaemic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pycnanthemum *(noun)*

American mountain mint.

- *The article explained what "pycnanthemum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pycnanthemum" during the group presentation.*

---

pycnanthemum virginianum *(noun)*

Perennial herb of the eastern United States having inconspicuous greenish flowers and narrow leaves that are very aromatic when bruised.

- *He looked up "pycnanthemum virginianum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pycnanthemum virginianum."*

---

pycnidium *(noun)*

Flask-shaped asexual structure containing conidia.

- *In class, the teacher used "pycnidium" to mean flask-shaped asexual structure containing conidia.*
- *They discussed "pycnidium" during the group presentation.*

---

pycnogonid *(noun)*

Any of various small spiderlike marine arthropods having small thin bodies and long slender legs.

- *Understanding "pycnogonid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pycnogonid" during the group presentation.*

---

pycnogonida *(noun)*

Sea spiders.

- *The article explained what "pycnogonida" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pycnogonida" to mean sea spiders.*

---

pycnotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or exhibiting pyknosis.

- *The speaker chose "pycnotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "pycnotic"? Explain why.*

---

pyelogram *(noun)*

An X ray of the kidneys and ureters.

- *He looked up "pyelogram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pyelogram" during the group presentation.*

---

pyelography *(noun)*

Roentgenography of the kidney and ureters (usually after injection with a radiopaque dye).

- *He looked up "pyelography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pyelography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pyemic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to pyemia.

- *A "pyemic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "pyemic"? Explain why.*

pygopodidae *(noun)*

Australian and Tasmanian lizards.

- *The article explained what "pygopodidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pygopodidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pygopus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pygopodidae; snake-shaped pleurodont lizard with no forelimbs and only rudimentary hind limbs.

- *They discussed "pygopus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pygopus" because he had never seen it before.*

pygoscelis *(noun)*

A genus of Spheniscidae.

- *He looked up "pygoscelis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pygoscelis."*

pygoscelis adeliae *(noun)*

Medium-sized penguins occurring in large colonies on the Adelie Coast of Antarctica.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pygoscelis adeliae."*
- *Understanding "pygoscelis adeliae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pyinma *(noun)*

Relatively hard durable timber from the Queen's crape myrtle; light reddish brown, smooth and lustrous.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyinma" to mean relatively hard durable timber from the queen's....*
- *The article explained what "pyinma" means with a simple example.*

pyknic *(adjective)*

Having a squat and fleshy build.

- *A pyknic practical joke.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pyknic" when it is having a squat and fleshy build.*

pyknic type *(noun)*

Round, fat, and heavy.

- *Understanding "pyknic type" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyknic type."*

pyknotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or exhibiting pyknosis.

- *A "pyknotic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "pyknotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

pylodictus *(noun)*

Flathead catfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "pylodictus" to mean flathead catfishes.*
- *The article explained what "pylodictus" means with a simple example.*

pylodictus olivaris *(noun)*

Large catfish of central United States having a flattened head and projecting jaw.

- *They discussed "pylodictus olivaris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pylodictus olivaris."*

pyocyanase *(noun)*

A yellow-green mixture of antibiotics obtained from the bacillus of green pus.

- *He looked up "pyocyanase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pyocyanase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pyocyanin *(noun)*

A toxic blue crystalline antibiotic found in green pus.

- *Understanding "pyocyanin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyocyanin."*

---

pyracanth *(noun)*

Any of various thorny shrubs of the genus Pyracantha bearing small white flowers followed by hard red or orange-red berries.

- *He looked up "pyracanth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyracanth."*

---

pyralid *(noun)*

Usually tropical slender-bodied long-legged moth whose larvae are crop pests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyralid."*
- *The article explained what "pyralid" means with a simple example.*

---

pyralid moth *(noun)*

Usually tropical slender-bodied long-legged moth whose larvae are crop pests.

- *They discussed "pyralid moth" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyralid moth."*

---

pyralididae *(noun)*

Bee moths; corn borers; flour moths.

- *Understanding "pyralididae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyralididae" to mean bee moths; corn borers; flour moths.*

---

pyralis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pyralidae.

- *He looked up "pyralis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyralis" to mean type genus of the pyralidae.*

---

pyramidic *(adjective)*

Resembling a pyramid.

- *Would you call this situation "pyramidic"? Explain why.*
- *A "pyramidic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pyramidical *(adjective)*

Resembling a pyramid.

- *The speaker chose "pyramidical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pyramidical."*

---

pyramidically *(adverb)*

In a pyramidal manner or shape.

- *The bush was trimmed pyramidically.*
- *Place "pyramidically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

pyrausta *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are corn borers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrausta."*
- *They discussed "pyrausta" during the group presentation.*

---

pyrausta nubilalis *(noun)*

Larva of the European corn borer moth; a serious pest of maize.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyrausta nubilalis" to mean larva of the european corn borer moth; a serious....*
- *The article explained what "pyrausta nubilalis" means with a simple example.*

---

pyrectic *(noun)*

Any substance that can cause a rise in body temperature.

- *The article explained what "pyrectic" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrectic."*

pyrenomycetes *(noun)*

Class of fungi in which the fruiting body is a perithecium; includes powdery mildews and ergot and Neurospora.

- *The article explained what "pyrenomycetes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyrenomycetes" to mean class of fungi in which the fruiting body is a....*

pyridoxamine *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for metabolism of amino acids and starch.

- *The article explained what "pyridoxamine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pyridoxamine" during the group presentation.*

pyrilamine *(noun)*

Antihistamine used to treat rhinitis and pruritus.

- *Understanding "pyrilamine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pyrilamine" during the group presentation.*

pyrocellulose *(noun)*

Nitrocellulose containing less nitrogen than guncotton; used in making smokeless powder.

- *He looked up "pyrocellulose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pyrocellulose" during the group presentation.*

pyrocephalus *(noun)*

A genus of Tyrannidae.

- *The article explained what "pyrocephalus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyrocephalus" to mean a genus of tyrannidae.*

pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus *(noun)*

Tropical American flycatcher found as far north as southern Texas and Arizona; adult male has bright scarlet and black plumage.

- *He looked up "pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pyrochemical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or produced by chemical reactions at high temperatures.

- *Would you call this situation "pyrochemical"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pyrochemical" when it is of or relating to or produced by chemical reactions....*

pyrochemical process *(noun)*

Processes for chemical reactions at high temperatures.

- *The article explained what "pyrochemical process" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyrochemical process" to mean processes for chemical reactions at high temperatures.*

pyrochemistry *(noun)*

Processes for chemical reactions at high temperatures.

- *Understanding "pyrochemistry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pyrochemistry" during the group presentation.*

pyroelectrical *(adjective)*

Relating to or exhibiting pyroelectricity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pyroelectrical" when it is relating to or exhibiting pyroelectricity.*
- *The speaker chose "pyroelectrical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

pyroelectricity *(noun)*

Generation of an electric charge on certain crystals (such as tourmaline) as a result of a change in temperature.

- *They discussed "pyroelectricity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyroelectricity" to mean generation of an electric charge on certain....*

pyrogallic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to pyrogallol.

- *Students compared "pyrogallic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pyrogallic."*

---

pyrogallic acid *(noun)*

A toxic white lustrous crystalline phenol used to treat certain skin diseases and as a photographic developer.

- *They discussed "pyrogallic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pyrogallic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyrogenetic *(adjective)*

Produced by or producing fever.

- *A "pyrogenetic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pyrogenetic" when it is produced by or producing fever.*

---

pyrogenous *(adjective)*

Produced under conditions involving intense heat.

- *A "pyrogenous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "pyrogenous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pyrograph *(noun)*

A design produced by pyrography.

- *He looked up "pyrograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrograph."*

---

pyrographer *(noun)*

An artist who practices pyrography.

- *The article explained what "pyrographer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pyrographer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pyrographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or produced by pyrography.

- *Students compared "pyrographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pyrographic" when it is of or relating to or produced by pyrography.*

---

pyrolaceae *(noun)*

Evergreen herbs of temperate regions: genera Pyrola, Chimaphila, Moneses, Orthilia.

- *They discussed "pyrolaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pyrolaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyrolatry *(noun)*

The worship of fire.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyrolatry" to mean the worship of fire.*
- *The article explained what "pyrolatry" means with a simple example.*

---

pyroligneous *(adjective)*

Of a substance produced by the effect of heat on wood, especially by destructive distillation.

- *Would you call this situation "pyroligneous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "pyroligneous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pyroligneous acid *(noun)*

A red-brown liquid formed in distillation of wood which contains acetic acid, methanol, acetone, wood oils, and tars.

- *The article explained what "pyroligneous acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyroligneous acid" to mean a red-brown liquid formed in distillation of wood....*

---

pyrolignic *(adjective)*

Of a substance produced by the effect of heat on wood, especially by destructive distillation.

- *Would you call this situation "pyrolignic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "pyrolignic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pyrolusite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of manganese dioxide; an important source of manganese.

- *He looked up "pyrolusite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrolusite."*

---

pyrometric cone *(noun)*

A pyrometer consisting of a series of cones that melt at different temperatures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrometric cone."*
- *He looked up "pyrometric cone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyromorphite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of lead chloride and phosphate; a minor source of lead.

- *He looked up "pyromorphite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyromorphite."*

---

pyrophorus *(noun)*

Tropical click beetles.

- *The article explained what "pyrophorus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyrophorus" to mean tropical click beetles.*

---

pyrophorus noctiluca *(noun)*

Tropical American click beetle having bright luminous spots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrophorus noctiluca."*
- *He looked up "pyrophorus noctiluca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyrophosphoric acid *(noun)*

A solid acid formed by reactions of orthophosphoric acid.

- *He looked up "pyrophosphoric acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrophosphoric acid."*

---

pyroscope *(noun)*

A pyrometer that uses the color of the light emitted by a hot object.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyroscope" to mean a pyrometer that uses the color of the light....*
- *The article explained what "pyroscope" means with a simple example.*

---

pyrostat *(noun)*

A thermostat that operates at very high temperatures.

- *Understanding "pyrostat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pyrostat" during the group presentation.*

---

pyrotechny *(noun)*

The craft of making fireworks.

- *They discussed "pyrotechny" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrotechny."*

---

pyroxylin *(noun)*

Highly flammable nitrocellulose used in making collodion and plastics and lacquers.

- *Understanding "pyroxylin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pyroxylin" during the group presentation.*

---

pyroxyline *(noun)*

Highly flammable nitrocellulose used in making collodion and plastics and lacquers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyroxyline."*
- *He looked up "pyroxyline" because he had never seen it before.*

pyrrhotine *(noun)*

A brownish iron sulfide mineral (FeS) having weak magnetic properties.

- *He looked up "pyrrhotine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrrhotine."*

pyrrhula *(noun)*

Bullfinches.

- *They discussed "pyrrhula" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pyrrhula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pyrrhula pyrrhula *(noun)*

Common European finch mostly black and white with red throat and breast.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyrrhula pyrrhula" to mean common european finch mostly black and white with....*
- *The article explained what "pyrrhula pyrrhula" means with a simple example.*

pyrrhuloxia *(noun)*

Crested grey-and-red bird of southwest United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "pyrrhuloxia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyrrhuloxia" to mean crested grey-and-red bird of southwest united....*

pyrrhuloxia sinuata *(noun)*

Crested grey-and-red bird of southwest United States and Mexico.

- *Understanding "pyrrhuloxia sinuata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pyrrhuloxia sinuata" during the group presentation.*

pyrrophyta *(noun)*

A division of lower plants comprising unicellular and biflagellate algae that form starchy compounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyrrophyta" to mean a division of lower plants comprising unicellular....*
- *He looked up "pyrrophyta" because he had never seen it before.*

pyrrosia *(noun)*

Epiphytic or lithophytic or terrestrial ferns of tropical Old World.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrrosia."*
- *They discussed "pyrrosia" during the group presentation.*

pyrrosia lingua *(noun)*

East Asian fern having fronds shaped like tongues; sometimes placed in genus Cyclophorus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrrosia lingua."*
- *Understanding "pyrrosia lingua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pyrularia *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly Asiatic parasitic shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrularia."*
- *He looked up "pyrularia" because he had never seen it before.*

pyrularia pubera *(noun)*

Shrub of southeastern United States parasitic on roots of hemlocks having sparse spikes of greenish flowers and pulpy drupes.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyrularia pubera" to mean shrub of southeastern united states parasitic on....*
- *The article explained what "pyrularia pubera" means with a simple example.*

pythiaceae *(noun)*

Fungi having sporangia usually borne successively and singly at the tips of branching sporangiophores.

- *The article explained what "pythiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pythiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pythium debaryanum *(noun)*

Fungus causing damping off disease in seedlings.

- *Understanding "pythium debaryanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pythium debaryanum" to mean fungus causing damping off disease in seedlings.*

---

pythius *(noun)*

Epithet for Apollo; from the dragon Python which he killed.

- *He looked up "pythius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pythius."*

---

python molurus *(noun)*

Very large python of southeast Asia.

- *The article explained what "python molurus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "python molurus."*

---

python sebae *(noun)*

Very large python of tropical and southern Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "python sebae" to mean very large python of tropical and southern africa.*
- *They discussed "python sebae" during the group presentation.*

---

pythoness *(noun)*

A witch with powers of divination.

- *The article explained what "pythoness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pythoness" during the group presentation.*

---

pythonidae *(noun)*

In some classifications a family separate from Boidae comprising Old World boas.

- *The article explained what "pythonidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pythonidae."*

---

pythoninae *(noun)*

Old World boas: pythons; in some classifications considered a separate family from Boidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pythoninae."*
- *The article explained what "pythoninae" means with a simple example.*

---

pyxidanthera *(noun)*

One species: pyxie; the eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyxidanthera."*
- *The article explained what "pyxidanthera" means with a simple example.*

---

pyxidanthera barbulata *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen shrub having narrow overlapping leaves and early white star-shaped flowers; of the pine barrens of New Jersey and the Carolinas.

- *The article explained what "pyxidanthera barbulata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyxidanthera barbulata" to mean creeping evergreen shrub having narrow overlapping....*

---

pyxidium *(noun)*

Fruit of such plants as the plantain; a capsule whose upper part falls off when the seeds are released.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyxidium."*
- *They discussed "pyxidium" during the group presentation.*

---

pyxie *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen shrub having narrow overlapping leaves and early white star-shaped flowers; of the pine barrens of New Jersey and the Carolinas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyxie."*
- *They discussed "pyxie" during the group presentation.*

---

qepiq *(noun)*

100 qepiq equal 1 manat in Azerbaijan.

- *He looked up "qepiq" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "qepiq" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

qindarka *(noun)*

100 qindarka equal 1 lek in Albania.

- *The article explained what "qindarka" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "qindarka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

qintar *(noun)*

100 qindarka equal 1 lek in Albania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "qintar."*
- *He looked up "qintar" because he had never seen it before.*

qizil qum *(noun)*

A desert in Uzbekistan to the southeast of the Aral Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "qizil qum" to mean a desert in uzbekistan to the southeast of the aral sea.*
- *The article explained what "qizil qum" means with a simple example.*

quackgrass *(noun)*

European grass spreading rapidly by creeping rhizomes; naturalized in North America as a weed.

- *The article explained what "quackgrass" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quackgrass."*

quadragesima *(noun)*

The first Sunday in Lent.

- *Understanding "quadragesima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "quadragesima" means with a simple example.*

quadraphony *(noun)*

A stereophonic sound recording or reproducing system using four separate channels.

- *Understanding "quadraphony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quadraphony."*

quadrasonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to quadraphony.

- *Would you call this situation "quadrasonic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "quadrasonic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

quadrennium *(noun)*

A period of four years.

- *They discussed "quadrennium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quadrennium" to mean a period of four years.*

quadrigesima sunday *(noun)*

The first Sunday in Lent.

- *In class, the teacher used "quadrigesima sunday" to mean the first sunday in lent.*
- *They discussed "quadrigesima sunday" during the group presentation.*

quadrillionth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one quadrillion in counting order.

- *Students compared "quadrillionth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "quadrillionth."*

quadripara *(noun)*

(obstetrics) woman who has given birth to a viable infant in each of four pregnancies.

- *He looked up "quadripara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quadripara" during the group presentation.*

quadriphonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to quadraphony.

- *The speaker chose "quadriphonic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "quadriphonic."*

quadriphonic system *(noun)*

A stereophonic sound recording or reproducing system using four separate channels.

- *He looked up "quadriphonic system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quadriphonic system" during the group presentation.*

quadrisonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to quadraphony.

- *Students compared "quadrisonic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "quadrisonic" approach may work better in this case.*

quaffer *(noun)*

A person who drinks heartily.

- *Understanding "quaffer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quaffer."*

quaggy *(adjective)*

(of soil) soft and watery.

- *Quaggy terrain.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "quaggy" when it is (of soil) soft and watery.*

quahaug *(noun)*

An edible American clam; the heavy shells were used as money by some American Indians.

- *He looked up "quahaug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quahaug."*

quamash *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Camassia; North and South America.

- *Understanding "quamash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quamash" during the group presentation.*

quamassia *(noun)*

Genus of scapose herbs of North and South America having large edible bulbs.

- *They discussed "quamassia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quamassia" means with a simple example.*

quamoclit pennata *(noun)*

Tropical American annual climber having red (sometimes white) flowers and finely dissected leaves; naturalized in United States and elsewhere.

- *He looked up "quamoclit pennata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quamoclit pennata."*

quandang *(noun)*

Red Australian fruit; used for dessert or in jam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quandang."*
- *The article explained what "quandang" means with a simple example.*

quandong *(noun)*

The fruit of the Brisbane quandong tree.

- *The article explained what "quandong" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quandong" to mean the fruit of the brisbane quandong tree.*

quandong nut *(noun)*

Edible nutlike seed of the quandong fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "quandong nut" to mean edible nutlike seed of the quandong fruit.*
- *The article explained what "quandong nut" means with a simple example.*

---

quandong tree *(noun)*

Australian tree with edible flesh and edible nutlike seed.

- *They discussed "quandong tree" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quandong tree" means with a simple example.*

---

quantifiability *(noun)*

The quality of being measurable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quantifiability."*
- *He looked up "quantifiability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quantong *(noun)*

Red Australian fruit; used for dessert or in jam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quantong."*
- *The article explained what "quantong" means with a simple example.*

---

quaoar *(noun)*

A planetoid discovered in 2002.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quaoar."*
- *They discussed "quaoar" during the group presentation.*

---

quarreler *(noun)*

A disputant who quarrels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quarreler."*
- *They discussed "quarreler" during the group presentation.*

---

quarreller *(noun)*

A disputant who quarrels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quarreller."*
- *The article explained what "quarreller" means with a simple example.*

---

quarrelsomeness *(noun)*

An inclination to be quarrelsome and contentious.

- *The article explained what "quarrelsomeness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quarrelsomeness" to mean an inclination to be quarrelsome and contentious.*

---

quartern *(noun)*

One of four equal parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "quartern" to mean one of four equal parts.*
- *He looked up "quartern" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quartervine *(noun)*

Woody flowering vine of southern United States; stems show a cross in transverse section.

- *In class, the teacher used "quartervine" to mean woody flowering vine of southern united states;....*
- *The article explained what "quartervine" means with a simple example.*

---

quartzose *(adjective)*

Relating to or made of quartz.

- *Students compared "quartzose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "quartzose" approach may work better in this case.*

---

quatercentenary *(noun)*

The 400th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quatercentenary."*
- *The article explained what "quatercentenary" means with a simple example.*

quatercentennial *(noun)*

The 400th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *They discussed "quatercentennial" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quatercentennial" means with a simple example.*

quatern *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "quatern" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.*
- *They discussed "quatern" during the group presentation.*

quaternate *(adjective)*

Consisting of or especially arranged in sets of four.

- *Quaternate leaves.*
- *Would you call this situation "quaternate"? Explain why.*

quaternity *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "quaternity" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.*
- *Understanding "quaternity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quaveringly *(adverb)*

In an unsteady quavering manner.

- *The man began quaveringly to question the soldier.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "quaveringly" naturally.*

quayage *(noun)*

A fee charged for the use of a wharf or quay.

- *They discussed "quayage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quayage."*

queasily *(adverb)*

In a queasy manner.

- *'Do I have to remove the liver,' the medical student asked queasily.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "queasily" naturally.*

queenfish *(noun)*

Silvery and bluish drumfish of shallow California coastal waters.

- *Understanding "queenfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "queenfish" means with a simple example.*

queenlike *(adjective)*

Having the rank of or resembling or befitting a queen.

- *The speaker chose "queenlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "queenlike"? Explain why.*

queensland bottletree *(noun)*

Large tree of Queensland having cream-colored flowers blotched with red inside; sometimes placed in genus Sterculia.

- *Understanding "queensland bottletree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queensland bottletree."*

quellung *(noun)*

The swelling of the capsule surrounding a microorganism after reaction with an antibody; the basis of certain tests for identifying microorganisms.

- *Pneumococcus quellung.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quellung."*

quellung reaction *(noun)*

The swelling of the capsule surrounding a microorganism after reaction with an antibody; the basis of certain tests for identifying microorganisms.

- *Pneumococcus quellung.*
- *He looked up "quellung reaction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quenchless *(adjective)*

Impossible to quench.

- *The speaker chose "quenchless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "quenchless"? Explain why.*

---

quercitron *(noun)*

A yellow dye made from the bark of the quercitron oak tree.

- *Understanding "quercitron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quercitron" to mean a yellow dye made from the bark of the quercitron....*

---

quercitron oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous timber tree of the eastern United States and southeastern Canada having dark outer bark and yellow inner bark used for tanning; broad five-lobed leaves are bristle-tipped.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercitron oak."*
- *The article explained what "quercitron oak" means with a simple example.*

---

quercus agrifolia *(noun)*

Highly variable often shrubby evergreen oak of coastal zone of western North America having small thick usually spiny-toothed dark-green leaves.

- *He looked up "quercus agrifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus agrifolia."*

---

quercus cerris *(noun)*

Large deciduous tree of central and southern Europe and Asia Minor having lanceolate leaves with spiked lobes.

- *He looked up "quercus cerris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quercus cerris" during the group presentation.*

---

quercus chrysolepis *(noun)*

Medium-sized evergreen of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico with oblong leathery often spiny-edged leaves.

- *The article explained what "quercus chrysolepis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "quercus chrysolepis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quercus ellipsoidalis *(noun)*

Small to medium deciduous oak of east central North America; leaves have sharply pointed lobes.

- *Understanding "quercus ellipsoidalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "quercus ellipsoidalis" means with a simple example.*

---

quercus garryana *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of western North America with crooked branches and pale grey bark.

- *They discussed "quercus garryana" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "quercus garryana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quercus grosseserrata *(noun)*

Oak with moderately light fine-grained wood; Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus grosseserrata."*
- *Understanding "quercus grosseserrata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quercus ilicifolia *(noun)*

Shrubby oak of southeastern United States usually forming dense thickets.

- *They discussed "quercus ilicifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quercus ilicifolia" to mean shrubby oak of southeastern united states usually....*

---

quercus imbricaria *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of eastern and central United States having leaves that shine like laurel; wood is used in western states for shingles.

- *The article explained what "quercus imbricaria" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "quercus imbricaria" to mean small deciduous tree of eastern and central united....*

---

quercus kelloggii *(noun)*

Large deciduous tree of the Pacific coast having deeply parted bristle-tipped leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus kelloggii."*
- *They discussed "quercus kelloggii" during the group presentation.*

---

quercus laurifolia *(noun)*

Large nearly semi-evergreen oak of southeastern United States; thrives in damp soil.

- *In class, the teacher used "quercus laurifolia" to mean large nearly semi-evergreen oak of southeastern....*
- *He looked up "quercus laurifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quercus lyrata *(noun)*

Medium-large deciduous timber tree of central and southern United States; acorns deeply immersed in the cup and mature in first year.

- *The article explained what "quercus lyrata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quercus lyrata" to mean medium-large deciduous timber tree of central and....*

---

quercus marilandica *(noun)*

A common scrubby deciduous tree of central and southeastern United States having dark bark and broad three-lobed (club-shaped) leaves; tends to form dense thickets.

- *They discussed "quercus marilandica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus marilandica."*

---

quercus michauxii *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous tree of moist areas of southeastern United States similar to the basket oak.

- *They discussed "quercus michauxii" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus michauxii."*

---

quercus mongolica *(noun)*

Oak with moderately light fine-grained wood; Japan.

- *The article explained what "quercus mongolica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quercus mongolica" to mean oak with moderately light fine-grained wood; japan.*

---

quercus muehlenbergii *(noun)*

Medium-sized deciduous tree of the eastern United States that yields a strong durable wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "quercus muehlenbergii" to mean medium-sized deciduous tree of the eastern united....*
- *The article explained what "quercus muehlenbergii" means with a simple example.*

---

quercus myrtifolia *(noun)*

Small evergreen shrub or tree of southeastern United States; often forms almost impenetrable thickets in sandy coastal areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "quercus myrtifolia" to mean small evergreen shrub or tree of southeastern....*
- *The article explained what "quercus myrtifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

quercus nuttalli *(noun)*

Similar to the pin oak; grows in damp sites in Mississippi River basin.

- *They discussed "quercus nuttalli" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quercus nuttalli" means with a simple example.*

---

quercus phellos *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous oak of the eastern United States having long lanceolate leaves and soft strong wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus phellos."*
- *The article explained what "quercus phellos" means with a simple example.*

---

quercus prinoides *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby tree of northeastern and central United States having a sweet edible nut and often forming dense thickets.

- *They discussed "quercus prinoides" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "quercus prinoides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quercus prinus *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous tree of the eastern United States; its durable wood is used as timber or split and woven into baskets or chair seats.

- *They discussed "quercus prinus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "quercus prinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quercus sessiliflora *(noun)*

Deciduous European oak valued for its tough elastic wood.

- *He looked up "quercus sessiliflora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "quercus sessiliflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quercus shumardii *(noun)*

Large deciduous red oak of southern and eastern United States having large seven-lobed to nine-lobed elliptical leaves, large acorns and medium hard coarse-grained wood.

- *He looked up "quercus shumardii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "quercus shumardii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quercus vaccinifolia *(noun)*

A low spreading or prostrate shrub of southwestern United States with small acorns and leaves resembling those of the huckleberry.

- *In class, the teacher used "quercus vaccinifolia" to mean a low spreading or prostrate shrub of southwestern....*
- *The article explained what "quercus vaccinifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

quercus wislizenii *(noun)*

A small shrubby evergreen tree of western North America similar to the coast live oak but occurring chiefly in foothills of mountain ranges removed from the coast; an important part of the chaparral.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus wislizenii."*
- *He looked up "quercus wislizenii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quercus wizlizenii *(noun)*

A small shrubby evergreen tree of western North America similar to the coast live oak but occurring chiefly in foothills of mountain ranges removed from the coast; an important part of the chaparral.

- *Understanding "quercus wizlizenii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quercus wizlizenii" to mean a small shrubby evergreen tree of western north....*

---

querier *(noun)*

Someone who asks a question.

- *The article explained what "querier" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "querier" during the group presentation.*

---

querulously *(adverb)*

In a peevish manner.

- *He answered "querulously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "querulously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

querulousness *(noun)*

The quality of being given to complaining.

- *Understanding "querulousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "querulousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quiaquia *(noun)*

Small fusiform fish of western Atlantic.

- *In class, the teacher used "quiaquia" to mean small fusiform fish of western atlantic.*
- *The article explained what "quiaquia" means with a simple example.*

---

quickener *(noun)*

An agent that gives or restores life or vigor.

- *The soul is the quickener of the body.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quickener."*

---

quidnunc *(noun)*

A person who meddles in the affairs of others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quidnunc."*
- *Understanding "quidnunc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quiesce *(verb)*

Become quiet or quieter.

- *Can you use "quiesce" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "quiesce" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

quillwort *(noun)*

Any of several spore-bearing aquatic or marsh plants having short rhizomes and leaves resembling quills; worldwide except Polynesia.

- *The article explained what "quillwort" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quillwort" to mean any of several spore-bearing aquatic or marsh....*

---

quillwort family *(noun)*

Quillworts; coextensive with the genus Isoetes.

- *They discussed "quillwort family" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quillwort family" means with a simple example.*

---

quinidex *(noun)*

Cardiac drug (trade names Quinidex and Quinora) used to treat certain heart arrhythmias.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quinidex."*
- *Understanding "quinidex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quinnat salmon *(noun)*

Large Pacific salmon valued as food; adults die after spawning.

- *He looked up "quinnat salmon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quinnat salmon."*

---

quinora *(noun)*

Cardiac drug (trade names Quinidex and Quinora) used to treat certain heart arrhythmias.

- *They discussed "quinora" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "quinora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quinquagesima *(noun)*

The Sunday before Ash Wednesday (the beginning of Lent).

- *He looked up "quinquagesima" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quinquagesima" to mean the sunday before ash wednesday (the beginning of lent).*

---

quinquagesima sunday *(noun)*

The Sunday before Ash Wednesday (the beginning of Lent).

- *In class, the teacher used "quinquagesima sunday" to mean the sunday before ash wednesday (the beginning of lent).*
- *The article explained what "quinquagesima sunday" means with a simple example.*

---

quinquefoliate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having five leaflets.

- *Students compared "quinquefoliate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "quinquefoliate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

quinquefoliate leaf *(noun)*

A compound leaf having five leaflets.

- *In class, the teacher used "quinquefoliate leaf" to mean a compound leaf having five leaflets.*
- *The article explained what "quinquefoliate leaf" means with a simple example.*

---

quinquennium *(noun)*

A period of five years.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quinquennium."*

- *The article explained what "quinquennium" means with a simple example.*

quintillionth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one quintillion in counting order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "quintillionth" when it is the ordinal number of one quintillion in counting order.*
- *A "quintillionth" approach may work better in this case.*

quintipara *(noun)*

(obstetrics) woman who has given birth to a viable infant in each of five pregnancies.

- *In class, the teacher used "quintipara" to mean (obstetrics) woman who has given birth to a viable....*
- *The article explained what "quintipara" means with a simple example.*

quintus septimius florens tertullianus *(noun)*

Carthaginian theologian whose writing influenced early Christian theology (160-230).

- *The article explained what "quintus septimius florens tertullianus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quintus septimius florens tertullianus" to mean carthaginian theologian whose writing influenced....*

quira *(noun)*

Any of several tropical American trees some yielding economically important timber.

- *In class, the teacher used "quira" to mean any of several tropical american trees some....*
- *The article explained what "quira" means with a simple example.*

quiscalus quiscula *(noun)*

Eastern United States grackle.

- *They discussed "quiscalus quiscula" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quiscalus quiscula."*

quislingism *(noun)*

Act of cooperating traitorously with an enemy that is occupying your country.

- *They discussed "quislingism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quislingism" means with a simple example.*

quotability *(noun)*

The quality of being worthy of being quoted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quotability."*
- *The article explained what "quotability" means with a simple example.*

qurush *(noun)*

20 qurush equal 1 riyal in Saudi Arabia.

- *Understanding "qurush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "qurush" to mean 20 qurush equal 1 riyal in saudi arabia.*

rabato *(noun)*

A wired or starched collar of intricate lace; worn in 17th century.

- *The article explained what "rabato" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rabato" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rabbiteye *(noun)*

Shrub of southeastern United States grown commercially especially for canning industry.

- *The article explained what "rabbiteye" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rabbiteye" to mean shrub of southeastern united states grown....*

rabbiteye blueberry *(noun)*

Shrub of southeastern United States grown commercially especially for canning industry.

- *They discussed "rabbiteye blueberry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rabbiteye blueberry" means with a simple example.*

rabbitfish *(noun)*

Large European chimaera.

- *He looked up "rabbitfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rabbitfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rabbitweed *(noun)*

Low-growing sticky subshrub of southwestern United States having narrow linear leaves on many slender branches and hundreds of tiny yellow flower heads.

- *They discussed "rabbitweed" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rabbitweed."*

---

rabbitwood *(noun)*

Shrub of southeastern United States parasitic on roots of hemlocks having sparse spikes of greenish flowers and pulpy drupes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rabbitwood."*
- *They discussed "rabbitwood" during the group presentation.*

---

rabidity *(noun)*

Unrestrained excitement or enthusiasm.

- *He looked up "rabidity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rabidity" during the group presentation.*

---

rabidness *(noun)*

Unrestrained excitement or enthusiasm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rabidness."*
- *He looked up "rabidness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

raceabout *(noun)*

A small sloop having the keep of a knockabout but with finer lines and carrying more sail.

- *Understanding "raceabout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raceabout" to mean a small sloop having the keep of a knockabout but....*

---

racerunner *(noun)*

Very swift lizard of eastern and central United States.

- *The article explained what "racerunner" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "racerunner."*

---

rachitic *(adjective)*

Affected with, suffering from, or characteristic of rickets.

- *A rachitic patient.*
- *A "rachitic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

rachycentridae *(noun)*

Family of pelagic fishes containing solely the cobia.

- *Understanding "rachycentridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rachycentridae" means with a simple example.*

---

rachycentron *(noun)*

Genus and family are coextensive and comprise only the cobia.

- *In class, the teacher used "rachycentron" to mean genus and family are coextensive and comprise only....*
- *The article explained what "rachycentron" means with a simple example.*

---

rachycentron canadum *(noun)*

Large dark-striped tropical food and game fish related to remoras; found worldwide in coastal to open waters.

- *They discussed "rachycentron canadum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rachycentron canadum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

racily *(adverb)*

In a racy manner.

- *Racily vernacular language.*
- *She spoke "racily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

raciness *(noun)*

A strong odor or taste property.

- *The raciness of the wine.*
- *He looked up "raciness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

racker *(noun)*

An attendant who puts pool or billiard balls into a rack.

- *Understanding "racker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "racker" during the group presentation.*

---

racketiness *(noun)*

The auditory effect characterized by loud and constant noise.

- *He looked up "racketiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "racketiness."*

---

radial keratotomy *(noun)*

Radial pattern of incisions in the cornea that cause the cornea to bulge; performed to correct myopia.

- *He looked up "radial keratotomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "radial keratotomy" during the group presentation.*

---

radiancy *(noun)*

The quality of being bright and sending out rays of light.

- *The article explained what "radiancy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "radiancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

radiatio optica *(noun)*

A nerve pathway from the lateral geniculate body to the visual cortex.

- *They discussed "radiatio optica" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "radiatio optica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

radiigera *(noun)*

A genus of fungus belonging to the family Geastraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "radiigera" to mean a genus of fungus belonging to the family geastraceae.*
- *The article explained what "radiigera" means with a simple example.*

---

radiigera fuscogleba *(noun)*

A fungus similar to an earthstar except that it does not open up; the spore mass is brown at maturity with a column of sterile tissue extending up into it.

- *The article explained what "radiigera fuscogleba" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radiigera fuscogleba" to mean a fungus similar to an earthstar except that it....*

---

radiobiologist *(noun)*

A biologist who studies the effects of radiation on living organisms.

- *They discussed "radiobiologist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiobiologist."*

---

radiocarpal joint *(noun)*

A joint between the distal end of the radius and the proximal row of carpal bones.

- *In class, the teacher used "radiocarpal joint" to mean a joint between the distal end of the radius and....*
- *The article explained what "radiocarpal joint" means with a simple example.*

---

radiochemist *(noun)*

A chemist who specializes in nuclear chemistry.

- *He looked up "radiochemist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "radiochemist" during the group presentation.*

radiochlorine *(noun)*

A radioactive isotope of chlorine.

- *They discussed "radiochlorine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiochlorine."*

radiolocate *(verb)*

Locate by means of radar.

- *The pilot managed to radiolocate the lost aircraft.*
- *Can you use "radiolocate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

radiomicrometer *(noun)*

Radiometer that is extremely sensitive.

- *He looked up "radiomicrometer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "radiomicrometer" during the group presentation.*

radiopacity *(noun)*

Opacity to X-rays or other radiation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiopacity."*
- *The article explained what "radiopacity" means with a simple example.*

radiophoto *(noun)*

A photograph transmitted by radio waves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiophoto."*
- *Understanding "radiophoto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

radiophotograph *(noun)*

A photograph transmitted by radio waves.

- *The article explained what "radiophotograph" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radiophotograph" to mean a photograph transmitted by radio waves.*

radiophotography *(noun)*

Transmission of photographs by radio waves.

- *He looked up "radiophotography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radiophotography" to mean transmission of photographs by radio waves.*

radioscopy *(noun)*

(radiology) examination of the inner structure of opaque objects using X rays or other penetrating radiation.

- *They discussed "radioscopy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "radioscopy" means with a simple example.*

radiotelephonic *(adjective)*

Relating to or by means of radiotelephony.

- *Students compared "radiotelephonic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "radiotelephonic"? Explain why.*

radiotherapist *(noun)*

A medical specialist who uses radioactive substances and X-rays in the treatment of disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiotherapist."*
- *The article explained what "radiotherapist" means with a simple example.*

radiothorium *(noun)*

Radioactive isotope of thorium with mass number 228.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiothorium."*
- *He looked up "radiothorium" because he had never seen it before.*

radyera *(noun)*

Very small genus of shrubs of southern hemisphere: bush hibiscus.

- *In class, the teacher used "radyera" to mean very small genus of shrubs of southern hemisphere:....*
- *The article explained what "radyera" means with a simple example.*

---

radyera farragei *(noun)*

Southern and western Australian shrub with unlobed or shallowly lobed toothed leaves and purple flowers; sometimes placed in genus Hibiscus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radyera farragei."*
- *They discussed "radyera farragei" during the group presentation.*

---

raetam *(noun)*

Desert shrub of Syria and Arabia having small white flowers; constitutes the juniper of the Old Testament; sometimes placed in genus Genista.

- *He looked up "raetam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "raetam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raffia farinifera *(noun)*

A large feather palm of Africa and Madagascar having very long pinnatisect fronds yielding a strong commercially important fiber from its leafstalks.

- *He looked up "raffia farinifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "raffia farinifera" during the group presentation.*

---

raffia ruffia *(noun)*

A large feather palm of Africa and Madagascar having very long pinnatisect fronds yielding a strong commercially important fiber from its leafstalks.

- *Understanding "raffia ruffia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raffia ruffia."*

---

raffia taedigera *(noun)*

A tall Brazilian feather palm with a terminal crown of very large leathery pinnatisect leaves rising from long strong stems used for structural purposes.

- *They discussed "raffia taedigera" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raffia taedigera" to mean a tall brazilian feather palm with a terminal crown....*

---

raffishly *(adverb)*

In a rakish manner.

- *She spoke "raffishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "raffishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

rafflesiaceae *(noun)*

A family of parasitic plants of the order Aristolochiales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rafflesiaceae."*
- *They discussed "rafflesiaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

raftered *(adjective)*

Having the rafters especially having them visible.

- *A raftered ceiling.*
- *A "raftered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

raftman *(noun)*

Someone who travels by raft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raftman."*
- *He looked up "raftman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

raftsman *(noun)*

Someone who travels by raft.

- *Understanding "raftsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raftsman" to mean someone who travels by raft.*

---

ragee *(noun)*

East Indian cereal grass whose seed yield a somewhat bitter flour, a staple in the Orient.

- *In class, the teacher used "ragee" to mean east indian cereal grass whose seed yield a....*

- *The article explained what "ragee" means with a simple example.*

---

raggedness *(noun)*

A texture of a surface or edge that is not smooth but is irregular and uneven.

- *The article explained what "raggedness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raggedness" to mean a texture of a surface or edge that is not smooth....*

---

ragnar anton kittil frisch *(noun)*

Norwegian economist noted for his work in econometrics (1895-1973).

- *The article explained what "ragnar anton kittil frisch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ragnar anton kittil frisch" to mean norwegian economist noted for his work in....*

---

ragsorter *(noun)*

A worker who sorts rags and old clothing for new uses (as in papermaking).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ragsorter."*
- *He looked up "ragsorter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

railbird *(noun)*

A fan of racing who watches races from the outer rail of the track.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "railbird."*
- *Understanding "railbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raimentless *(adjective)*

Possessing no clothing.

- *The speaker chose "raimentless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "raimentless" when it is possessing no clothing.*

---

rainbow seaperch *(noun)*

Pacific coast fish.

- *The article explained what "rainbow seaperch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rainbow seaperch" to mean pacific coast fish.*

---

rainfly *(noun)*

Flap consisting of a piece of canvas that can be drawn back to provide entrance to a tent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rainfly."*
- *The article explained what "rainfly" means with a simple example.*

---

raininess *(noun)*

(of weather) the badness of the weather.

- *In class, the teacher used "raininess" to mean (of weather) the badness of the weather.*
- *He looked up "raininess" because he had never seen it before.*

---

raisable *(adjective)*

Capable of being raised.

- *The roadster had a raisable sunroof.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "raisable."*

---

raiseable *(adjective)*

Capable of being raised.

- *It is useful to describe something as "raiseable" when it is capable of being raised.*
- *The speaker chose "raiseable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

raja erinacea *(noun)*

Most plentiful skate in North American inshore waters in summer; to 21 inches.

- *He looked up "raja erinacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raja erinacea."*

---

rajidae *(noun)*

Bottom-dwelling tropical rays: skates.

- *In class, the teacher used "rajidae" to mean bottom-dwelling tropical rays: skates.*
- *Understanding "rajidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rajiformes *(noun)*

Fish with dorsoventrally flattened bodies; includes: rays; skates; guitarfishes; sawfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "rajiformes" to mean fish with dorsoventrally flattened bodies;...*
- *The article explained what "rajiformes" means with a simple example.*

---

rakaposhi *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Karakoram Range in northern Kashmir (25,560 feet high).

- *Understanding "rakaposhi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rakaposhi" during the group presentation.*

---

rakehell *(noun)*

A dissolute man in fashionable society.

- *In class, the teacher used "rakehell" to mean a dissolute man in fashionable society.*
- *Understanding "rakehell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rakishness *(noun)*

Stylishness as evidenced by a smart appearance.

- *The article explained what "rakishness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rakishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rallentando *(adjective)*

Gradually decreasing in tempo.

- *Would you call this situation "rallentando"? Explain why.*
- *A "rallentando" approach may work better in this case.*

---

rallidae *(noun)*

Rails; crakes; gallinules; coots.

- *Understanding "rallidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rallidae" to mean rails; crakes; gallinules; coots.*

---

ramalina *(noun)*

Shrubby lichens of the family Usneaceae having a flattened thallus.

- *The article explained what "ramalina" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ramalina."*

---

ramanavami *(noun)*

Hindu lunar holiday (on the 9th day of Caitra) to celebrate the birth of Rama.

- *The article explained what "ramanavami" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ramanavami" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ramate *(adjective)*

Having branches.

- *Students compared "ramate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "ramate"? Explain why.*

---

ramblingly *(adverb)*

In a rambling manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "ramblingly" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "ramblingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

rambotan *(noun)*

Pleasantly acid bright red oval Malayan fruit covered with soft spines.

- *In class, the teacher used "rambotan" to mean pleasantly acid bright red oval malayan fruit....*
- *He looked up "rambotan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ramequin *(noun)*

A small fireproof dish used for baking and serving individual portions.

- *Understanding "ramequin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ramequin."*

---

ramman *(noun)*

God of storms and wind; corresponds to Babylonian Adad.

- *In class, the teacher used "ramman" to mean god of storms and wind; corresponds to babylonian adad.*
- *The article explained what "ramman" means with a simple example.*

---

ramontchi *(noun)*

Small shrubby tree of Madagascar cultivated in tropical regions as a hedge plant and for its deep red acid fruits resembling small plums.

- *They discussed "ramontchi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ramontchi" means with a simple example.*

---

ramous *(adjective)*

Having branches.

- *The speaker chose "ramous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "ramous"? Explain why.*

---

rampageous *(adjective)*

Displaying raging violence; often destructive; - W.H.Auden.

- *The hot rampageous horses of my will.*
- *Would you call this situation "rampageous"? Explain why.*

---

rana cascadae *(noun)*

Mountain frog found near water; of United States Northwest to California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rana cascadae."*
- *He looked up "rana cascadae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rana catesbeiana *(noun)*

Largest North American frog; highly aquatic with a deep-pitched voice.

- *Understanding "rana catesbeiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rana catesbeiana."*

---

rana clamitans *(noun)*

Similar to bullfrog; found in or near marshes and ponds; of United States and Canada.

- *Understanding "rana clamitans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rana clamitans."*

---

rana tarahumarae *(noun)*

Mexican frog found within a jump or two of water.

- *They discussed "rana tarahumarae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rana tarahumarae" to mean mexican frog found within a jump or two of water.*

---

rana temporaria *(noun)*

A common semiterrestrial European frog.

- *Understanding "rana temporaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rana temporaria."*

---

ranales *(noun)*

Herbs, shrubs and trees: includes families Ranunculaceae; Annonaceae; Berberidaceae; Magnoliaceae; Menispermaceae; Myristicaceae; Nymphaeaceae; Lardizabalaceae; Lauraceae; Calycanthaceae; Ceratophyllaceae; Cercidiphyllaceae.

- *He looked up "ranales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ranales" to mean herbs, shrubs and trees: includes families....*

ranatra *(noun)*

Elongate very slender water scorpions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ranatra."*
- *He looked up "ranatra" because he had never seen it before.*

rancidness *(noun)*

The property of being rancid.

- *He looked up "rancidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rancidness" during the group presentation.*

ranid *(noun)*

Insectivorous usually semiaquatic web-footed amphibian with smooth moist skin and long hind legs.

- *He looked up "ranid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ranid" during the group presentation.*

ranidae *(noun)*

A family nearly cosmopolitan in distribution: true frogs.

- *He looked up "ranidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ranidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rankness *(noun)*

The property of producing abundantly and sustaining vigorous and luxuriant growth.

- *Weeds lovely in their rankness.*
- *They discussed "rankness" during the group presentation.*

ranunculales *(noun)*

Herbs, shrubs and trees: includes families Ranunculaceae; Annonaceae; Berberidaceae; Magnoliaceae; Menispermaceae; Myristicaceae; Nymphaeaceae; Lardizabalaceae; Lauraceae; Calycanthaceae; Ceratophyllaceae; Cercidiphyllaceae.

- *The article explained what "ranunculales" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ranunculales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ranunculus bulbosus *(noun)*

Perennial Old World buttercup with golden to sulphur yellow flowers in late spring to early summer; naturalized in North America.

- *They discussed "ranunculus bulbosus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ranunculus bulbosus" means with a simple example.*

ranunculus ficaria *(noun)*

Perennial herb native to Europe but naturalized elsewhere having heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers resembling buttercups; its tuberous roots have been used as a poultice to relieve piles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ranunculus ficaria."*
- *He looked up "ranunculus ficaria" because he had never seen it before.*

ranunculus flammula *(noun)*

Semiaquatic Eurasian perennial crowfoot with leaves shaped like spears; naturalized in New Zealand.

- *The article explained what "ranunculus flammula" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ranunculus flammula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ranunculus glaberrimus *(noun)*

Small early-flowering buttercup with shiny yellow flowers of western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ranunculus glaberrimus."*
- *The article explained what "ranunculus glaberrimus" means with a simple example.*

ranunculus lyalii *(noun)*

Showy white-flowered perennial of New Zealand.

- *He looked up "ranunculus lyalii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ranunculus lyalii."*

ranunculus sceleratus *(noun)*

Annual herb growing in marshy places.

- *They discussed “ranunculus sceleratus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ranunculus sceleratus.”*

---

ranvier’s nodes *(noun)*

Small gaps in the myelin sheath of medullated axons.

- *In class, the teacher used “ranvier’s nodes” to mean small gaps in the myelin sheath of medullated axons.*
- *He looked up “ranvier’s nodes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

raoulia *(noun)*

Genus of low-growing mat-forming New Zealand plants; in some classifications includes species placed in genus Haastia.

- *They discussed “raoulia” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “raoulia.”*

---

raoulia australis *(noun)*

Perennial prostrate mat-forming herb with hoary woolly foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “raoulia australis.”*
- *He looked up “raoulia australis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

raoulia lutescens *(noun)*

Perennial prostrate mat-forming herb with hoary woolly foliage.

- *They discussed “raoulia lutescens” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “raoulia lutescens” to mean perennial prostrate mat-forming herb with hoary....*

---

rapaciously *(adverb)*

In a rapacious manner.

- *She spoke “rapaciously,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “rapaciously” naturally.*

---

rapateaceae *(noun)*

South American herbs somewhat resembling members of the Juncaceae.

- *He looked up “rapateaceae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rapateaceae” to mean south american herbs somewhat resembling members of....*

---

raphanus raphanistrum *(noun)*

Eurasian weed having yellow or mauve or white flowers and podlike fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used “raphanus raphanistrum” to mean eurasian weed having yellow or mauve or white....*
- *They discussed “raphanus raphanistrum” during the group presentation.*

---

raphanus sativus longipinnatus *(noun)*

Radish of Japan with a long hard durable root eaten raw or cooked.

- *In class, the teacher used “raphanus sativus longipinnatus” to mean radish of japan with a long hard durable root eaten....*
- *He looked up “raphanus sativus longipinnatus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

raphicerus *(noun)*

African antelopes: steenboks.

- *He looked up “raphicerus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “raphicerus.”*

---

raphicerus campestris *(noun)*

Small plains antelope of southeastern Africa.

- *The article explained what “raphicerus campestris” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “raphicerus campestris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raphidae *(noun)*

Extinct dodos and solitaires.

- *Understanding “raphidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “raphidae” to mean extinct dodos and solitaires.*

---

raphidiidae *(noun)*

A family of arthropods of the suborder Megaloptera, including snakeflies.

- *In class, the teacher used “raphidiidae” to mean a family of arthropods of the suborder megaloptera,....*
- *Understanding “raphidiidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raphus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Raphidae: dodos.

- *They discussed “raphus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “raphus.”*

---

raphus cucullatus *(noun)*

Extinct heavy flightless bird of Mauritius related to pigeons.

- *Understanding “raphus cucullatus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “raphus cucullatus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rapidness *(noun)*

A rate that is rapid.

- *The article explained what “rapidness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rapidness” to mean a rate that is rapid.*

---

rappee *(noun)*

Strong snuff made from dark coarse tobacco.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rappee.”*
- *The article explained what “rappee” means with a simple example.*

---

rappeller *(noun)*

A person who descends down a nearly vertical face by using a doubled rope that is wrapped around the body and attached to some high point.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rappeller.”*
- *The article explained what “rappeller” means with a simple example.*

---

raptores *(noun)*

Term used in former classifications; erroneously grouped together birds of the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes.

- *He looked up “raptores” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “raptores.”*

---

rarefy *(verb)*

Lessen the density or solidity of.

- *Can you use “rarefy” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “rarefy” until he saw an example.*

---

rarify *(verb)*

Make more complex, intricate, or richer.

- *He did not know how to use “rarify” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “rarify” in real sentences.*

---

rariora *(noun)*

(plural) rare collector’s items.

- *Understanding “rariora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “rariora” during the group presentation.*

---

raspingly *(adverb)*

In a harsh and grating manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “raspingly” naturally.*
- *Place “raspingly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

rassling *(noun)*

The sport of hand-to-hand struggle between unarmed contestants who try to throw each other down.

- *The article explained what "rassling" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rassling."*

rasterize *(verb)*

Convert (an image) into pixels.

- *Can you use "rasterize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "rasterize" and when to wait.*

ratables *(noun)*

Property that provides tax income for local governments.

- *In class, the teacher used "ratables" to mean property that provides tax income for local governments.*
- *The article explained what "ratables" means with a simple example.*

ratafee *(noun)*

Sweet liqueur made from wine and brandy flavored with plum or peach or apricot kernels and bitter almonds.

- *Understanding "ratafee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ratafee" means with a simple example.*

ratafia *(noun)*

Sweet liqueur made from wine and brandy flavored with plum or peach or apricot kernels and bitter almonds.

- *Understanding "ratafia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ratafia" means with a simple example.*

ratafia biscuit *(noun)*

Macaroon flavored with ratafia liqueur.

- *The article explained what "ratafia biscuit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ratafia biscuit" during the group presentation.*

ratbite fever bacterium *(noun)*

A bacterium causing ratbite fever.

- *They discussed "ratbite fever bacterium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ratbite fever bacterium" to mean a bacterium causing ratbite fever.*

rateables *(noun)*

Property that provides tax income for local governments.

- *They discussed "rateables" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rateables" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ratibida *(noun)*

Genus of perennial wildflowers of North American plains and prairies; often cultivated for their showy flower heads.

- *He looked up "ratibida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ratibida" to mean genus of perennial wildflowers of north american....*

ratibida columnaris *(noun)*

Coneflower with flower heads resembling a Mexican hat with a tall red-brown disk and drooping yellow or yellow and red-brown rays; grows in the great plains along base of Rocky Mountains.

- *They discussed "ratibida columnaris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratibida columnaris."*

ratibida columnifera *(noun)*

Plant similar to the Mexican hat coneflower; from British Columbia to New Mexico.

- *The article explained what "ratibida columnifera" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratibida columnifera."*

ratibida tagetes *(noun)*

Coneflower of central to southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "ratibida tagetes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ratibida tagetes" to mean coneflower of central to southwestern united states.*

---

ratiocinative *(adjective)*

Based on exact thinking.

- *One's ratiocinative powers.*
- *Would you call this situation "ratiocinative"? Explain why.*

---

ratiocinator *(noun)*

Someone who reasons logically.

- *They discussed "ratiocinator" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ratiocinator" means with a simple example.*

---

rationalness *(noun)*

The quality of being consistent with or based on logic.

- *The article explained what "rationalness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rationalness" to mean the quality of being consistent with or based on logic.*

---

ratitae *(noun)*

Used in former classifications to include all ratite bird orders.

- *Understanding "ratitae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratitae."*

---

ratlike *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a rat.

- *Students compared "ratlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ratlike."*

---

ratlin *(noun)*

(nautical) a small horizontal rope between the shrouds of a sailing ship; they form a ladder for climbing aloft.

- *Understanding "ratlin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ratlin" to mean (nautical) a small horizontal rope between the....*

---

ratline *(noun)*

(nautical) a small horizontal rope between the shrouds of a sailing ship; they form a ladder for climbing aloft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratline."*
- *Understanding "ratline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ratsbane *(noun)*

A white powdered poisonous trioxide of arsenic; used in manufacturing glass and as a pesticide (rat poison) and weed killer.

- *Understanding "ratsbane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ratsbane" means with a simple example.*

---

rattlebox *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Crotalaria having inflated pods within which the seeds rattle; used for pasture and green-manure crops.

- *The article explained what "rattlebox" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rattlebox" to mean any of various plants of the genus crotalaria....*

---

rattlebrained *(adjective)*

Lacking sense or discretion; ; - Glenway Westcott.

- *His rattlebrained crackpot ideas.*
- *The speaker chose "rattlebrained" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rattlepated *(adjective)*

Lacking sense or discretion; ; - Glenway Westcott.

- *How rattlepated I am! I've forgotten what I came for.*
- *Would you call this situation "rattlepated"? Explain why.*

rattlesnake's master *(noun)*

Coarse prickly perennial eryngo of United States thought to cure rattlesnake bite.

- *He looked up "rattlesnake's master" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rattlesnake's master."*

raudixin *(noun)*

Antihypertensive consisting of an alkaloid extracted from the plant Rauwolfia serpentina (trade names Raudixin or Rau-Sed or Sandril or Serpasil).

- *He looked up "raudixin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raudixin."*

rauli beech *(noun)*

Large Chilean timber tree yielding coarse lumber.

- *Understanding "rauli beech" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rauli beech."*

rauvolfia *(noun)*

Any shrub or small tree of the genus Rauwolfia having leaves in whorls and cymose flowers; yield substances used medicinally especially as emetics or purgatives or antihypertensives.

- *The article explained what "rauvolfia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rauvolfia" to mean any shrub or small tree of the genus rauwolfia....*

rauwolfia *(noun)*

Any of several alkaloids extracted from the shrub Rauwolfia serpentina.

- *He looked up "rauwolfia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rauwolfia."*

rauwolfia serpentina *(noun)*

East Indian climbing shrub with twisted limbs and roots resembling serpents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rauwolfia serpentina."*
- *He looked up "rauwolfia serpentina" because he had never seen it before.*

ravehook *(noun)*

A hooked hand tool used to prepare the seams of a boat for oakum.

- *They discussed "ravehook" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ravehook" to mean a hooked hand tool used to prepare the seams of a....*

ravelling *(noun)*

A bit of fiber that has become separated from woven fabric.

- *He looked up "ravelling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ravelling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ravenala *(noun)*

Giant treelike plant having edible nuts and leafstalks that yield a refreshing drink of clear watery sap; reputedly an emergency source of water for travelers.

- *Understanding "ravenala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ravenala" during the group presentation.*

ravenala madagascariensis *(noun)*

Giant treelike plant having edible nuts and leafstalks that yield a refreshing drink of clear watery sap; reputedly an emergency source of water for travelers.

- *The article explained what "ravenala madagascariensis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ravenala madagascariensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ravigote *(noun)*

Veloute sauce seasoned with chopped chervil, chives, tarragon, shallots and capers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ravigote."*
- *He looked up "ravigote" because he had never seen it before.*

ravigotte *(noun)*

Veloute sauce seasoned with chopped chervil, chives, tarragon, shallots and capers.

- *The article explained what "ravigotte" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ravigotte" to mean veloute sauce seasoned with chopped chervil,....*

---

ravingly *(adverb)*

In a raving manner.

- *He answered "ravingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "ravingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

ravisher *(noun)*

A very attractive or seductive looking woman.

- *He looked up "ravisher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ravisher."*

---

rayless *(adjective)*

Having no parts resembling rays; not having ray flowers.

- *The speaker chose "rayless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rayless" when it is having no parts resembling rays; not having ray flowers.*

---

rayless chamomile *(noun)*

Annual aromatic weed of Pacific coastal areas (United States and northeastern Asia) having bristle-pointed leaves and rayless yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "rayless chamomile" to mean annual aromatic weed of pacific coastal areas....*
- *The article explained what "rayless chamomile" means with a simple example.*

---

razmataz *(noun)*

Any exciting and complex play intended to confuse (dazzle) the opponent.

- *He looked up "razmataz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "razmataz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

razorbacked hog *(noun)*

A mongrel hog with a thin body and long legs and a ridged back; a wild or semi-wild descendant of improved breeds; found chiefly in the southeastern United States.

- *He looked up "razorbacked hog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "razorbacked hog."*

---

re-afforest *(verb)*

Reestablish a forest after clear-cutting or fire, etc.

- *Re-afforest the area that was burned during the fighting.*
- *She tried to use "re-afforest" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reactionist *(adjective)*

Extremely conservative.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reactionist."*
- *A "reactionist" approach may work better in this case.*

---

readably *(adverb)*

In a legible manner.

- *She spoke "readably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "readably" naturally.*

---

reaffiliation *(noun)*

Affiliation anew.

- *They discussed "reaffiliation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reaffiliation" to mean affiliation anew.*

---

reagin *(noun)*

An immunoglobulin E that is formed as an antibody against allergens (such as pollen); attaches to cell membranes causing the release of histamine and other substances responsible for the local inflammation characteristic of an allergy.

- *In class, the teacher used "reagin" to mean an immunoglobulin e that is formed as an antibody....*

- *Understanding "reagin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

realine *(verb)*

Align anew or better.

- *The coach explained when to use "realine" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "realine" until he saw an example.*

---

reallot *(verb)*

Allot again.

- *They were realloted additional farm land.*
- *He did not know how to use "reallot" until he saw an example.*

---

reallotment *(noun)*

A new apportionment (especially a new apportionment of congressional seats in the United States on the basis of census results).

- *The article explained what "reallotment" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reallotment" to mean a new apportionment (especially a new apportionment....*

---

reapportion *(verb)*

Allocate, distribute, or apportion anew.

- *Congressional seats are reapportioned on the basis of census data.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reapportion" when talking about this idea.*

---

reasonless *(adjective)*

Not marked by the use of reason.

- *Reasonless hostility.*
- *A reasonless brute.*

---

reassail *(verb)*

Assail again.

- *Her old fears reassailed her.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reassail" in real sentences.*

---

reaumur *(noun)*

French physicist who invented the alcohol thermometer (1683-1757).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reaumur."*
- *They discussed "reaumur" during the group presentation.*

---

reaumur scale *(noun)*

A temperature scale on which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 80 degrees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reaumur scale."*
- *Understanding "reaumur scale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reaumur thermometer *(noun)*

An alcohol thermometer calibrated in degrees Reaumur.

- *They discussed "reaumur thermometer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "reaumur thermometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rebarbative *(adjective)*

Serving or tending to repel.

- *He became rebarbative and prickly and spiteful.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rebarbative."*

---

rebato *(noun)*

A wired or starched collar of intricate lace; worn in 17th century.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rebato."*
- *The article explained what "rebato" means with a simple example.*

---

rebuker *(noun)*

Someone who finds fault or imputes blame.

- *Understanding "rebuker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rebuker" during the group presentation.*

---

rebukingly *(adverb)*

In the manner of someone delivering a rebuke.

- *Place "rebukingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "rebukingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

reburying *(noun)*

The act of burying again.

- *They discussed "reburying" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reburying" to mean the act of burying again.*

---

rebutter *(noun)*

A debater who refutes or disproves by offering contrary evidence or argument.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rebutter."*
- *The article explained what "rebutter" means with a simple example.*

---

recalcitrancy *(noun)*

The trait of being unmanageable.

- *In class, the teacher used "recalcitrancy" to mean the trait of being unmanageable.*
- *Understanding "recalcitrancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

recalcitrate *(verb)*

Show strong objection or repugnance; manifest vigorous opposition or resistance; be obstinately disobedient.

- *The Democratic senators recalcitrated against every proposal from the Republican side.*
- *Can you use "recalcitrate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reccy *(noun)*

Reconnaissance (by shortening).

- *In class, the teacher used "reccy" to mean reconnaissance (by shortening).*
- *The article explained what "reccy" means with a simple example.*

---

recentness *(noun)*

The property of having happened or appeared not long ago.

- *Understanding "recentness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "recentness" during the group presentation.*

---

receptively *(adverb)*

In a receptive manner.

- *She spoke "receptively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "receptively" naturally.*

---

rechauffe *(noun)*

Warmed leftovers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rechauffe."*
- *The article explained what "rechauffe" means with a simple example.*

---

rechewed food *(noun)*

Food of a ruminant regurgitated to be chewed again.

- *They discussed "rechewed food" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rechewed food" means with a simple example.*

---

reciprocality *(noun)*

A relation of mutual dependence or action or influence.

- *He looked up "reciprocality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reciprocality" to mean a relation of mutual dependence or action or influence.*

---

reciprocative *(adjective)*

Given or done or owed to each other.

- *It is useful to describe something as "reciprocative" when it is given or done or owed to each other.*
- *Students compared "reciprocative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

reciprocatory *(adjective)*

Given or done or owed to each other.

- *Students compared "reciprocatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "reciprocatory"? Explain why.*

---

recission *(noun)*

(law) the act of rescinding; the cancellation of a contract and the return of the parties to the positions they would have had if the contract had not been made.

- *Recission may be brought about by decree or by mutual consent.*
- *The article explained what "recission" means with a simple example.*

---

reclaimable *(adjective)*

Capable of being used again.

- *The speaker chose "reclaimable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reclaimable."*

---

recollective *(adjective)*

Good at remembering.

- *The speaker chose "recollective" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "recollective" when it is good at remembering.*

---

recoverer *(noun)*

Someone who saves something from danger or violence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recoverer."*
- *He looked up "recoverer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

recriminative *(adjective)*

Countering one charge with another.

- *Would you call this situation "recriminative"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "recriminative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

recrudescent *(adjective)*

The revival of an unfortunate situation after a period of abatement.

- *The patient presented with a case of recrudescent gastralgia.*
- *The speaker chose "recrudescent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rectangularity *(noun)*

The property of being shaped like a rectangle.

- *In class, the teacher used "rectangularity" to mean the property of being shaped like a rectangle.*
- *They discussed "rectangularity" during the group presentation.*

---

rectilineal *(adjective)*

Characterized by a straight line or lines.

- *It is useful to describe something as "rectilineal" when it is characterized by a straight line or lines.*
- *The speaker chose "rectilineal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rectoplasty *(noun)*

Reconstructive surgery of the anus or rectum.

- *He looked up "rectoplasty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rectoplasty."*

rectosigmoid *(adjective)*

Of or related to or near the sigmoid colon and the upper part of the rectum.

- *A "rectosigmoid" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rectosigmoid."*

recumb *(verb)*

Lean in a comfortable resting position.

- *She tried to use "recumb" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "recumb" when talking about this idea.*

recurvate *(adjective)*

Curved backward or inward.

- *A "recurvate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "recurvate"? Explain why.*

recurvirostra *(noun)*

Type genus of the Recurvirostridae: avocets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recurvirostra."*
- *He looked up "recurvirostra" because he had never seen it before.*

recurvirostridae *(noun)*

Long-legged shorebirds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recurvirostridae."*
- *Understanding "recurvirostridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

recusation *(noun)*

(law) an objection grounded on the judge's relationship to one of the parties.

- *They discussed "recusation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "recusation" means with a simple example.*

red baneberry *(noun)*

North American perennial herb with alternately compound leaves and racemes of small white flowers followed by bright red oval poisonous berries.

- *They discussed "red baneberry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "red baneberry" because he had never seen it before.*

red clintonia *(noun)*

Plant with nearly leafless stalk topped by a cluster of red or reddish lavender flowers; California to Oregon.

- *In class, the teacher used "red clintonia" to mean plant with nearly leafless stalk topped by a....*
- *They discussed "red clintonia" during the group presentation.*

red helleborine *(noun)*

Orchid of Mediterranean and Asia having a lax spike of bright rose-pink flowers.

- *Understanding "red helleborine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "red helleborine" means with a simple example.*

red sanderswood *(noun)*

Tree of India and East Indies yielding a hard fragrant timber prized for cabinetwork and dark red heartwood used as a dyewood.

- *He looked up "red sanderswood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red sanderswood."*

redbelly *(noun)*

Freshwater turtle of Chesapeake Bay tributaries having red markings on the lower shell.

- *They discussed "redbelly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "redbelly" because he had never seen it before.*

redberry *(noun)*

Small spiny evergreen shrub of western United States and Mexico with minute flowers and bright red berries.

- *They discussed "redberry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "redberry" to mean small spiny evergreen shrub of western united....*

---

redbrush *(noun)*

Common North American shrub with reddish purple twigs and white flowers.

- *They discussed "redbrush" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "redbrush" to mean common north american shrub with reddish purple....*

---

redbug *(noun)*

Larval mite that sucks the blood of vertebrates including human beings causing intense irritation.

- *The article explained what "redbug" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "redbug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reddisn-purple *(adjective)*

Of purple tinged with red.

- *Would you call this situation "reddisn-purple"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "reddisn-purple" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

reddle *(noun)*

A red iron ore used in dyeing and marking.

- *In class, the teacher used "reddle" to mean a red iron ore used in dyeing and marking.*
- *The article explained what "reddle" means with a simple example.*

---

redemptional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resulting in redemption; - E.K.Brown.

- *It is useful to describe something as "redemptional" when it is of or relating to or resulting in redemption; -....*
- *The speaker chose "redemptional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

redemptory *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resulting in redemption; - E.K.Brown.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "redemptory."*
- *A "redemptory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

redeposition *(noun)*

Deposition from one deposit to another.

- *They discussed "redeposition" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "redeposition" because he had never seen it before.*

---

redheader *(noun)*

Someone who has red hair.

- *Understanding "redheader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "redheader" during the group presentation.*

---

redispose *(verb)*

Dispose anew.

- *The goods were redisposed at a great loss.*
- *She tried to use "redispose" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

redisposition *(noun)*

The withdrawal and redistribution of forces in an attempt to use them more effectively.

- *He looked up "redisposition" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "redisposition."*

---

redly *(adverb)*

Displaying a red color; -Adria Langley.

- *The forge belched redly at the sky.*

- *Place “redly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

redmaids *(noun)*

Succulent carpet-forming plant having small brilliant reddish-pink flowers; southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “redmaids.”*
- *Understanding “redmaids” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

redolence *(noun)*

A pleasingly sweet olfactory property.

- *The article explained what “redolence” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “redolence” during the group presentation.*

---

redroot *(noun)*

Perennial woodland native of North America having a red root and red sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and white flower in early spring and having acrid emetic properties; rootstock used as a stimulant and expectorant.

- *They discussed “redroot” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “redroot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

redstem storksbill *(noun)*

European weed naturalized in southwestern United States and Mexico having reddish decumbent stems with small fernlike leaves and small deep reddish-lavender flowers followed by slender fruits that stick straight up; often grown for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “redstem storksbill.”*
- *He looked up “redstem storksbill” because he had never seen it before.*

---

redundance *(noun)*

The attribute of being superfluous and unneeded.

- *They discussed “redundance” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “redundance.”*

---

reduviid *(noun)*

A true bug: long-legged predacious bug living mostly on other insects; a few suck blood of mammals.

- *Understanding “reduviid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “reduviid” to mean a true bug: long-legged predacious bug living….*

---

reduviidae *(noun)*

Assassin bugs.

- *Understanding “reduviidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “reduviidae” means with a simple example.*

---

reecho *(verb)*

Repeat or return an echo again or repeatedly; send (an echo) back.

- *Learners should practice how to use “reecho” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “reecho” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reechoing *(adjective)*

(of sounds) repeating by reflection.

- *It is useful to describe something as “reechoing” when it is (of sounds) repeating by reflection.*
- *A “reechoing” approach may work better in this case.*

---

reed rhapis *(noun)*

Chinese lady palm with more slender stems and finer sheath fibers than Rhapis excelsa.

- *The article explained what “reed rhapis” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “reed rhapis” during the group presentation.*

---

reedbird *(noun)*

Small European warbler that breeds among reeds and wedges and winters in Africa.

- *They discussed “reedbird” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “reedbird” to mean small european warbler that breeds among reeds and….*

reedlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a reed in being upright and slender.

- *The speaker chose "reedlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reedlike."*

reedmace *(noun)*

Tall marsh plant with cylindrical seed heads that explode when mature shedding large quantities of down; its long flat leaves are used for making mats and chair seats; of North America, Europe, Asia and North Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "reedmace" to mean tall marsh plant with cylindrical seed heads that....*
- *He looked up "reedmace" because he had never seen it before.*

reef squirrelfish *(noun)*

On reefs from Bermuda and Florida to northern South America.

- *They discussed "reef squirrelfish" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reef squirrelfish" to mean on reefs from bermuda and florida to northern south....*

reefy *(adjective)*

Full of submerged reefs or sandbanks or shoals.

- *Reefy shallows.*
- *A "reefy" approach may work better in this case.*

reenforcement *(noun)*

A military operation (often involving new supplies of men and materiel) to strengthen a military force or aid in the performance of its mission.

- *The article explained what "reenforcement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reenforcement" to mean a military operation (often involving new supplies....*

refabrication *(noun)*

Assembling again.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refabrication."*
- *They discussed "refabrication" during the group presentation.*

refinisher *(noun)*

A skilled worker who is employed to restore or refinish buildings or antique furniture.

- *The article explained what "refinisher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "refinisher" to mean a skilled worker who is employed to restore or....*

reflectorise *(verb)*

Provide with reflectors, such as chemicals.

- *In everyday English, people use "reflectorise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "reflectorise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

reflectorize *(verb)*

Provide with reflectors, such as chemicals.

- *The driveway was reflectorized for safety reasons.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reflectorize" and when to wait.*

reflexiveness *(noun)*

The coreferential relation between a reflexive pronoun and its antecedent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reflexiveness."*
- *Understanding "reflexiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reflexly *(adverb)*

In a reflex manner.

- *Such effects can be induced reflexly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "reflexly" in the final chapter.*

reformable *(adjective)*

Susceptible to improvement or reform.

- *A "reformable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "reformable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

refractile *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or capable of refraction.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "refractile."*
- *The speaker chose "refractile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

refractiveness *(noun)*

The physical property of a medium as determined by its index of refraction.

- *Understanding "refractiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "refractiveness" means with a simple example.*

---

refractivity *(noun)*

The physical property of a medium as determined by its index of refraction.

- *In class, the teacher used "refractivity" to mean the physical property of a medium as determined by....*
- *They discussed "refractivity" during the group presentation.*

---

refracture *(verb)*

Break (a bone) that was previously broken but mended in an abnormal way.

- *The surgeon had to refracture her wrist.*
- *Can you use "refracture" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

refreshen *(verb)*

Become or make oneself fresh again.

- *She tried to use "refreshen" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "refreshen" until he saw an example.*

---

refreshful *(adjective)*

Imparting vitality and energy.

- *Students compared "refreshful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "refreshful."*

---

refreshfully *(adverb)*

In a manner that relieves fatigue and restores vitality.

- *The narrator describes the scene "refreshfully" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "refreshfully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

refulgence *(noun)*

The quality of being bright and sending out rays of light.

- *In class, the teacher used "refulgence" to mean the quality of being bright and sending out rays of....*
- *The article explained what "refulgence" means with a simple example.*

---

refulgency *(noun)*

The quality of being bright and sending out rays of light.

- *Understanding "refulgency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refulgency."*

---

refutal *(noun)*

The act of determining that something is false.

- *They discussed "refutal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "refutal" means with a simple example.*

---

refuter *(noun)*

A debater who refutes or disproves by offering contrary evidence or argument.

- *The article explained what "refuter" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "refuter" during the group presentation.*

---

regalecidae *(noun)*

Ribbonfishes.

- *He looked up "regalecidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "regalecidae" during the group presentation.*

---

regalecus glesne *(noun)*

Thin deep-water tropical fish 20 to 30 feet long having a red dorsal fin.

- *They discussed "regalecus glesne" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "regalecus glesne" means with a simple example.*

---

regardant *(adjective)*

Looking backward.

- *Students compared "regardant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "regardant" when it is looking backward.*

---

regardful *(adjective)*

Showing deference.

- *Would you call this situation "regardful"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "regardful."*

---

reggane *(noun)*

A town in central Algeria.

- *The article explained what "reggane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reggane" to mean a town in central algeria.*

---

reglaecus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Regalecidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reglaecus."*
- *He looked up "reglaecus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

regnellidium *(noun)*

Small latex-containing aquatic fern of southern Brazil.

- *The article explained what "regnellidium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "regnellidium" to mean small latex-containing aquatic fern of southern brazil.*

---

regnellidium diphyllum *(noun)*

Small latex-containing aquatic fern of southern Brazil.

- *They discussed "regnellidium diphyllum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "regnellidium diphyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

regorge *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *In everyday English, people use "regorge" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "regorge" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

regosol *(noun)*

A type of soil consisting of unconsolidated material from freshly deposited alluvium or sand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "regosol."*
- *He looked up "regosol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

regulus satrata *(noun)*

American golden-crested kinglet.

- *They discussed "regulus satrata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "regulus satrata."*

regur *(noun)*

A rich black loam of India.

- *The article explained what "regur" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "regur" to mean a rich black loam of india.*

regur soil *(noun)*

A rich black loam of India.

- *In class, the teacher used "regur soil" to mean a rich black loam of india.*
- *Understanding "regur soil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reheel *(verb)*

Put a new heel on.

- *He did not know how to use "reheel" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "reheel" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

reithrodontomys *(noun)*

New World harvest mice.

- *Understanding "reithrodontomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reithrodontomys" means with a simple example.*

rejective *(adjective)*

Rejecting or tending to reject.

- *Rejective or overcritical attitudes of disappointed parents.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rejective."*

relafen *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Relafen).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "relafen."*
- *He looked up "relafen" because he had never seen it before.*

relatiative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having the nature of retribution.

- *Would you call this situation "relatiative"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "relatiative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

reliableness *(noun)*

The quality of being dependable or reliable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reliableness."*
- *He looked up "reliableness" because he had never seen it before.*

relievo *(noun)*

Sculpture consisting of shapes carved on a surface so as to stand out from the surrounding background.

- *Understanding "relievo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "relievo" means with a simple example.*

religionism *(noun)*

Exaggerated or affected piety and religious zeal.

- *He looked up "religionism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "religionism" during the group presentation.*

religiousism *(noun)*

Exaggerated or affected piety and religious zeal.

- *In class, the teacher used "religiousism" to mean exaggerated or affected piety and religious zeal.*
- *They discussed "religiousism" during the group presentation.*

reluctivity *(noun)*

(physics) the resistance of a material to the establishment of a magnetic field in it.

- *Understanding "reluctivity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reluctivity" to mean (physics) the resistance of a material to the....*

---

rembrandt harmensz van rijn *(noun)*

Influential Dutch artist (1606-1669).

- *They discussed "rembrandt harmensz van rijn" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rembrandt harmensz van rijn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rembrandtesque *(adjective)*

In the manner of Rembrandt.

- *It is useful to describe something as "rembrandtesque" when it is in the manner of rembrandt.*
- *The speaker chose "rembrandtesque" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

remilegia *(noun)*

A genus of Echeneididae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "remilegia."*
- *He looked up "remilegia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

remilegia australis *(noun)*

Large blue Pacific remora that attaches to whales and dolphins.

- *The article explained what "remilegia australis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "remilegia australis" to mean large blue pacific remora that attaches to whales....*

---

remilitarisation *(noun)*

The act of militarizing again.

- *In class, the teacher used "remilitarisation" to mean the act of militarizing again.*
- *They discussed "remilitarisation" during the group presentation.*

---

remilitarise *(verb)*

Militarize anew.

- *Learners should practice how to use "remilitarise" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "remilitarise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

remilitarize *(verb)*

Militarize anew.

- *Should Japan be remilitarized?*
- *Can you use "remilitarize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

remindful *(adjective)*

Serving to bring to mind; - Wilder Hobson.

- *It is useful to describe something as "remindful" when it is serving to bring to mind; - wilder hobson.*
- *The speaker chose "remindful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

reminiscently *(adverb)*

In a reminiscent manner.

- *She spoke reminiscently of her days in college.*
- *Place "reminiscently" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

remissness *(noun)*

The quality of being lax and neglectful.

- *Understanding "remissness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "remissness" to mean the quality of being lax and neglectful.*

---

remitment *(noun)*

A payment of money sent to a person in another place.

- *The article explained what "remitment" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “remitment” to mean a payment of money sent to a person in another place.*

remotion *(noun)*

The act of removing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “remotion.”*
- *The article explained what “remotion” means with a simple example.*

remunerator *(noun)*

A person who pays money for something.

- *He looked up “remunerator” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “remunerator” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rene antoine ferchault de reaumur *(noun)*

French physicist who invented the alcohol thermometer (1683-1757).

- *He looked up “rene antoine ferchault de reaumur” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rene antoine ferchault de reaumur” to mean french physicist who invented the alcohol....*

rennin *(noun)*

An enzyme that occurs in gastric juice; causes milk to coagulate.

- *Understanding “rennin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rennin” to mean an enzyme that occurs in gastric juice; causes milk....*

renormalise *(verb)*

Make normal or cause to conform to a norm or standard.

- *In everyday English, people use “renormalise” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “renormalise” until he saw an example.*

renormalize *(verb)*

Make normal or cause to conform to a norm or standard.

- *The coach explained when to use “renormalize” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “renormalize” in real sentences.*

rensselaerite *(noun)*

A kind of soft talc; sometimes used as wood filler.

- *In class, the teacher used “rensselaerite” to mean a kind of soft talc; sometimes used as wood filler.*
- *They discussed “rensselaerite” during the group presentation.*

rente *(noun)*

Income from capital investment paid in a series of regular payments.

- *Understanding “rente” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “rente” during the group presentation.*

reoviridae *(noun)*

A family of arboviruses carried by arthropods.

- *He looked up “reoviridae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “reoviridae” during the group presentation.*

repand *(adjective)*

Having a slightly undulating margin.

- *Students compared “repand” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “repand”? Explain why.*

repellently *(adverb)*

In a repellent manner.

- *Repellently fat.*
- *He answered “repellently,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

repellingly *(adverb)*

In a repellent manner.

- *Using "repellingly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "repellingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

repentantly *(adverb)*

Showing remorse.

- *He answered "repentantly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "repentantly" can make your explanation more exact.*

repercuss *(verb)*

Cause repercussions; have an unwanted effect.

- *The coach explained when to use "repercuss" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "repercuss" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

repoint *(verb)*

Repair the joints of bricks.

- *Can you use "repoint" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "repoint" until he saw an example.*

reposit *(verb)*

Put (something) in a place for storage.

- *The treasure found int he ancient tomb was reposited in the museum.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reposit" in real sentences.*

repositing *(noun)*

Depositing in a warehouse.

- *In class, the teacher used "repositing" to mean depositing in a warehouse.*
- *He looked up "repositing" because he had never seen it before.*

reprehensibility *(noun)*

Being reprehensible; worthy of and deserving reprehension or reproof.

- *Understanding "reprehensibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reprehensibility" to mean being reprehensible; worthy of and deserving....*

reprehensively *(adverb)*

In a shameful manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "reprehensively" naturally.*
- *Place "reprehensively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

reproacher *(noun)*

Someone who finds fault or imputes blame.

- *They discussed "reproacher" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "reproacher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reprover *(noun)*

Someone who finds fault or imputes blame.

- *The article explained what "reprover" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reprover" during the group presentation.*

reprovingly *(adverb)*

In a reproving or reproachful manner.

- *She spoke to him reprovingly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "reprovingly" in the final chapter.*

reptantia *(noun)*

Lobsters; crabs.

- *Understanding "reptantia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reptantia" means with a simple example.*

---

repudiative *(adjective)*

Rejecting emphatically; e.g. refusing to pay or disowning.

- *A veto is a repudiative act.*
- *Students compared "repudiative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rerebrace *(noun)*

Cannon that provides plate armor for the upper arm.

- *The article explained what "rerebrace" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rerebrace" to mean cannon that provides plate armor for the upper arm.*

---

rescindable *(adjective)*

Capable of being rescinded or voided.

- *The judgment was rescindable.*
- *Would you call this situation "rescindable"? Explain why.*

---

rescriptor *(noun)*

A non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (trade name Rescriptor) used to treat AIDS and HIV.

- *The article explained what "rescriptor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rescriptor" to mean a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor....*

---

resedaceae *(noun)*

Mainly Mediterranean herbs: mignonette.

- *In class, the teacher used "resedaceae" to mean mainly mediterranean herbs: mignonette.*
- *The article explained what "resedaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

resht *(noun)*

City in northwestern Iran near the Caspian Sea.

- *He looked up "resht" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "resht."*

---

resinated *(adjective)*

Impregnated or flavored with resin.

- *Resinated wine.*
- *A "resinated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

resinlike *(adjective)*

Resembling resin in properties or texture.

- *It is useful to describe something as "resinlike" when it is resembling resin in properties or texture.*
- *The speaker chose "resinlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

resinoid *(noun)*

A plastic containing resins.

- *The article explained what "resinoid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "resinoid" to mean a plastic containing resins.*

---

resiny *(adjective)*

Having the characteristics of pitch or tar.

- *It is useful to describe something as "resiny" when it is having the characteristics of pitch or tar.*
- *The speaker chose "resiny" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

resistless *(adjective)*

Offering no resistance; ; - Theodore Roosevelt.

- *Resistless hostages.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "resistless."*

resmudge *(verb)*

Smudge again.

- *She tried to use "resmudge" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "resmudge" in real sentences.*

resourceless *(adjective)*

Lacking or deficient in natural resources.

- *The speaker chose "resourceless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "resourceless" when it is lacking or deficient in natural resources.*

resplend *(verb)*

Be resplendent or radiant; to shine brightly.

- *The Queen's garments resplended in velvet and jewels.*
- *In everyday English, people use "resplend" when talking about this idea.*

resplendency *(noun)*

Brilliant radiant beauty.

- *Understanding "resplendency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "resplendency" during the group presentation.*

resplendent quetzel *(noun)*

Very rare Central American bird; the national bird of Guatemala.

- *In class, the teacher used "resplendent quetzel" to mean very rare central american bird; the national bird....*
- *They discussed "resplendent quetzel" during the group presentation.*

responsibleness *(noun)*

A form of trustworthiness; the trait of being answerable to someone for something or being responsible for one's conduct.

- *They discussed "responsibleness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "responsibleness" because he had never seen it before.*

restauranter *(noun)*

The proprietor of a restaurant.

- *He looked up "restauranter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "restauranter" to mean the proprietor of a restaurant.*

restharrow *(noun)*

Eurasian plant having loose racemes of pink or purple flowers and spiny stems and tough roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "restharrow."*
- *He looked up "restharrow" because he had never seen it before.*

restively *(adverb)*

In a restive manner.

- *He sat down again, restively.*
- *Using "restively" can make your explanation more exact.*

restoril *(noun)*

A frequently prescribed benzodiazepine (trade name Restoril); takes effect slowly and lasts long enough to help those people who wake up frequently during the night.

- *Understanding "restoril" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "restoril" because he had never seen it before.*

restrengthen *(verb)*

Make strong again.

- *In everyday English, people use "restrengthen" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "restrengthen" until he saw an example.*

resublime *(verb)*

Sublime (a compound) once again.

- *She tried to use "resublime" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "resublime" when talking about this idea.*

---

resupine *(adjective)*

Lying face upward.

- *A "resupine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "resupine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

resuspend *(verb)*

Put back into suspension.

- *Resuspend particles.*
- *Can you use "resuspend" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

retaliator *(noun)*

Someone who takes vengeance.

- *They discussed "retaliator" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retaliator."*

---

retama raetam *(noun)*

Desert shrub of Syria and Arabia having small white flowers; constitutes the juniper of the Old Testament; sometimes placed in genus Genista.

- *He looked up "retama raetam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retama raetam."*

---

retardent *(noun)*

Any agent that retards or delays or hinders.

- *The article explained what "retardent" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retardent" to mean any agent that retards or delays or hinders.*

---

rete malpighii *(noun)*

The innermost layer of the epidermis.

- *Understanding "rete malpighii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rete malpighii" during the group presentation.*

---

retem *(noun)*

Desert shrub of Syria and Arabia having small white flowers; constitutes the juniper of the Old Testament; sometimes placed in genus Genista.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retem."*
- *Understanding "retem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

retentively *(adverb)*

In a retentive manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "retentively" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "retentively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

reticently *(adverb)*

With reticence; in a reticent manner.

- *She answered the questions reticently.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "reticently" in the final chapter.*

---

reticulitermes *(noun)*

Includes species highly destructive to structures and living trees.

- *The article explained what "reticulitermes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reticulitermes" to mean includes species highly destructive to structures....*

---

reticulitermes flanipes *(noun)*

Destructive United States termite.

- *The article explained what "reticulitermes flanipes" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "reticulitermes flanipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reticulitermes lucifugus *(noun)*

Destructive European termite.

- *He looked up "reticulitermes lucifugus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "reticulitermes lucifugus" during the group presentation.*

---

retinene *(noun)*

Either of two yellow to red retinal pigments formed from rhodopsin by the action of light.

- *In class, the teacher used "retinene" to mean either of two yellow to red retinal pigments formed....*
- *They discussed "retinene" during the group presentation.*

---

retral *(adjective)*

Moving or directed or tending in a backward direction or contrary to a previous direction.

- *Would you call this situation "retral"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "retral" when it is moving or directed or tending in a backward....*

---

retreatant *(noun)*

A participant in a religious retreat.

- *Understanding "retreatant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "retreatant" during the group presentation.*

---

retributory *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having the nature of retribution.

- *The speaker chose "retributory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "retributory."*

---

retroflexed *(adjective)*

Bent or curved backward.

- *It is useful to describe something as "retroflexed" when it is bent or curved backward.*
- *A "retroflexed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

retrogress *(verb)*

Get worse or fall back to a previous condition.

- *Learners should practice how to use "retrogress" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "retrogress" when talking about this idea.*

---

retromandibular vein *(noun)*

Posterior branch of the facial vein; formed by temporal veins in front of the ear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retromandibular vein."*
- *The article explained what "retromandibular vein" means with a simple example.*

---

retrophyllum *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical evergreen dioecious shrubs or trees of Oceania and tropical South America.

- *The article explained what "retrophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "retrophyllum" during the group presentation.*

---

retrorocket *(noun)*

A small rocket engine on a larger rocket or spacecraft that is fired to slow or alter its course.

- *He looked up "retrorocket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "retrorocket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

retrorse *(adjective)*

Bent or curved backward or downward.

- *Leaves with retrorse barbs.*
- *Students compared "retrorse" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

retrousse *(adjective)*

(used of noses) turned up at the end.

- *A retrousse nose.*
- *Would you call this situation "retrousse"? Explain why.*

---

retrovert *(verb)*

Go back to a previous state.

- *In everyday English, people use "retrovert" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "retrovert" until he saw an example.*

---

revengefully *(adverb)*

In a vindictive, revengeful manner.

- *She spoke "revengefully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "revengefully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

revenuer *(noun)*

A government agent responsible for collecting revenue (especially one responsible for stopping bootlegging).

- *In class, the teacher used "revenuer" to mean a government agent responsible for collecting....*
- *The article explained what "revenuer" means with a simple example.*

---

reverberance *(noun)*

Having the character of a loud deep sound; the quality of being resonant.

- *Understanding "reverberance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reverberance" means with a simple example.*

---

reverberative *(adjective)*

Characterized by resonance.

- *It is useful to describe something as "reverberative" when it is characterized by resonance.*
- *A "reverberative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

reversioner *(noun)*

(law) a party who is entitled to an estate in reversion.

- *He looked up "reversioner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "reversioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reversive *(adjective)*

Tending to be turned back.

- *The speaker chose "reversive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reversive."*

---

revertible *(adjective)*

To be returned to the former owner or that owner's heirs.

- *Would you call this situation "revertible"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "revertible."*

---

revet *(verb)*

Face with a layer of stone or concrete or other supporting material so as to retain.

- *The coach explained when to use "revet" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "revet" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

revetement *(noun)*

A facing (usually masonry) that supports an embankment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revetement."*
- *The article explained what "revetement" means with a simple example.*

---

revivalistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterizing revivalism.

- *A "revivalistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "revivalistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

revokable *(adjective)*

Capable of being revoked or annulled.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "revokable."*
- *Students compared "revokable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rewardful *(adjective)*

Offering or productive of reward.

- *Rewardful pursuits.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rewardful" when it is offering or productive of reward.*

---

rewardingly *(adverb)*

In a rewarding manner.

- *Place "rewardingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "rewardingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

rhabdomancer *(noun)*

Someone who uses a divining rod to find underground water.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhabdomancer" to mean someone who uses a divining rod to find underground....*
- *The article explained what "rhabdomancer" means with a simple example.*

---

rhabdoviridae *(noun)*

A family of arborviruses carried by arthropods.

- *Understanding "rhabdoviridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rhabdoviridae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhabdovirus *(noun)*

Any of a group of arboviruses including those causing rabies.

- *They discussed "rhabdovirus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhabdovirus" to mean any of a group of arboviruses including those....*

---

rhamnaceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs usually thorny bearing drupaceous fruit many having medicinal value.

- *The article explained what "rhamnaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhamnaceae" to mean trees and shrubs usually thorny bearing drupaceous....*

---

rhamnales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhamnales."*
- *He looked up "rhamnales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhamnus carolinianus *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern and central United States having black berrylike fruit; golden-yellow in autumn.

- *He looked up "rhamnus carolinianus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rhamnus carolinianus" during the group presentation.*

---

rhamnus croceus *(noun)*

Small spiny evergreen shrub of western United States and Mexico with minute flowers and bright red berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhamnus croceus" to mean small spiny evergreen shrub of western united....*
- *The article explained what "rhamnus croceus" means with a simple example.*

---

rhamnus frangula *(noun)*

Small tree common in Europe.

- *Understanding "rhamnus frangula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhamnus frangula."*

rhamnus purshianus *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of the Pacific coast of the United States; yields cascara sagrada.

- *Understanding "rhamnus purshianus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rhamnus purshianus" because he had never seen it before.*

rhaphe *(noun)*

A ridge that forms a seam between two parts.

- *Understanding "rhaphe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rhaphe" during the group presentation.*

rhapis *(noun)*

Genus of small clump-forming fan palms of China and Japan.

- *They discussed "rhapis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rhapis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rhapis excelsa *(noun)*

Small graceful palm with reedlike stems and leaf bases clothed with loose coarse fibers.

- *He looked up "rhapis excelsa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhapis excelsa."*

rhapis humilis *(noun)*

Chinese lady palm with more slender stems and finer sheath fibers than Rhapis excelsa.

- *Understanding "rhapis humilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rhapis humilis" during the group presentation.*

rhapsodically *(adverb)*

In an ecstatic manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "rhapsodically" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "rhapsodically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

rheidae *(noun)*

A family of birds coextensive with the order Rheiformes.

- *Understanding "rheidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rheidae" during the group presentation.*

rheologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to rheology.

- *Would you call this situation "rheologic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rheologic."*

rheum cultorum *(noun)*

Long cultivated hybrid of Rheum palmatum; stems often cooked in pies or as sauce or preserves.

- *He looked up "rheum cultorum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rheum cultorum."*

rheum emodi *(noun)*

Asian herb (Himalayas).

- *They discussed "rheum emodi" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rheum emodi" to mean asian herb (himalayas).*

rheum rhabarbarum *(noun)*

Long cultivated hybrid of Rheum palmatum; stems often cooked in pies or as sauce or preserves.

- *Understanding "rheum rhabarbarum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rheum rhabarbarum."*

rheum rhaponticum *(noun)*

Long cultivated hybrid of Rheum palmatum; stems often cooked in pies or as sauce or preserves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rheum rhaponticum."*
- *Understanding "rheum rhaponticum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhibhus *(noun)*

One of three artisans of the Hindu gods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhibhus."*
- *The article explained what "rhibhus" means with a simple example.*

---

rhinal *(adjective)*

Of or in or relating to the nose.

- *Would you call this situation "rhinal"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "rhinal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rhincodon *(noun)*

Whale sharks.

- *He looked up "rhincodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rhincodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhincodon typus *(noun)*

Large spotted shark of warm surface waters worldwide; resembles a whale and feeds chiefly on plankton.

- *They discussed "rhincodon typus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rhincodon typus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhincodontidae *(noun)*

Small-toothed sharks comprising only one species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhincodontidae."*
- *He looked up "rhincodontidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhinion *(noun)*

The anterior tip at the end of the suture of the nasal bones.

- *The article explained what "rhinion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhinion" to mean the anterior tip at the end of the suture of the....*

---

rhinobatidae *(noun)*

Primitive rays with guitar-shaped bodies.

- *He looked up "rhinobatidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhinobatidae."*

---

rhinoceros antiquitatis *(noun)*

Extinct thick-haired species of Arctic regions.

- *He looked up "rhinoceros antiquitatis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhinoceros antiquitatis."*

---

rhinocerotidae *(noun)*

Rhinoceroses.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhinocerotidae" to mean rhinoceroses.*
- *They discussed "rhinocerotidae" during the group presentation.*

---

rhinolaryngologist *(noun)*

A specialist in the disorders of the ear or nose or throat.

- *He looked up "rhinolaryngologist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rhinolaryngologist" during the group presentation.*

---

rhinolophidae *(noun)*

Old World leaf-nosed bats.

- *Understanding "rhinolophidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "rhinolophidae" during the group presentation.*

---

rhinonicteris *(noun)*

Orange horseshoe bats.

- *They discussed "rhinonicteris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhinonicteris."*

---

rhinonicteris aurantius *(noun)*

A common bat of northwestern Australia having orange or yellow fur.

- *They discussed "rhinonicteris aurantius" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhinonicteris aurantius."*

---

rhinoptera *(noun)*

A genus of Myliobatidae.

- *He looked up "rhinoptera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rhinoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhinoptera bonasus *(noun)*

Large ray found along eastern coast of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhinoptera bonasus."*
- *They discussed "rhinoptera bonasus" during the group presentation.*

---

rhinoscope *(noun)*

Medical instrument consisting of a mirror mounted at an angle on a rod; used to examine the nasal passages (through the nasopharynx).

- *Understanding "rhinoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rhinoscope" during the group presentation.*

---

rhinoscopy *(noun)*

Examination of the nasal passages (either through the anterior nares or with a rhinoscope through the nasopharynx).

- *He looked up "rhinoscopy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhinoscopy" to mean examination of the nasal passages (either through....*

---

rhinotermitidae *(noun)*

Large widely distributed family of termites of temperate to tropical regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhinotermitidae" to mean large widely distributed family of termites of....*
- *They discussed "rhinotermitidae" during the group presentation.*

---

rhinotomy *(noun)*

Surgical procedure in which an incision is made in the nose to drain accumulated pus.

- *They discussed "rhinotomy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rhinotomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhipsalis *(noun)*

Large genus of epiphytic or lithophytic unarmed cacti with usually segmented stems and pendulous branches; flowers are small followed by berrylike fruits.

- *The article explained what "rhipsalis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rhipsalis" during the group presentation.*

---

rhiptoglossa *(noun)*

Old World chameleons; in some classifications they are considered a superfamily of Sauria.

- *The article explained what "rhiptoglossa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhiptoglossa" to mean old world chameleons; in some classifications they....*

---

rhizobiaceae *(noun)*

A small family of rod-shaped bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhizobiaceae" to mean a small family of rod-shaped bacteria.*
- *The article explained what "rhizobiaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

rhizoctinia *(noun)*

Any fungus now or formerly belonging to the form genus Rhizoctinia.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhizoctinia" to mean any fungus now or formerly belonging to the form....*
- *They discussed "rhizoctinia" during the group presentation.*

rhizoctinia solani *(noun)*

Fungus causing a disease in potatoes characterized by black scurfy spots on the tubers.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhizoctinia solani" to mean fungus causing a disease in potatoes characterized....*
- *The article explained what "rhizoctinia solani" means with a simple example.*

rhizoid *(noun)*

Any of various slender filaments that function as roots in mosses and ferns and fungi etc.

- *They discussed "rhizoid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rhizoid" because he had never seen it before.*

rhizoidal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a rhizoid.

- *It is useful to describe something as "rhizoidal" when it is of or relating to a rhizoid.*
- *The speaker chose "rhizoidal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

rhizomorph *(noun)*

A dense mass of hyphae forming a root-like structure characteristic of many fungi.

- *Understanding "rhizomorph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhizomorph."*

rhizophoraceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs that usually form dense jungles along tropical seacoasts.

- *He looked up "rhizophoraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhizophoraceae" to mean trees and shrubs that usually form dense jungles....*

rhizopod *(noun)*

Protozoa characterized by a pseudopod.

- *The article explained what "rhizopod" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhizopod" to mean protozoa characterized by a pseudopod.*

rhizopoda *(noun)*

Creeping protozoans: amoebas and foraminifers.

- *He looked up "rhizopoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rhizopoda" during the group presentation.*

rhizopodan *(noun)*

Protozoa characterized by a pseudopod.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhizopodan" to mean protozoa characterized by a pseudopod.*
- *The article explained what "rhizopodan" means with a simple example.*

rhizopogon *(noun)*

A genus of fungi having subterranean sporophores resembling tubers.

- *They discussed "rhizopogon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhizopogon" to mean a genus of fungi having subterranean sporophores....*

rhizopogon idahoensis *(noun)*

A large whitish Rhizopogon that becomes greyish brown in maturity.

- *Understanding "rhizopogon idahoensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rhizopogon idahoensis" means with a simple example.*

rhizopogonaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi of order Hymenogastrales having round subterranean sporophores.

- *Understanding "rhizopogonaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rhizopogonaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

rhizopus stolonifer *(noun)*

Fungus causing soft watery rot in fruits and vegetables and rings of dry rot around roots of sweet potatoes.

- *The article explained what "rhizopus stolonifer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rhizopus stolonifer" during the group presentation.*

---

rhodanthe *(noun)*

Australian annual everlasting having light pink nodding flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Helipterum.

- *The article explained what "rhodanthe" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhodanthe."*

---

rhodanthe manglesii *(noun)*

Australian annual everlasting having light pink nodding flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Helipterum.

- *He looked up "rhodanthe manglesii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhodanthe manglesii" to mean australian annual everlasting having light pink....*

---

rhododendron viscosum *(noun)*

Shrub growing in swamps throughout the eastern United States and having small white to pinkish flowers resembling honeysuckle.

- *They discussed "rhododendron viscosum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rhododendron viscosum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhodolite *(noun)*

A red or pink variety of garnet used as a gemstone.

- *He looked up "rhodolite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhodolite."*

---

rhodophyceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the Rhodophyta: red algae.

- *The article explained what "rhodophyceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rhodophyceae" during the group presentation.*

---

rhodosphaera *(noun)*

One species; an Australian evergreen sumac.

- *Understanding "rhodosphaera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhodosphaera" to mean one species; an australian evergreen sumac.*

---

rhodosphaera rhodanthema *(noun)*

Evergreen of Australia yielding a dark yellow wood.

- *The article explained what "rhodosphaera rhodanthema" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rhodosphaera rhodanthema" during the group presentation.*

---

rhodymenia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Rhodymeniaceae.

- *He looked up "rhodymenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhodymenia" to mean type genus of the family rhodymeniaceae.*

---

rhodymenia palmata *(noun)*

Coarse edible red seaweed.

- *He looked up "rhodymenia palmata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhodymenia palmata."*

---

rhodymeniaceae *(noun)*

A family of protoctist.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhodymeniaceae" to mean a family of protoctist.*
- *Understanding "rhodymeniaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rhoeadales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants.

- *He looked up "rhoeadales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhoeadales."*

rhombohedron *(noun)*

A parallelepiped bounded by six similar faces (either rhombuses or parallelograms).

- *The article explained what "rhombohedron" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhombohedron."*

rhomboideus major muscle *(noun)*

Rhomboid muscle that draws the scapula toward the spinal column.

- *They discussed "rhomboideus major muscle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rhomboideus major muscle" means with a simple example.*

rhus copallina *(noun)*

Common nonpoisonous shrub of eastern North America with compound leaves and green paniculate flowers followed by red berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhus copallina."*
- *They discussed "rhus copallina" during the group presentation.*

rhus diversiloba *(noun)*

Poisonous shrub of the Pacific coast of North America that causes a rash on contact.

- *He looked up "rhus diversiloba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rhus diversiloba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rhus quercifolia *(noun)*

Poisonous shrub of southeastern United States causing a rash on contact.

- *He looked up "rhus quercifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rhus quercifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rhus rhodanthema *(noun)*

Evergreen of Australia yielding a dark yellow wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhus rhodanthema."*
- *He looked up "rhus rhodanthema" because he had never seen it before.*

rhus toxicodenedron *(noun)*

Poisonous shrub of southeastern United States causing a rash on contact.

- *They discussed "rhus toxicodenedron" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rhus toxicodenedron" because he had never seen it before.*

rhus trilobata *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of California with unpleasantly scented usually trifoliate leaves and edible fruit.

- *He looked up "rhus trilobata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rhus trilobata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rhus typhina *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby tree or eastern North America with compound leaves that turn brilliant red in fall and dense panicles of greenish yellow flowers followed by crimson acidic berries.

- *They discussed "rhus typhina" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rhus typhina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rhus verniciflua *(noun)*

Small Asiatic tree yielding a toxic exudate from which lacquer is obtained.

- *Understanding "rhus verniciflua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rhus verniciflua" means with a simple example.*

rhyacotriton *(noun)*

Olympic salamanders.

- *He looked up "rhyacotriton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhyacotriton."*

---

rhyacotriton olympicus *(noun)*

Small large-eyed semiaquatic salamander of the United States Northwest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhyacotriton olympicus."*
- *The article explained what "rhyacotriton olympicus" means with a simple example.*

---

rhymeless *(adjective)*

Not having rhyme.

- *Students compared "rhymeless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rhymeless."*

---

rhynchocephalia *(noun)*

Tuataras; extinct forms from middle Triassic.

- *Understanding "rhynchocephalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhynchocephalia."*

---

rhynchoelaps *(noun)*

Australian coral snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhynchoelaps" to mean australian coral snakes.*
- *The article explained what "rhynchoelaps" means with a simple example.*

---

rhynchoelaps australis *(noun)*

Small venomous but harmless snake marked with black-and-white on red.

- *Understanding "rhynchoelaps australis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rhynchoelaps australis" during the group presentation.*

---

rhyncostylis *(noun)*

Genus of epiphytic orchids of tropical Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhyncostylis."*
- *They discussed "rhyncostylis" during the group presentation.*

---

rhynia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rhyniaceae; small leafless dichotomously branching fossil plants with terminal sporangia and smooth branching rhizomes.

- *The article explained what "rhynia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhynia" to mean type genus of the rhyniaceae; small leafless....*

---

rhyniaceae *(noun)*

Primitive plants of the Paleozoic.

- *They discussed "rhyniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhyniaceae."*

---

rhytidectomy *(noun)*

Plastic surgery to remove wrinkles and other signs of aging from your face; an incision is made near the hair line and skin is pulled back and excess tissue is excised.

- *The article explained what "rhytidectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhytidectomy."*

---

rhytidoplasty *(noun)*

Plastic surgery to remove wrinkles and other signs of aging from your face; an incision is made near the hair line and skin is pulled back and excess tissue is excised.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhytidoplasty" to mean plastic surgery to remove wrinkles and other signs....*
- *Understanding "rhytidoplasty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ribbonlike *(adjective)*

Long and thin; resembling a ribbon.

- *Ribbonlike noodles.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “ribbonlike.”*

ribbonwood *(noun)*

Deciduous New Zealand tree whose inner bark yields a strong fiber that resembles flax and is called New Zealand cotton.

- *The article explained what “ribbonwood” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ribbonwood.”*

ribbony *(adjective)*

Long and thin; resembling a ribbon.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “ribbony.”*
- *The speaker chose “ribbony” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ribes grossularia *(noun)*

Spiny Eurasian shrub having greenish purple-tinged flowers and ovoid yellow-green or red-purple berries.

- *The article explained what “ribes grossularia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ribes grossularia” to mean spiny eurasian shrub having greenish purple-tinged....*

ribes sanguineum *(noun)*

A flowering shrub.

- *They discussed “ribes sanguineum” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ribes sanguineum.”*

ribgrass *(noun)*

An Old World plantain with long narrow ribbed leaves widely established in temperate regions.

- *The article explained what “ribgrass” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ribgrass” to mean an old world plantain with long narrow ribbed....*

ribhus *(noun)*

One of three artisans of the Hindu gods.

- *They discussed “ribhus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ribhus” to mean one of three artisans of the hindu gods.*

ribier *(noun)*

Dark reddish-purple table grape of California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ribier.”*
- *The article explained what “ribier” means with a simple example.*

ribless *(adjective)*

Having no ribs or no visible ribs.

- *It is useful to describe something as “ribless” when it is having no ribs or no visible ribs.*
- *The speaker chose “ribless” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

riblike *(adjective)*

Resembling a rib.

- *It is useful to describe something as “riblike” when it is resembling a rib.*
- *A “riblike” approach may work better in this case.*

ribonucleinase *(noun)*

A transferase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ribonucleic acid.

- *The article explained what “ribonucleinase” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ribonucleinase” to mean a transferase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of....*

ribwort *(noun)*

An Old World plantain with long narrow ribbed leaves widely established in temperate regions.

- *The article explained what “ribwort” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ribwort.”*

ricebird *(noun)*

Small finch-like Indonesian weaverbird that frequents rice fields.

- *Understanding "ricebird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ricebird."*

ricegrass *(noun)*

Any grass of the genus Oryzopsis.

- *The article explained what "ricegrass" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ricegrass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

richard adolph zsigmondy *(noun)*

German chemist (born in Austria) honored for his research on colloidal solutions (1865-1929).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richard adolph zsigmondy."*
- *He looked up "richard adolph zsigmondy" because he had never seen it before.*

richea *(noun)*

Evergreen trees or shrubs of mountains of Australia and Tasmania.

- *Understanding "richea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "richea" to mean evergreen trees or shrubs of mountains of australia....*

richea dracophylla *(noun)*

Stout Australian shrub with narrow leaves crowded at ends of branches and terminal clusters of white or pink flowers.

- *They discussed "richea dracophylla" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "richea dracophylla" to mean stout australian shrub with narrow leaves crowded....*

richea pandanifolia *(noun)*

Gaunt Tasmanian evergreen shrubby tree with slender tapering leaves 3 to 5 feet long.

- *He looked up "richea pandanifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "richea pandanifolia" during the group presentation.*

richmondena cardinalis *(noun)*

Crested thick-billed North American finch having bright red plumage in the male.

- *He looked up "richmondena cardinalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "richmondena cardinalis" to mean crested thick-billed north american finch having....*

richweed *(noun)*

A plants of the genus Pilea having drooping green flower clusters and smooth translucent stems and leaves.

- *The article explained what "richweed" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "richweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ricketiness *(noun)*

The quality of not being steady or securely fixed in place.

- *In class, the teacher used "ricketiness" to mean the quality of not being steady or securely fixed....*
- *They discussed "ricketiness" during the group presentation.*

rickettsiaceae *(noun)*

Microorganism resembling bacteria inhabiting arthropod tissues but capable of causing disease in vertebrates.

- *The article explained what "rickettsiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rickettsiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rickettsiales *(noun)*

Pleomorphic Gram-negative microorganisms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rickettsiales."*
- *They discussed "rickettsiales" during the group presentation.*

rickrack *(noun)*

A narrow zigzag ribbon used as trimming.

- *Understanding "rickrack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rickrack" during the group presentation.*

---

ricksha *(noun)*

A small two-wheeled cart for one passenger; pulled by one person.

- *The article explained what "ricksha" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ricksha" to mean a small two-wheeled cart for one passenger; pulled....*

---

ricrac *(noun)*

A narrow zigzag ribbon used as trimming.

- *He looked up "ricrac" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ricrac."*

---

ridgel *(noun)*

A colt with undescended testicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ridgel."*
- *Understanding "ridgel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ridgeling *(noun)*

A colt with undescended testicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ridgeling."*
- *They discussed "ridgeling" during the group presentation.*

---

ridgil *(noun)*

A colt with undescended testicles.

- *They discussed "ridgil" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ridgil" means with a simple example.*

---

ridgling *(noun)*

A colt with undescended testicles.

- *Understanding "ridgling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ridgling" means with a simple example.*

---

rifadin *(noun)*

An antibacterial drug (trade names Rifadin and Rimactane) used to treat tuberculosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rifadin."*
- *He looked up "rifadin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

riffian *(noun)*

A Berber living in northern Morocco.

- *The article explained what "riffian" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "riffian" during the group presentation.*

---

riflebird *(noun)*

Velvety black Australian bird of paradise with green and purple iridescence on head and tail.

- *They discussed "riflebird" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "riflebird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

righteye flounder *(noun)*

Flounders with both eyes on the right side of the head.

- *Understanding "righteye flounder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "righteye flounder" to mean flounders with both eyes on the right side of the head.*

---

righteyed flounder *(noun)*

Flounders with both eyes on the right side of the head.

- *In class, the teacher used "righteyed flounder" to mean flounders with both eyes on the right side of the head.*
- *Understanding "righteyed flounder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rightfield *(noun)*

The piece of ground in the outfield on the catcher's right.

- *Understanding "rightfield" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rightfield" means with a simple example.*

rightish *(adjective)*

Tending toward the political right.

- *Would you call this situation "rightish"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rightish."*

rigidification *(noun)*

The process of becoming stiff or rigid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rigidification."*
- *The article explained what "rigidification" means with a simple example.*

rigidify *(verb)*

Make rigid and set into a conventional pattern.

- *Rigidify the training schedule.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rigidify" when talking about this idea.*

rigidifying *(noun)*

The process of becoming stiff or rigid.

- *The article explained what "rigidifying" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rigidifying" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rigil *(noun)*

Brightest star in Centaurus; second nearest star to the sun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rigil."*
- *He looked up "rigil" because he had never seen it before.*

rigil kent *(noun)*

Brightest star in Centaurus; second nearest star to the sun.

- *They discussed "rigil kent" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rigil kent" because he had never seen it before.*

rigourousness *(noun)*

Something hard to endure.

- *Understanding "rigourousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rigourousness" means with a simple example.*

rigout *(noun)*

A person's costume (especially if bizarre).

- *What a queer rigout!*
- *In class, the teacher used "rigout" to mean a person's costume (especially if bizarre).*

rijstafel *(noun)*

Dish originating in Indonesia; a wide variety of foods and sauces are served with rice.

- *He looked up "rijstafel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rijstafel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rijstaffel *(noun)*

Dish originating in Indonesia; a wide variety of foods and sauces are served with rice.

- *He looked up "rijstaffel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rijstaffel" during the group presentation.*

rijsttaffel *(noun)*

Dish originating in Indonesia; a wide variety of foods and sauces are served with rice.

- *In class, the teacher used "rijsttaffel" to mean dish originating in indonesia; a wide variety of....*
- *He looked up "rijsttaffel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rima glottidis *(noun)*

The space between the two true vocal folds.

- *Understanding "rima glottidis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rima glottidis."*

---

rima pudendi *(noun)*

The fissure between the labia majora.

- *Understanding "rima pudendi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rima pudendi" during the group presentation.*

---

rima respiratoria *(noun)*

The opening between the false vocal folds.

- *In class, the teacher used "rima respiratoria" to mean the opening between the false vocal folds.*
- *They discussed "rima respiratoria" during the group presentation.*

---

rima vestibuli *(noun)*

The opening between the false vocal folds.

- *In class, the teacher used "rima vestibuli" to mean the opening between the false vocal folds.*
- *Understanding "rima vestibuli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rima vocalis *(noun)*

The space between the two true vocal folds.

- *He looked up "rima vocalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rima vocalis."*

---

rima vulvae *(noun)*

The fissure between the labia majora.

- *In class, the teacher used "rima vulvae" to mean the fissure between the labia majora.*
- *The article explained what "rima vulvae" means with a simple example.*

---

rimactane *(noun)*

An antibacterial drug (trade names Rifadin and Rimactane) used to treat tuberculosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "rimactane" to mean an antibacterial drug (trade names rifadin and....*
- *They discussed "rimactane" during the group presentation.*

---

rimeless *(adjective)*

Not having rhyme.

- *Students compared "rimeless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rimeless."*

---

riming *(adjective)*

Having corresponding sounds especially terminal sounds.

- *Students compared "riming" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "riming" approach may work better in this case.*

---

rimose *(adjective)*

Having a surface covered with a network of cracks and small crevices.

- *A tree with rimose bark.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rimose."*

---

rimski-korsakov *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works; often used themes from folk music (1844-1908).

- *Understanding "rimski-korsakov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “rimski-korsakov” to mean russian composer of operas and orchestral works;....*

---

rimy *(adjective)*

Covered with frost; ; -Wm.Faulkner.

- *A “rimy” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “rimy.”*

---

ringdove *(noun)*

Eurasian pigeon with white patches on wings and neck.

- *He looked up “ringdove” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ringdove” to mean eurasian pigeon with white patches on wings and neck.*

---

ringhals *(noun)*

Highly venomous snake of southern Africa able to spit venom up to seven feet.

- *He looked up “ringhals” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ringhals” during the group presentation.*

---

ringleted *(adjective)*

(of hair) shaped into ringlets.

- *Students compared “ringleted” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “ringleted.”*

---

ringlike *(adjective)*

Having the shape of a ring.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “ringlike.”*
- *Students compared “ringlike” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rinkhals *(noun)*

Highly venomous snake of southern Africa able to spit venom up to seven feet.

- *Understanding “rinkhals” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rinkhals” to mean highly venomous snake of southern africa able to....*

---

risibility *(noun)*

A disposition to laugh.

- *In class, the teacher used “risibility” to mean a disposition to laugh.*
- *He looked up “risibility” because he had never seen it before.*

---

riskily *(adverb)*

In a dangerously risky manner.

- *He lost the game by playing too riskily.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “riskily” naturally.*

---

rissole *(noun)*

Minced cooked meat or fish coated in egg and breadcrumbs and fried in deep fat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rissole.”*
- *They discussed “rissole” during the group presentation.*

---

ritenuto *(adjective)*

Gradually decreasing in tempo.

- *Would you call this situation “ritenuto”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “ritenuto” when it is gradually decreasing in tempo.*

---

ritualise *(verb)*

Make or evolve into a ritual.

- *Learners should practice how to use “ritualise” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “ritualise” until he saw an example.*

---

ritualize *(verb)*

Make or evolve into a ritual.

- *The growing up of children has become ritualized in many cultures.*
- *Can you use "ritualize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

rivetter *(noun)*

A machine for driving rivets.

- *The article explained what "rivetter" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rivetter" during the group presentation.*

rivina *(noun)*

Small genus of erect perennial shrubby herbs; tropical and subtropical America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rivina."*
- *They discussed "rivina" during the group presentation.*

rivina humilis *(noun)*

Bushy houseplant having white to pale pink flowers followed by racemes of scarlet berries; tropical Americas.

- *He looked up "rivina humilis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rivina humilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rivulus *(noun)*

Found in small streams of tropical America; often kept in aquariums; usually hermaphroditic.

- *Understanding "rivulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rivulus" because he had never seen it before.*

robert barany *(noun)*

Austrian physician who developed a rotational method for testing the middle ear (1876-1936).

- *The article explained what "robert barany" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "robert barany" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

robinia pseudoacacia *(noun)*

Large thorny tree of eastern and central United States having pinnately compound leaves and drooping racemes of white flowers; widely naturalized in many varieties in temperate regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "robinia pseudoacacia" to mean large thorny tree of eastern and central united....*
- *He looked up "robinia pseudoacacia" because he had never seen it before.*

robotic telesurgery *(noun)*

Microsurgery in which the surgeon performs surgery by manipulating the hands of a robot.

- *They discussed "robotic telesurgery" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "robotic telesurgery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

robotlike *(adjective)*

Resembling the unthinking functioning of a machine.

- *A "robotlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "robotlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

robustious *(adjective)*

Noisy and lacking in restraint or discipline.

- *A robustious group of teenagers.*
- *The speaker chose "robustious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

rocambole *(noun)*

European leek cultivated and used like leeks.

- *In class, the teacher used "rocambole" to mean european leek cultivated and used like leeks.*
- *They discussed "rocambole" during the group presentation.*

roccella *(noun)*

A source of the dye archil and of litmus.

- *The article explained what "roccella" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roccella."*

---

roccella tinctoria *(noun)*

A source of the dye archil and of litmus.

- *In class, the teacher used "roccella tinctoria" to mean a source of the dye archil and of litmus.*
- *He looked up "roccella tinctoria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roccellaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of division Lichenes.

- *They discussed "roccellaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "roccellaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

roccus *(noun)*

A genus of Serranidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roccus."*
- *He looked up "roccus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roccus saxatilis *(noun)*

Marine food and game fish with dark longitudinal stripes; migrates upriver to spawn; sometimes placed in the genus Morone.

- *The article explained what "roccus saxatilis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "roccus saxatilis" during the group presentation.*

---

rocephin *(noun)*

A parenteral cephalosporin (trade name Rocephin) used for severe infection of the lungs or throat or ears or urinary tract.

- *He looked up "rocephin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rocephin" during the group presentation.*

---

rock polypody *(noun)*

Chiefly lithophytic or epiphytic fern of North America and east Asia.

- *The article explained what "rock polypody" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rock polypody" to mean chiefly lithophytic or epiphytic fern of north....*

---

rock sandwort *(noun)*

Low perennial tufted plant of southeastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock sandwort."*
- *He looked up "rock sandwort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rock spikemoss *(noun)*

Tufted spikemoss forming loose spreading mats; eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock spikemoss."*
- *He looked up "rock spikemoss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rockchuck *(noun)*

Heavy-bodied yellowish-brown marmot of rocky areas of western North America.

- *The article explained what "rockchuck" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rockchuck."*

---

rockcress *(noun)*

Any of several rock-loving cresses of the genus Arabis.

- *The article explained what "rockcress" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rockcress" during the group presentation.*

---

rockfoil *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Saxifraga.

- *They discussed "rockfoil" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rockfoil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rockiness *(noun)*

The quality of abounding in rocks and stones.

- *Due to the rockiness of the land it was quickly dry even after a heavy rain.*
- *They discussed "rockiness" during the group presentation.*

rockingham podocarp *(noun)*

Large Australian tree with straight-grained yellow wood that turns brown on exposure.

- *The article explained what "rockingham podocarp" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rockingham podocarp."*

rockweed *(noun)*

Coarse brown seaweed growing on rocks exposed at low tide.

- *In class, the teacher used "rockweed" to mean coarse brown seaweed growing on rocks exposed at....*
- *He looked up "rockweed" because he had never seen it before.*

rocroi *(noun)*

A battle in the Thirty Years' War (1643); the French defeated the Spanish invaders.

- *In class, the teacher used "rocroi" to mean a battle in the thirty years' war (1643); the....*
- *The article explained what "rocroi" means with a simple example.*

rodhos *(noun)*

A Greek island in the southeast Aegean Sea 10 miles off the Turkish coast; the largest of the Dodecanese; it was colonized before 1000 BC by Dorians from Argos; site of the Colossus of Rhodes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rodhos."*
- *He looked up "rodhos" because he had never seen it before.*

rodlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a rod.

- *Would you call this situation "rodlike"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rodlike."*

rodolia *(noun)*

Genus of Australian ladybugs.

- *Understanding "rodolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rodolia."*

rodolia cardinalis *(noun)*

Native to Australia; introduced elsewhere to control scale insects.

- *He looked up "rodolia cardinalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rodolia cardinalis."*

roentgenium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *The article explained what "roentgenium" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roentgenium."*

roentgenogram *(noun)*

A radiogram made by exposing photographic film to X rays; used in medical diagnosis.

- *Understanding "roentgenogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roentgenogram" to mean a radiogram made by exposing photographic film to x....*

roentgenographic *(adjective)*

Relating to or produced by roentgenography.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "roentgenographic."*
- *Would you call this situation "roentgenographic"? Explain why.*

roentgenography *(noun)*

Radiography that uses X-rays to produce a roentgenogram.

- *Understanding "roentgenography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "roentgenography" means with a simple example.*

---

roentgenoscope *(noun)*

An X-ray machine that combines an X-ray source and a fluorescent screen to enable direct observation.

- *The article explained what "roentgenoscope" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "roentgenoscope" during the group presentation.*

---

rofecoxib *(noun)*

A Cox-2 inhibitor (trade name Vioxx) that relieves pain and inflammation without harming the digestive tract; voluntarily withdrawn from the market in 2004.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rofecoxib."*
- *Understanding "rofecoxib" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roguishness *(noun)*

The trait of indulging in disreputable pranks.

- *He looked up "roguishness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roguishness."*

---

roily *(adjective)*

(of a liquid) agitated vigorously; in a state of turbulence.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "roily."*
- *A "roily" approach may work better in this case.*

---

roisterer *(noun)*

An especially noisy and unrestrained merrymaker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roisterer."*
- *Understanding "roisterer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rolando's area *(noun)*

The cortical area that influences motor movements.

- *Understanding "rolando's area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rolando's area."*

---

rolando's fissure *(noun)*

A brain fissure extending upward on the lateral surface of both hemispheres; separates the frontal and parietal lobes.

- *Understanding "rolando's fissure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rolando's fissure."*

---

rollerblader *(noun)*

A skater who uses Rollerblades.

- *Understanding "rollerblader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rollerblader" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rollick *(verb)*

Play boisterously.

- *She tried to use "rollick" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "rollick" until he saw an example.*

---

rollickingly *(adverb)*

In a carefree manner.

- *She was rollickingly happy.*
- *Using "rollickingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

rollmops *(noun)*

A pickled herring filet that has been rolled or wrapped around a pickle.

- *In class, the teacher used "rollmops" to mean a pickled herring filet that has been rolled or....*

- *They discussed "rollmops" during the group presentation.*

---

rolypoliness *(noun)*

The property of having a plump and round body.

- *They discussed "rolypoliness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rolypoliness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roman osipovich jakobson *(noun)*

United States linguist (born in Russia) noted for his description of the universals of phonology (1896-1982).

- *He looked up "roman osipovich jakobson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roman osipovich jakobson."*

---

romanticistic *(adjective)*

Belonging to or characteristic of Romanticism or the Romantic Movement in the arts.

- *The speaker chose "romanticistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "romanticistic" when it is belonging to or characteristic of romanticism or....*

---

romneya *(noun)*

One species: matilija poppy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "romneya."*
- *He looked up "romneya" because he had never seen it before.*

---

romneya coulteri *(noun)*

Tall branching subshrub of California and Mexico often cultivated for its silvery-blue foliage and large fragrant white flowers.

- *He looked up "romneya coulteri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "romneya coulteri" during the group presentation.*

---

ronald george wreyford norrish *(noun)*

English chemist (1897-1978).

- *In class, the teacher used "ronald george wreyford norrish" to mean english chemist (1897-1978).*
- *The article explained what "ronald george wreyford norrish" means with a simple example.*

---

rooftree *(noun)*

A beam laid along the edge where two sloping sides of a roof meet at the top; provides an attachment for the upper ends of rafters.

- *In class, the teacher used "rooftree" to mean a beam laid along the edge where two sloping sides....*
- *Understanding "rooftree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roofy *(noun)*

Street names for flunitrazepan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roofy."*
- *They discussed "roofy" during the group presentation.*

---

roomily *(adverb)*

With ample room.

- *The narrator describes the scene "roomily" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "roomily" naturally.*

---

rooseveltian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or like or in the manner of Franklin Roosevelt.

- *A "rooseveltian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "rooseveltian"? Explain why.*

---

rootage *(noun)*

The place where something begins, where it springs into being.

- *Strengthened by rootage in the firm soil of faith.*
- *The article explained what "rootage" means with a simple example.*

---

rootbound *(adjective)*

Having the roots matted or densely tangled; - William Faulkner.

- *Shaggy untended lawns of old trees and rootbound scented flowers and shrubs.*
- *Students compared "rootbound" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rootle *(verb)*

Dig with the snout.

- *Can you use "rootle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "rootle" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rootlet *(noun)*

Small root or division of a root.

- *The article explained what "rootlet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rootlet."*

---

rootstalk *(noun)*

A horizontal plant stem with shoots above and roots below serving as a reproductive structure.

- *They discussed "rootstalk" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rootstalk" means with a simple example.*

---

ropebark *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern North America having tough flexible branches and pliable bark and small yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "ropebark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ropebark" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ropedancer *(noun)*

An acrobat who performs on a rope stretched at some height above the ground.

- *The article explained what "ropedancer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ropedancer" to mean an acrobat who performs on a rope stretched at some....*

---

ropemaker *(noun)*

A craftsman who makes ropes.

- *In class, the teacher used "ropemaker" to mean a craftsman who makes ropes.*
- *The article explained what "ropemaker" means with a simple example.*

---

ropewalker *(noun)*

An acrobat who performs on a rope stretched at some height above the ground.

- *He looked up "ropewalker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ropewalker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rophy *(noun)*

Street names for flunitrazepan.

- *He looked up "rophy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rophy" to mean street names for flunitrazepan.*

---

ropiness *(noun)*

The property of being cohesive and sticky.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ropiness."*
- *He looked up "ropiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roridula *(noun)*

Either of 2 species of the genus Roridula; South African viscid perennial low-growing woody shrubs.

- *Understanding "roridula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roridula."*

---

roridulaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications included in the family Droseraceae.

- *He looked up "roridulaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "roridulaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rorippa *(noun)*

Annual and perennial herbs of damp habitats; cosmopolitan except Antarctica.

- *The article explained what "rorippa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rorippa" during the group presentation.*

---

rorippa amphibia *(noun)*

Perennial herb found on streams and riversides throughout Europe except extreme north and Mediterranean; sometimes placed in genus Nasturtium.

- *He looked up "rorippa amphibia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rorippa amphibia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rorippa islandica *(noun)*

Annual or biennial cress growing in damp places sometimes used in salads or as a potherb; troublesome weed in some localities.

- *They discussed "rorippa islandica" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rorippa islandica" to mean annual or biennial cress growing in damp places....*

---

rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum *(noun)*

Perennial Eurasian cress growing chiefly in springs or running water having fleshy pungent leaves used in salads or as a potherb or garnish; introduced in North America and elsewhere.

- *In class, the teacher used "rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum" to mean perennial eurasian cress growing chiefly in springs....*
- *They discussed "rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum" during the group presentation.*

---

rosa eglanteria *(noun)*

Eurasian rose with prickly stems and fragrant leaves and bright pink flowers followed by scarlet hips.

- *The article explained what "rosa eglanteria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rosa eglanteria" to mean eurasian rose with prickly stems and fragrant....*

---

rosa melba ponselle *(noun)*

United States soprano (1897-1981).

- *Understanding "rosa melba ponselle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rosa melba ponselle" to mean united states soprano (1897-1981).*

---

rosa pendulina *(noun)*

European alpine rose with crimson flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosa pendulina."*
- *They discussed "rosa pendulina" during the group presentation.*

---

rosa ponselle *(noun)*

United States soprano (1897-1981).

- *The article explained what "rosa ponselle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rosa ponselle" during the group presentation.*

---

rosa spithamaea *(noun)*

Low-growing bristly shrub of southern Oregon and California with creeping rootstocks and usually corymbose flowers.

- *He looked up "rosa spithamaea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rosa spithamaea" to mean low-growing bristly shrub of southern oregon and....*

---

rosaceous *(adjective)*

Of something having a dusty purplish pink color.

- *Would you call this situation "rosaceous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rosaceous" when it is of something having a dusty purplish pink color.*

---

rose louise hovick *(noun)*

United States striptease artist who became famous on Broadway in the 1930s (1914-1970).

- *In class, the teacher used "rose louise hovick" to mean united states striptease artist who became famous....*
- *The article explained what "rose louise hovick" means with a simple example.*

rosebay willowherb *(noun)*

Tall North American perennial with creeping rootstocks and narrow leaves and spikes of pinkish-purple flowers occurring in great abundance in burned-over areas or recent clearings; an important honey plant.

- *He looked up "rosebay willowherb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rosebay willowherb" during the group presentation.*

rosefish *(noun)*

Large fish of northern Atlantic coasts of America and Europe.

- *The article explained what "rosefish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosefish."*

rosellinia *(noun)*

Fungi having smooth perithecia with dark one-celled ascospores.

- *In class, the teacher used "rosellinia" to mean fungi having smooth perithecia with dark one-celled....*
- *The article explained what "rosellinia" means with a simple example.*

rosh hashona *(noun)*

(Judaism) a solemn Jewish feast day celebrated on the 1st or 1st and 2nd of Tishri; noted for the blowing of the shofar.

- *Understanding "rosh hashona" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rosh hashona" because he had never seen it before.*

rosh hashonah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a solemn Jewish feast day celebrated on the 1st or 1st and 2nd of Tishri; noted for the blowing of the shofar.

- *He looked up "rosh hashonah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosh hashonah."*

rosh hodesh *(noun)*

(Judaism) the beginning of each month in the Jewish calendar; marked by a special liturgy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosh hodesh."*
- *Understanding "rosh hodesh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rosid dicot family *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "rosid dicot family" to mean a family of dicotyledonous plants.*
- *He looked up "rosid dicot family" because he had never seen it before.*

rosid dicot genus *(noun)*

A genus of dicotyledonous plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "rosid dicot genus" to mean a genus of dicotyledonous plants.*
- *The article explained what "rosid dicot genus" means with a simple example.*

rosidae *(noun)*

A group of trees and shrubs and herbs mostly with polypetalous flowers; contains 108 families including Rosaceae; Crassulaceae; Myrtaceae; Melastomaceae; Euphorbiaceae; Umbelliferae.

- *They discussed "rosidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rosidae" to mean a group of trees and shrubs and herbs mostly with....*

rosilla *(noun)*

A sneezeweed of southwestern United States especially southern California.

- *Understanding "rosilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rosilla" means with a simple example.*

rosinweed *(noun)*

North American perennial having a resinous odor and yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "rosinweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rosinweed" during the group presentation.*

rostrate *(adjective)*

Having a beak or beaklike snout or proboscis.

- *Would you call this situation "rostrate"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "rostrate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rotifera *(noun)*

A phylum including: rotifers.

- *Understanding "rotifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rotifera" to mean a phylum including: rotifers.*

---

rotl *(noun)*

A unit of weight used in some Moslem countries near the Mediterranean; varies between one and five pounds.

- *They discussed "rotl" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rotl."*

---

rottenly *(adverb)*

In a terrible manner.

- *Using "rottenly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "rottenly" naturally.*

---

rottenstone *(noun)*

A weathered and decomposed siliceous limestone; in powdered form it is used in polishing.

- *The article explained what "rottenstone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rottenstone" to mean a weathered and decomposed siliceous limestone; in....*

---

rotundly *(adverb)*

In a sonorous manner.

- *Using "rotundly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "rotundly" naturally.*

---

rotundness *(noun)*

The roundness of a 3-dimensional object.

- *They discussed "rotundness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rotundness."*

---

rougeberry *(noun)*

Bushy houseplant having white to pale pink flowers followed by racemes of scarlet berries; tropical Americas.

- *Understanding "rougeberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rougeberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rough bristlegrass *(noun)*

European foxtail naturalized in North America; often a troublesome weed.

- *He looked up "rough bristlegrass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rough bristlegrass" to mean european foxtail naturalized in north america;....*

---

roughdried *(adjective)*

(of laundry) dried but not ironed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "roughdried."*
- *A "roughdried" approach may work better in this case.*

---

roughhewn *(adjective)*

Of stone or timber; shaped roughly without finishing.

- *A "roughhewn" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "roughhewn" when it is of stone or timber; shaped roughly without finishing.*

---

roughish *(adjective)*

Somewhat rough.

- *The speaker chose "roughish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Would you call this situation "roughish"? Explain why.*

---

roughleg *(noun)*

Large hawk of the northern hemisphere that feeds chiefly on small rodents and is beneficial to farmers.

- *The article explained what "roughleg" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roughleg" to mean large hawk of the northern hemisphere that feeds....*

---

roughtail stingray *(noun)*

One of the largest stingrays; found from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.

- *He looked up "roughtail stingray" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roughtail stingray."*

---

round-spored gyromitra *(noun)*

A gyromitra with a brown puffed up fertile part and a rosy pink fluted stalk and smooth round spores; found on hardwood slash east of the Great Plains.

- *He looked up "round-spored gyromitra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "round-spored gyromitra" to mean a gyromitra with a brown puffed up fertile part and....*

---

roundheaded *(adjective)*

Having a brachycephalic head.

- *The speaker chose "roundheaded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "roundheaded" approach may work better in this case.*

---

roundsman *(noun)*

A workman employed to make rounds (to deliver goods or make inspections or so on).

- *They discussed "roundsman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roundsman" to mean a workman employed to make rounds (to deliver goods....*

---

rousseauan *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778).

- *Would you call this situation "rousseauan"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "rousseauan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

routemarch *(noun)*

A long training march for troops.

- *Understanding "routemarch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "routemarch" during the group presentation.*

---

rowanberry *(noun)*

Decorative red berrylike fruit of a rowan tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rowanberry."*
- *They discussed "rowanberry" during the group presentation.*

---

rowdily *(adverb)*

In a rowdy manner.

- *The crowd got drunk and started to behave rowdily.*
- *Place "rowdily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

rowlock *(noun)*

A holder attached to the gunwale of a boat that holds the oar in place and acts as a fulcrum for rowing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rowlock."*
- *They discussed "rowlock" during the group presentation.*

---

rowlock arch *(noun)*

An arch that is formed with more than one concentric row of voussoirs.

- *The article explained what "rowlock arch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rowlock arch" during the group presentation.*

---

roystonea *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of West Indian feather palms.

- *In class, the teacher used "roystonea" to mean a monocotyledonous genus of west indian feather palms.*
- *The article explained what "roystonea" means with a simple example.*

---

roystonea oleracea *(noun)*

West Indian palm with leaf buds that are edible when young.

- *Understanding "roystonea oleracea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roystonea oleracea."*

---

roystonea regia *(noun)*

Tall feather palm of southern Florida and Cuba.

- *In class, the teacher used "roystonea regia" to mean tall feather palm of southern florida and cuba.*
- *They discussed "roystonea regia" during the group presentation.*

---

rtlt *(noun)*

The elapsed time it takes for a signal to travel from Earth to a spacecraft (or other body) and back to the starting point.

- *He looked up "rtlt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rtlt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruandan *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to Rwanda.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ruandan."*
- *Students compared "ruandan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rubberise *(verb)*

Coat or impregnate with rubber.

- *In everyday English, people use "rubberise" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "rubberise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rubberize *(verb)*

Coat or impregnate with rubber.

- *Rubberize fabric for rain coats.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rubberize" and when to wait.*

---

rubberlike *(adjective)*

Having an elastic texture resembling rubber in flexibility or toughness.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rubberlike."*
- *Students compared "rubberlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rubbernecker *(noun)*

A person who stares inquisitively.

- *Understanding "rubbernecker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rubbernecker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubefacient *(noun)*

A medicine for external application that produces redness of the skin.

- *Understanding "rubefacient" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubefacient" to mean a medicine for external application that produces....*

---

rubia tinctorum *(noun)*

Eurasian herb having small yellow flowers and red roots formerly an important source of the dye alizarin.

- *In class, the teacher used "rubia tinctorum" to mean eurasian herb having small yellow flowers and red....*
- *Understanding "rubia tinctorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rubiaceous plant *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees or shrubs or vines of the family Rubiaceae.

- *They discussed "rubiaceous plant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubiaceous plant."*

---

rubicelle *(noun)*

A yellow or orange variety of ruby spinel.

- *The article explained what "rubicelle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubicelle" to mean a yellow or orange variety of ruby spinel.*

---

rubify *(verb)*

Make ruby red.

- *In everyday English, people use "rubify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "rubify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rubus caesius *(noun)*

Creeping European bramble bearing dewberries.

- *He looked up "rubus caesius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubus caesius" to mean creeping european bramble bearing dewberries.*

---

rubus chamaemorus *(noun)*

Creeping raspberry of north temperate regions with yellow or orange berries.

- *Understanding "rubus chamaemorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubus chamaemorus."*

---

rubus cissoides *(noun)*

Stout-stemmed trailing shrub of New Zealand that scrambles over other growth.

- *They discussed "rubus cissoides" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubus cissoides."*

---

rubus cuneifolius *(noun)*

Stiff shrubby blackberry of the eastern United States (Connecticut to Florida).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubus cuneifolius."*
- *He looked up "rubus cuneifolius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubus flagellaris *(noun)*

Of eastern North America.

- *They discussed "rubus flagellaris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rubus flagellaris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubus fruticosus *(noun)*

The true blackberry of Europe as well as any of numerous varieties having sweet edible black or dark purple berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "rubus fruticosus" to mean the true blackberry of europe as well as any of....*
- *The article explained what "rubus fruticosus" means with a simple example.*

---

rubus idaeus strigosus *(noun)*

Red raspberry of North America.

- *The article explained what "rubus idaeus strigosus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubus idaeus strigosus" to mean red raspberry of north america.*

---

rubus loganobaccus *(noun)*

Red-fruited bramble native from Oregon to Baja California.

- *He looked up "rubus loganobaccus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubus loganobaccus."*

---

rubus odoratus *(noun)*

Shrubby raspberry of eastern North America having showy rose to purplish flowers and red or orange thimble-shaped fruit.

- *He looked up "rubus odoratus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rubus odoratus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rubus parviflorus *(noun)*

White-flowered raspberry of western North America and northern Mexico with thimble-shaped orange berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "rubus parviflorus" to mean white-flowered raspberry of western north america....*
- *The article explained what "rubus parviflorus" means with a simple example.*

rubus phoenicolasius *(noun)*

Raspberry of China and Japan having pale pink flowers grown for ornament and for the small red acid fruits.

- *The article explained what "rubus phoenicolasius" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rubus phoenicolasius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rubus strigosus *(noun)*

Red raspberry of North America.

- *Understanding "rubus strigosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rubus strigosus" because he had never seen it before.*

rubus trivialis *(noun)*

Of southern North America.

- *He looked up "rubus trivialis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rubus trivialis" during the group presentation.*

rubus ursinus loganobaccus *(noun)*

Red-fruited bramble native from Oregon to Baja California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubus ursinus loganobaccus."*
- *He looked up "rubus ursinus loganobaccus" because he had never seen it before.*

ruction *(noun)*

The act of making a noisy disturbance.

- *He looked up "ruction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ruction" to mean the act of making a noisy disturbance.*

rudaceous rock *(noun)*

A sedimentary rock formed of coarse-grained material.

- *In class, the teacher used "rudaceous rock" to mean a sedimentary rock formed of coarse-grained material.*
- *The article explained what "rudaceous rock" means with a simple example.*

rudapithecus *(noun)*

Fossil hominoids from northern central Hungary; late Miocene.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rudapithecus."*
- *The article explained what "rudapithecus" means with a simple example.*

rudderfish *(noun)*

Food and game fish around Bermuda and Florida; often follow ships.

- *He looked up "rudderfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rudderfish" to mean food and game fish around bermuda and florida;....*

rudderpost *(noun)*

A vertical post at the forward edge of a rudder that enables the rudder to pivot.

- *Understanding "rudderpost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rudderpost" to mean a vertical post at the forward edge of a rudder....*

rudderstock *(noun)*

A vertical post at the forward edge of a rudder that enables the rudder to pivot.

- *In class, the teacher used "rudderstock" to mean a vertical post at the forward edge of a rudder....*
- *The article explained what "rudderstock" means with a simple example.*

ruddiness *(noun)*

A healthy reddish complexion.

- *They discussed "ruddiness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ruddiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruddles *(noun)*

The common European annual marigold.

- *They discussed "ruddles" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ruddles" means with a simple example.*

---

rudolf ludwig mossbauer *(noun)*

German physicist (born in 1929).

- *They discussed "rudolf ludwig mossbauer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rudolf ludwig mossbauer" means with a simple example.*

---

ruffianism *(noun)*

Violent lawless behavior.

- *Understanding "ruffianism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruffianism."*

---

ruffianly *(adjective)*

Violent and lawless.

- *The more ruffianly element.*
- *Students compared "ruffianly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rugel's plantain *(noun)*

North American plantain having reddish leafstalks and broad leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "rugel's plantain" to mean north american plantain having reddish leafstalks....*
- *The article explained what "rugel's plantain" means with a simple example.*

---

ruggedisation *(noun)*

The act of making a piece of equipment rugged (strengthening to resist wear or abuse).

- *They discussed "ruggedisation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ruggedisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruggedise *(verb)*

Produce in a version designed to withstand rough usage.

- *He did not know how to use "ruggedise" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "ruggedise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ruggedization *(noun)*

The act of making a piece of equipment rugged (strengthening to resist wear or abuse).

- *In class, the teacher used "ruggedization" to mean the act of making a piece of equipment rugged....*
- *The article explained what "ruggedization" means with a simple example.*

---

ruggedize *(verb)*

Produce in a version designed to withstand rough usage.

- *Detroit ruggedized the family car.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ruggedize" in real sentences.*

---

ruggelach *(noun)*

Pastry made with a cream cheese dough and different fillings (as raisins and walnuts and cinnamon or chocolate and walnut and apricot preserves).

- *He looked up "ruggelach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ruggelach" during the group presentation.*

---

rugulah *(noun)*

Pastry made with a cream cheese dough and different fillings (as raisins and walnuts and cinnamon or chocolate and walnut and apricot preserves).

- *He looked up "rugulah" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rugulah."*

---

ruholla khomeini *(noun)*

Iranian religious leader of the Shiites; when Shah Pahlavi's regime fell Khomeini established a new constitution giving himself supreme powers (1900-1989).

- *They discussed "ruholla khomeini" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ruholla khomeini" to mean iranian religious leader of the shiites; when shah....*

---

rumex acetosa *(noun)*

European sorrel with large slightly acidic sagittate leaves grown throughout north temperate zone for salad and spring greens.

- *The article explained what "rumex acetosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rumex acetosa" to mean european sorrel with large slightly acidic....*

---

rumex obtusifolius *(noun)*

European dock with broad obtuse leaves and bitter rootstock common as a weed in North America.

- *They discussed "rumex obtusifolius" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rumex obtusifolius" to mean european dock with broad obtuse leaves and bitter....*

---

rumex scutatus *(noun)*

Low perennial with small silvery-green ovate to hastate leaves.

- *The article explained what "rumex scutatus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rumex scutatus" during the group presentation.*

---

ruminantia *(noun)*

Cattle; bison; sheep; goats; antelopes; deer; chevrotains; giraffes; camels.

- *In class, the teacher used "ruminantia" to mean cattle; bison; sheep; goats; antelopes; deer;....*
- *Understanding "ruminantia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruminator *(noun)*

A reflective thinker characterized by quiet contemplation.

- *The article explained what "ruminator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ruminator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rumohra *(noun)*

Leatherleaf ferns: in some classifications included in genus Polystichum.

- *He looked up "rumohra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rumohra" during the group presentation.*

---

rumohra adiantiformis *(noun)*

Widely distributed fern of tropical southern hemisphere having leathery pinnatifid fronds.

- *In class, the teacher used "rumohra adiantiformis" to mean widely distributed fern of tropical southern....*
- *The article explained what "rumohra adiantiformis" means with a simple example.*

---

rumormonger *(noun)*

A person given to gossiping and divulging personal information about others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rumormonger."*
- *He looked up "rumormonger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rumourmonger *(noun)*

A person given to gossiping and divulging personal information about others.

- *He looked up "rumourmonger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rumourmonger."*

---

rumrunner *(noun)*

Someone who illegally smuggles liquor across a border.

- *He looked up "rumrunner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rumrunner" during the group presentation.*

---

runch *(noun)*

Eurasian weed having yellow or mauve or white flowers and podlike fruits.

- *He looked up "runch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "runch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

runcinate *(adjective)*

Having incised margins with the lobes or teeth pointing toward the base; as dandelion leaves.

- *The speaker chose "runcinate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "runcinate" when it is having incised margins with the lobes or teeth....*

---

runcinate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having incised margins with the lobes or teeth curved toward the base; as a dandelion leaf.

- *They discussed "runcinate leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "runcinate leaf."*

---

runniness *(noun)*

The property of flowing easily.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "runniness."*
- *The article explained what "runniness" means with a simple example.*

---

runproof *(adjective)*

(of hosiery) resistant to runs or (in Britain) ladders.

- *The speaker chose "runproof" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "runproof" when it is (of hosiery) resistant to runs or (in britain) ladders.*

---

runtiness *(noun)*

Smallness of stature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "runtiness."*
- *He looked up "runtiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rupestral *(adjective)*

Composed of or inscribed on rock.

- *Rupestral drawings in the caves of Northern Spain.*
- *Students compared "rupestral" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rupestral plant *(noun)*

Plants growing among rocks.

- *The article explained what "rupestral plant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rupestral plant" to mean plants growing among rocks.*

---

rupestrine plant *(noun)*

Plants growing among rocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "rupestrine plant" to mean plants growing among rocks.*
- *Understanding "rupestrine plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rupicapra rupicapra *(noun)*

Hoofed mammal of mountains of Eurasia having upright horns with backward-hooked tips.

- *He looked up "rupicapra rupicapra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rupicapra rupicapra" during the group presentation.*

---

rupicola *(noun)*

Cock of the rocks.

- *They discussed "rupicola" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rupicola" to mean cock of the rocks.*

---

rupicola peruviana *(noun)*

Bird of the Andes similar to Rupicola rupicola.

- *In class, the teacher used "rupicola peruviana" to mean bird of the andes similar to rupicola rupicola.*
- *The article explained what "rupicola peruviana" means with a simple example.*

---

rupicola rupicola *(noun)*

Tropical bird of northern South America the male having brilliant red or orange plumage and an erectile disklike crest.

- *In class, the teacher used "rupicola rupicola" to mean tropical bird of northern south america the male....*
- *They discussed "rupicola rupicola" during the group presentation.*

---

rupicolous *(adjective)*

Composed of or inscribed on rock.

- *A "rupicolous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rupicolous."*

---

rupicolous plant *(noun)*

Plants growing among rocks.

- *He looked up "rupicolous plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rupicolous plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruptiliocarpon *(noun)*

New (1993) genus of trees of Central America now recognized as similar to those of genus Lepidobotrys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruptiliocarpon."*
- *Understanding "ruptiliocarpon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruptiliocarpon caracolito *(noun)*

Large Costa Rican tree having light-colored wood suitable for cabinetry; similar to the African lepidobotrys in wood structure as well as in fruit and flowers and leaves and seeds; often classified in other families.

- *He looked up "ruptiliocarpon caracolito" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruptiliocarpon caracolito."*

---

rupturewort *(noun)*

Common prostrate Old World herb often used as a ground cover; formerly reputed to cure ruptures.

- *The article explained what "rupturewort" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rupturewort" to mean common prostrate old world herb often used as a....*

---

ruralism *(noun)*

A rural characteristic or trait.

- *The article explained what "ruralism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ruralism" to mean a rural characteristic or trait.*

---

ruscaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *He looked up "ruscaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruscaceae."*

---

rushlike *(adjective)*

Resembling rush or sedge.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rushlike."*
- *Would you call this situation "rushlike"? Explain why.*

---

russulaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for the genus Russula.

- *They discussed "russulaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "russulaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rustless *(adjective)*

Without rust.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rustless."*
- *Would you call this situation "rustless"? Explain why.*

rustproofed *(adjective)*

Treated against rusting.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rustproofed."*
- *Students compared "rustproofed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

rusty woodsia *(noun)*

A common rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate regions having rusty-brown stipes and lanceolate pinnate fronds.

- *They discussed "rusty woodsia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rusty woodsia" to mean a common rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate....*

rutherfordium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element which has been synthesized.

- *Understanding "rutherfordium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rutherfordium" because he had never seen it before.*

ruttish *(adjective)*

Feeling great sexual desire.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ruttish."*
- *The speaker chose "ruttish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ruvettus pretiosus *(noun)*

Very large deep-water snake mackerel.

- *Understanding "ruvettus pretiosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ruvettus pretiosus" during the group presentation.*

rydberg's penstemon *(noun)*

Plant with whorls of small dark blue-violet flowers; Washington to Wyoming and south to California and Colorado.

- *Understanding "rydberg's penstemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rydberg's penstemon" during the group presentation.*

rynchopidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Rynchops: skimmers.

- *He looked up "rynchopidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rynchopidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rynchops *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rynchopidae: skimmers.

- *He looked up "rynchops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rynchops" during the group presentation.*

rypticus *(noun)*

A genus of fish of the family Serranidae, including soapfishes.

- *They discussed "rypticus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rypticus."*

sabbatia *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Sabbatia having usually pink cymose flowers; occur from acid bogs to brackish marshes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sabbatia."*
- *He looked up "sabbatia" because he had never seen it before.*

sabbatia angularis *(noun)*

Any of several pink-flowered marsh plant of the eastern United States resembling a true centaury.

- *The article explained what "sabbatia angularis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sabbatia angularis" to mean any of several pink-flowered marsh plant of the....*

sabbatia campestris *(noun)*

Prairie herb with solitary lilac-colored flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "sabbatia campestris" to mean prairie herb with solitary lilac-colored flowers.*
- *They discussed "sabbatia campestris" during the group presentation.*

---

sabbatia stellaris *(noun)*

Any of several pink-flowered marsh plant of the eastern United States resembling a true centaury.

- *He looked up "sabbatia stellaris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sabbatia stellaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sabbatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Sabbath.

- *Friday is a sabbatical day for Muslims.*
- *The speaker chose "sabbatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sabbatum *(noun)*

The seventh and last day of the week; observed as the Sabbath by Jews and some Christians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sabbatum."*
- *The article explained what "sabbatum" means with a simple example.*

---

sabertoothed *(adjective)*

Having teeth that resemble sabers.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sabertoothed" when it is having teeth that resemble sabers.*
- *The speaker chose "sabertoothed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sabicu *(noun)*

The wood of the sabicu which resembles mahogany.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sabicu."*
- *Understanding "sabicu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sabicu wood *(noun)*

The wood of the sabicu which resembles mahogany.

- *In class, the teacher used "sabicu wood" to mean the wood of the sabicu which resembles mahogany.*
- *The article explained what "sabicu wood" means with a simple example.*

---

sabinea *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous West Indian trees or shrubs: carib wood.

- *The article explained what "sabinea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sabinea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sabinea carinalis *(noun)*

Small Dominican tree bearing masses of large crimson flowers before the fine pinnate foliage emerges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sabinea carinalis."*
- *He looked up "sabinea carinalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saccharase *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of sucrose into glucose and fructose.

- *In class, the teacher used "saccharase" to mean an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of sucrose....*
- *They discussed "saccharase" during the group presentation.*

---

saccharic acid *(noun)*

A white dicarboxylic acid formed from oxidation of sugar or starch.

- *In class, the teacher used "saccharic acid" to mean a white dicarboxylic acid formed from oxidation of....*
- *He looked up "saccharic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saccharify *(verb)*

Convert into a simple soluble fermentable sugar by hydrolyzing a sugar derivative or complex carbohydrate.

- *In everyday English, people use "saccharify" when talking about this idea.*

- *She tried to use "saccharify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

saccharinity *(noun)*

The excessive sweetness of saccharin.

- *He looked up "saccharinity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saccharinity" to mean the excessive sweetness of saccharin.*

---

saccharomyces ellipsoides *(noun)*

Used in making wine.

- *Understanding "saccharomyces ellipsoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "saccharomyces ellipsoides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saccharomycetaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi comprising the typical yeasts: reproduce by budding and ferment carbohydrates.

- *They discussed "saccharomycetaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "saccharomycetaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saccharose *(noun)*

A complex carbohydrate found in many plants and used as a sweetening agent.

- *Understanding "saccharose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "saccharose" during the group presentation.*

---

saccharum bengalense *(noun)*

Tough Asiatic grass whose culms are used for ropes and baskets.

- *They discussed "saccharum bengalense" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "saccharum bengalense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saccharum munja *(noun)*

Tough Asiatic grass whose culms are used for ropes and baskets.

- *He looked up "saccharum munja" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saccharum munja" to mean tough asiatic grass whose culms are used for ropes....*

---

sacculate *(adjective)*

Formed with or having saclike expansions.

- *The alimentary tract is partially sacculated.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sacculate."*

---

sacculated *(adjective)*

Formed with or having saclike expansions.

- *The alimentary tract is partially sacculated.*
- *A "sacculated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

saclike *(adjective)*

Shaped like a pouch.

- *It is useful to describe something as "saclike" when it is shaped like a pouch.*
- *Students compared "saclike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sacque *(noun)*

A woman's full loose hiplength jacket.

- *In class, the teacher used "sacque" to mean a woman's full loose hiplength jacket.*
- *He looked up "sacque" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sacramental manduction *(noun)*

The act of participating in the celebration of the Eucharist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacramental manduction."*
- *They discussed "sacramental manduction" during the group presentation.*

---

sacrificeable *(adjective)*

May be deliberately sacrificed to achieve an objective.

- *The speaker chose "sacrificeable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sacrificeable" when it is may be deliberately sacrificed to achieve an objective.*

---

sacrilegiously *(adverb)*

In a sacrilegious manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "sacrilegiously" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sacrilegiously" in the final chapter.*

---

saddam bin hussein at-takriti *(noun)*

Iraqi leader who waged war against Iran; his invasion of Kuwait led to the Gulf War (born in 1937).

- *He looked up "saddam bin hussein at-takriti" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saddam bin hussein at-takriti" to mean iraqi leader who waged war against iran; his....*

---

saddhu *(noun)*

(Hinduism) an ascetic holy man.

- *The article explained what "saddhu" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "saddhu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saddlebill *(noun)*

Large black-and-white stork of tropical Africa; its red bill has a black band around the middle.

- *Understanding "saddlebill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saddlebill" to mean large black-and-white stork of tropical africa; its....*

---

saddlebow *(noun)*

Handgrip formed by the raised front part of a saddle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saddlebow."*
- *They discussed "saddlebow" during the group presentation.*

---

saddlecloth *(noun)*

Stable gear consisting of a blanket placed under the saddle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saddlecloth."*
- *They discussed "saddlecloth" during the group presentation.*

---

sadducean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Sadducees.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sadducean" when it is of or relating to the sadducees.*
- *The speaker chose "sadducean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sadleria *(noun)*

Low tree ferns with large fronds; in rain forests and on lava flows of Hawaiian Islands.

- *The article explained what "sadleria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sadleria."*

---

safaqis *(noun)*

The second largest city in Tunisia; located in eastern Tunisia near a phosphate region.

- *In class, the teacher used "safaqis" to mean the second largest city in tunisia; located in....*
- *The article explained what "safaqis" means with a simple example.*

---

safebreaker *(noun)*

A thief who breaks open safes to steal valuable contents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safebreaker."*
- *The article explained what "safebreaker" means with a simple example.*

---

saffranine *(noun)*

Any of a class of chiefly red organic dyes.

- *The article explained what “saffranine” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “saffranine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

safranin *(noun)*

Any of a class of chiefly red organic dyes.

- *He looked up “safranin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “safranin.”*

---

safranine *(noun)*

Any of a class of chiefly red organic dyes.

- *The article explained what “safranine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “safranine” to mean any of a class of chiefly red organic dyes.*

---

sagaciously *(adverb)*

In a shrewd manner.

- *He answered “sagaciously,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “sagaciously” in the final chapter.*

---

sagaciousness *(noun)*

The trait of forming opinions by distinguishing and evaluating.

- *Understanding “sagaciousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sagaciousness” to mean the trait of forming opinions by distinguishing and....*

---

sagina *(noun)*

Small low-growing annual or perennial herbs of temperate and cool regions.

- *The article explained what “sagina” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sagina.”*

---

sagittariidae *(noun)*

Secretary birds.

- *The article explained what “sagittariidae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sagittariidae” to mean secretary birds.*

---

sagittarius serpentarius *(noun)*

Large long-legged African bird of prey that feeds on reptiles.

- *They discussed “sagittarius serpentarius” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sagittarius serpentarius.”*

---

sagittate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) like an arrow head without flaring base lobes.

- *It is useful to describe something as “sagittate” when it is (of a leaf shape) like an arrow head without....*
- *The speaker chose “sagittate” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sagittate-leaf *(noun)*

A leaf shaped like an arrow head.

- *The article explained what “sagittate-leaf” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sagittate-leaf” to mean a leaf shaped like an arrow head.*

---

sagittiform *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) like an arrow head without flaring base lobes.

- *A “sagittiform” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “sagittiform” when it is (of a leaf shape) like an arrow head without....*

---

sagittiform leaf *(noun)*

A leaf shaped like an arrow head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sagittiform leaf.”*
- *He looked up “sagittiform leaf” because he had never seen it before.*

sahaptino *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people who lived in Oregon along the Columbia river and its tributaries in Washington and northern Idaho.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sahaptino."*
- *The article explained what "sahaptino" means with a simple example.*

saiga tatarica *(noun)*

Goat-like antelope of central Eurasia having a stubby nose like a proboscis.

- *He looked up "saiga tatarica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saiga tatarica."*

sailplaning *(noun)*

The activity of flying a glider.

- *In class, the teacher used "sailplaning" to mean the activity of flying a glider.*
- *Understanding "sailplaning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

saimiri sciureus *(noun)*

Small long-tailed monkey of Central American and South America with greenish fur and black muzzle.

- *The article explained what "saimiri sciureus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "saimiri sciureus" during the group presentation.*

saint baeda *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) English monk and scholar (672-735).

- *In class, the teacher used "saint baeda" to mean (roman catholic church) english monk and scholar....*
- *They discussed "saint baeda" during the group presentation.*

saint ulmo's fire *(noun)*

An electrical discharge accompanied by ionization of surrounding atmosphere.

- *Understanding "saint ulmo's fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saint ulmo's fire" means with a simple example.*

saint ulmo's light *(noun)*

An electrical discharge accompanied by ionization of surrounding atmosphere.

- *Understanding "saint ulmo's light" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "saint ulmo's light" during the group presentation.*

saintlike *(adjective)*

Marked by utter benignity; resembling or befitting an angel or saint.

- *Students compared "saintlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "saintlike"? Explain why.*

saintpaulia *(noun)*

East African herb with nodding flowers; widely cultivated.

- *The article explained what "saintpaulia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saintpaulia" to mean east african herb with nodding flowers; widely....*

saintpaulia ionantha *(noun)*

Tropical African plant cultivated as a houseplant for its violet or white or pink flowers.

- *The article explained what "saintpaulia ionantha" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saintpaulia ionantha" to mean tropical african plant cultivated as a houseplant....*

sajama *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Andes in Bolivia (21,391 feet high).

- *The article explained what "sajama" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sajama" to mean a mountain peak in the andes in bolivia (21,391....*

sakartvelo *(noun)*

A republic in Asia Minor on the Black Sea separated from Russia by the Caucasus mountains; formerly an Asian soviet but became independent in 1991.

- *He looked up "sakartvelo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sakartvelo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salableness *(noun)*

The quality of being salable or marketable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salableness."*
- *He looked up "salableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salaciously *(adverb)*

In a lascivious manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "salaciously" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "salaciously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

salaciousness *(noun)*

The trait of behaving in an obscene manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salaciousness."*
- *He looked up "salaciousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salacity *(noun)*

The trait of behaving in an obscene manner.

- *In class, the teacher used "salacity" to mean the trait of behaving in an obscene manner.*
- *They discussed "salacity" during the group presentation.*

---

salamandridae *(noun)*

Salamanders.

- *In class, the teacher used "salamandridae" to mean salamanders.*
- *Understanding "salamandridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salamandriform *(adjective)*

Shaped like a salamander.

- *It is useful to describe something as "salamandriform" when it is shaped like a salamander.*
- *A "salamandriform" approach may work better in this case.*

---

saleratus *(noun)*

A white soluble compound (NaHCO3) used in effervescent drinks and in baking powders and as an antacid.

- *Understanding "saleratus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saleratus" to mean a white soluble compound (nahco3) used in....*

---

salicaceae *(noun)*

Two genera of trees or shrubs having hairy catkins: Salix; Populus.

- *They discussed "salicaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salicaceae."*

---

salicales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Salicaceae.

- *The article explained what "salicales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "salicales" during the group presentation.*

---

salientia *(noun)*

Frogs, toads, tree toads.

- *In class, the teacher used "salientia" to mean frogs, toads, tree toads.*
- *The article explained what "salientia" means with a simple example.*

---

salientian *(noun)*

Any of various tailless stout-bodied amphibians with long hind limbs for leaping; semiaquatic and terrestrial species.

- *Understanding "salientian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "salientian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saliferous *(adjective)*

Containing or yielding salt.

- *Saliferous formations.*
- *A "saliferous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

salinate *(verb)*

Add salt to.

- *Salinated solution.*
- *In everyday English, people use "salinate" when talking about this idea.*

---

salinometer *(noun)*

A hydrometer that determines the concentration of salt solutions by measuring their density.

- *They discussed "salinometer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "salinometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salix alba vitellina *(noun)*

European willow having greyish leaves and yellow-orange twigs used in basketry.

- *The article explained what "salix alba vitellina" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix alba vitellina."*

---

salix amygdalina *(noun)*

Old World willow with light green leaves cultivated for use in basketry.

- *He looked up "salix amygdalina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "salix amygdalina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salix amygdaloides *(noun)*

Willow of the western United States with leaves like those of peach or almond trees.

- *Understanding "salix amygdaloides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "salix amygdaloides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salix caprea *(noun)*

Much-branched Old World willow having large catkins and relatively large broad leaves.

- *The article explained what "salix caprea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix caprea."*

---

salix lasiolepis *(noun)*

Shrubby willow of the western United States.

- *He looked up "salix lasiolepis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "salix lasiolepis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salix pendulina *(noun)*

Hybrid willow usually not strongly weeping in habit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix pendulina."*
- *The article explained what "salix pendulina" means with a simple example.*

---

salix pendulina blanda *(noun)*

Hybrid willow usually not strongly weeping in habit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix pendulina blanda."*
- *They discussed "salix pendulina blanda" during the group presentation.*

---

salix pentandra *(noun)*

European willow tree with shining leathery leaves; widely naturalized in the eastern United States.

- *He looked up "salix pentandra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "salix pentandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salix pyrifolia *(noun)*

Small shrubby tree of eastern North America having leaves exuding an odor of balsam when crushed.

- *He looked up "salix pyrifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salix pyrifolia" to mean small shrubby tree of eastern north america having....*

---

salix triandra *(noun)*

Old World willow with light green leaves cultivated for use in basketry.

- *Understanding "salix triandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salix triandra" to mean old world willow with light green leaves cultivated....*

---

salix vitellina *(noun)*

European willow having greyish leaves and yellow-orange twigs used in basketry.

- *The article explained what "salix vitellina" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "salix vitellina" during the group presentation.*

---

sallowness *(noun)*

A sickly yellowish skin color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sallowness."*
- *They discussed "sallowness" during the group presentation.*

---

salmacis *(noun)*

Nymph who merged with Hermaphroditus to form one body.

- *They discussed "salmacis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "salmacis" means with a simple example.*

---

salmo gairdneri *(noun)*

Found in Pacific coastal waters and streams from lower California to Alaska.

- *The article explained what "salmo gairdneri" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salmo gairdneri" to mean found in pacific coastal waters and streams from....*

---

salmonella typhosa *(noun)*

A form of salmonella that causes typhoid fever.

- *In class, the teacher used "salmonella typhosa" to mean a form of salmonella that causes typhoid fever.*
- *He looked up "salmonella typhosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salmwood *(noun)*

Large tropical American tree of the genus Cordia grown for its abundant creamy white flowers and valuable wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "salmwood" to mean large tropical american tree of the genus cordia....*
- *Understanding "salmwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salol *(noun)*

A white powder with a pleasant taste and odor; used to absorb light in sun tan lotions or as a preservative or an antiseptic or a coating for pills in which the medicine is intended for enteric release.

- *They discussed "salol" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salol."*

---

salpichroa *(noun)*

Herbs of temperate North and South America: cock's eggs.

- *In class, the teacher used "salpichroa" to mean herbs of temperate north and south america: cock's eggs.*
- *He looked up "salpichroa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salpichroa organifolia *(noun)*

Weedy vine of Argentina having solitary white flowers followed by egg-shaped white or yellow fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salpichroa organifolia."*
- *The article explained what "salpichroa organifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

salpichroa rhomboidea *(noun)*

Weedy vine of Argentina having solitary white flowers followed by egg-shaped white or yellow fruit.

- *Understanding “salpichroa rhomboidea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “salpichroa rhomboidea” because he had never seen it before.*

---

salpidae *(noun)*

A small family of tunicates in the class Thaliacea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salpidae.”*
- *He looked up “salpidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

salpiglossis *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Salpiglossis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salpiglossis.”*
- *They discussed “salpiglossis” during the group presentation.*

---

salpiglossis sinuata *(noun)*

Chilean herb having velvety funnel-shaped yellowish or violet flowers with long tonguelike styles at the corolla throat.

- *He looked up “salpiglossis sinuata” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salpiglossis sinuata.”*

---

salpinctes *(noun)*

A genus of Troglodytidae.

- *He looked up “salpinctes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salpinctes.”*

---

salpinctes obsoletus *(noun)*

Wren inhabiting badlands and mesa country of western United States and Mexico.

- *Understanding “salpinctes obsoletus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “salpinctes obsoletus” during the group presentation.*

---

salpinx *(noun)*

A tube in the uterus or the ear.

- *They discussed “salpinx” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “salpinx” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salsilla *(noun)*

Tropical vine having umbels of small purple flowers and edible roots sometimes boiled as a potato substitute; Colombia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salsilla.”*
- *He looked up “salsilla” because he had never seen it before.*

---

saltate *(verb)*

Leap or skip, often in dancing.

- *The sand grains are saltated by the wind.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “saltate” in real sentences.*

---

saltcellar *(noun)*

A small container for holding salt at the dining table.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “saltcellar.”*
- *He looked up “saltcellar” because he had never seen it before.*

---

saltish *(adjective)*

Somewhat salty.

- *Students compared “saltish” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “saltish.”*

---

saltlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a compound formed by replacing hydrogen in an acid by a metal.

- *A “saltlike” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “saltlike”? Explain why.*

saltpan *(noun)*

A shallow basin in a desert region; contains salt and gypsum that was deposited by an evaporated salt lake.

- *They discussed "saltpan" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "saltpan" means with a simple example.*

saltwort *(noun)*

Bushy plant of Old World salt marshes and sea beaches having prickly leaves; burned to produce a crude soda ash.

- *Understanding "saltwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saltwort."*

saltwort family *(noun)*

Family coextensive with genus Batis: saltworts.

- *He looked up "saltwort family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saltwort family."*

salubriousness *(noun)*

The quality of being salubrious and invigorating.

- *Understanding "salubriousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "salubriousness" means with a simple example.*

salutatory speaker *(noun)*

A graduating student with the second highest academic rank; may deliver the opening address at graduation exercises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salutatory speaker."*
- *Understanding "salutatory speaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

saluter *(noun)*

A person who greets.

- *In class, the teacher used "saluter" to mean a person who greets.*
- *They discussed "saluter" during the group presentation.*

salvadoraceae *(noun)*

A family of Old World shrubs and trees of order Gentianales; related to Oleaceae but having four stamens and four petals.

- *They discussed "salvadoraceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "salvadoraceae" means with a simple example.*

salvelinus namaycush *(noun)*

Large fork-tailed trout of lakes of Canada and the northern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvelinus namaycush."*
- *He looked up "salvelinus namaycush" because he had never seen it before.*

salverform *(adjective)*

Of or concerning a gamopetalous that has a slender tube and an abruptly expanded tip.

- *The speaker chose "salverform" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "salverform" when it is of or concerning a gamopetalous that has a slender....*

salvia azurea *(noun)*

Blue-flowered sage of dry prairies of the eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "salvia azurea" to mean blue-flowered sage of dry prairies of the eastern....*
- *Understanding "salvia azurea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

salvia clarea *(noun)*

Stout Mediterranean sage with white or pink or violet flowers; yields oil used as a flavoring and in perfumery.

- *He looked up "salvia clarea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvia clarea."*

salvia farinacea *(noun)*

Texas sage having intensely blue flowers.

- *He looked up "salvia farinacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "salvia farinacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salvia lancifolia *(noun)*

Sage of western North America to Central America having violet-blue flowers; widespread in cultivation.

- *He looked up "salvia lancifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "salvia lancifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salvia leucophylla *(noun)*

Silvery-leaved California herb with purple flowers.

- *He looked up "salvia leucophylla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvia leucophylla."*

---

salvia lyrata *(noun)*

Sage of eastern United States.

- *They discussed "salvia lyrata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "salvia lyrata" means with a simple example.*

---

salvia spathacea *(noun)*

California erect and sparsely branched perennial.

- *Understanding "salvia spathacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salvia spathacea" to mean california erect and sparsely branched perennial.*

---

salvia verbenaca *(noun)*

Eurasian sage with blue flowers and foliage like verbena; naturalized in United States.

- *They discussed "salvia verbenaca" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "salvia verbenaca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salviniaceae *(noun)*

Water ferns.

- *They discussed "salviniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salviniaceae" to mean water ferns.*

---

samanala *(noun)*

A mountain peak in south central Sri Lanka (7,360 feet high).

- *Understanding "samanala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "samanala" to mean a mountain peak in south central sri lanka (7,360....*

---

samarcand *(noun)*

City in southern Uzbekistan; Tamerlane's opulent capital in the 14th century.

- *Understanding "samarcand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "samarcand" means with a simple example.*

---

samarskite *(noun)*

A complex black mineral occurring in pegmatites.

- *Understanding "samarskite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "samarskite."*

---

sambucus ebulus *(noun)*

Dwarf herbaceous elder of Europe having pink flowers and a nauseous odor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sambucus ebulus."*
- *He looked up "sambucus ebulus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sambucus pubens *(noun)*

Common North American shrub or small tree.

- *He looked up "sambucus pubens" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “sambucus pubens” to mean common north american shrub or small tree.*

---

sambur *(noun)*

A deer of southern Asia with antlers that have three tines.

- *Understanding “sambur” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sambur” to mean a deer of southern asia with antlers that have....*

---

samia walkeri *(noun)*

Large Asiatic moth introduced into the United States; larvae feed on the ailanthus.

- *He looked up “samia walkeri” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “samia walkeri” during the group presentation.*

---

samiel *(noun)*

A violent hot sand-laden wind on the deserts of Arabia and North Africa.

- *They discussed “samiel” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “samiel” means with a simple example.*

---

samisen *(noun)*

A Japanese stringed instrument resembling a banjo with a long neck and three strings and a fretted fingerboard and a rectangular soundbox; played with a plectrum.

- *Understanding “samisen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “samisen” during the group presentation.*

---

samoa i sisifo *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy on the western part of the islands of Samoa in the South Pacific.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “samoa i sisifo.”*
- *Understanding “samoa i sisifo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

samolus *(noun)*

Genus of herbs usually growing in salt marshes: water pimpernels.

- *He looked up “samolus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “samolus” to mean genus of herbs usually growing in salt marshes:....*

---

samolus floribundus *(noun)*

American water pimpernel.

- *The article explained what “samolus floribundus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “samolus floribundus” to mean american water pimpernel.*

---

samolus parviflorus *(noun)*

American water pimpernel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “samolus parviflorus.”*
- *The article explained what “samolus parviflorus” means with a simple example.*

---

samolus valerandii *(noun)*

Water pimpernel of Europe to China.

- *They discussed “samolus valerandii” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “samolus valerandii.”*

---

samoyede *(noun)*

Siberian breed of white or cream-colored dog of the spitz family.

- *The article explained what “samoyede” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “samoyede” during the group presentation.*

---

samoyedic-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in Samoyedic.

- *A “samoyedic-speaking” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “samoyedic-speaking” when it is able to communicate in samoyedic.*

---

san marinese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to San Marino or its people.

- *San Marinese castles.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “san marinese” when it is of or relating to san marino or its people.*

---

sanatarium *(noun)*

A hospital for recuperation or for the treatment of chronic diseases.

- *The article explained what “sanatarium” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sanatarium.”*

---

sanative *(adjective)*

Tending to cure or restore to health.

- *A sanative environment of mountains and fresh air.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “sanative.”*

---

sanctitude *(noun)*

The quality of being holy.

- *Understanding “sanctitude” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sanctitude.”*

---

sand dropseed *(noun)*

Erect smooth grass of sandy places in eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “sand dropseed” to mean erect smooth grass of sandy places in eastern north....*
- *They discussed “sand dropseed” during the group presentation.*

---

sand launce *(noun)*

Very small silvery eellike schooling fishes that burrow into sandy beaches.

- *In class, the teacher used “sand launce” to mean very small silvery eellike schooling fishes that....*
- *The article explained what “sand launce” means with a simple example.*

---

sand spurry *(noun)*

Prostrate weedy herb with tiny pink flowers; widespread throughout Europe and Asia on sand dunes and heath and coastal cliffs; naturalized in eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sand spurry.”*
- *The article explained what “sand spurry” means with a simple example.*

---

sandaled *(adjective)*

Shod with sandals.

- *It is useful to describe something as “sandaled” when it is shod with sandals.*
- *A “sandaled” approach may work better in this case.*

---

sandalled *(adjective)*

Shod with sandals.

- *It is useful to describe something as “sandalled” when it is shod with sandals.*
- *The speaker chose “sandalled” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sandarac *(noun)*

A brittle and faintly aromatic translucent resin used in varnishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sandarac.”*
- *They discussed “sandarac” during the group presentation.*

---

sandarac tree *(noun)*

Large coniferous evergreen tree of North Africa and Spain having flattened branches and scalelike leaves yielding a hard fragrant wood; bark yields a resin used in varnishes.

- *The article explained what “sandarac tree” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “sandarac tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sandarach *(noun)*

A brittle and faintly aromatic translucent resin used in varnishes.

- *The article explained what "sandarach" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sandarach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sandbagger *(noun)*

Someone who deceives you about his true nature or intent in order to take advantage of you.

- *In class, the teacher used "sandbagger" to mean someone who deceives you about his true nature or....*
- *They discussed "sandbagger" during the group presentation.*

---

sandberry *(noun)*

Evergreen mat-forming shrub of North America and northern Eurasia having small white flowers and red berries; leaves turn red in autumn.

- *He looked up "sandberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandberry."*

---

sandbur *(noun)*

Grass of the eastern United States and tropical America having spikelets enclosed in prickly burs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandbur."*
- *Understanding "sandbur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sandfish *(noun)*

Either of two small silvery scaleless fishes of the northern Pacific that burrow into sand.

- *Understanding "sandfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sandfish" means with a simple example.*

---

sandhopper *(noun)*

Small amphipod crustaceans that hop like fleas; common on ocean beaches.

- *Understanding "sandhopper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandhopper."*

---

sandiness *(noun)*

A texture resembling that of sand.

- *Understanding "sandiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sandiness" means with a simple example.*

---

sandlike *(adjective)*

Resembling or containing or abounding in sand; or growing in sandy areas.

- *The speaker chose "sandlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "sandlike"? Explain why.*

---

sandpapery *(adjective)*

Having the abrasive texture of sandpaper.

- *A "sandpapery" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sandpapery."*

---

sandpile *(noun)*

A plaything consisting of a pile of sand or a box filled with sand for children to play in.

- *Understanding "sandpile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sandpile" means with a simple example.*

---

sandril *(noun)*

Antihypertensive consisting of an alkaloid extracted from the plant Rauwolfia serpentina (trade names Raudixin or Rau-Sed or Sandril or Serpasil).

- *They discussed "sandril" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandril."*

---

sandspur *(noun)*

Grass of the eastern United States and tropical America having spikelets enclosed in prickly burs.

- *He looked up "sandspur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandspur."*

sandwichman *(noun)*

A person with advertising boards hanging from the shoulders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandwichman."*
- *He looked up "sandwichman" because he had never seen it before.*

sandwort *(noun)*

Low-growing herb having clusters of small white four-petaled flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "sandwort" to mean low-growing herb having clusters of small white....*
- *He looked up "sandwort" because he had never seen it before.*

sanfoin *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb having pale pink flowers and curved pods; naturalized in Britain and North America grasslands on calcareous soils; important forage crop and source of honey in Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used "sanfoin" to mean eurasian perennial herb having pale pink flowers....*
- *Understanding "sanfoin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sangapenum *(noun)*

A variety of gum.

- *The article explained what "sangapenum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sangapenum" to mean a variety of gum.*

sangaree *(noun)*

Sweetened red wine and orange or lemon juice with soda water.

- *He looked up "sangaree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sangaree."*

sangraal *(noun)*

(legend) chalice used by Christ at the Last Supper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sangraal."*
- *Understanding "sangraal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sanguification *(noun)*

The formation of blood cells in the living body (especially in the bone marrow).

- *He looked up "sanguification" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sanguification" to mean the formation of blood cells in the living body....*

sanguineous *(adjective)*

Accompanied by bloodshed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sanguineous."*
- *Would you call this situation "sanguineous"? Explain why.*

sanicle *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Sanicula having palmately compound leaves and unisexual flowers in panicled umbels followed by bristly fruit; reputed to have healing powers.

- *The article explained what "sanicle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sanicle" during the group presentation.*

sanicula *(noun)*

Chiefly American herbs: sanicle.

- *Understanding "sanicula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sanicula" means with a simple example.*

sanicula arctopoides *(noun)*

Sanicle of northwestern United States and British Columbia having yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "sanicula arctopoides" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sanicula arctopoides" to mean sanicle of northwestern united states and british....*

sanicula bipinnatifida *(noun)*

Sanicle of northwestern United States and British Columbia having yellow or red or purple flowers.

- *He looked up "sanicula bipinnatifida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sanicula bipinnatifida" to mean sanicle of northwestern united states and british....*

---

sanicula europaea *(noun)*

Sanicle of Europe and Asia having white to pale pink flowers.

- *Understanding "sanicula europaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sanicula europaea" to mean sanicle of europe and asia having white to pale....*

---

sanies *(noun)*

A fluid product of inflammation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanies."*
- *He looked up "sanies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sanious *(adjective)*

Of or resembling or characterized by ichor or sanies.

- *The sanious discharge from an ulcer.*
- *Would you call this situation "sanious"? Explain why.*

---

sanitate *(verb)*

Provide with sanitary facilities or appliances.

- *He did not know how to use "sanitate" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "sanitate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sannup *(noun)*

A married male American Indian.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sannup."*
- *Understanding "sannup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sansevieria trifasciata *(noun)*

Stemless plant having narrow rigid leaves often cultivated as a houseplant.

- *The article explained what "sansevieria trifasciata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sansevieria trifasciata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

santalaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical herbs or shrubs or trees bearing nuts or one-seeded fruit.

- *He looked up "santalaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "santalaceae."*

---

santalales *(noun)*

Order of plants distinguished by having a one-celled inferior ovary; many are parasitic or partly parasitic usually on roots.

- *Understanding "santalales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "santalales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

santims *(noun)*

100 santimi equal 1 lats in Latvia.

- *They discussed "santims" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "santims" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

santolina *(noun)*

Genus of Mediterranean subshrubs with rayless flower heads.

- *The article explained what "santolina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "santolina" to mean genus of mediterranean subshrubs with rayless....*

---

santolina chamaecyparissus *(noun)*

Branching aromatic Mediterranean shrub with woolly stems and leaves and yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "santolina chamaecyparissus" to mean branching aromatic mediterranean shrub with woolly....*

- *They discussed "santolina chamaecyparissus" during the group presentation.*

---

sanvitalia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American annual herbs: creeping zinnia.

- *In class, the teacher used "sanvitalia" to mean small genus of tropical american annual herbs:....*
- *They discussed "sanvitalia" during the group presentation.*

---

sanvitalia procumbens *(noun)*

Low-branching leafy annual with flower heads resembling zinnias; found in southwestern United States and Mexico to Guatemala.

- *Understanding "sanvitalia procumbens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanvitalia procumbens."*

---

sao joao de meriti *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Brazil that is a residential suburb of Rio de Janeiro.

- *The article explained what "sao joao de meriti" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sao joao de meriti" during the group presentation.*

---

saphar *(noun)*

The second month of the Islamic calendar.

- *The article explained what "saphar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saphar" to mean the second month of the islamic calendar.*

---

saphead *(noun)*

A person who lacks good judgment.

- *In class, the teacher used "saphead" to mean a person who lacks good judgment.*
- *The article explained what "saphead" means with a simple example.*

---

sapidness *(noun)*

A pleasant flavor.

- *He looked up "sapidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapidness."*

---

sapiently *(adverb)*

In a shrewd manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "sapiently" naturally.*
- *Place "sapiently" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

sapindales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants.

- *He looked up "sapindales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapindales."*

---

sapindus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sapindaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapindus."*
- *Understanding "sapindus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sapindus drumondii *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of southwestern United States having pulpy fruit containing saponin.

- *Understanding "sapindus drumondii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sapindus drumondii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sapindus marginatus *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of southwestern United States having pulpy fruit containing saponin.

- *In class, the teacher used "sapindus marginatus" to mean deciduous tree of southwestern united states having....*
- *The article explained what "sapindus marginatus" means with a simple example.*

---

sapindus saponaria *(noun)*

Evergreen of tropical America having pulpy fruit containing saponin which was used as soap by Native Americans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapindus saponaria."*
- *Understanding "sapindus saponaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sapless *(adjective)*

Lacking bodily or muscular strength or vitality.

- *Her body looked sapless.*
- *The rats and roaches scurrying along the sapless planks.*

---

saponaceous *(adjective)*

Resembling or having the qualities of soap.

- *The speaker chose "saponaceous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "saponaceous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

saponaria vaccaria *(noun)*

European annual with pale rose-colored flowers; cultivated flower or self-sown grainfield weed; introduced in North America; sometimes classified as a soapwort.

- *He looked up "saponaria vaccaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saponaria vaccaria" during the group presentation.*

---

saponify *(verb)*

Convert into soap by hydrolizing an ester into an acid and alcohol as a result of treating it with an alkali.

- *Saponify oils and fats.*
- *In everyday English, people use "saponify" when talking about this idea.*

---

saporous *(adjective)*

Full of flavor.

- *Students compared "saporous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "saporous" when it is full of flavor.*

---

sapota *(noun)*

Tropical fruit with a rough brownish skin and very sweet brownish pulp.

- *In class, the teacher used "sapota" to mean tropical fruit with a rough brownish skin and very....*
- *They discussed "sapota" during the group presentation.*

---

sapotaceae *(noun)*

Tropical trees or shrubs with milky juice and often edible fleshy fruit.

- *Understanding "sapotaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapotaceae."*

---

sapphirine *(noun)*

A rare light blue or green mineral; consists of aluminum and magnesium silicate and occurs as small grains in some metamorphic rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapphirine."*
- *He looked up "sapphirine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sapphism *(noun)*

Female homosexuality.

- *They discussed "sapphism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapphism."*

---

saprobe *(noun)*

An organism that lives in and derives its nourishment from organic matter in stagnant or foul water.

- *He looked up "saprobe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saprobe."*

---

saprobic *(adjective)*

Living in or being an environment rich in organic matter but lacking oxygen.

- *A "saprobic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "saprobic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

saprolegnia ferax *(noun)*

A fungus that attacks living fish and tadpoles and spawn causing white fungus disease: a coating of white hyphae on especially peripheral parts (as fins).

- *They discussed "saprolegnia ferax" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saprolegnia ferax."*

---

saprolegniales *(noun)*

Order of chiefly aquatic fungi.

- *The article explained what "saprolegniales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saprolegniales."*

---

sapropel *(noun)*

Sludge (rich in organic matter) that accumulates at the bottom of lakes or oceans.

- *In class, the teacher used "sapropel" to mean sludge (rich in organic matter) that accumulates at....*
- *Understanding "sapropel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saprophagous *(adjective)*

(of certain animals) feeding on dead or decaying animal matter.

- *It is useful to describe something as "saprophagous" when it is (of certain animals) feeding on dead or decaying....*
- *A "saprophagous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

saprozoic *(adjective)*

(of certain animals) feeding on dead or decaying animal matter.

- *Would you call this situation "saprozoic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "saprozoic."*

---

sapsago *(noun)*

A hard green Swiss cheese made with skim-milk curd and flavored with clover.

- *In class, the teacher used "sapsago" to mean a hard green swiss cheese made with skim-milk curd....*
- *Understanding "sapsago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saqqarah *(noun)*

A town in northern Egypt; site of the oldest Egyptian pyramids.

- *He looked up "saqqarah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saqqarah."*

---

sarape *(noun)*

A long brightly colored shawl; worn mainly by Mexican men.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarape" to mean a long brightly colored shawl; worn mainly by....*
- *The article explained what "sarape" means with a simple example.*

---

saratoga spittlebug *(noun)*

Feeds on pines in northern United States.

- *They discussed "saratoga spittlebug" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saratoga spittlebug" to mean feeds on pines in northern united states.*

---

sarcenet *(noun)*

A fine soft silk fabric often used for linings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcenet."*
- *He looked up "sarcenet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sarcobatus *(noun)*

One species: greasewood.

- *They discussed "sarcobatus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcobatus."*

sarcobatus vermiculatus *(noun)*

Low hardy much-branched spiny shrub common in alkaline soils of western America.

- *The article explained what "sarcobatus vermiculatus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcobatus vermiculatus."*

sarcocephalus *(noun)*

Genus of tropical African trees and shrubs.

- *The article explained what "sarcocephalus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcocephalus" to mean genus of tropical african trees and shrubs.*

sarcocephalus diderrichii *(noun)*

Large African forest tree yielding a strong hard yellow to golden brown lumber; sometimes placed in genus Sarcocephalus.

- *They discussed "sarcocephalus diderrichii" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcocephalus diderrichii" to mean large african forest tree yielding a strong hard....*

sarcocephalus esculentus *(noun)*

A stout spreading or semi-climbing tropical shrub with round brownish-red warty fruit; Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarcocephalus esculentus" to mean a stout spreading or semi-climbing tropical shrub....*
- *Understanding "sarcocephalus esculentus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sarcocephalus latifolius *(noun)*

A stout spreading or semi-climbing tropical shrub with round brownish-red warty fruit; Africa.

- *The article explained what "sarcocephalus latifolius" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sarcocephalus latifolius" during the group presentation.*

sarcochilus *(noun)*

Diminutive epiphytic or lithophytic orchids with clumped short-stemmed foliage and arching racemes of colorful flowers; Australia and Polynesia to southeastern Asia.

- *Understanding "sarcochilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sarcochilus" because he had never seen it before.*

sarcochilus falcatus *(noun)*

Diminutive Australian orchid with loose racemes of fragrant white flowers with purple and orange markings on the lip.

- *The article explained what "sarcochilus falcatus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcochilus falcatus."*

sarcocystidean *(noun)*

Parasite of the muscles of vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarcocystidean" to mean parasite of the muscles of vertebrates.*
- *Understanding "sarcocystidean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sarcocystieian *(noun)*

Parasite of the muscles of vertebrates.

- *They discussed "sarcocystieian" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sarcocystieian" means with a simple example.*

sarcodes *(noun)*

Snow plant; in some classifications placed in family Pyrolaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarcodes" to mean snow plant; in some classifications placed in....*
- *He looked up "sarcodes" because he had never seen it before.*

sarcodes sanguinea *(noun)*

A fleshy bright red saprophytic plant of the mountains of western North America that appears in early spring while snow is on the ground.

- *The article explained what "sarcodes sanguinea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcodes sanguinea" to mean a fleshy bright red saprophytic plant of the....*

sarcodina *(noun)*

Characterized by the formation of pseudopods for locomotion and taking food: Actinopoda; Rhizopoda.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarcodina" to mean characterized by the formation of pseudopods for....*
- *They discussed "sarcodina" during the group presentation.*

---

sarcodine *(noun)*

Protozoa that move and capture food by forming pseudopods.

- *He looked up "sarcodine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcodine" to mean protozoa that move and capture food by forming....*

---

sarcodinian *(noun)*

Protozoa that move and capture food by forming pseudopods.

- *They discussed "sarcodinian" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcodinian" to mean protozoa that move and capture food by forming....*

---

sarcolemmal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the sarcolemma.

- *Students compared "sarcolemmal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sarcolemmal."*

---

sarcolemmic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to sarcolemma.

- *The speaker chose "sarcolemmic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sarcolemmic."*

---

sarcolemnous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to sarcolemma.

- *A "sarcolemnous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "sarcolemnous"? Explain why.*

---

sarcophaga carnaria *(noun)*

Fly whose larvae feed on carrion or the flesh of living animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarcophaga carnaria" to mean fly whose larvae feed on carrion or the flesh of....*
- *The article explained what "sarcophaga carnaria" means with a simple example.*

---

sarcophilus *(noun)*

Tasmanian devil.

- *The article explained what "sarcophilus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcophilus."*

---

sarcophilus hariisi *(noun)*

Small ferocious carnivorous marsupial having a mostly black coat and long tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarcophilus hariisi" to mean small ferocious carnivorous marsupial having a....*
- *The article explained what "sarcophilus hariisi" means with a simple example.*

---

sarcoplasm *(noun)*

The cytoplasm of a striated muscle fiber.

- *The article explained what "sarcoplasm" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcoplasm."*

---

sarcoptid *(noun)*

Whitish mites that attack the skin of humans and other animals.

- *The article explained what "sarcoptid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcoptid" to mean whitish mites that attack the skin of humans and....*

---

sarcoptidae *(noun)*

Small whitish mites.

- *The article explained what "sarcoptidae" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcoptidae."*

---

sarcorhamphus *(noun)*

Usually containing only the king vulture.

- *He looked up "sarcorhamphus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcorhamphus."*

---

sarcorhamphus papa *(noun)*

Large black-and-white vulture of South America and Central America; have colorful wattles and wartlike protuberances on head and neck.

- *He looked up "sarcorhamphus papa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcorhamphus papa."*

---

sarcoscypha coccinea *(noun)*

A discomycete that is a harbinger of spring; the fruiting body is thin and tough and saucer-shaped (about the size of quarter to a half dollar) with a deep bright red upper surface and a whitish exterior.

- *The article explained what "sarcoscypha coccinea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcoscypha coccinea."*

---

sarcoscyphaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi belonging to the order Pezizales.

- *He looked up "sarcoscyphaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcoscyphaceae" to mean family of fungi belonging to the order pezizales.*

---

sarcosomal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to sarcosomes.

- *Would you call this situation "sarcosomal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sarcosomal."*

---

sarcosomataceae *(noun)*

A type of ascomycetous fungus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcosomataceae."*
- *They discussed "sarcosomataceae" during the group presentation.*

---

sarcosome *(noun)*

A large mitochondrion in a striated muscle fiber.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarcosome" to mean a large mitochondrion in a striated muscle fiber.*
- *He looked up "sarcosome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sarcosporidia *(noun)*

Imperfectly known parasites of the muscles of vertebrates.

- *The article explained what "sarcosporidia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sarcosporidia" during the group presentation.*

---

sarcosporidian *(noun)*

Parasite of the muscles of vertebrates.

- *They discussed "sarcosporidian" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sarcosporidian" means with a simple example.*

---

sarcostemma *(noun)*

Succulent subshrubs or vines; tropical and subtropical India and Africa and Malaysia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcostemma."*
- *He looked up "sarcostemma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sarcostemma acidum *(noun)*

Leafless East Indian vine; its sour milky juice formerly used to make an intoxicating drink.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarcostemma acidum" to mean leafless east indian vine; its sour milky juice....*
- *He looked up "sarcostemma acidum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sarcostyle *(noun)*

One of many contractile filaments that make up a striated muscle fiber.

- *They discussed "sarcostyle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sarcostyle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sarda chiliensis *(noun)*

Common bonito of Pacific coast of the Americas; its dark oily flesh cans well.

- *Understanding "sarda chiliensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sarda chiliensis" during the group presentation.*

---

sardina pilchardus *(noun)*

Small fishes found in great schools along coasts of Europe; smaller and rounder than herring.

- *They discussed "sardina pilchardus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sardina pilchardus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sardinops caerulea *(noun)*

Small pilchards common off the pacific coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "sardinops caerulea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sardinops caerulea" during the group presentation.*

---

sardius *(noun)*

A deep orange-red variety of chalcedony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sardius."*
- *He looked up "sardius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sargassum bacciferum *(noun)*

Brown algae with rounded bladders forming dense floating masses in tropical Atlantic waters as in the Sargasso Sea.

- *The article explained what "sargassum bacciferum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sargassum bacciferum" during the group presentation.*

---

sarpanitu *(noun)*

Consort of Marduk.

- *They discussed "sarpanitu" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarpanitu" to mean consort of marduk.*

---

sarraceniaceae *(noun)*

Insectivorous plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarraceniaceae."*
- *The article explained what "sarraceniaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

sarraceniales *(noun)*

Plants that are variously modified to serve as insect traps: families Sarraceniaceae; Nepenthaceae; Droseraceae.

- *They discussed "sarraceniales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarraceniales" to mean plants that are variously modified to serve as....*

---

sarsenet *(noun)*

A fine soft silk fabric often used for linings.

- *They discussed "sarsenet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarsenet."*

---

sassaby *(noun)*

A large South African antelope; considered the swiftest hoofed mammal.

- *Understanding "sassaby" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sassaby" means with a simple example.*

---

sassafras albidum *(noun)*

Yellowwood tree with brittle wood and aromatic leaves and bark; source of sassafras oil; widely distributed in eastern North America.

- *They discussed "sassafras albidum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sassafras albidum" to mean yellowwood tree with brittle wood and aromatic....*

---

satang *(noun)*

100 satangs equal 1 baht in Thailand.

- *Understanding "satang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "satang" means with a simple example.*

---

satiable *(adjective)*

Capable of being sated.

- *A satiable thirst.*
- *A satiable appetite.*

---

satinet *(noun)*

A fabric with a finish resembling satin but made partly or wholly from cotton or synthetic fiber.

- *He looked up "satinet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satinet."*

---

satinette *(noun)*

A fabric with a finish resembling satin but made partly or wholly from cotton or synthetic fiber.

- *They discussed "satinette" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "satinette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

satinleaf *(noun)*

Tropical American timber tree with dark hard heavy wood and small plumlike purple fruit.

- *The article explained what "satinleaf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "satinleaf" to mean tropical american timber tree with dark hard heavy....*

---

satinpod *(noun)*

Southeastern European plant cultivated for its fragrant purplish flowers and round flat papery silver-white seedpods that are used for indoor decoration.

- *Understanding "satinpod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satinpod."*

---

satisfactoriness *(noun)*

The quality of giving satisfaction sufficient to meet a demand or requirement.

- *They discussed "satisfactoriness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "satisfactoriness" to mean the quality of giving satisfaction sufficient to....*

---

satisfier *(noun)*

Any agent capable of producing satisfaction.

- *He looked up "satisfier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satisfier."*

---

satureia hortensis *(noun)*

Erect annual herb with oval leaves and pink flowers; used to flavor e.g. meats or soups or salads; southeastern Europe and naturalized elsewhere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satureia hortensis."*
- *He looked up "satureia hortensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

satureia montana *(noun)*

Erect perennial subshrub having pink or white flowers and leathery leaves with a flavor of thyme; southern Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "satureia montana" to mean erect perennial subshrub having pink or white....*
- *The article explained what "satureia montana" means with a simple example.*

---

satureja acinos *(noun)*

Fragrant European mint having clusters of small violet-and-white flowers; naturalized especially in eastern North America.

- *Understanding "satureja acinos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "satureja acinos" during the group presentation.*

satureja calamintha glandulosa *(noun)*

Low-growing strongly aromatic perennial herb of southern Europe to Great Britain; naturalized in United States.

- *They discussed "satureja calamintha glandulosa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "satureja calamintha glandulosa" means with a simple example.*

satureja calamintha officinalis *(noun)*

Mint-scented perennial of central and southern Europe.

- *Understanding "satureja calamintha officinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "satureja calamintha officinalis" means with a simple example.*

satureja douglasii *(noun)*

Trailing perennial evergreen herb of northwestern United States with small white flowers; used medicinally.

- *Understanding "satureja douglasii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satureja douglasii."*

satureja grandiflora *(noun)*

Aromatic herb with large pink flowers; southern and southeastern Europe; Anatolia; northern Iran.

- *He looked up "satureja grandiflora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "satureja grandiflora" during the group presentation.*

satureja hortensis *(noun)*

Erect annual herb with oval leaves and pink flowers; used to flavor e.g. meats or soups or salads; southeastern Europe and naturalized elsewhere.

- *Understanding "satureja hortensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satureja hortensis."*

satureja montana *(noun)*

Erect perennial subshrub having pink or white flowers and leathery leaves with a flavor of thyme; southern Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satureja montana."*
- *He looked up "satureja montana" because he had never seen it before.*

satureja nepeta *(noun)*

Low-growing strongly aromatic perennial herb of southern Europe to Great Britain; naturalized in United States.

- *Understanding "satureja nepeta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "satureja nepeta" during the group presentation.*

satureja vulgaris *(noun)*

Aromatic herb having heads of small pink or whitish flowers; widely distributed in United States, Europe and Asia.

- *Understanding "satureja vulgaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "satureja vulgaris" during the group presentation.*

saturniid *(noun)*

Large brightly colored and usually tropical moth; larvae spin silken cocoons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saturniid."*
- *They discussed "saturniid" during the group presentation.*

saturniid moth *(noun)*

Large brightly colored and usually tropical moth; larvae spin silken cocoons.

- *They discussed "saturniid moth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "saturniid moth" because he had never seen it before.*

saturniidae *(noun)*

Important and widely distributed family of moths including some of the largest insects known.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saturniidae."*
- *The article explained what "saturniidae" means with a simple example.*

satyric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having the characteristics of a satyr.

- *This satyric old man pursues young girls.*
- *A "satyric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

satyridae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of butterflies common near the edges of woods.

- *In class, the teacher used "satyridae" to mean a widely distributed family of butterflies common....*
- *The article explained what "satyridae" means with a simple example.*

---

sauce chausseur *(noun)*

Brown sauce and tomato puree with onions and mushrooms and dry white wine.

- *He looked up "sauce chausseur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sauce chausseur."*

---

sauceboat *(noun)*

A dish (often boat-shaped) for serving gravy or sauce.

- *The article explained what "sauceboat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sauceboat" to mean a dish (often boat-shaped) for serving gravy or sauce.*

---

saucepot *(noun)*

A cooking pot that has handles on either side and tight fitting lid; used for stewing or boiling.

- *He looked up "saucepot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saucepot."*

---

saunterer *(noun)*

Someone who walks at a leisurely pace.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saunterer."*
- *He looked up "saunterer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saurischia *(noun)*

Extinct terrestrial reptiles: theropods (carnivorous); sauropods (herbivorous).

- *In class, the teacher used "saurischia" to mean extinct terrestrial reptiles: theropods....*
- *They discussed "saurischia" during the group presentation.*

---

saurischian *(noun)*

Herbivorous or carnivorous dinosaur having a three-pronged pelvis like that of a crocodile.

- *Understanding "saurischian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saurischian" means with a simple example.*

---

saurischian dinosaur *(noun)*

Herbivorous or carnivorous dinosaur having a three-pronged pelvis like that of a crocodile.

- *The article explained what "saurischian dinosaur" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saurischian dinosaur" to mean herbivorous or carnivorous dinosaur having a....*

---

sauromalus *(noun)*

Chuckwallas.

- *Understanding "sauromalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sauromalus" to mean chuckwallas.*

---

sauromalus obesus *(noun)*

A herbivorous lizard that lives among rocks in the arid parts of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sauromalus obesus."*
- *They discussed "sauromalus obesus" during the group presentation.*

---

sauropoda *(noun)*

Any of the sauropod dinosaurs.

- *Understanding "sauropoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "sauropoda" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sauropodomorpha *(noun)*

Gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs having huge bodies with long necks and small heads: Prosauropoda and Sauropoda (apatosaurus, diplodocus and titanosaurs).

- *The article explained what "sauropodomorpha" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sauropodomorpha" during the group presentation.*

---

sauropterygia *(noun)*

Extinct marine reptiles: plesiosaurs; nothosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sauropterygia."*
- *He looked up "sauropterygia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saurosuchus *(noun)*

Early archosaurian carnivore.

- *The article explained what "saurosuchus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saurosuchus" to mean early archosaurian carnivore.*

---

saururaceae *(noun)*

Family of perennial aromatic herbs: genera Saururus, Anemopsis, Houttuynia.

- *They discussed "saururaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saururaceae."*

---

saururus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Saururaceae: lizard's-tails.

- *In class, the teacher used "saururus" to mean type genus of the saururaceae: lizard's-tails.*
- *The article explained what "saururus" means with a simple example.*

---

saururus cernuus *(noun)*

North American herbaceous perennial of wet places having slender curled racemes of small white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saururus cernuus."*
- *Understanding "saururus cernuus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saussurea *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of temperate and cool regions of Eurasia.

- *He looked up "saussurea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saussurea."*

---

saussurea costus *(noun)*

Annual herb of the eastern Himalayas (Kashmir) having purple florets and a fragrant root that yields a volatile oil used in perfumery and for preserving furs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saussurea costus."*
- *He looked up "saussurea costus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saussurea lappa *(noun)*

Annual herb of the eastern Himalayas (Kashmir) having purple florets and a fragrant root that yields a volatile oil used in perfumery and for preserving furs.

- *He looked up "saussurea lappa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saussurea lappa" during the group presentation.*

---

savinien cyrano de bergerac *(noun)*

A French soldier and dramatist remembered chiefly for fighting many duels (often over the size of his nose); was immortalized in 1897 in a play by Edmond Rostand (1619-1655).

- *The article explained what "savinien cyrano de bergerac" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "savinien cyrano de bergerac."*

---

savoriness *(noun)*

Having an appetizing flavor.

- *The article explained what "savoriness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "savoriness" to mean having an appetizing flavor.*

---

savorless *(adjective)*

Lacking taste or flavor or tang.

- *Students compared "savorless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "savorless"? Explain why.*

---

savorlessness *(noun)*

The property of having no flavor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "savorlessness."*
- *He looked up "savorlessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

savourless *(adjective)*

Lacking taste or flavor or tang.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "savourless."*
- *Would you call this situation "savourless"? Explain why.*

---

savourlessness *(noun)*

The property of having no flavor.

- *He looked up "savourlessness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "savourlessness" to mean the property of having no flavor.*

---

sawbill *(noun)*

Large crested fish-eating diving duck having a slender hooked bill with serrated edges.

- *In class, the teacher used "sawbill" to mean large crested fish-eating diving duck having a....*
- *Understanding "sawbill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sawpit *(noun)*

A pit over which lumber is positioned to be sawed by two men with a long two-handed saw.

- *He looked up "sawpit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sawpit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sawtoothed-edged *(adjective)*

(of leaves) having an edged resembling a sawtooth.

- *Would you call this situation "sawtoothed-edged"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sawtoothed-edged" when it is (of leaves) having an edged resembling a sawtooth.*

---

sawwort *(noun)*

European perennial whose serrate leaves yield a yellow dye.

- *They discussed "sawwort" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sawwort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saxatile *(adjective)*

Growing on or living among rocks.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "saxatile."*
- *A "saxatile" approach may work better in this case.*

---

saxe-gothea *(noun)*

One species: Prince Albert's yew.

- *In class, the teacher used "saxe-gothea" to mean one species: prince albert's yew.*
- *Understanding "saxe-gothea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saxegothea *(noun)*

One species: Prince Albert's yew.

- *The article explained what "saxegothea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "saxegothea" during the group presentation.*

---

saxhorn *(noun)*

Any of a family of brass wind instruments that resemble a bugle with valves.

- *The article explained what "saxhorn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saxhorn" to mean any of a family of brass wind instruments that....*

---

saxicola *(noun)*

Old World chats.

- *In class, the teacher used "saxicola" to mean old world chats.*
- *He looked up "saxicola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saxicola rubetra *(noun)*

Brown-and-buff European songbird of grassy meadows.

- *The article explained what "saxicola rubetra" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saxicola rubetra" to mean brown-and-buff european songbird of grassy meadows.*

---

saxicola torquata *(noun)*

Common European chat with black plumage and a reddish-brown breast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saxicola torquata."*
- *He looked up "saxicola torquata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saxicoline *(adjective)*

Growing on or living among rocks.

- *The speaker chose "saxicoline" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "saxicoline" when it is growing on or living among rocks.*

---

saxicolous *(adjective)*

Growing on or living among rocks.

- *It is useful to describe something as "saxicolous" when it is growing on or living among rocks.*
- *A "saxicolous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

saxicolous plant *(noun)*

Plants growing among rocks.

- *They discussed "saxicolous plant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saxicolous plant" to mean plants growing among rocks.*

---

saxifraga aizoides *(noun)*

Tufted evergreen perennial having ciliate leaves and yellow corymbose flowers often spotted orange.

- *Understanding "saxifraga aizoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saxifraga aizoides" means with a simple example.*

---

saxifraga hypnoides *(noun)*

Tufted or mat-forming perennial of mountains of Europe; cultivated for its white flowers.

- *They discussed "saxifraga hypnoides" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "saxifraga hypnoides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saxifraga oppositifolia *(noun)*

Plants forming dense cushions with bright reddish-lavender flowers; rocky areas of Europe and Asia and western North America.

- *He looked up "saxifraga oppositifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saxifraga oppositifolia" to mean plants forming dense cushions with bright....*

---

saxifraga sarmentosam *(noun)*

Eastern Asiatic saxifrage with racemes of small red-and-white flowers; spreads by numerous creeping stolons.

- *He looked up "saxifraga sarmentosam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saxifraga sarmentosam" during the group presentation.*

---

saxifragaceae *(noun)*

A large and diverse family of evergreen or deciduous herbs; widely distributed in northern temperate and cold regions; sometimes includes genera of the family Hydrangeaceae.

- *He looked up "saxifragaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saxifragaceae."*

saxist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the saxophone.

- *Understanding "saxist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saxist" means with a simple example.*

sayornis phoebe *(noun)*

Small dun-colored North American flycatcher.

- *They discussed "sayornis phoebe" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sayornis phoebe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scabicide *(noun)*

A drug that destroys the itch mite that causes scabies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scabicide."*
- *They discussed "scabicide" during the group presentation.*

scalage *(noun)*

The act of scaling in weight or quantity or dimension.

- *In class, the teacher used "scalage" to mean the act of scaling in weight or quantity or dimension.*
- *Understanding "scalage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scalenus *(noun)*

Any of four pairs of muscles extending from the cervical vertebrae to the second rib; involved in moving the neck and in breathing.

- *He looked up "scalenus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scalenus" to mean any of four pairs of muscles extending from the....*

scalic *(adjective)*

Of or related to a musical scale.

- *Scalic patterns.*
- *A "scalic" approach may work better in this case.*

scaliness *(noun)*

The property of being scaly.

- *They discussed "scaliness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scaliness" means with a simple example.*

scallopine *(noun)*

Sauteed cutlets (usually veal or poultry) that have been pounded thin and coated with flour.

- *He looked up "scallopine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "scallopine" during the group presentation.*

scaly pholiota *(noun)*

A gilled fungus with a cap and stalk that are conspicuously scaly with upright scales; gills develop a greenish tinge with age.

- *Understanding "scaly pholiota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scaly pholiota."*

scammony *(noun)*

Resin from the root of Convolvulus scammonia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scammony."*
- *Understanding "scammony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scammonyroot *(noun)*

Tropical American prostrate or climbing herbaceous perennial having an enormous starchy root; sometimes held to be source of the sweet potato.

- *The article explained what "scammonyroot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scammonyroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scampo *(noun)*

Caught in European waters; slenderer than American lobster.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scampo."*
- *He looked up "scampo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scandalmonger *(noun)*

A person who spreads malicious gossip.

- *In class, the teacher used "scandalmonger" to mean a person who spreads malicious gossip.*
- *The article explained what "scandalmonger" means with a simple example.*

---

scandent *(adjective)*

Used especially of plants; having a tendency to climb.

- *Plants of a creeping or scandent nature.*
- *Would you call this situation "scandent"? Explain why.*

---

scandentia *(noun)*

A small order comprising only the tree shrews: in some classifications tree shrews are considered either primates (and included in the suborder Prosimii) or true insectivores (and included in the order Insectivora).

- *In class, the teacher used "scandentia" to mean a small order comprising only the tree shrews: in....*
- *Understanding "scandentia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scantness *(noun)*

The quality of being meager; -George Eliot.

- *In class, the teacher used "scantness" to mean the quality of being meager; -george eliot.*
- *They discussed "scantness" during the group presentation.*

---

scaphiopus *(noun)*

New World spadefoot toads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scaphiopus."*
- *The article explained what "scaphiopus" means with a simple example.*

---

scaphiopus bombifrons *(noun)*

This spadefoot toad lives in plains and hills and river bottoms in areas of low rainfall east of the Rocky Mountains.

- *Understanding "scaphiopus bombifrons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scaphiopus bombifrons" during the group presentation.*

---

scaphiopus hammondii *(noun)*

This spadefoot toad live in California.

- *They discussed "scaphiopus hammondii" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scaphiopus hammondii."*

---

scaphiopus multiplicatus *(noun)*

This spadefoot toad lives in the southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "scaphiopus multiplicatus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scaphiopus multiplicatus" to mean this spadefoot toad lives in the southwestern....*

---

scaphopod *(noun)*

Burrowing marine mollusk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scaphopod."*
- *Understanding "scaphopod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scaphopoda *(noun)*

Small class of bilaterally symmetrical marine forms comprising the tooth shells.

- *Understanding "scaphopoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scaphopoda" means with a simple example.*

---

scaphosepalum *(noun)*

Comprises some tropical American species usually placed in genus Masdevallia: diminutive plants with small flowers carried on one scape.

- *They discussed "scaphosepalum" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "scaphosepalum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scapose *(adjective)*

Resembling or consisting of a scape; having a bare leafless stalk growing directly from the ground.

- *Tulips are scapose flowers.*
- *A scapose stalk.*

---

scapulary *(noun)*

Garment consisting of a long wide piece of woolen cloth worn over the shoulders with an opening for the head; part of a monastic habit.

- *Understanding "scapulary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scapulary" to mean garment consisting of a long wide piece of woolen....*

---

scapulohumeral *(adjective)*

Relating to the shoulder blade and upper arm bone.

- *The speaker chose "scapulohumeral" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "scapulohumeral" when it is relating to the shoulder blade and upper arm bone.*

---

scarabaean *(noun)*

Any of numerous species of stout-bodied beetles having heads with horny spikes.

- *They discussed "scarabaean" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scarabaean" means with a simple example.*

---

scarabaeid *(noun)*

Any of numerous species of stout-bodied beetles having heads with horny spikes.

- *The article explained what "scarabaeid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scarabaeid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scarabaeid beetle *(noun)*

Any of numerous species of stout-bodied beetles having heads with horny spikes.

- *In class, the teacher used "scarabaeid beetle" to mean any of numerous species of stout-bodied beetles....*
- *Understanding "scarabaeid beetle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scarceness *(noun)*

A small and inadequate amount.

- *He looked up "scarceness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "scarceness" during the group presentation.*

---

scardinius erythrophthalmus *(noun)*

European freshwater fish resembling the roach.

- *He looked up "scardinius erythrophthalmus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scardinius erythrophthalmus" to mean european freshwater fish resembling the roach.*

---

scarecrowish *(adjective)*

Resembling a scarecrow in being thin and ragged.

- *A forlorn scarecrowish figure.*
- *The speaker chose "scarecrowish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

scarfpin *(noun)*

A pin used to hold the tie in place.

- *Understanding "scarfpin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scarfpin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scaridae *(noun)*

Parrotfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "scaridae" to mean parrotfishes.*
- *They discussed "scaridae" during the group presentation.*

---

scarlet hamelia *(noun)*

Handsome shrub with showy orange to scarlet or crimson flowers; Florida and West Indies to Mexico and Brazil.

- *The article explained what "scarlet hamelia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scarlet hamelia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scartella *(noun)*

A genus of Blenniidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scartella."*
- *He looked up "scartella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scartella cristata *(noun)*

Inhabits both coasts of tropical Atlantic.

- *He looked up "scartella cristata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "scartella cristata" during the group presentation.*

---

scatophagy *(noun)*

The eating of excrement or other filth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scatophagy."*
- *He looked up "scatophagy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scauper *(noun)*

A graver used to scoop out broad areas when engraving wood or metal.

- *They discussed "scauper" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scauper" means with a simple example.*

---

sceliphron *(noun)*

Mud daubers.

- *They discussed "sceliphron" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sceliphron."*

---

sceloglaux *(noun)*

A genus of Strigidae.

- *They discussed "sceloglaux" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sceloglaux."*

---

sceloglaux albifacies *(noun)*

Almost extinct owl of New Zealand.

- *Understanding "sceloglaux albifacies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sceloglaux albifacies" means with a simple example.*

---

sceloporus graciosus *(noun)*

A ground dweller that prefers open ground and scattered low bushes; of United States west between Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains.

- *They discussed "sceloporus graciosus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sceloporus graciosus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scend *(verb)*

Rise or heave upward under the influence of a natural force such as a wave.

- *In everyday English, people use "scend" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "scend" until he saw an example.*

---

sceneshifter *(noun)*

A stagehand responsible for moving scenery.

- *They discussed "sceneshifter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sceneshifter" to mean a stagehand responsible for moving scenery.*

---

scentless hayweed *(noun)*

Ubiquitous European annual weed with white flowers and finely divided leaves naturalized and sometimes cultivated in eastern North America; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *The article explained what “scentless hayweed” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “scentless hayweed” during the group presentation.*

---

scentless mayweed *(noun)*

Ubiquitous European annual weed with white flowers and finely divided leaves naturalized and sometimes cultivated in eastern North America; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *Understanding “scentless mayweed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “scentless mayweed” to mean ubiquitous european annual weed with white flowers....*

---

sceptered *(adjective)*

Invested with legal power or official authority especially as symbolized by having a scepter.

- *A “sceptered” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “sceptered.”*

---

scet *(noun)*

The coordinated universal time on board the spacecraft.

- *SCET = TRM + OWLT.*
- *They discussed “scet” during the group presentation.*

---

schaffneria *(noun)*

One species.

- *In class, the teacher used “schaffneria” to mean one species.*
- *The article explained what “schaffneria” means with a simple example.*

---

schaffneria nigripes *(noun)*

A fern of the genus Schaffneria.

- *The article explained what “schaffneria nigripes” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “schaffneria nigripes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schefflera actinophylla *(noun)*

Erect evergreen shrub or small tree of Australia and northern New Guinea having palmately compound leaves.

- *They discussed “schefflera actinophylla” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “schefflera actinophylla” to mean erect evergreen shrub or small tree of australia....*

---

schematisation *(noun)*

The act of reducing to a scheme or formula.

- *In class, the teacher used “schematisation” to mean the act of reducing to a scheme or formula.*
- *Understanding “schematisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schematise *(verb)*

Give conventional form to.

- *Some art forms schematise designs into geometrical patterns.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “schematise” in real sentences.*

---

scheuchzeriaceae *(noun)*

A family of monocotyledonous bog herbs of order Naiadales.

- *Understanding “scheuchzeriaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scheuchzeriaceae.”*

---

schinus *(noun)*

Genus of evergreen shrubs and trees of tropical and subtropical regions of South and Central America and Canary Islands and China.

- *The article explained what “schinus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “schinus” during the group presentation.*

---

schinus chichita *(noun)*

Small resinous tree or shrub of Brazil.

- *In class, the teacher used “schinus chichita” to mean small resinous tree or shrub of brazil.*
- *The article explained what “schinus chichita” means with a simple example.*

schinus molle *(noun)*

Small Peruvian evergreen with broad rounded head and slender pendant branches with attractive clusters of greenish flowers followed by clusters of rose-pink fruits.

- *Understanding "schinus molle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "schinus molle" because he had never seen it before.*

schinus terebinthifolius *(noun)*

Small Brazilian evergreen resinous tree or shrub having dark green leaflets and white flowers followed by bright red fruit; used as a street tree and lawn specimen.

- *They discussed "schinus terebinthifolius" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "schinus terebinthifolius" means with a simple example.*

schipperke *(noun)*

Breed of small stocky black dogs originally used as watchdogs on boats in the Netherlands and Belgium.

- *Understanding "schipperke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schipperke" to mean breed of small stocky black dogs originally used as....*

schismatical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involved in or characteristic of schism.

- *The speaker chose "schismatical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "schismatical" when it is of or relating to or involved in or characteristic....*

schismatically *(adverb)*

In a manner that is schismatic.

- *Place "schismatically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "schismatically" naturally.*

schistosomatidae *(noun)*

A family of Trematoda.

- *In class, the teacher used "schistosomatidae" to mean a family of trematoda.*
- *The article explained what "schistosomatidae" means with a simple example.*

schizachyrium *(noun)*

Overlaps the genus Andropogon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schizachyrium."*
- *Understanding "schizachyrium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

schizachyrium scoparium *(noun)*

Handsome hardy North American grass with foliage turning pale bronze in autumn.

- *He looked up "schizachyrium scoparium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schizachyrium scoparium" to mean handsome hardy north american grass with foliage....*

schizaea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Schizaeaceae cosmopolitan especially in tropics; small leptosporangiate ferns: curly grass fern.

- *In class, the teacher used "schizaea" to mean type genus of the schizaeaceae cosmopolitan....*
- *Understanding "schizaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

schizaea pusilla *(noun)*

Rare small fern of northeastern North America having numerous slender spiraling fronds and forming dense tufts.

- *Understanding "schizaea pusilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "schizaea pusilla" because he had never seen it before.*

schizaeaceae *(noun)*

Small family of mainly tropical ferns.

- *Understanding "schizaeaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "schizaeaceae" means with a simple example.*

schizanthus *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Schizanthus having finely divided leaves and showy variegated flowers.

- *He looked up "schizanthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "schizanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schizocarp *(noun)*

A dry dehiscent fruit that at maturity splits into two or more parts each with a single seed.

- *He looked up "schizocarp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schizocarp."*

---

schizogony *(noun)*

Asexual reproduction by multiple fission; characteristic of many sporozoan protozoans.

- *The article explained what "schizogony" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schizogony" to mean asexual reproduction by multiple fission;....*

---

schizomycetes *(noun)*

A former classification.

- *Understanding "schizomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "schizomycetes" means with a simple example.*

---

schizopetalon *(noun)*

A dainty South American annual having deeply pinnatifid leaves and racemes of fringed almond-scented purple-white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schizopetalon."*
- *Understanding "schizopetalon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schizopetalon walkeri *(noun)*

A dainty South American annual having deeply pinnatifid leaves and racemes of fringed almond-scented purple-white flowers.

- *He looked up "schizopetalon walkeri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "schizopetalon walkeri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schizophragma *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous climbing and creeping shrubs with white flowers in flat clusters; sometimes placed in family Saxifragaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "schizophragma" to mean small genus of deciduous climbing and creeping....*
- *He looked up "schizophragma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

schizophragma hydrangeoides *(noun)*

Climbing shrub with adhesive aerial roots having opposite leaves and small white flowers in terminal cymes; Himalayas to Taiwan and Japan.

- *He looked up "schizophragma hydrangeoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "schizophragma hydrangeoides" during the group presentation.*

---

schizophyceae *(noun)*

Former terms for Cyanophyceae.

- *They discussed "schizophyceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "schizophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

schizophyta *(noun)*

Former term for the Cyanophyta.

- *In class, the teacher used "schizophyta" to mean former term for the cyanophyta.*
- *The article explained what "schizophyta" means with a simple example.*

---

schizopoda *(noun)*

In former classifications a division of Malacostraca; superseded by the orders Mysidacea and Euphausiacea.

- *Understanding "schizopoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schizopoda."*

---

schizosaccharomycetaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to order Endomycetales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schizosaccharomycetaceae."*

- *He looked up "schizosaccharomycetaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

schlemm's canal *(noun)*

A circular canal in the eye that drains aqueous humor from the anterior chamber of the eye into the anterior ciliary veins.

- *Understanding "schlemm's canal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "schlemm's canal" during the group presentation.*

---

schlepper *(noun)*

(Yiddish) an awkward and stupid person.

- *In class, the teacher used "schlepper" to mean (yiddish) an awkward and stupid person.*
- *The article explained what "schlepper" means with a simple example.*

---

schlesien *(noun)*

A region of central Europe rich in deposits of coal and iron ore; annexed by Prussia in 1742 but now largely in Poland.

- *He looked up "schlesien" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schlesien."*

---

schlimazel *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a very unlucky or inept person who fails at everything.

- *In class, the teacher used "schlimazel" to mean (yiddish) a very unlucky or inept person who fails....*
- *They discussed "schlimazel" during the group presentation.*

---

schlockmeister *(noun)*

(slang) a merchant who deals in shoddy or inferior merchandise.

- *He looked up "schlockmeister" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "schlockmeister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schlumbergera *(noun)*

South American epiphytic or lithophytic cacti.

- *In class, the teacher used "schlumbergera" to mean south american epiphytic or lithophytic cacti.*
- *Understanding "schlumbergera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schlumbergera baridgesii *(noun)*

Epiphytic cactus of Brazilian ancestry widely cultivated as a houseplant having jointed flat segments and usually rose-purple flowers that bloom in winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schlumbergera baridgesii."*
- *He looked up "schlumbergera baridgesii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

schlumbergera buckleyi *(noun)*

Epiphytic cactus of Brazilian ancestry widely cultivated as a houseplant having jointed flat segments and usually rose-purple flowers that bloom in winter.

- *In class, the teacher used "schlumbergera buckleyi" to mean epiphytic cactus of brazilian ancestry widely....*
- *They discussed "schlumbergera buckleyi" during the group presentation.*

---

schlumbergera gaertneri *(noun)*

Spring-blooming South American cactus with oblong joints and coral-red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Schlumbergera.

- *The article explained what "schlumbergera gaertneri" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "schlumbergera gaertneri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schlumbergera truncatus *(noun)*

South American jointed cactus with usually red flowers; often cultivated as a houseplant; sometimes classified as genus Schlumbergera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schlumbergera truncatus."*
- *He looked up "schlumbergera truncatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

schmalzy *(adjective)*

Effusively or insincerely emotional.

- *A "schmalzy" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "schmalzy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

schmoozer *(noun)*

Someone skilled at conversation.

- *Understanding "schmoozer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schmoozer."*

---

schnecken *(noun)*

Rolled dough spread with sugar and nuts then sliced and baked in muffin tins with honey or sugar and butter in the bottom.

- *He looked up "schnecken" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "schnecken" during the group presentation.*

---

schnittlaugh *(noun)*

Perennial having hollow cylindrical leaves used for seasoning.

- *He looked up "schnittlaugh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "schnittlaugh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schnorchel *(noun)*

Air passage provided by a retractable device containing intake and exhaust pipes; permits a submarine to stay submerged for extended periods of time.

- *The article explained what "schnorchel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "schnorchel" during the group presentation.*

---

schnorkel *(noun)*

Air passage provided by a retractable device containing intake and exhaust pipes; permits a submarine to stay submerged for extended periods of time.

- *The article explained what "schnorkel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schnorkel" to mean air passage provided by a retractable device....*

---

schnorrer *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a scrounger who takes advantage of the generosity of others.

- *He looked up "schnorrer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schnorrer" to mean (yiddish) a scrounger who takes advantage of the....*

---

schnozzle *(noun)*

Informal terms for the nose.

- *Understanding "schnozzle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "schnozzle" during the group presentation.*

---

schomburgkia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids with showy racemose flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schomburgkia."*
- *They discussed "schomburgkia" during the group presentation.*

---

schonbein *(noun)*

German chemist who discovered ozone and developed guncotton as a propellant in firearms (1799-1868).

- *They discussed "schonbein" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schonbein" to mean german chemist who discovered ozone and developed....*

---

schoolboyish *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a young boy.

- *Schoolboyish pranks.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "schoolboyish" when it is befitting or characteristic of a young boy.*

---

schoolfellow *(noun)*

An acquaintance that you go to school with.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schoolfellow."*
- *The article explained what "schoolfellow" means with a simple example.*

---

schoolgirlish *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a young girl.

- *A dress too schoolgirlish for office wear.*
- *Students compared "schoolgirlish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

schoolma'am *(noun)*

A woman schoolteacher (especially one regarded as strict).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schoolma'am."*
- *They discussed "schoolma'am" during the group presentation.*

---

schoolman *(noun)*

A scholar who is skilled in academic disputation.

- *He looked up "schoolman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "schoolman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schooltime *(noun)*

The period of instruction in a school; the time period when school is in session.

- *They discussed "schooltime" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schooltime."*

---

schorl *(noun)*

Black tourmaline.

- *The article explained what "schorl" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schorl" to mean black tourmaline.*

---

schrod *(noun)*

Young Atlantic cod or haddock especially one split and boned for cooking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schrod."*
- *He looked up "schrod" because he had never seen it before.*

---

schtickl *(noun)*

A really little shtik.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schtickl."*
- *He looked up "schtickl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

schtik *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a devious trick; a bit of cheating.

- *He looked up "schtik" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "schtik" during the group presentation.*

---

schtikl *(noun)*

A really little shtik.

- *He looked up "schtikl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "schtikl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schumann-heink *(noun)*

United States operatic contralto (1861-1936).

- *They discussed "schumann-heink" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schumann-heink" to mean united states operatic contralto (1861-1936).*

---

sciadopityaceae *(noun)*

Family comprising a single genus that until recently was considered part of Taxodiaceae.

- *He looked up "sciadopityaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sciadopityaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

sciadopitys *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Sciadopityaceae; Japanese umbrella pines.

- *Understanding "sciadopitys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sciadopitys."*

sciadopitys verticillata *(noun)*

Tall evergreen having a symmetrical spreading crown and needles growing in whorls that resemble umbrellas at ends of twigs.

- *He looked up "sciadopitys verticillata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sciadopitys verticillata" to mean tall evergreen having a symmetrical spreading crown....*

sciaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sciaenidae: croakers.

- *He looked up "sciaena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sciaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sciaena antarctica *(noun)*

Large important food fish of Australia; almost indistinguishable from the maigre.

- *In class, the teacher used "sciaena antarctica" to mean large important food fish of australia; almost....*
- *The article explained what "sciaena antarctica" means with a simple example.*

sciaena aquila *(noun)*

Large European marine food fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sciaena aquila."*
- *He looked up "sciaena aquila" because he had never seen it before.*

sciaenid *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of carnivorous percoid fishes having a large air bladder used to produce sound.

- *He looked up "sciaenid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sciaenid" to mean widely distributed family of carnivorous percoid....*

sciaenid fish *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of carnivorous percoid fishes having a large air bladder used to produce sound.

- *In class, the teacher used "sciaenid fish" to mean widely distributed family of carnivorous percoid....*
- *Understanding "sciaenid fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sciaenidae *(noun)*

Warm-water marine fishes including the drums and grunts and croakers and sea trout.

- *He looked up "sciaenidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sciaenidae."*

sciaenops *(noun)*

A genus of Sciaenidae.

- *They discussed "sciaenops" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sciaenops" means with a simple example.*

sciaenops ocellatus *(noun)*

Large edible fish found off coast of United States from Massachusetts to Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sciaenops ocellatus."*
- *They discussed "sciaenops ocellatus" during the group presentation.*

sciarid *(noun)*

Minute blackish gregarious flies destructive to mushrooms and seedlings.

- *The article explained what "sciarid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sciarid" during the group presentation.*

sciaridae *(noun)*

Fungus gnats.

- *The article explained what "sciaridae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sciaridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scilla nonscripta *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in genus Scilla.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scilla nonscripta."*
- *He looked up "scilla nonscripta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scincella *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Scincidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "scincella" to mean a reptile genus of scincidae.*
- *He looked up "scincella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scincid *(noun)*

Alert agile lizard with reduced limbs and an elongated body covered with shiny scales; more dependent on moisture than most lizards; found in tropical regions worldwide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scincid."*
- *He looked up "scincid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scincid lizard *(noun)*

Alert agile lizard with reduced limbs and an elongated body covered with shiny scales; more dependent on moisture than most lizards; found in tropical regions worldwide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scincid lizard."*
- *Understanding "scincid lizard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scincus *(noun)*

Type genus of Scincidae.

- *He looked up "scincus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scincus."*

---

scindapsus *(noun)*

Evergreen climbers with adhesive adventitious roots; southeastern Asia and Brazil.

- *They discussed "scindapsus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scindapsus" means with a simple example.*

---

scindapsus aureus *(noun)*

Evergreen liana widely cultivated for its variegated foliage.

- *Understanding "scindapsus aureus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scindapsus aureus" means with a simple example.*

---

scintillant *(adjective)*

Having brief brilliant points or flashes of light.

- *Scintillant mica.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "scintillant."*

---

sciolism *(noun)*

Pretentious superficiality of knowledge.

- *The article explained what "sciolism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sciolism."*

---

sciolist *(noun)*

An amateur who engages in an activity without serious intentions and who pretends to have knowledge.

- *He looked up "sciolist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sciolist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sciolistic *(adjective)*

Showing frivolous or superficial interest; amateurish.

- *Students compared "sciolistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sciolistic."*

---

scirpus cyperinus *(noun)*

Sedge of eastern North America having numerous clustered woolly spikelets.

- *The article explained what "scirpus cyperinus" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "scirpus cyperinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scissortail *(noun)*

Grey flycatcher of the southwestern United States and Mexico and Central America having a long forked tail and white breast and salmon and scarlet markings.

- *In class, the teacher used "scissortail" to mean grey flycatcher of the southwestern united states....*
- *Understanding "scissortail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scissortailed flycatcher *(noun)*

Grey flycatcher of the southwestern United States and Mexico and Central America having a long forked tail and white breast and salmon and scarlet markings.

- *He looked up "scissortailed flycatcher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scissortailed flycatcher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scissure *(noun)*

A long narrow opening.

- *They discussed "scissure" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scissure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sciuridae *(noun)*

A mammal family of true squirrels including: ground squirrels; marmots; chipmunks; flying squirrels; spermophiles.

- *They discussed "sciuridae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sciuridae" to mean a mammal family of true squirrels including: ground....*

---

sciuromorpha *(noun)*

Large more or less primitive rodents: squirrels; marmots; gophers; beavers; etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "sciuromorpha" to mean large more or less primitive rodents: squirrels;....*
- *They discussed "sciuromorpha" during the group presentation.*

---

sciurus hudsonicus *(noun)*

Of northern United States and Canada.

- *They discussed "sciurus hudsonicus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sciurus hudsonicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sclaff *(noun)*

A poor golf stroke in which the club head hits the ground before hitting the ball.

- *They discussed "sclaff" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sclaff" to mean a poor golf stroke in which the club head hits the....*

---

scleranthus *(noun)*

Small genus of Old World weedy prostrate annuals: knawel.

- *Understanding "scleranthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scleranthus."*

---

scleranthus annuus *(noun)*

Widely distributed low-growing Eurasian herb having narrow leaves and inconspicuous green flowers.

- *He looked up "scleranthus annuus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scleranthus annuus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scleroderma bovista *(noun)*

An earthball with a peridium that is firm dry and smooth when young but developing cracks when mature; pale orange-yellow when young and reddish brown at maturity.

- *They discussed "scleroderma bovista" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scleroderma bovista" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scleroderma citrinum *(noun)*

An earthball fungus that is a dingy brownish yellow and a dark purplish interior; the peridium is covered with a pattern of small warts.

- *In class, the teacher used "scleroderma citrinum" to mean an earthball fungus that is a dingy brownish yellow....*
- *The article explained what "scleroderma citrinum" means with a simple example.*

---

scleroderma flavidium *(noun)*

An earthball with a smooth upper surface that is at first buried in sand; the top of the fruiting body opens up to form segments like the ray of an umbel.

- *Understanding "scleroderma flavidium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scleroderma flavidium" during the group presentation.*

---

sclerodermataceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi or order Sclerodermatales with a single-layered peridium; includes earthballs.

- *He looked up "sclerodermataceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sclerodermataceae."*

---

sclerodermatales *(noun)*

An order of fungi having a peridium surrounding a gleba (sometimes placed in subclass Homobasidiomycetes).

- *Understanding "sclerodermatales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sclerodermatales."*

---

sclerometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument that measures the hardness of materials by penetrating them with a stylus that has a diamond point.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sclerometer."*
- *They discussed "sclerometer" during the group presentation.*

---

scleropages *(noun)*

A genus of large freshwater fishes of Australia and Borneo.

- *In class, the teacher used "scleropages" to mean a genus of large freshwater fishes of australia and....*
- *The article explained what "scleropages" means with a simple example.*

---

scleropages jardinii *(noun)*

A species of large fish found in Australian rivers.

- *He looked up "scleropages jardinii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scleropages jardinii."*

---

scleropages leichardti *(noun)*

A species of large fish found in Australian rivers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scleropages leichardti."*
- *The article explained what "scleropages leichardti" means with a simple example.*

---

scleroparei *(noun)*

Scorpionfishes; sculpins; gurnards; greenlings; flying gurnards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scleroparei."*
- *The article explained what "scleroparei" means with a simple example.*

---

scleroprotein *(noun)*

A simple protein found in horny and cartilaginous tissues and in the lens of the eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scleroprotein."*
- *The article explained what "scleroprotein" means with a simple example.*

---

sclerosed *(adjective)*

Relating to or having sclerosis; hardened.

- *Students compared "sclerosed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "sclerosed"? Explain why.*

---

sclerotiniaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of order Helotiales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sclerotiniaceae."*
- *They discussed "sclerotiniaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

sclerotomy *(noun)*

Surgical incision of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sclerotomy."*
- *He looked up "sclerotomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sclk *(noun)*

The clock time given by a clock carried on board a spacecraft.

- *The article explained what "sclk" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sclk" to mean the clock time given by a clock carried on board a....*

---

scoffingly *(adverb)*

In a disrespectful and mocking manner.

- *She spoke "scoffingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "scoffingly" naturally.*

---

scoinson arch *(noun)*

An arch that supports part of the wall.

- *Understanding "scoinson arch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scoinson arch" during the group presentation.*

---

scoke *(noun)*

Tall coarse perennial American herb having small white flowers followed by blackish-red berries on long drooping racemes; young fleshy stems are edible; berries and root are poisonous.

- *They discussed "scoke" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scoke" to mean tall coarse perennial american herb having small....*

---

scolder *(noun)*

Someone (especially a woman) who annoys people by constantly finding fault.

- *He looked up "scolder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scolder."*

---

scollop *(noun)*

Thin slice of meat (especially veal) usually fried or broiled.

- *Understanding "scollop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scollop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scolopacidae *(noun)*

Sandpiper family: sandpipers; woodcocks; snipes; tattlers; curlews; godwits; dowitchers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scolopacidae."*
- *He looked up "scolopacidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scolopax *(noun)*

Type of the Scolopacidae: Old World woodcocks.

- *The article explained what "scolopax" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scolopax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scolopax rusticola *(noun)*

Short-legged long-billed migratory Old World woodcock.

- *The article explained what "scolopax rusticola" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scolopax rusticola."*

---

scolopendrium *(noun)*

A fern thought to resemble a millipede.

- *Understanding "scolopendrium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scolopendrium" during the group presentation.*

---

scolopendrium nigripes *(noun)*

A fern of the genus Schaffneria.

- *They discussed "scolopendrium nigripes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scolopendrium nigripes."*

scolymus *(noun)*

Small genus of thistlelike herbs of the Mediterranean region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scolymus."*
- *He looked up "scolymus" because he had never seen it before.*

scolymus hispanicus *(noun)*

A golden thistle of southwestern Europe cultivated for its edible sweet roots and edible leaves and stalks; its yellow flowers are used as a substitute for saffron.

- *Understanding "scolymus hispanicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scolymus hispanicus."*

scolytidae *(noun)*

Large family of bark-boring or wood-boring short-beaked beetles; very destructive to forest and fruit trees.

- *They discussed "scolytidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scolytidae" to mean large family of bark-boring or wood-boring....*

scolytus multistriatus *(noun)*

A vector of the fungus causing Dutch elm disease.

- *Understanding "scolytus multistriatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scolytus multistriatus" because he had never seen it before.*

scomber scombrus *(noun)*

Important food fish of the northern Atlantic and Mediterranean; its body is greenish-blue with dark bars and small if any scales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scomber scombrus."*
- *The article explained what "scomber scombrus" means with a simple example.*

scomberesocidae *(noun)*

Only sauries.

- *He looked up "scomberesocidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "scomberesocidae" during the group presentation.*

scomberesox *(noun)*

A genus of Scomberesocidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "scomberesox" to mean a genus of scomberesocidae.*
- *The article explained what "scomberesox" means with a simple example.*

scomberesox saurus *(noun)*

Slender long-beaked fish of temperate Atlantic waters.

- *They discussed "scomberesox saurus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scomberesox saurus" because he had never seen it before.*

scomberomorus *(noun)*

Spanish mackerels.

- *Understanding "scomberomorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scomberomorus" because he had never seen it before.*

scomberomorus cavalla *(noun)*

Large mackerel with long pointed snout; important food and game fish of the eastern Atlantic coast southward to Brazil.

- *Understanding "scomberomorus cavalla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scomberomorus cavalla" to mean large mackerel with long pointed snout; important....*

scomberomorus maculatus *(noun)*

A large commercially important mackerel of the Atlantic coastal waters of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scomberomorus maculatus."*
- *Understanding "scomberomorus maculatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scomberomorus regalis *(noun)*

Large edible mackerel of temperate United States coastal Atlantic waters.

- *The article explained what "scomberomorus regalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scomberomorus regalis" to mean large edible mackerel of temperate united states....*

---

scomberomorus sierra *(noun)*

A Spanish mackerel of western North America.

- *Understanding "scomberomorus sierra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scomberomorus sierra" during the group presentation.*

---

scombresocidae *(noun)*

Only sauries.

- *They discussed "scombresocidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scombresocidae" means with a simple example.*

---

scombresox *(noun)*

A genus of Scomberesocidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scombresox."*
- *He looked up "scombresox" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scombridae *(noun)*

Marine food fishes: mackerels; chub mackerels; tuna.

- *They discussed "scombridae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scombridae."*

---

scombroidea *(noun)*

Mackerels; tunas; albacores; bonitos; swordfishes; sailfishes.

- *Understanding "scombroidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scombroidea" to mean mackerels; tunas; albacores; bonitos; swordfishes;....*

---

sconcheon arch *(noun)*

An arch that supports part of the wall.

- *Understanding "sconcheon arch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sconcheon arch."*

---

scoopful *(noun)*

The quantity a scoop will hold.

- *They discussed "scoopful" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scoopful" means with a simple example.*

---

scopal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to scope.

- *Scopal dependency.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "scopal" when it is of or relating to scope.*

---

scophthalmus *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *They discussed "scophthalmus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scophthalmus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scophthalmus aquosus *(noun)*

Very thin translucent flounder of the Atlantic coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "scophthalmus aquosus" to mean very thin translucent flounder of the atlantic....*
- *The article explained what "scophthalmus aquosus" means with a simple example.*

---

scophthalmus rhombus *(noun)*

European food fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scophthalmus rhombus."*

- *The article explained what "scophthalmus rhombus" means with a simple example.*

---

scopolia *(noun)*

Genus of European perennial herbs yielding medicinal alkaloids.

- *In class, the teacher used "scopolia" to mean genus of european perennial herbs yielding....*
- *They discussed "scopolia" during the group presentation.*

---

scopolia carniolica *(noun)*

Herb that is a source of scopolamine.

- *The article explained what "scopolia carniolica" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "scopolia carniolica" during the group presentation.*

---

scorbutic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having or resembling scurvy.

- *Scorbutic symptoms.*
- *Would you call this situation "scorbutic"? Explain why.*

---

scorpaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Scorpaenidae: scorpionfishes.

- *Understanding "scorpaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scorpaena."*

---

scorpaena grandicornis *(noun)*

A kind of scorpionfish.

- *The article explained what "scorpaena grandicornis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scorpaena grandicornis" to mean a kind of scorpionfish.*

---

scorpaenid *(noun)*

Any of numerous carnivorous usually bottom-dwelling warm-water marine fishes found worldwide but most abundant in the Pacific.

- *Understanding "scorpaenid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scorpaenid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scorpaenid fish *(noun)*

Any of numerous carnivorous usually bottom-dwelling warm-water marine fishes found worldwide but most abundant in the Pacific.

- *He looked up "scorpaenid fish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scorpaenid fish" to mean any of numerous carnivorous usually bottom-dwelling....*

---

scorpaenidae *(noun)*

Scorpionfishes; rockfishes; lionfishes.

- *Understanding "scorpaenidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scorpaenidae" during the group presentation.*

---

scorpaenoid *(noun)*

Fishes having the head armored with bony plates.

- *They discussed "scorpaenoid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scorpaenoid" means with a simple example.*

---

scorpaenoid fish *(noun)*

Fishes having the head armored with bony plates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scorpaenoid fish."*
- *He looked up "scorpaenoid fish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scorpaenoidea *(noun)*

Mail-cheeked fishes: scorpionfishes; gurnards.

- *They discussed "scorpaenoidea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scorpaenoidea" to mean mail-cheeked fishes: scorpionfishes; gurnards.*

---

scorper *(noun)*

A graver used to scoop out broad areas when engraving wood or metal.

- *He looked up "scorper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "scorper" during the group presentation.*

---

scorpioid cyme *(noun)*

A cyme with flowers or branches alternating in opposite ranks.

- *In class, the teacher used "scorpioid cyme" to mean a cyme with flowers or branches alternating in....*
- *The article explained what "scorpioid cyme" means with a simple example.*

---

scorpionida *(noun)*

True scorpions.

- *The article explained what "scorpionida" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scorpionida" to mean true scorpions.*

---

scorpionweed *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Phacelia.

- *Understanding "scorpionweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scorpionweed" means with a simple example.*

---

scorzonera *(noun)*

Perennial south European herb having narrow entire leaves and solitary yellow flower heads and long black edible roots shaped like carrots.

- *Understanding "scorzonera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scorzonera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scorzonera hispanica *(noun)*

Perennial south European herb having narrow entire leaves and solitary yellow flower heads and long black edible roots shaped like carrots.

- *In class, the teacher used "scorzonera hispanica" to mean perennial south european herb having narrow entire....*
- *Understanding "scorzonera hispanica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scotchwoman *(noun)*

A woman who is a Scot.

- *Understanding "scotchwoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scotchwoman" to mean a woman who is a scot.*

---

scotomatous *(adjective)*

Relating to scotoma.

- *A "scotomatous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "scotomatous"? Explain why.*

---

scott's spleenwort *(noun)*

Common North American fern with polished black stripes.

- *Understanding "scott's spleenwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scott's spleenwort" to mean common north american fern with polished black stripes.*

---

scourger *(noun)*

A torturer who flogs or scourges (especially an official whose duty is to whip offenders).

- *He looked up "scourger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scourger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scpo *(noun)*

A senior noncommissioned officer in the Navy or Coast Guard with a rank comparable to master sergeant in the Army.

- *They discussed "scpo" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scpo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrabbly *(adjective)*

Sparsely covered with stunted trees or vegetation and underbrush.

- *Students compared "scrabbly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “scrabbly.”*

---

scrappily *(adverb)*

In a bellicose contentious manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene “scrappily” in the final chapter.*
- *He answered “scrappily,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

scratchiness *(noun)*

The roughness of a substance that causes abrasions.

- *In class, the teacher used “scratchiness” to mean the roughness of a substance that causes abrasions.*
- *Understanding “scratchiness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrawler *(noun)*

A writer whose handwriting is careless and hard to read.

- *The article explained what “scrawler” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scrawler.”*

---

scrawniness *(noun)*

The property of being stunted and inferior in size or quality.

- *The scrawniness of sickly trees.*
- *In class, the teacher used “scrawniness” to mean the property of being stunted and inferior in size....*

---

screak *(verb)*

Make a high-pitched, screeching noise.

- *In everyday English, people use “screak” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “screak” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

screakily *(adverb)*

In a creaky manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “screakily” naturally.*
- *Using “screakily” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

screaky *(adjective)*

Having a rasping or grating sound.

- *Students compared “screaky” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “screaky”? Explain why.*

---

screwballer *(noun)*

(baseball) a pitcher who throws screwballs.

- *He looked up “screwballer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “screwballer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screwbean *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico having spirally twisted pods.

- *In class, the teacher used “screwbean” to mean shrub or small tree of southwestern united states....*
- *The article explained what “screwbean” means with a simple example.*

---

screwbean mesquite *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico having spirally twisted pods.

- *The article explained what “screwbean mesquite” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “screwbean mesquite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screwtop *(noun)*

The top of a container that must be screwed off and on.

- *They discussed “screwtop” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “screwtop” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrimpy *(adjective)*

Deficient in amount or quality or extent.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "scrimpy."*
- *Students compared "scrimpy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

scrimy *(adjective)*

Petty or reluctant in giving or spending.

- *Worry about the gossip and secretiveness and other scrimy sides.*
- *The speaker chose "scrimy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

scrivened *(adjective)*

Copied in handwriting.

- *The speaker chose "scrivened" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "scrivened"? Explain why.*

---

scrophularia *(noun)*

Type genus of Scrophulariaceae; named for the plants' supposed ability to cure scrofula: figworts.

- *The article explained what "scrophularia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scrophularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrophulariales *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems; often included in the order Polemoniales.

- *The article explained what "scrophulariales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrophulariales."*

---

scrub beefwood *(noun)*

Tree or tall shrub with shiny leaves and umbels of fragrant creamy-white flowers; yields hard heavy reddish wood.

- *Understanding "scrub beefwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scrub beefwood" means with a simple example.*

---

scrubbiness *(noun)*

The property of being stunted and inferior in size or quality.

- *They discussed "scrubbiness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scrubbiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrubbird *(noun)*

Small fast-running Australian bird resembling a wren and frequenting brush or scrub.

- *In class, the teacher used "scrubbird" to mean small fast-running australian bird resembling a....*
- *Understanding "scrubbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrumptiously *(adverb)*

So as to produce a delightful taste.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "scrumptiously" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "scrumptiously" in the final chapter.*

---

scrutiniser *(noun)*

A careful examiner; someone who inspects with great care.

- *They discussed "scrutiniser" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scrutiniser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scrutinizer *(noun)*

A careful examiner; someone who inspects with great care.

- *In class, the teacher used "scrutinizer" to mean a careful examiner; someone who inspects with great....*
- *They discussed "scrutinizer" during the group presentation.*

---

scuffer *(noun)*

A lightweight flexible sandal with a sturdy sole; worn as play shoes by children and as sportswear by adults.

- *In class, the teacher used "scuffer" to mean a lightweight flexible sandal with a sturdy sole;....*
- *Understanding "scuffer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sculpturer *(noun)*

An artist who creates sculptures.

- *The article explained what "sculpturer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sculpturer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sculpturesque *(adjective)*

Resembling sculpture.

- *The sculpturesque beauty of the athletes' bodies.*
- *A "sculpturesque" approach may work better in this case.*

---

scumble *(noun)*

The application of very thin coat of color over the surface of a picture.

- *The article explained what "scumble" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scumble."*

---

scurrilously *(adverb)*

In a scurrilously manner.

- *One paper scurrilously described how Edward was neglecting a bereaved mother to dance attendance on Wally.*
- *He answered "scurrilously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

scurvily *(adverb)*

In a despicable, ignoble manner.

- *Using "scurvily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "scurvily" naturally.*

---

scutch grass *(noun)*

Trailing grass native to Europe now cosmopolitan in warm regions; used for lawns and pastures especially in southern United States and India.

- *Understanding "scutch grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scutch grass."*

---

scutcheon *(noun)*

A shield; especially one displaying a coat of arms.

- *In class, the teacher used "scutcheon" to mean a shield; especially one displaying a coat of arms.*
- *He looked up "scutcheon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scutellaria lateriflora *(noun)*

An American mint that yields a resinous exudate used especially formerly as an antispasmodic.

- *In class, the teacher used "scutellaria lateriflora" to mean an american mint that yields a resinous exudate....*
- *He looked up "scutellaria lateriflora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scutigera *(noun)*

A genus of Scutigeridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scutigera."*
- *The article explained what "scutigera" means with a simple example.*

---

scutigera coleoptrata *(noun)*

Long-legged centipede common in damp places as e.g. cellars.

- *The article explained what "scutigera coleoptrata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scutigera coleoptrata" to mean long-legged centipede common in damp places as e.g.....*

---

scutigerella *(noun)*

Garden centipedes.

- *In class, the teacher used "scutigerella" to mean garden centipedes.*
- *The article explained what "scutigerella" means with a simple example.*

scutigerella immaculata *(noun)*

Minute arthropod often infesting the underground parts of truck-garden and greenhouse crops.

- *In class, the teacher used "scutigerella immaculata" to mean minute arthropod often infesting the underground....*
- *Understanding "scutigerella immaculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scutigeridae *(noun)*

A family of Chilopoda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scutigeridae."*
- *He looked up "scutigeridae" because he had never seen it before.*

scyliorhinidae *(noun)*

Small bottom-dwelling sharks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scyliorhinidae."*
- *He looked up "scyliorhinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

scyphozoan *(noun)*

Any of various usually free-swimming marine coelenterates having a gelatinous medusoid stage as the dominant phase of its life cycle.

- *He looked up "scyphozoan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scyphozoan" to mean any of various usually free-swimming marine....*

scyphus *(noun)*

An ancient Greek drinking cup; two handles and footed base.

- *The article explained what "scyphus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scyphus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sea milkwort *(noun)*

A small fleshy herb common along North American seashores and in brackish marshes having pink or white flowers.

- *He looked up "sea milkwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sea milkwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sea of azof *(noun)*

A bay of the Black Sea between Russia and the Ukraine.

- *Understanding "sea of azof" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sea of azof" during the group presentation.*

sea spurry *(noun)*

Prostrate weedy herb with tiny pink flowers; widespread throughout Europe and Asia on sand dunes and heath and coastal cliffs; naturalized in eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "sea spurry" to mean prostrate weedy herb with tiny pink flowers;....*
- *They discussed "sea spurry" during the group presentation.*

sea starwort *(noun)*

A common European aster that grows in salt marshes.

- *They discussed "sea starwort" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sea starwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sea trifoly *(noun)*

A small fleshy herb common along North American seashores and in brackish marshes having pink or white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "sea trifoly" to mean a small fleshy herb common along north american....*
- *He looked up "sea trifoly" because he had never seen it before.*

seabag *(noun)*

A cylindrical drawstring bag used by sailors to hold their clothing and other gear.

- *They discussed "seabag" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "seabag" because he had never seen it before.*

seabeach sandwort *(noun)*

Perennial succulent herb with small solitary axillary or terminal flowers.

- *He looked up "seabeach sandwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "seabeach sandwort" during the group presentation.*

---

seafowl *(noun)*

A bird that frequents coastal waters and the open ocean: gulls; pelicans; gannets; cormorants; albatrosses; petrels; etc.

- *The article explained what "seafowl" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "seafowl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seagirt *(adjective)*

Surrounded or enclosed by the sea.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "seagirt."*
- *Would you call this situation "seagirt"? Explain why.*

---

sealyham *(noun)*

A wire-haired terrier with short legs that was first bred in Sealyham.

- *In class, the teacher used "sealyham" to mean a wire-haired terrier with short legs that was....*
- *He looked up "sealyham" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sealyham terrier *(noun)*

A wire-haired terrier with short legs that was first bred in Sealyham.

- *They discussed "sealyham terrier" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sealyham terrier."*

---

seamanlike *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or befitting a seaman; indicating competent seamanship.

- *It is useful to describe something as "seamanlike" when it is characteristic of or befitting a seaman; indicating....*
- *Would you call this situation "seamanlike"? Explain why.*

---

seamanly *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or befitting a seaman; indicating competent seamanship.

- *It is useful to describe something as "seamanly" when it is characteristic of or befitting a seaman; indicating....*
- *A "seamanly" approach may work better in this case.*

---

searobin *(noun)*

American gurnard; mostly found in bays and estuaries.

- *They discussed "searobin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "searobin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seasnail *(noun)*

Small tadpole-shaped cold-water fishes with pelvic fins forming a sucker; related to lumpfish.

- *Understanding "seasnail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "seasnail" means with a simple example.*

---

seasonableness *(noun)*

Being at the right time.

- *In class, the teacher used "seasonableness" to mean being at the right time.*
- *The article explained what "seasonableness" means with a simple example.*

---

seasoner *(noun)*

A cook who uses seasonings.

- *The cook is a light seasoner.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seasoner" to mean a cook who uses seasonings.*

---

sebacic acid *(noun)*

A dicarboxylic acid used to make resins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sebacic acid."*

- *The article explained what "sebacic acid" means with a simple example.*

---

sebastiana *(noun)*

Mexican spurges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sebastiana."*
- *Understanding "sebastiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sebastodes caurinus *(noun)*

A rockfish of the Pacific coastal waters of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sebastodes caurinus."*
- *He looked up "sebastodes caurinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sebastodes marinus *(noun)*

Large fish of northern Atlantic coasts of America and Europe.

- *Understanding "sebastodes marinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sebastodes marinus" means with a simple example.*

---

sebastodes miniatus *(noun)*

A commercially important fish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sebastodes miniatus."*
- *He looked up "sebastodes miniatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sebastodes ruberrimus *(noun)*

A large fish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "sebastodes ruberrimus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sebastodes ruberrimus" during the group presentation.*

---

secernment *(noun)*

The organic process of synthesizing and releasing some substance.

- *Understanding "secernment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secernment."*

---

secotiaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi that have a stalk and cap and a wrinkled mass of tissue (the gleba) where spores are produced; are often dismissed as misshapen forms of other fungi.

- *Understanding "secotiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "secotiaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

secotiales *(noun)*

An order of fungi belonging to the class Gasteromycetes.

- *In class, the teacher used "secotiales" to mean an order of fungi belonging to the class gasteromycetes.*
- *They discussed "secotiales" during the group presentation.*

---

secpar *(noun)*

A unit of astronomical length based on the distance from Earth at which stellar parallax is 1 second of arc; equivalent to 3.262 light years.

- *Understanding "secpar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "secpar" means with a simple example.*

---

secreter *(noun)*

Any of various organs that synthesize substances needed by the body and release it through ducts or directly into the bloodstream.

- *The article explained what "secreter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "secreter" to mean any of various organs that synthesize substances....*

---

sectarist *(noun)*

A member of a sect.

- *In class, the teacher used "sectarist" to mean a member of a sect.*
- *They discussed "sectarist" during the group presentation.*

---

sectionalisation *(noun)*

The act of dividing or partitioning; separation by the creation of a boundary that divides or keeps apart.

- *They discussed "sectionalisation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sectionalisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sectionalization *(noun)*

The act of dividing or partitioning; separation by the creation of a boundary that divides or keeps apart.

- *In class, the teacher used "sectionalization" to mean the act of dividing or partitioning; separation by....*
- *They discussed "sectionalization" during the group presentation.*

---

sectral *(noun)*

An oral beta blocker (trade name Sectral) used in treating hypertension.

- *In class, the teacher used "sectral" to mean an oral beta blocker (trade name sectral) used in....*
- *Understanding "sectral" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secularise *(verb)*

Make secular and draw away from a religious orientation.

- *The coach explained when to use "secularise" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "secularise" in real sentences.*

---

secundigravida *(noun)*

A woman who is pregnant for the second time.

- *They discussed "secundigravida" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "secundigravida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

securer *(noun)*

Someone who obtains or acquires.

- *They discussed "securer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "securer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sedateness *(noun)*

A trait of dignified seriousness.

- *The article explained what "sedateness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sedateness" to mean a trait of dignified seriousness.*

---

sedgelike *(adjective)*

Resembling rush or sedge.

- *A "sedgelike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "sedgelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sedgy *(adjective)*

Covered with sedges (grasslike marsh plants).

- *It is useful to describe something as "sedgy" when it is covered with sedges (grasslike marsh plants).*
- *Would you call this situation "sedgy"? Explain why.*

---

sedulity *(noun)*

The quality of being constantly diligent and attentive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sedulity."*
- *He looked up "sedulity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sedulous *(adjective)*

Marked by care and persistent effort.

- *Sedulous pursuit of legal and moral principles.*
- *Would you call this situation "sedulous"? Explain why.*

---

sedulousness *(noun)*

The quality of being constantly diligent and attentive.

- *They discussed "sedulousness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sedulousness" means with a simple example.*

---

sedum telephium *(noun)*

Perennial northern temperate plant with toothed leaves and heads of small purplish-white flowers.

- *They discussed "sedum telephium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sedum telephium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seedcake *(noun)*

A sweet cake flavored with sesame or caraway seeds and lemon.

- *They discussed "seedcake" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "seedcake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seedcase *(noun)*

The vessel that contains the seeds of a plant (not the seeds themselves).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seedcase."*
- *They discussed "seedcase" during the group presentation.*

---

seedman *(noun)*

A dealer in seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seedman."*
- *He looked up "seedman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seemliness *(noun)*

A sense of propriety and consideration for others.

- *In class, the teacher used "seemliness" to mean a sense of propriety and consideration for others.*
- *Understanding "seemliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

segregator *(noun)*

Someone who believes the races should be kept apart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "segregator."*
- *He looked up "segregator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seigneury *(noun)*

The position and authority of a feudal lord.

- *The article explained what "seigneury" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seigneury."*

---

seignior *(noun)*

A man of rank in the ancient regime.

- *In class, the teacher used "seignior" to mean a man of rank in the ancient regime.*
- *The article explained what "seignior" means with a simple example.*

---

seismal *(adjective)*

Subject to or caused by an earthquake or earth vibration.

- *It is useful to describe something as "seismal" when it is subject to or caused by an earthquake or earth....*
- *Would you call this situation "seismal"? Explain why.*

---

seismogram *(noun)*

The graphical record of an earth tremor made by using a seismograph.

- *They discussed "seismogram" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seismogram."*

---

seismography *(noun)*

The measurement of tremors and shocks and undulatory movements of earthquakes.

- *They discussed "seismography" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "seismography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seismologic *(adjective)*

Of or concerned with seismology.

- *It is useful to describe something as "seismologic" when it is of or concerned with seismology.*
- *Students compared "seismologic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

seismosaur *(noun)*

Huge herbivorous dinosaur of the Cretaceous found in western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seismosaur."*
- *They discussed "seismosaur" during the group presentation.*

seismosaurus *(noun)*

Genus of large herbivorous dinosaurs of Cretaceous found in western North America.

- *They discussed "seismosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "seismosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*

seiurus *(noun)*

Ovenbirds and water thrushes.

- *He looked up "seiurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "seiurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seiurus aurocapillus *(noun)*

American warbler; builds a dome-shaped nest on the ground.

- *He looked up "seiurus aurocapillus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "seiurus aurocapillus" during the group presentation.*

seizer *(noun)*

A kidnapper who drugs men and takes them for compulsory service aboard a ship.

- *He looked up "seizer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seizer."*

sekhet *(noun)*

A lion-headed Egyptian goddess; typifies life-destroying power of the sun.

- *Understanding "sekhet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sekhet" because he had never seen it before.*

selachian *(noun)*

Any of numerous fishes of the class Chondrichthyes characterized by a cartilaginous skeleton and placoid scales: sharks; rays; skates.

- *In class, the teacher used "selachian" to mean any of numerous fishes of the class chondrichthyes....*
- *The article explained what "selachian" means with a simple example.*

selachii *(noun)*

Sharks; rays; dogfishes; skates.

- *In class, the teacher used "selachii" to mean sharks; rays; dogfishes; skates.*
- *The article explained what "selachii" means with a simple example.*

selaginella apoda *(noun)*

Spikemoss forming dense mats; eastern North America.

- *He looked up "selaginella apoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "selaginella apoda" to mean spikemoss forming dense mats; eastern north america.*

selaginella eatonii *(noun)*

Occurs widely in Florida.

- *He looked up "selaginella eatonii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selaginella eatonii."*

selaginella eremophila *(noun)*

Prostrate spikemoss; California.

- *The article explained what "selaginella eremophila" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selaginella eremophila."*

---

selaginella lepidophylla *(noun)*

Densely tufted fern ally of southwestern United States to Peru; curls up in a tight ball when dry and expands and grows under moist conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used "selaginella lepidophylla" to mean densely tufted fern ally of southwestern united....*
- *He looked up "selaginella lepidophylla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

selaginellaceae *(noun)*

Lesser club mosses: terrestrial chiefly tropical plants resembling mosses.

- *The article explained what "selaginellaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "selaginellaceae" to mean lesser club mosses: terrestrial chiefly tropical....*

---

selaginellales *(noun)*

In some classifications included in Lycopodiales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selaginellales."*
- *The article explained what "selaginellales" means with a simple example.*

---

selar crumenophthalmus *(noun)*

Of Atlantic coastal waters; commonly used for bait.

- *In class, the teacher used "selar crumenophthalmus" to mean of atlantic coastal waters; commonly used for bait.*
- *Understanding "selar crumenophthalmus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

selcraig *(noun)*

Scottish sailor who was put ashore on a deserted island off the coast of Chile for five years (providing the basis for Daniel Defoe's novel about Robinson Crusoe) (1676-1721).

- *Understanding "selcraig" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "selcraig" during the group presentation.*

---

selective lipectomy *(noun)*

Plastic surgery involving the breakdown and removal of fatty tissue.

- *He looked up "selective lipectomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selective lipectomy."*

---

selectwoman *(noun)*

An elected member of a board of officials who run New England towns.

- *He looked up "selectwoman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "selectwoman" during the group presentation.*

---

selenarctos *(noun)*

Asiatic black bears; in some classifications not a separate genus from Ursus.

- *They discussed "selenarctos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "selenarctos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

selenarctos thibetanus *(noun)*

Bear with a black coat living in central and eastern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "selenarctos thibetanus" to mean bear with a black coat living in central and....*
- *They discussed "selenarctos thibetanus" during the group presentation.*

---

selene setapinnis *(noun)*

Any of several silvery marine fishes with very flat bodies.

- *Understanding "selene setapinnis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "selene setapinnis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

selenic acid *(noun)*

A strong acid (H2SeO4) analogous to sulfuric acid.

- *Understanding "selenic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “selenic acid” during the group presentation.*

---

selenicereus *(noun)*

Mostly epiphytic climbing cacti that bloom at night.

- *The article explained what “selenicereus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “selenicereus.”*

---

selenicereus grandiflorus *(noun)*

Tropical American climbing cactus having triangular branches; often cultivated for its large showy night-blooming flowers followed by yellow red-streaked fruits.

- *They discussed “selenicereus grandiflorus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “selenicereus grandiflorus” means with a simple example.*

---

selenipedium *(noun)*

Genus of tall reedlike tropical American orchids; includes species with pods used locally as a substitute for vanilla.

- *In class, the teacher used “selenipedium” to mean genus of tall reedlike tropical american orchids;....*
- *The article explained what “selenipedium” means with a simple example.*

---

selenolatry *(noun)*

The worship of the moon.

- *Understanding “selenolatry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “selenolatry” during the group presentation.*

---

self-conceitedly *(adverb)*

With conceit; in a conceited manner.

- *Place “self-conceitedly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered “self-conceitedly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

selfsameness *(noun)*

The quality of being identical with itself.

- *They discussed “selfsameness” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “selfsameness.”*

---

selsyn *(noun)*

A system consisting of a generator and a motor so connected that the motor will assume the same relative position as the generator; the generator and the motor are synchronized.

- *He looked up “selsyn” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “selsyn.”*

---

semanticist *(noun)*

A specialist in the study of meaning.

- *In class, the teacher used “semanticist” to mean a specialist in the study of meaning.*
- *They discussed “semanticist” during the group presentation.*

---

semestral *(adjective)*

Occurring every six months or during every period of six months.

- *Students compared “semestral” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “semestral” approach may work better in this case.*

---

semestrial *(adjective)*

Occurring every six months or during every period of six months.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “semestrial.”*
- *Would you call this situation “semestrial”? Explain why.*

---

semi-automatise *(verb)*

Make semiautomatic.

- *He did not know how to use “semi-automatise” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “semi-automatise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

semi-automatize *(verb)*

Make semiautomatic.

- *Can we semi-automatize the semantic tagging process?*
- *Learners should practice how to use "semi-automatize" in real sentences.*

---

semiabstract *(adjective)*

Characterized by stylized but recognizable subject matter.

- *Students compared "semiabstract" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "semiabstract" when it is characterized by stylized but recognizable subject....*

---

semicentenary *(noun)*

The 50th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semicentenary."*
- *They discussed "semicentenary" during the group presentation.*

---

semicentennial *(noun)*

The 50th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *They discussed "semicentennial" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "semicentennial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

semicomatose *(adjective)*

In a state of partial coma.

- *A "semicomatose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "semicomatose."*

---

semidark *(adjective)*

Partially devoid of light or brightness.

- *Semidark room.*
- *Would you call this situation "semidark"? Explain why.*

---

semidiameter *(noun)*

The apparent radius of a celestial body when viewed as a disc from the earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semidiameter."*
- *He looked up "semidiameter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

semiepiphyte *(noun)*

A plant that is an epiphyte for part of its life.

- *In class, the teacher used "semiepiphyte" to mean a plant that is an epiphyte for part of its life.*
- *He looked up "semiepiphyte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

semifluidity *(noun)*

A property midway between a solid and a liquid.

- *Understanding "semifluidity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "semifluidity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

semigloss *(noun)*

A paint that dries with a finish between glossy and flat.

- *He looked up "semigloss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "semigloss" to mean a paint that dries with a finish between glossy and....*

---

semihard *(adjective)*

Somewhat hard.

- *A "semihard" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "semihard" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

semiliquid *(adjective)*

Somewhat liquid.

- *Students compared "semiliquid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "semiliquid."*

---

semiliterate *(adjective)*

Barely able to read and write.

- *An semiliterate scrawl.*
- *Students compared "semiliterate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

seminarist *(noun)*

A student at a seminary (especially a Roman Catholic seminary).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seminarist."*
- *The article explained what "seminarist" means with a simple example.*

---

seminude *(adjective)*

Partially clothed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "seminude" when it is partially clothed.*
- *A "seminude" approach may work better in this case.*

---

semiopaque *(adjective)*

Partially opaque.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "semiopaque."*
- *Would you call this situation "semiopaque"? Explain why.*

---

semiotical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to semiotics.

- *Students compared "semiotical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "semiotical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

semiotician *(noun)*

A specialist in the study of meaning.

- *The article explained what "semiotician" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "semiotician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

semiparasite *(noun)*

A parasitic plant that contains some chlorophyll and therefore is capable of photosynthesis.

- *The article explained what "semiparasite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semiparasite."*

---

semiparasitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to plants that are semiparasites.

- *Students compared "semiparasitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "semiparasitic."*

---

semipolitical *(adjective)*

Political in some (but not all) aspects.

- *A "semipolitical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "semipolitical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

semipublic *(adjective)*

Having some of the features of public institution.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "semipublic."*
- *A "semipublic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

semisoft *(adjective)*

Somewhat soft.

- *Students compared "semisoft" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "semisoft"? Explain why.*

semiterrestrial *(adjective)*

Chiefly but not exclusively terrestrial.

- *A "semiterrestrial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "semiterrestrial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

semitransparency *(noun)*

The quality of allowing light to pass diffusely.

- *Understanding "semitransparency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semitransparency."*

semitropic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of conditions in the subtropics.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "semitropic."*
- *The speaker chose "semitropic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

semitropics *(noun)*

Regions adjacent to the tropics.

- *Understanding "semitropics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "semitropics" during the group presentation.*

semnopithecus entellus *(noun)*

Langur of southern Asia; regarded as sacred in India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semnopithecus entellus."*
- *He looked up "semnopithecus entellus" because he had never seen it before.*

sempatch *(noun)*

The Swiss Confederation escaped Hapsburg domination by their victory in 1386.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sempatch."*
- *He looked up "sempatch" because he had never seen it before.*

sempiternity *(noun)*

The property of being perpetual (seemingly ceaseless).

- *They discussed "sempiternity" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sempiternity" means with a simple example.*

sempstress *(noun)*

Someone who makes or mends dresses.

- *The article explained what "sempstress" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sempstress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

senatorship *(noun)*

The office of senator.

- *In class, the teacher used "senatorship" to mean the office of senator.*
- *Understanding "senatorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sendee *(noun)*

The intended recipient of a message.

- *He looked up "sendee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sendee."*

senecio bigelovii *(noun)*

Plant with erect leafy stems bearing clusters of rayless yellow flower heads on bent individual stalks; moist regions of southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "senecio bigelovii" to mean plant with erect leafy stems bearing clusters of....*
- *They discussed "senecio bigelovii" during the group presentation.*

senecio cruentus *(noun)*

Herb of Canary Islands widely cultivated for its blue or purple or red or variegated daisylike flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senecio cruentus."*
- *He looked up "senecio cruentus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

senecio doublasii *(noun)*

Bluish-green bushy leafy plant covered with close white wool and bearing branched clusters of yellow flower heads; southwestern United States; toxic to range livestock.

- *Understanding "senecio doublasii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "senecio doublasii" to mean bluish-green bushy leafy plant covered with close....*

---

senecio glabellus *(noun)*

American ragwort with yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senecio glabellus."*
- *They discussed "senecio glabellus" during the group presentation.*

---

senecio jacobaea *(noun)*

Widespread European weed having yellow daisylike flowers; sometimes an obnoxious weed and toxic to cattle if consumed in quantity.

- *Understanding "senecio jacobaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "senecio jacobaea" to mean widespread european weed having yellow daisylike....*

---

senecio milkanioides *(noun)*

South African succulent evergreen twining climber with yellow flowers grown primarily as a houseplant for its foliage; sometimes placed in genus Senecio.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senecio milkanioides."*
- *The article explained what "senecio milkanioides" means with a simple example.*

---

senefelder *(noun)*

German printer who invented lithography (1771-1834).

- *The article explained what "senefelder" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "senefelder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

senega *(noun)*

Dried root of two plants of the genus Polygala containing an irritating saponin.

- *The article explained what "senega" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senega."*

---

senega root *(noun)*

Eastern North American plant having a terminal cluster of small white flowers and medicinal roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senega root."*
- *Understanding "senega root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

senega snakeroot *(noun)*

Eastern North American plant having a terminal cluster of small white flowers and medicinal roots.

- *The article explained what "senega snakeroot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "senega snakeroot" to mean eastern north american plant having a terminal....*

---

seneka snakeroot *(noun)*

Eastern North American plant having a terminal cluster of small white flowers and medicinal roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seneka snakeroot."*
- *He looked up "seneka snakeroot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

senesce *(verb)*

Grow old or older.

- *Young men senesce.*
- *The coach explained when to use "senesce" and when to wait.*

---

seniti *(noun)*

100 seniti equal 1 pa'anga in Tonga.

- *He looked up "seniti" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "seniti" to mean 100 seniti equal 1 pa'anga in tonga.*

---

senna marilandica *(noun)*

North American perennial herb; leaves are used medicinally; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *Understanding "senna marilandica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senna marilandica."*

---

senna obtusifolia *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan tropical herb or subshrub with yellow flowers and slender curved pods; a weed; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *He looked up "senna obtusifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senna obtusifolia."*

---

sennenhunde *(noun)*

Any of four Swiss breeds.

- *The article explained what "sennenhunde" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sennenhunde" to mean any of four swiss breeds.*

---

sennit *(noun)*

Flat braided cordage that is used on ships.

- *The article explained what "sennit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sennit."*

---

sensibilise *(verb)*

Make sensitive or aware.

- *She tried to use "sensibilise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sensibilise" when talking about this idea.*

---

sensibilize *(verb)*

Make sensitive or aware.

- *In everyday English, people use "sensibilize" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "sensibilize" until he saw an example.*

---

sensibleness *(noun)*

The quality of showing good sense or practical judgment.

- *He looked up "sensibleness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sensibleness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sensify *(verb)*

Make sensitive or aware.

- *Can you use "sensify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sensify" until he saw an example.*

---

sensitiser *(noun)*

(chemistry) a substance other than a catalyst that facilitates the start of a catalytic reaction.

- *They discussed "sensitiser" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sensitiser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sensitometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring the light sensitivity of film over a range of exposures.

- *In class, the teacher used "sensitometer" to mean a measuring instrument for measuring the light....*
- *The article explained what "sensitometer" means with a simple example.*

---

sensualise *(verb)*

Debase through carnal gratification.

- *The coach explained when to use "sensualise" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "sensualise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sentimentalisation *(noun)*

The act of indulging in sentiment.

- *The article explained what "sentimentalisation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sentimentalisation."*

---

sentimentalization *(noun)*

The act of indulging in sentiment.

- *He looked up "sentimentalization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sentimentalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sepaline *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a sepal.

- *The speaker chose "sepaline" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sepaline" when it is resembling or characteristic of a sepal.*

---

sepaloid *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a sepal.

- *The speaker chose "sepaloid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sepaloid" when it is resembling or characteristic of a sepal.*

---

separably *(adverb)*

With possibility of separation or individuation.

- *The two ideas were considered separably.*
- *Using "separably" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

separationist *(noun)*

An advocate of secession or separation from a larger group (such as an established church or a national union).

- *He looked up "separationist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "separationist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sepiidae *(noun)*

True cuttlefishes.

- *Understanding "sepiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sepiidae."*

---

septation *(noun)*

The division or partitioning of a cavity into parts by a septum.

- *They discussed "septation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "septation" to mean the division or partitioning of a cavity into parts....*

---

septectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of all or part of a septum (especially the nasal septum or atrial septum).

- *The article explained what "septectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "septectomy" to mean surgical removal of all or part of a septum....*

---

septillion *(noun)*

The number that is represented as a one followed by 24 zeros.

- *They discussed "septillion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "septillion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

septobasidiaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the subdivision Basidiomycota.

- *Understanding "septobasidiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "septobasidiaceae" to mean a family of fungi belonging to the subdivision....*

---

septobasidium *(noun)*

Type genus of Septobasidiaceae: smooth shelf fungi usually having a well-developed sometimes thick-walled hypobasidium.

- *The article explained what "septobasidium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "septobasidium" to mean type genus of septobasidiaceae: smooth shelf fungi....*

---

septobasidium pseudopedicellatum *(noun)*

Fungus that frequently encircles twigs and branches of various trees especially citrus trees in southern United States.

- *Understanding "septobasidium pseudopedicellatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "septobasidium pseudopedicellatum" during the group presentation.*

---

septrional *(adjective)*

Of northern regions; from the seven stars (or seven plowing oxen) of Ursa Major.

- *The speaker chose "septrional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "septrional" when it is of northern regions; from the seven stars (or seven....*

---

sequenator *(noun)*

(chemistry) an apparatus that can determine the sequence of monomers in a polymer.

- *The article explained what "sequenator" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sequenator" during the group presentation.*

---

sequestrate *(verb)*

Keep away from others.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sequestrate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sequestrate" when talking about this idea.*

---

sequoia wellingtonia *(noun)*

Extremely lofty evergreen of southern end of western foothills of Sierra Nevada in California; largest living organism.

- *Understanding "sequoia wellingtonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sequoia wellingtonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sequoiadendron *(noun)*

Giant sequoias; sometimes included in the genus Sequoia; until recently placed in the Taxodiaceae.

- *They discussed "sequoiadendron" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sequoiadendron" means with a simple example.*

---

sequoiadendron giganteum *(noun)*

Extremely lofty evergreen of southern end of western foothills of Sierra Nevada in California; largest living organism.

- *Understanding "sequoiadendron giganteum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sequoiadendron giganteum" means with a simple example.*

---

sequoya *(noun)*

Cherokee who created a notation for writing the Cherokee language (1770-1843).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sequoya."*
- *He looked up "sequoya" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seraphical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an angel of the first order.

- *Would you call this situation "seraphical"? Explain why.*
- *A "seraphical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

serdica *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Bulgaria located in western Bulgaria.

- *They discussed "serdica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "serdica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

serenoa *(noun)*

One species: saw palmetto.

- *They discussed "serenoa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serenoa."*

serenoa repens *(noun)*

Small hardy clump-forming spiny palm of southern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "serenoa repens" to mean small hardy clump-forming spiny palm of southern....*
- *The article explained what "serenoa repens" means with a simple example.*

serflike *(adjective)*

Like someone in servitude.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "serflike."*
- *Students compared "serflike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

serialise *(verb)*

Arrange serially.

- *Can you use "serialise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "serialise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sericeous *(adjective)*

Covered with fine soft hairs or down.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sericeous" when it is covered with fine soft hairs or down.*
- *A "sericeous" approach may work better in this case.*

sericocarpus *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of the eastern United States: white-topped asters.

- *The article explained what "sericocarpus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sericocarpus" to mean small genus of herbs of the eastern united states:....*

sericterium *(noun)*

Silk-producing gland of insects (especially of a silkworm) or spiders.

- *Understanding "sericterium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sericterium."*

serictery *(noun)*

Silk-producing gland of insects (especially of a silkworm) or spiders.

- *Understanding "serictery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serictery."*

sericultural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to sericulture.

- *Sericultural industry.*
- *The speaker chose "sericultural" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sericulturist *(noun)*

A producer of raw silk.

- *Understanding "sericulturist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sericulturist" during the group presentation.*

seriema *(noun)*

Brazilian Cariama; sole representative of the genus Cariama.

- *He looked up "seriema" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seriema" to mean brazilian cariama; sole representative of the genus....*

serinus *(noun)*

Old World finches; e.g. canaries and serins.

- *The article explained what "serinus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serinus."*

serinus canaria *(noun)*

Native to the Canary Islands and Azores; popular usually yellow cage bird noted for its song.

- *He looked up "serinus canaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serinus canaria."*

---

seriocomical *(adjective)*

Mixing the serious with the comic with comic predominating.

- *Would you call this situation "seriocomical"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "seriocomical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

seriola *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seriola."*
- *Understanding "seriola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seriola dorsalis *(noun)*

Game fish of southern California and Mexico having a yellow tail fin.

- *He looked up "seriola dorsalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seriola dorsalis."*

---

seriola grandis *(noun)*

Large game fish of Australia and New Zealand.

- *The article explained what "seriola grandis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seriola grandis."*

---

seriola zonata *(noun)*

Fish having the habit of following ships; found in North American and South American coastal waters.

- *Understanding "seriola zonata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seriola zonata."*

---

seriphidium *(noun)*

Woody plants grown chiefly for their silver or grey and often aromatic foliage; formerly included in the genus Artemisia.

- *They discussed "seriphidium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "seriphidium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seriphidium canum *(noun)*

Low much-branched perennial of western United States having silvery leaves; an important browse and shelter plant.

- *They discussed "seriphidium canum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "seriphidium canum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seriphidium maritimum *(noun)*

Plants of western and northern European coasts.

- *He looked up "seriphidium maritimum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seriphidium maritimum."*

---

seriphidium tridentatum *(noun)*

Aromatic shrub of arid regions of western North America having hoary leaves.

- *Understanding "seriphidium tridentatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seriphidium tridentatum" to mean aromatic shrub of arid regions of western north....*

---

seriphus *(noun)*

A genus of Sciaenidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seriphus."*
- *He looked up "seriphus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seriphus politus *(noun)*

Silvery and bluish drumfish of shallow California coastal waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seriphus politus."*

- *They discussed "seriphus politus" during the group presentation.*

---

sermoniser *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is preaching the gospel.

- *The article explained what "sermoniser" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sermoniser" during the group presentation.*

---

sermonizer *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is preaching the gospel.

- *He looked up "sermonizer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sermonizer" to mean someone whose occupation is preaching the gospel.*

---

serologist *(noun)*

A medical scientist who specializes in serology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serologist."*
- *They discussed "serologist" during the group presentation.*

---

serotine *(noun)*

Common brown bat of Europe.

- *The article explained what "serotine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "serotine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serpasil *(noun)*

Antihypertensive consisting of an alkaloid extracted from the plant Rauwolfia serpentina (trade names Raudixin or Rau-Sed or Sandril or Serpasil).

- *The article explained what "serpasil" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serpasil."*

---

serranid *(noun)*

Marine food sport fishes mainly of warm coastal waters.

- *He looked up "serranid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "serranid" during the group presentation.*

---

serranid fish *(noun)*

Marine food sport fishes mainly of warm coastal waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "serranid fish" to mean marine food sport fishes mainly of warm coastal waters.*
- *The article explained what "serranid fish" means with a simple example.*

---

serranidae *(noun)*

Marine fishes: sea basses; sea perches; groupers; jewfish.

- *He looked up "serranidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "serranidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serranus subligarius *(noun)*

Found in warm shallow waters of western Atlantic.

- *The article explained what "serranus subligarius" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "serranus subligarius" to mean found in warm shallow waters of western atlantic.*

---

serratula *(noun)*

Genus of Old World perennial herbs with spirally arranged toothed leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serratula."*
- *They discussed "serratula" during the group presentation.*

---

serratula tinctoria *(noun)*

European perennial whose serrate leaves yield a yellow dye.

- *He looked up "serratula tinctoria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "serratula tinctoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serrulate *(adjective)*

Minutely serrated.

- *A "serrulate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "serrulate" when it is minutely serrated.*

---

sertoli's cell *(noun)*

Elongated cells found in the seminiferous tubules of the testis; apparently they nourish the spermatids.

- *He looked up "sertoli's cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sertoli's cell" to mean elongated cells found in the seminiferous tubules....*

---

sertularia *(noun)*

Sessile hydroid that forms feathery colonies.

- *He looked up "sertularia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sertularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sertularian *(noun)*

Feathery colony of long-branched stems bearing stalkless paired polyps.

- *In class, the teacher used "sertularian" to mean feathery colony of long-branched stems bearing....*
- *The article explained what "sertularian" means with a simple example.*

---

serviceableness *(noun)*

The quality of being able to provide good service.

- *Understanding "serviceableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "serviceableness" means with a simple example.*

---

servomechanical *(adjective)*

Of or involving servomechanisms.

- *Students compared "servomechanical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "servomechanical."*

---

servosystem *(noun)*

Control system that converts a small mechanical motion into one requiring much greater power; may include a negative feedback system.

- *In class, the teacher used "servosystem" to mean control system that converts a small mechanical....*
- *The article explained what "servosystem" means with a simple example.*

---

sesbania exaltata *(noun)*

Tall-growing annual of southwestern United States widely grown as green manure; yields a strong tough bast fiber formerly used by Indians for cordage.

- *In class, the teacher used "sesbania exaltata" to mean tall-growing annual of southwestern united states....*
- *He looked up "sesbania exaltata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seseli *(noun)*

A rosid dicot genus that includes moon carrots.

- *The article explained what "seseli" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "seseli" during the group presentation.*

---

setaceous *(adjective)*

Having or covered with protective barbs or quills or spines or thorns or setae etc.

- *Setaceous whiskers.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "setaceous" when it is having or covered with protective barbs or quills....*

---

setaria italica rubrofructa *(noun)*

Millet having orange to reddish grains in long bristly spikes.

- *They discussed "setaria italica rubrofructa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "setaria italica rubrofructa" means with a simple example.*

---

setaria italica stramineofructa *(noun)*

Millet having yellow grains in large drooping spikes.

- *The article explained what "setaria italica stramineofructa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "setaria italica stramineofructa" to mean millet having yellow grains in large drooping spikes.*

---

sete quedas *(noun)*

A great waterfall on the border between Brazil and Paraguay.

- *He looked up "sete quedas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sete quedas."*

---

setline *(noun)*

A long fishing line with many shorter lines and hooks attached to it (usually suspended between buoys).

- *In class, the teacher used "setline" to mean a long fishing line with many shorter lines and....*
- *The article explained what "setline" means with a simple example.*

---

setophaga *(noun)*

A genus of Parulidae.

- *Understanding "setophaga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "setophaga."*

---

setophaga ruticilla *(noun)*

Flycatching warbler of eastern North America the male having bright orange on sides and wings and tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "setophaga ruticilla."*
- *The article explained what "setophaga ruticilla" means with a simple example.*

---

setterwort *(noun)*

Digitate-leaved hellebore with an offensive odor and irritant qualities when taken internally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "setterwort."*
- *He looked up "setterwort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

settlings *(noun)*

Sediment that has settled at the bottom of a liquid.

- *They discussed "settlings" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "settlings."*

---

sevener *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of six and one.

- *He looked up "sevener" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sevener."*

---

seventhly *(adverb)*

In the seventh place.

- *Seventhly, you have no right to cancel the lease in mid-year.*
- *Place "seventhly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

severeness *(noun)*

Used of the degree of something undesirable e.g. pain or weather.

- *They discussed "severeness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "severeness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sewellel *(noun)*

Bulky nocturnal burrowing rodent of uplands of the Pacific coast of North America; the most primitive living rodent.

- *The article explained what "sewellel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sewellel" to mean bulky nocturnal burrowing rodent of uplands of the....*

---

sextuplet *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.

- *He looked up "sextuplet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sextuplet" during the group presentation.*

shabuoth *(noun)*

(Judaism) Jewish holy day celebrated on the sixth of Sivan to celebrate Moses receiving the Ten Commandments.

- *He looked up "shabuoth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shabuoth" to mean (judaism) jewish holy day celebrated on the sixth....*

shadberry *(noun)*

Edible purple or red berries.

- *He looked up "shadberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shadberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shadblow *(noun)*

Any of various North American trees or shrubs having showy white flowers and edible blue-black or purplish fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "shadblow" to mean any of various north american trees or shrubs....*
- *He looked up "shadblow" because he had never seen it before.*

shadbush *(noun)*

Any of various North American trees or shrubs having showy white flowers and edible blue-black or purplish fruit.

- *He looked up "shadbush" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shadbush."*

shadflower *(noun)*

Annual weed of Europe and North America having a rosette of basal leaves and tiny flowers followed by oblong seed capsules.

- *The article explained what "shadflower" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shadflower" to mean annual weed of europe and north america having a....*

shadfly *(noun)*

Slender insect with delicate membranous wings having an aquatic larval stage and terrestrial adult stage usually lasting less than two days.

- *The article explained what "shadfly" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shadfly."*

shadower *(noun)*

A spy employed to follow someone and report their movements.

- *The article explained what "shadower" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shadower" to mean a spy employed to follow someone and report their....*

shadowgraph *(noun)*

A photographic image produced on a radiosensitive surface by radiation other than visible light (especially by X-rays or gamma rays).

- *In class, the teacher used "shadowgraph" to mean a photographic image produced on a radiosensitive....*
- *The article explained what "shadowgraph" means with a simple example.*

shaggily *(adverb)*

In a shaggy manner.

- *Shaggily unkempt mane.*
- *Place "shaggily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

shagginess *(noun)*

Roughness of nap produced by long woolly hairs.

- *In class, the teacher used "shagginess" to mean roughness of nap produced by long woolly hairs.*
- *They discussed "shagginess" during the group presentation.*

shaggymane *(noun)*

Common edible mushroom having an elongated shaggy white cap and black spores.

- *He looked up "shaggymane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shaggymane."*

shaggymane mushroom *(noun)*

Common edible mushroom having an elongated shaggy white cap and black spores.

- *Understanding "shaggymane mushroom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shaggymane mushroom" during the group presentation.*

---

shakable *(adjective)*

Capable of being weakened.

- *The crisis proved his confidence was shakable.*
- *A "shakable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

shakeable *(adjective)*

Capable of being weakened.

- *Students compared "shakeable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shakeable."*

---

shaktist *(noun)*

Worshipper of Shakti.

- *They discussed "shaktist" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shaktist" means with a simple example.*

---

shallu *(noun)*

Sorghum having slender dry stalks and small hard grains; introduced into United States from India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shallu."*
- *They discussed "shallu" during the group presentation.*

---

shambolically *(adverb)*

In a shambolic manner.

- *He answered "shambolically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "shambolically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

shamefulness *(noun)*

Unworthiness meriting public disgrace and dishonor.

- *He looked up "shamefulness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shamefulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shammer *(noun)*

A person who makes deceitful pretenses.

- *They discussed "shammer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shammer."*

---

shandygaff *(noun)*

A drink made of beer and lemonade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shandygaff."*
- *Understanding "shandygaff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shanghaier *(noun)*

A kidnapper who drugs men and takes them for compulsory service aboard a ship.

- *In class, the teacher used "shanghaier" to mean a kidnapper who drugs men and takes them for....*
- *Understanding "shanghaier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shapelessly *(adverb)*

In a shapeless manner.

- *The dress hung shapelessly on her thin body.*
- *Using "shapelessly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

shapelessness *(noun)*

An amorphous or indefinite shape.

- *They discussed "shapelessness" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shapelessness.”*

---

shapeliness *(noun)*

The quality of having a well-rounded body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shapeliness.”*
- *He looked up “shapeliness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sharecrop farmer *(noun)*

Small farmers and tenants.

- *He looked up “sharecrop farmer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sharecrop farmer” during the group presentation.*

---

shareowner *(noun)*

Someone who holds shares of stock in a corporation.

- *In class, the teacher used “shareowner” to mean someone who holds shares of stock in a corporation.*
- *The article explained what “shareowner” means with a simple example.*

---

sharksucker *(noun)*

Remoras found attached to sharks.

- *Understanding “sharksucker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sharksucker” to mean remoras found attached to sharks.*

---

sharpshoot *(verb)*

Aim and shoot with great precision.

- *Can you use “sharpshoot” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “sharpshoot” until he saw an example.*

---

sharptail mola *(noun)*

Caudal fin has a central projection.

- *The article explained what “sharptail mola” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sharptail mola” during the group presentation.*

---

shavous *(noun)*

(Judaism) Jewish holy day celebrated on the sixth of Sivan to celebrate Moses receiving the Ten Commandments.

- *The article explained what “shavous” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shavous.”*

---

shavuoth *(noun)*

(Judaism) Jewish holy day celebrated on the sixth of Sivan to celebrate Moses receiving the Ten Commandments.

- *In class, the teacher used “shavuoth” to mean (judaism) jewish holy day celebrated on the sixth....*
- *He looked up “shavuoth” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sheatfish *(noun)*

Large elongated catfish of central and eastern Europe.

- *They discussed “sheatfish” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sheatfish.”*

---

shebat *(noun)*

The fifth month of the civil year: the eleventh month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in January and February).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shebat.”*
- *Understanding “shebat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sheepcote *(noun)*

A pen for sheep.

- *In class, the teacher used “sheepcote” to mean a pen for sheep.*
- *Understanding “sheepcote” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sheeplike *(adjective)*

Like or suggestive of a sheep in docility or stupidity or meekness or timidity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sheeplike" when it is like or suggestive of a sheep in docility or....*
- *The speaker chose "sheeplike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sheepshank *(noun)*

A knot for shortening a line.

- *He looked up "sheepshank" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sheepshank" during the group presentation.*

---

sheepshearing *(noun)*

The time or season when sheep are sheared.

- *Understanding "sheepshearing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sheepshearing" during the group presentation.*

---

sheetlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a sheet.

- *Students compared "sheetlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sheetlike."*

---

shegetz *(noun)*

An offensive term for non-Jewish young man.

- *In class, the teacher used "shegetz" to mean an offensive term for non-jewish young man.*
- *He looked up "shegetz" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sheikdom *(noun)*

The domain ruled by a sheik.

- *In class, the teacher used "sheikdom" to mean the domain ruled by a sheik.*
- *He looked up "sheikdom" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shelfful *(noun)*

The amount that a shelf will hold.

- *He bought a shelfful of books.*
- *They discussed "shelfful" during the group presentation.*

---

shelflike *(adjective)*

Resembling a shelf (or considered to resemble a shelf).

- *Shelflike table.*
- *The speaker chose "shelflike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shelfy *(adjective)*

Full of submerged reefs or sandbanks or shoals.

- *The speaker chose "shelfy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "shelfy" when it is full of submerged reefs or sandbanks or shoals.*

---

shellack *(verb)*

Cover with shellac.

- *He did not know how to use "shellack" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "shellack" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

shellbark *(noun)*

North American hickory having loose grey shaggy bark and edible nuts.

- *He looked up "shellbark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shellbark" to mean north american hickory having loose grey shaggy....*

---

shellbark hickory *(noun)*

North American hickory having loose grey shaggy bark and edible nuts.

- *They discussed "shellbark hickory" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shellbark hickory" means with a simple example.*

---

shellflower *(noun)*

Cultivated for its shining oblong leaves and arching clusters of white flowers with pink shading and crinkled yellow lips with variegated magenta stripes.

- *The article explained what "shellflower" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shellflower" to mean cultivated for its shining oblong leaves and....*

---

shellproof *(adjective)*

Able to resist the explosive force of bombs and shells.

- *It is useful to describe something as "shellproof" when it is able to resist the explosive force of bombs and shells.*
- *The speaker chose "shellproof" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shelterbelt *(noun)*

Hedge or fence of trees designed to lessen the force of the wind and reduce erosion.

- *In class, the teacher used "shelterbelt" to mean hedge or fence of trees designed to lessen the....*
- *He looked up "shelterbelt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shelver *(noun)*

A worker who puts things (as books) on shelves.

- *They discussed "shelver" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shelver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shelvy *(adjective)*

Full of submerged reefs or sandbanks or shoals.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shelvy."*
- *The speaker chose "shelvy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shevat *(noun)*

The fifth month of the civil year: the eleventh month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in January and February).

- *The article explained what "shevat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shevat" to mean the fifth month of the civil year: the eleventh....*

---

shibah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a period of seven days of mourning after the death of close relative.

- *They discussed "shibah" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shibah" to mean (judaism) a period of seven days of mourning after....*

---

shielder *(noun)*

A person who cares for persons or property.

- *Understanding "shielder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shielder" means with a simple example.*

---

shiftily *(adverb)*

In a shifty manner.

- *He looked at his new customer shiftily.*
- *He answered "shiftily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

shiftlessness *(noun)*

A failure to be active as a consequence of lack of initiative or ambition.

- *In class, the teacher used "shiftlessness" to mean a failure to be active as a consequence of lack of....*
- *He looked up "shiftlessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shigella dysentariae *(noun)*

A bacillus that causes dysentery.

- *He looked up "shigella dysentariae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shigella dysentariae."*

shikse *(noun)*

A derogatory term used by Jews to refer to non-Jewish women.

- *They discussed "shikse" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shikse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shillalah *(noun)*

A cudgel made of hardwood (usually oak or blackthorn).

- *He looked up "shillalah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shillalah" during the group presentation.*

Medicine & Healthcare

prognosis *(noun)*

A doctor's judgment about how an illness is likely to develop; more generally, a forecast of how a situation will turn out.

- *Because the cancer was found early, the prognosis is very good.*
- *The prognosis for the region's economy remains uncertain.*

benign *(adjective)*

(Of a tumor or condition) not dangerous or likely to cause death; (of a person or thing) gentle and harmless.

- *The scan showed that the growth was benign, to everyone's relief.*
- *He has a benign manner that puts patients at ease immediately.*

epidemic *(noun)*

A situation in which a disease spreads quickly and affects many people at the same time; also used for the rapid spread of something harmful.

- *The city closed its schools during the flu epidemic.*
- *Experts describe childhood obesity as a growing epidemic in many countries.*

diagnosis *(noun)*

The identification of an illness or problem by examining its signs and symptoms.

- *Early diagnosis can improve the chance of recovery.*
- *The doctor confirmed the diagnosis with a blood test.*

chronic *(adjective)*

Lasting for a long time or constantly returning, especially of illness or problems.

- *He suffers from chronic back pain.*
- *Chronic stress can harm both body and mind.*

acute *(adjective)*

Severe and sudden in onset, especially of illness or pain; also, very serious or sharp.

- *She was admitted with acute appendicitis.*
- *There is an acute shortage of nurses in the region.*

immunity *(noun)*

The body's ability to resist a disease; also, protection from legal action in some contexts.

- *Vaccination helps build immunity against measles.*
- *Survivors often gain natural immunity to the virus.*

pathogen *(noun)*

A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.

- *Hand washing removes many pathogens.*
- *Researchers identified a new pathogen in the water supply.*

remedy *(noun)*

A treatment or medicine that cures or reduces a problem; also, a way of solving a difficulty.

- *Honey and lemon is a traditional remedy for a sore throat.*
- *The new law offers a remedy for unfair working conditions.*

contagious *(adjective)*

Able to be passed from one person to another by contact or closeness.

- *Chickenpox is highly contagious among children.*
- *Laughter can be contagious in a crowded room.*

---

dosage *(noun)*

The amount of a medicine that should be taken at one time or over a period.

- *Follow the dosage instructions on the label carefully.*
- *The doctor reduced the dosage after side effects appeared.*

---

trauma *(noun)*

Serious physical injury; also, deep emotional shock following a distressing event.

- *The accident caused severe trauma to his legs.*
- *She received counseling for emotional trauma.*

---

antibiotic *(noun)*

A medicine that kills or slows the growth of bacteria.

- *The doctor prescribed antibiotics for the infection.*
- *Overuse of antibiotics can make bacteria resistant.*

---

centrarchidae *(noun)*

Sunfish family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centrarchidae."*
- *The article explained what "centrarchidae" means with a simple example.*

---

centrifugate *(verb)*

Rotate at very high speed in order to separate the liquids from the solids.

- *In everyday English, people use "centrifugate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "centrifugate" in real sentences.*

---

centriscidae *(noun)*

Shrimpfishes.

- *Understanding "centriscidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "centriscidae" during the group presentation.*

---

centrocercus *(noun)*

Sage grouse.

- *In class, the teacher used "centrocercus" to mean sage grouse.*
- *The article explained what "centrocercus" means with a simple example.*

---

centrocercus urophasianus *(noun)*

Large grouse of sagebrush regions of North America.

- *Understanding "centrocercus urophasianus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "centrocercus urophasianus" during the group presentation.*

---

centropistes striata *(noun)*

Bluish black-striped sea bass of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centropistes striata."*
- *The article explained what "centropistes striata" means with a simple example.*

---

centropomidae *(noun)*

A family of fish or the order Perciformes including robalos.

- *In class, the teacher used "centropomidae" to mean a family of fish or the order perciformes including....*
- *The article explained what "centropomidae" means with a simple example.*

---

centropomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Centropomidae: snooks.

- *The article explained what “centropomus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “centropomus” during the group presentation.*

---

centropristis philadelphica *(noun)*

A kind of sea bass.

- *The article explained what “centropristis philadelphica” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “centropristis philadelphica.”*

---

centropus *(noun)*

A genus of Cuculidae.

- *They discussed “centropus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “centropus” means with a simple example.*

---

centropus phasianinus *(noun)*

Australian bird with a tail like a pheasant.

- *In class, the teacher used “centropus phasianinus” to mean australian bird with a tail like a pheasant.*
- *The article explained what “centropus phasianinus” means with a simple example.*

---

centropus sinensis *(noun)*

Common coucal of India and China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “centropus sinensis.”*
- *He looked up “centropus sinensis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cephalalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the head caused by dilation of cerebral arteries or muscle contractions or a reaction to drugs.

- *The article explained what “cephalalgia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cephalalgia” to mean pain in the head caused by dilation of cerebral....*

---

cephalaspid *(noun)*

Extinct jawless fish of the Devonian with armored head.

- *He looked up “cephalaspid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cephalaspid.”*

---

cephalaspida *(noun)*

Extinct group of armored fish-like vertebrates; taxonomy is not clear.

- *They discussed “cephalaspida” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “cephalaspida” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cephalhematoma *(noun)*

A collection of blood under the scalp of a newborn; caused by pressure during birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cephalhematoma.”*
- *He looked up “cephalhematoma” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cephalitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the brain usually caused by a virus; symptoms include headache and neck pain and drowsiness and nausea and fever (‘phrenitis’ is no longer in scientific use).

- *In class, the teacher used “cephalitis” to mean inflammation of the brain usually caused by a....*
- *He looked up “cephalitis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cephalobidae *(noun)*

A family of Nematoda.

- *The article explained what “cephalobidae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cephalobidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cephalochordate *(noun)*

Fish-like animals having a notochord rather than a true spinal column.

- *Understanding “cephalochordate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “cephalochordate” because he had never seen it before.*

cephaloglycin *(noun)*

Antibiotic related to cephalosporin but no longer in common use.

- *He looked up "cephaloglycin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cephaloglycin."*

cephalohematoma *(noun)*

A collection of blood under the scalp of a newborn; caused by pressure during birth.

- *He looked up "cephalohematoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cephalohematoma" during the group presentation.*

cephalopterus *(noun)*

A genus of Cotingidae.

- *The article explained what "cephalopterus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cephalopterus."*

cephalopterus ornatus *(noun)*

Black tropical American bird having a large overhanging crest and long feathered wattle.

- *They discussed "cephalopterus ornatus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cephalopterus ornatus."*

cephaloridine *(noun)*

A broad spectrum semisynthetic antibiotic produced by modifying cephalosporin.

- *They discussed "cephaloridine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cephaloridine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cepphus *(noun)*

A genus of birds including: guillemots.

- *He looked up "cepphus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cepphus."*

cepphus columba *(noun)*

Northern Pacific guillemot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cepphus columba."*
- *Understanding "cepphus columba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cepphus grylle *(noun)*

Northern Atlantic guillemot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cepphus grylle."*
- *The article explained what "cepphus grylle" means with a simple example.*

cerapteryx *(noun)*

Antler moths.

- *The article explained what "cerapteryx" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cerapteryx" during the group presentation.*

cerapteryx graminis *(noun)*

European moth with white antler-like markings on the forewings; the larvae damage pastures and grasslands.

- *They discussed "cerapteryx graminis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cerapteryx graminis" means with a simple example.*

ceras *(noun)*

One of the often brightly colored and branching hornlike structures on the back of the nudibranch (and other related mollusks) that serve as gills.

- *He looked up "ceras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ceras" during the group presentation.*

ceratodontidae *(noun)*

Lungfishes having hornlike ridges on the teeth.

- *Understanding "ceratodontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ceratodontidae" means with a simple example.*

---

ceratodus *(noun)*

Extinct lungfish.

- *He looked up "ceratodus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceratodus."*

---

ceratopogon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ceratopogonidae.

- *The article explained what "ceratopogon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ceratopogon" during the group presentation.*

---

ceratopsia *(noun)*

Horned dinosaurs.

- *They discussed "ceratopsia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ceratopsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ceratopsidae *(noun)*

American ceratopsian dinosaurs.

- *Understanding "ceratopsidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ceratopsidae" means with a simple example.*

---

ceratosaur *(noun)*

Primitive medium-sized theropod; swift-running bipedal carnivorous dinosaur having grasping hands with sharp claws and a short horn between the nostrils; Jurassic in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceratosaur."*
- *Understanding "ceratosaur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ceratosaurus *(noun)*

Primitive medium-sized theropod; swift-running bipedal carnivorous dinosaur having grasping hands with sharp claws and a short horn between the nostrils; Jurassic in North America.

- *They discussed "ceratosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ceratosaurus" to mean primitive medium-sized theropod; swift-running....*

---

ceratotherium *(noun)*

African genus.

- *In class, the teacher used "ceratotherium" to mean african genus.*
- *The article explained what "ceratotherium" means with a simple example.*

---

ceratotherium simum *(noun)*

Large light-grey African rhinoceros having two horns; endangered; sometimes placed in genus Diceros.

- *They discussed "ceratotherium simum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ceratotherium simum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cercaria *(noun)*

Tadpole-shaped parasitic larva of a trematode worm; tail disappears in adult stage.

- *He looked up "cercaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cercaria" during the group presentation.*

---

cercopidae *(noun)*

Froghoppers or spittlebugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cercopidae."*
- *They discussed "cercopidae" during the group presentation.*

---

cercopithecidae *(noun)*

Old World monkeys: guenon; baboon; colobus monkey; langur; macaque; mandrill; mangabey; patas; proboscis monkey.

- *He looked up "cercopithecidae" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "cercopithecidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cercopithecus aethiops pygerythrus *(noun)*

South African monkey with black face and hands.

- *He looked up "cercopithecus aethiops pygerythrus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cercopithecus aethiops pygerythrus" during the group presentation.*

---

cercopithecus aethiops sabaeus *(noun)*

Common savannah monkey with greenish-grey back and yellow tail.

- *He looked up "cercopithecus aethiops sabaeus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cercopithecus aethiops sabaeus."*

---

cercopithecus talapoin *(noun)*

Smallest guenon monkey; of swampy central and west African forests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cercopithecus talapoin."*
- *Understanding "cercopithecus talapoin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cerebromeningitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord and their meninges.

- *They discussed "cerebromeningitis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cerebromeningitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

certhia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Certhiidae.

- *He looked up "certhia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "certhia" during the group presentation.*

---

certhia americana *(noun)*

A common creeper in North America with a down-curved bill.

- *They discussed "certhia americana" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "certhia americana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

certhia familiaris *(noun)*

Common European brown-and-buff tree creeper with down-curved bill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "certhia familiaris."*
- *He looked up "certhia familiaris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cervicofacial actinomycosis *(noun)*

The commonest and least severe form of actinomycosis; affects the face and neck regions.

- *He looked up "cervicofacial actinomycosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cervicofacial actinomycosis."*

---

ceryle *(noun)*

A genus of birds of the family Alcedinidae.

- *Understanding "ceryle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ceryle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ceryle alcyon *(noun)*

Greyish-blue North American kingfisher with a chestnut band on its chest.

- *Understanding "ceryle alcyon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ceryle alcyon" during the group presentation.*

---

cestida *(noun)*

Ctenophore having short tentacles; one family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cestida."*
- *He looked up "cestida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cestidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Cestida; ctenophores having a greatly flattened and elongated body.

- *In class, the teacher used "cestidae" to mean coextensive with the order cestida; ctenophores....*
- *The article explained what "cestidae" means with a simple example.*

---

cestum *(noun)*

Venus's girdle.

- *The article explained what "cestum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cestum."*

---

cestum veneris *(noun)*

Ctenophore having a ribbon-shaped iridescent gelatinous body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cestum veneris."*
- *He looked up "cestum veneris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cetonia *(noun)*

A genus of Cetoniidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cetonia."*
- *They discussed "cetonia" during the group presentation.*

---

cetonia aurata *(noun)*

A common metallic green European beetle: larvae feed on plant roots and adults on leaves and flowers of e.g. roses.

- *They discussed "cetonia aurata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cetonia aurata."*

---

cetoniidae *(noun)*

Considered a separate family in some classification systems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cetoniidae."*
- *He looked up "cetoniidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cetorhinidae *(noun)*

In some older classifications considered the family of the basking sharks.

- *The article explained what "cetorhinidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cetorhinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cetorhinus *(noun)*

Comprising only the basking sharks; in some classifications considered the type genus of a separate family Cetorhinidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "cetorhinus" to mean comprising only the basking sharks; in some....*
- *He looked up "cetorhinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cetorhinus maximus *(noun)*

Large harmless plankton-eating northern shark; often swims slowly or floats at the sea surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "cetorhinus maximus" to mean large harmless plankton-eating northern shark;....*
- *The article explained what "cetorhinus maximus" means with a simple example.*

---

chachalaca *(noun)*

Slender arboreal guan resembling a wild turkey; native to Central America and Mexico; highly regarded as game birds.

- *They discussed "chachalaca" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chachalaca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chaenopsis *(noun)*

A genus of fish of the family Clinidae including pikeblennies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaenopsis."*
- *They discussed "chaenopsis" during the group presentation.*

---

chaenopsis ocellata *(noun)*

Found from Florida to Cuba.

- *In class, the teacher used "chaenopsis ocellata" to mean found from florida to cuba.*
- *They discussed "chaenopsis ocellata" during the group presentation.*

---

chaeta *(noun)*

A stiff chitinous seta or bristle especially of an annelid worm.

- *Understanding "chaeta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chaeta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chaetodipterus *(noun)*

A genus of Ephippidae.

- *Understanding "chaetodipterus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chaetodipterus" means with a simple example.*

---

chaetodipterus faber *(noun)*

Deep-bodied disk-shaped food fish of warmer western Atlantic coastal waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "chaetodipterus faber" to mean deep-bodied disk-shaped food fish of warmer western....*
- *He looked up "chaetodipterus faber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chaetodontidae *(noun)*

Butterfly fishes.

- *He looked up "chaetodontidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaetodontidae."*

---

chaetognath *(noun)*

Any worm of the Chaetognatha; transparent marine worm with horizontal lateral and caudal fins and a row of movable curved spines at each side of the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "chaetognath" to mean any worm of the chaetognatha; transparent marine....*
- *They discussed "chaetognath" during the group presentation.*

---

chaetognatha *(noun)*

Arrowworms: a group of small active transparent marine worms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaetognatha."*
- *He looked up "chaetognatha" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chaja *(noun)*

Largest crested screamer; native to southern Brazil and Argentina.

- *They discussed "chaja" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chaja" to mean largest crested screamer; native to southern brazil....*

---

chalcidae *(noun)*

An arthropod family including: chalcidflies.

- *He looked up "chalcidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chalcidae."*

---

chalcidfly *(noun)*

Any of various tiny insects whose larvae are parasites on eggs and larvae of other insects; many are beneficial in destroying injurious insects.

- *They discussed "chalcidfly" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chalcidfly" to mean any of various tiny insects whose larvae are....*

---

chalcididae *(noun)*

An arthropod family including: chalcidflies.

- *They discussed "chalcididae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chalcididae" means with a simple example.*

---

chamaea *(noun)*

A genus of Paridae.

- *Understanding "chamaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chamaea" because he had never seen it before.*

chamaea fasciata *(noun)*

Small brown bird of California resembling a wren.

- *He looked up "chamaea fasciata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chamaea fasciata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chamaeleo *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chamaeleontidae.

- *The article explained what "chamaeleo" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chamaeleo."*

chamaeleo chamaeleon *(noun)*

A chameleon found in Africa.

- *He looked up "chamaeleo chamaeleon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chamaeleo chamaeleon" during the group presentation.*

chamaeleo oweni *(noun)*

A kind of chameleon.

- *They discussed "chamaeleo oweni" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chamaeleo oweni" means with a simple example.*

chamaeleonidae *(noun)*

Old World chameleons; in some classifications they are considered a superfamily of Sauria.

- *In class, the teacher used "chamaeleonidae" to mean old world chameleons; in some classifications they....*
- *Understanding "chamaeleonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chamaeleontidae *(noun)*

Old World chameleons; in some classifications they are considered a superfamily of Sauria.

- *Understanding "chamaeleontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chamaeleontidae."*

characeae *(noun)*

Green algae superficially resembling horsetail ferns: stoneworts.

- *The article explained what "characeae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "characeae" to mean green algae superficially resembling horsetail....*

characid *(noun)*

Any freshwater fish of the family Characinidae.

- *They discussed "characid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "characid" means with a simple example.*

characidae *(noun)*

Tropical freshwater fishes of Africa and South America and Central America.

- *They discussed "characidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "characidae" to mean tropical freshwater fishes of africa and south....*

characin *(noun)*

Any freshwater fish of the family Characinidae.

- *The article explained what "characin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "characin" during the group presentation.*

characin fish *(noun)*

Any freshwater fish of the family Characinidae.

- *They discussed "characin fish" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "characin fish" to mean any freshwater fish of the family characinidae.*

characinidae *(noun)*

Former name of the Characidae.

- *He looked up "characinidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "characinidae."*

---

charadrii *(noun)*

Shorebirds: plovers; sandpipers; avocets; phalaropes; coursers; stone curlews.

- *They discussed "charadrii" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "charadrii" means with a simple example.*

---

charadriidae *(noun)*

Plover family.

- *The article explained what "charadriidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "charadriidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charadriiformes *(noun)*

Large diverse order of aquatic birds found along seacoasts and inland waters: shorebirds and coastal diving birds; most feed on anima life.

- *The article explained what "charadriiformes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charadriiformes."*

---

charadrius melodus *(noun)*

Small plover of eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charadrius melodus."*
- *He looked up "charadrius melodus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charadrius morinellus *(noun)*

Rare plover of upland areas of Eurasia.

- *Understanding "charadrius morinellus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "charadrius morinellus" during the group presentation.*

---

charadrius vociferus *(noun)*

American plover of inland waters and fields having a distinctive cry.

- *In class, the teacher used "charadrius vociferus" to mean american plover of inland waters and fields having....*
- *The article explained what "charadrius vociferus" means with a simple example.*

---

charales *(noun)*

Small order of macroscopic fresh and brackish water algae with a distinct axis: stoneworts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charales."*
- *He looked up "charales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charina *(noun)*

Boas of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "charina" to mean boas of western north america.*
- *The article explained what "charina" means with a simple example.*

---

charina bottae *(noun)*

Boa of grasslands and woodlands of western North America; looks and feels like rubber with tail and head of similar shape.

- *They discussed "charina bottae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "charina bottae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charophyceae *(noun)*

In some classifications: contains only the order Charales.

- *In class, the teacher used "charophyceae" to mean in some classifications: contains only the order....*
- *Understanding "charophyceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charronia *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *The article explained what "charronia" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "charronia" to mean a genus of mustelidae.*

---

charronia flavigula *(noun)*

Large yellow and black marten of southern China and Burma.

- *In class, the teacher used "charronia flavigula" to mean large yellow and black marten of southern china and....*
- *They discussed "charronia flavigula" during the group presentation.*

---

chateura *(noun)*

A genus of Apodidae.

- *They discussed "chateura" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chateura" means with a simple example.*

---

chateura pelagica *(noun)*

American swift that nests in e.g. unused chimneys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chateura pelagica."*
- *They discussed "chateura pelagica" during the group presentation.*

---

chauna *(noun)*

Crested screamers.

- *In class, the teacher used "chauna" to mean crested screamers.*
- *The article explained what "chauna" means with a simple example.*

---

chauna torquata *(noun)*

Largest crested screamer; native to southern Brazil and Argentina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chauna torquata."*
- *The article explained what "chauna torquata" means with a simple example.*

---

cheewink *(noun)*

Common towhee of eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "cheewink" to mean common towhee of eastern north america.*
- *The article explained what "cheewink" means with a simple example.*

---

cheiloschisis *(noun)*

A congenital cleft in the middle of the upper lip.

- *In class, the teacher used "cheiloschisis" to mean a congenital cleft in the middle of the upper lip.*
- *The article explained what "cheiloschisis" means with a simple example.*

---

cheilosis *(noun)*

A disorder of the lips marked by scaling and fissures at the corners of the mouth; caused by a deficiency of riboflavin.

- *The article explained what "cheilosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cheilosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chelicera *(noun)*

Either of the first pair of fang-like appendages near the mouth of an arachnid; often modified for grasping and piercing.

- *He looked up "chelicera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelicera."*

---

chelicerata *(noun)*

Spiders; scorpions; horseshoe crabs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelicerata."*
- *Understanding "chelicerata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chelifer *(noun)*

A genus of Chelonethida.

- *In class, the teacher used "chelifer" to mean a genus of chelonethida.*
- *The article explained what "chelifer" means with a simple example.*

---

chelifer cancroides *(noun)*

Minute arachnid sometimes found in old papers.

- *The article explained what "chelifer cancroides" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelifer cancroides."*

cheloid *(noun)*

Raised pinkish scar tissue at the site of an injury; results from excessive tissue repair.

- *Understanding "cheloid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cheloid" means with a simple example.*

chelonethida *(noun)*

False scorpions.

- *Understanding "chelonethida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelonethida."*

chelonidae *(noun)*

Green turtles; hawksbills.

- *He looked up "chelonidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chelonidae" during the group presentation.*

cheloniidae *(noun)*

Green turtles; hawksbills.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheloniidae."*
- *Understanding "cheloniidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chelydra *(noun)*

Snapping turtles.

- *He looked up "chelydra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chelydra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chelydra serpentina *(noun)*

Large-headed turtle with powerful hooked jaws found in or near water; prone to bite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelydra serpentina."*
- *The article explained what "chelydra serpentina" means with a simple example.*

chelydridae *(noun)*

Snapping turtles.

- *He looked up "chelydridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelydridae."*

chemosis *(noun)*

Edema of the mucous membrane of the eyeball and eyelid lining.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemosis."*
- *They discussed "chemosis" during the group presentation.*

chenfish *(noun)*

Small silvery marine food fish found off California.

- *In class, the teacher used "chenfish" to mean small silvery marine food fish found off california.*
- *Understanding "chenfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chermidae *(noun)*

Jumping plant lice.

- *In class, the teacher used "chermidae" to mean jumping plant lice.*
- *Understanding "chermidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chetah *(noun)*

Long-legged spotted cat of Africa and southwestern Asia having nonretractile claws; the swiftest mammal; can be trained to run down game.

- *The article explained what "chetah" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chetah" to mean long-legged spotted cat of africa and southwestern....*

---

chevrotain *(noun)*

Very small hornless deer-like ruminant of tropical Asia and west Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chevrotain."*
- *He looked up "chevrotain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chewink *(noun)*

Common towhee of eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chewink."*
- *He looked up "chewink" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chiacoan peccary *(noun)*

A recently discovered large wild pig of Paraguay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiacoan peccary."*
- *The article explained what "chiacoan peccary" means with a simple example.*

---

chiasma opticum *(noun)*

The crossing of the optic nerves from the two eyes at the base of the brain.

- *The article explained what "chiasma opticum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiasma opticum."*

---

chickeree *(noun)*

Far western United States counterpart of the red squirrel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chickeree."*
- *Understanding "chickeree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chigetai *(noun)*

Mongolian wild ass.

- *Understanding "chigetai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chigetai" to mean mongolian wild ass.*

---

chigoe *(noun)*

Small tropical flea; the fertile female burrows under the skin of the host including humans.

- *They discussed "chigoe" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chigoe" to mean small tropical flea; the fertile female burrows....*

---

chigoe flea *(noun)*

Small tropical flea; the fertile female burrows under the skin of the host including humans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chigoe flea."*
- *He looked up "chigoe flea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chilblain *(noun)*

Inflammation of the hands and feet caused by exposure to cold and moisture.

- *He looked up "chilblain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chilblain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chilomastix *(noun)*

Flagellates parasitic in intestines of vertebrates including humans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chilomastix."*
- *They discussed "chilomastix" during the group presentation.*

---

chilomeniscus *(noun)*

Sand snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "chilomeniscus" to mean sand snakes.*
- *They discussed "chilomeniscus" during the group presentation.*

chilomeniscus cinctus *(noun)*

A sand snake of southwestern United States; lives in fine to coarse sand or loamy soil in which it 'swims'; banding resembles that of coral snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chilomeniscus cinctus."*
- *Understanding "chilomeniscus cinctus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chilopoda *(noun)*

Arthropods having the trunk composed of numerous somites each bearing one pair of legs: centipedes.

- *They discussed "chilopoda" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chilopoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chimaera monstrosa *(noun)*

Large European chimaera.

- *Understanding "chimaera monstrosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chimaera monstrosa."*

chimaeridae *(noun)*

A family of Holocephali.

- *He looked up "chimaeridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chimaeridae" to mean a family of holocephali.*

chinchilla laniger *(noun)*

Small rodent with soft pearly grey fur; native to the Andes but bred in captivity for fur.

- *The article explained what "chinchilla laniger" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chinchilla laniger" to mean small rodent with soft pearly grey fur; native to....*

chinchillidae *(noun)*

Small bushy-tailed South American burrowing rodents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinchillidae."*
- *He looked up "chinchillidae" because he had never seen it before.*

chinchillon *(noun)*

Gregarious burrowing rodent larger than the chinchillas.

- *They discussed "chinchillon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chinchillon" to mean gregarious burrowing rodent larger than the chinchillas.*

chiralgia *(noun)*

A pain in the hand that is not traumatic.

- *Understanding "chiralgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chiralgia" during the group presentation.*

chirocephalus *(noun)*

Fairy shrimp; brine shrimp.

- *In class, the teacher used "chirocephalus" to mean fairy shrimp; brine shrimp.*
- *The article explained what "chirocephalus" means with a simple example.*

chlamydera *(noun)*

A genus of Ptilonorhynchidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlamydera" to mean a genus of ptilonorhynchidae.*
- *Understanding "chlamydera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chlamydera nuchalis *(noun)*

Large bowerbird of northern Australia.

- *They discussed "chlamydera nuchalis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chlamydera nuchalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chlamydia psittaci *(noun)*

Bacteria responsible for the sexually transmitted disease chlamydia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlamydia psittaci."*
- *The article explained what "chlamydia psittaci" means with a simple example.*

---

chlamydiaceae *(noun)*

Gram-negative parasites in warm-blooded vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlamydiaceae" to mean gram-negative parasites in warm-blooded vertebrates.*
- *They discussed "chlamydiaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

chlamydomonadaceae *(noun)*

Green algae some of which are colored red by hematochrome.

- *They discussed "chlamydomonadaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chlamydomonadaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chlamydosaurus *(noun)*

Frilled lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlamydosaurus" to mean frilled lizards.*
- *The article explained what "chlamydosaurus" means with a simple example.*

---

chlamydosaurus kingi *(noun)*

Large arboreal insectivorous Australian lizard with a ruff of skin around the neck.

- *He looked up "chlamydosaurus kingi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chlamydosaurus kingi" during the group presentation.*

---

chlamyphore *(noun)*

Very small Argentine armadillo with pale silky hair and pink plates on head and neck.

- *He looked up "chlamyphore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlamyphore."*

---

chlamyphorus truncatus *(noun)*

Very small Argentine armadillo with pale silky hair and pink plates on head and neck.

- *He looked up "chlamyphorus truncatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chlamyphorus truncatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chloasma *(noun)*

A tan discoloration of a woman's face that is associated with pregnancy or with the use of oral contraceptives.

- *In class, the teacher used "chloasma" to mean a tan discoloration of a woman's face that is....*
- *Understanding "chloasma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chlorococcales *(noun)*

Unicellular green algae that reproduce by spores.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlorococcales" to mean unicellular green algae that reproduce by spores.*
- *The article explained what "chlorococcales" means with a simple example.*

---

chlorococcum *(noun)*

Type genus of Chlorococcales; unicellular green algae occurring singly or in a layer on soil or damp rock.

- *The article explained what "chlorococcum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlorococcum" to mean type genus of chlorococcales; unicellular green....*

---

chlorofucin *(noun)*

The chlorophyll present in brown algae, diatoms, and flagellates.

- *He looked up "chlorofucin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorofucin."*

---

chlorophis *(noun)*

African green snakes.

- *The article explained what "chlorophis" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "chlorophis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chlorophoneus *(noun)*

A genus of Malaconotinae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorophoneus."*
- *The article explained what "chlorophoneus" means with a simple example.*

---

chlorophoneus nigrifrons *(noun)*

A kind of bush shrike.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlorophoneus nigrifrons" to mean a kind of bush shrike.*
- *They discussed "chlorophoneus nigrifrons" during the group presentation.*

---

chlorophthalmidae *(noun)*

Small family of soft-finned bottom-dwellers with large eyes; relatives of lizardfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlorophthalmidae" to mean small family of soft-finned bottom-dwellers with....*
- *Understanding "chlorophthalmidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chlorophyl *(noun)*

Any of a group of green pigments found in photosynthetic organisms; there are four naturally occurring forms.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlorophyl" to mean any of a group of green pigments found in....*
- *He looked up "chlorophyl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chlorophyte *(noun)*

Algae that are clear green in color; often growing on wet ricks or damp wood or the surface of stagnant water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorophyte."*
- *Understanding "chlorophyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chlorura chlorura *(noun)*

Towhee of the Rocky Mountains.

- *Understanding "chlorura chlorura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlorura chlorura" to mean towhee of the rocky mountains.*

---

choanocyte *(noun)*

Any of the flagellated cells in sponges having a collar of cytoplasm around the flagellum; they maintain a flow of water through the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "choanocyte."*
- *They discussed "choanocyte" during the group presentation.*

---

choeronycteris *(noun)*

A genus of Phyllostomatidae.

- *The article explained what "choeronycteris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "choeronycteris" to mean a genus of phyllostomatidae.*

---

choeronycteris mexicana *(noun)*

Small-eared Mexican bat with a long slender nose.

- *The article explained what "choeronycteris mexicana" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "choeronycteris mexicana" to mean small-eared mexican bat with a long slender nose.*

---

cholesterosis cutis *(noun)*

Widespread xanthomas (especially on elbows and knees); often associated with a disorder of lipid metabolism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cholesterosis cutis."*
- *They discussed "cholesterosis cutis" during the group presentation.*

---

choloepus *(noun)*

A genus of Megalonychidae consisting of the two-toed sloth.

- *In class, the teacher used "choloepus" to mean a genus of megalonychidae consisting of the....*
- *They discussed "choloepus" during the group presentation.*

---

choloepus didactylus *(noun)*

Relatively small fast-moving sloth with two long claws on each front foot.

- *In class, the teacher used "choloepus didactylus" to mean relatively small fast-moving sloth with two long....*
- *They discussed "choloepus didactylus" during the group presentation.*

choloepus hoffmanni *(noun)*

A sloth of Central America that has two long claws on each forefoot and three long claws on each hindfoot.

- *He looked up "choloepus hoffmanni" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "choloepus hoffmanni."*

chondrichthian *(noun)*

Fishes in which the skeleton may be calcified but not ossified.

- *Understanding "chondrichthian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chondrichthian" means with a simple example.*

chondriosome *(noun)*

An organelle containing enzymes responsible for producing energy.

- *In class, the teacher used "chondriosome" to mean an organelle containing enzymes responsible for....*
- *Understanding "chondriosome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chondrodystrophy *(noun)*

An inherited skeletal disorder beginning before birth; cartilage is converted to bone resulting in dwarfism.

- *They discussed "chondrodystrophy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chondrodystrophy" to mean an inherited skeletal disorder beginning before....*

chondroma *(noun)*

A common benign tumor of cartilage cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chondroma."*
- *He looked up "chondroma" because he had never seen it before.*

chondrus *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *In class, the teacher used "chondrus" to mean a genus of protoctist.*
- *Understanding "chondrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chondrus crispus *(noun)*

Dark purple edible seaweed of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America.

- *They discussed "chondrus crispus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chondrus crispus."*

chordamesoderm *(noun)*

The area of mesoderm that forms the notochord.

- *The article explained what "chordamesoderm" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chordamesoderm" during the group presentation.*

chordeiles *(noun)*

A genus of Caprimulgidae.

- *Understanding "chordeiles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chordeiles" means with a simple example.*

chorditis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the vocal cords.

- *The article explained what "chorditis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chorditis" to mean inflammation of the vocal cords.*

chordomesoderm *(noun)*

The area of mesoderm that forms the notochord.

- *They discussed "chordomesoderm" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chordomesoderm."*

---

choreic abasia *(noun)*

Abasia related to abnormal movements of the legs.

- *In class, the teacher used "choreic abasia" to mean abasia related to abnormal movements of the legs.*
- *The article explained what "choreic abasia" means with a simple example.*

---

chorioallantoic membrane *(noun)*

The very vascular fetal membrane composed of the fused chorion and adjacent wall of the allantois.

- *In class, the teacher used "chorioallantoic membrane" to mean the very vascular fetal membrane composed of the....*
- *The article explained what "chorioallantoic membrane" means with a simple example.*

---

chorioallantois *(noun)*

The very vascular fetal membrane composed of the fused chorion and adjacent wall of the allantois.

- *The article explained what "chorioallantois" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chorioallantois" to mean the very vascular fetal membrane composed of the....*

---

choriomeningitis *(noun)*

A cerebral meningitis with cellular infiltration of the meninges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "choriomeningitis."*
- *He looked up "choriomeningitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chorioretinitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the choroid layer behind the retina.

- *They discussed "chorioretinitis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chorioretinitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

choriotis *(noun)*

Australian bustard.

- *Understanding "choriotis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "choriotis" to mean australian bustard.*

---

choriotis australis *(noun)*

Popular Australian game bird.

- *He looked up "choriotis australis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "choriotis australis" during the group presentation.*

---

chorizagrotis *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are army cutworms.

- *In class, the teacher used "chorizagrotis" to mean moths whose larvae are army cutworms.*
- *The article explained what "chorizagrotis" means with a simple example.*

---

chorizagrotis auxiliaris *(noun)*

Larvae (of a noctuid moth) that travel in large groups and destroy grains and alfalfa in the midwestern states.

- *They discussed "chorizagrotis auxiliaris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chorizagrotis auxiliaris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chromoblastomycosis *(noun)*

A fungal infection characterized by itchy warty nodules on the skin.

- *He looked up "chromoblastomycosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromoblastomycosis."*

---

chronic myelocytic leukemia *(noun)*

Chronic leukemia characterized by granular leukocytes; more common in older people.

- *They discussed "chronic myelocytic leukemia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chronic myelocytic leukemia" because he had never seen it before.*

chronoperates *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Therapsida.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chronoperates."*
- *He looked up "chronoperates" because he had never seen it before.*

chronoperates paradoxus *(noun)*

Shrew-sized protomammal from the Alberta region of Canada; from about 55 million years ago (much more recent than other mammal-like reptiles).

- *Understanding "chronoperates paradoxus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chronoperates paradoxus" to mean shrew-sized protomammal from the alberta region of....*

chrysaora *(noun)*

A genus of Scyphozoa.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysaora" to mean a genus of scyphozoa.*
- *He looked up "chrysaora" because he had never seen it before.*

chrysaora quinquecirrha *(noun)*

A type of jellyfish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysaora quinquecirrha."*
- *He looked up "chrysaora quinquecirrha" because he had never seen it before.*

chrysemys *(noun)*

Painted turtles.

- *The article explained what "chrysemys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chrysemys" to mean painted turtles.*

chrysemys picta *(noun)*

Freshwater turtles having bright yellow and red markings; common in the eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysemys picta" to mean freshwater turtles having bright yellow and red....*
- *Understanding "chrysemys picta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chrysochloridae *(noun)*

Golden moles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysochloridae."*
- *He looked up "chrysochloridae" because he had never seen it before.*

chrysochloris *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chrysochloridae.

- *He looked up "chrysochloris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysochloris."*

chrysolophus *(noun)*

Golden pheasants.

- *They discussed "chrysolophus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chrysolophus" because he had never seen it before.*

chrysolophus pictus *(noun)*

Brightly colored crested pheasant of mountains of western and central Asia.

- *They discussed "chrysolophus pictus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chrysolophus pictus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chrysomelid *(noun)*

Brightly colored beetle that feeds on plant leaves; larvae infest roots and stems.

- *They discussed "chrysomelid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chrysomelid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chrysophrys *(noun)*

Australian snapper.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysophrys" to mean australian snapper.*
- *Understanding "chrysophrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chrysophrys auratus *(noun)*

Australian food fish having a pinkish body with blue spots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysophrys auratus."*
- *He looked up "chrysophrys auratus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chrysophrys australis *(noun)*

Important dark-colored edible food and game fish of Australia.

- *Understanding "chrysophrys australis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysophrys australis."*

---

chrysophyceae *(noun)*

All the yellow-green algae having flagella of unequal length.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysophyceae."*
- *They discussed "chrysophyceae" during the group presentation.*

---

chrysopid *(noun)*

Pale green unpleasant-smelling lacewing fly having carnivorous larvae.

- *The article explained what "chrysopid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chrysopid" to mean pale green unpleasant-smelling lacewing fly having....*

---

chrysopidae *(noun)*

Green lacewings.

- *The article explained what "chrysopidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chrysopidae" to mean green lacewings.*

---

chunga burmeisteri *(noun)*

Argentinian Cariama.

- *The article explained what "chunga burmeisteri" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chunga burmeisteri."*

---

chyloderma *(noun)*

Swelling of the scrotum resulting from chronic lymphatic obstruction.

- *Understanding "chyloderma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chyloderma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cicatrice *(noun)*

A mark left (usually on the skin) by the healing of injured tissue.

- *They discussed "cicatrice" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cicatrice" means with a simple example.*

---

cicindelidae *(noun)*

Tiger beetles.

- *In class, the teacher used "cicindelidae" to mean tiger beetles.*
- *Understanding "cicindelidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ciconiiformes *(noun)*

Order of chiefly tropical marsh-dwelling fish-eating wading birds with long legs and bills and (except for flamingos) unwebbed feet: herons; storks; spoonbills; flamingos; ibises.

- *In class, the teacher used "ciconiiformes" to mean order of chiefly tropical marsh-dwelling....*
- *The article explained what "ciconiiformes" means with a simple example.*

---

cigarfish *(noun)*

Small fusiform fish of western Atlantic.

- *Understanding "cigarfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “cigarfish” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cilioflagellata *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a phylum of the kingdom Protista; in others included in the plant phylum Pyrrophyta.

- *They discussed “cilioflagellata” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “cilioflagellata” means with a simple example.*

---

ciliophora *(noun)*

Class of protozoa having cilia or hairlike appendages on part or all of the surface during some part of the life cycle.

- *He looked up “ciliophora” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ciliophora” during the group presentation.*

---

ciliophoran *(noun)*

A protozoan with a microscopic appendage extending from the surface of the cell.

- *In class, the teacher used “ciliophoran” to mean a protozoan with a microscopic appendage extending....*
- *The article explained what “ciliophoran” means with a simple example.*

---

cimicidae *(noun)*

Wingless flat-bodied bloodsucking insects.

- *Understanding “cimicidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cimicidae” to mean wingless flat-bodied bloodsucking insects.*

---

cinclidae *(noun)*

Water ouzels.

- *In class, the teacher used “cinclidae” to mean water ouzels.*
- *The article explained what “cinclidae” means with a simple example.*

---

cinclus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cinclidae.

- *The article explained what “cinclus” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cinclus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cinclus aquaticus *(noun)*

A water ouzel of Europe.

- *The article explained what “cinclus aquaticus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cinclus aquaticus” to mean a water ouzel of europe.*

---

cinclus mexicanus *(noun)*

A water ouzel of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “cinclus mexicanus” to mean a water ouzel of western north america.*
- *They discussed “cinclus mexicanus” during the group presentation.*

---

circaetus *(noun)*

Harrier eagles.

- *The article explained what “circaetus” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “circaetus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

circumfuse *(verb)*

Spread something around something.

- *The coach explained when to use “circumfuse” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “circumfuse” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

circumvolve *(verb)*

Cause to turn on an axis or center.

- *He did not know how to use “circumvolve” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “circumvolve” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

circus aeruginosus *(noun)*

Old World harrier frequenting marshy regions.

- *Understanding "circus aeruginosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "circus aeruginosus."*

circus cyaneus *(noun)*

Common harrier of North America and Europe; nests in marshes and open land.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "circus cyaneus."*
- *Understanding "circus cyaneus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

circus pygargus *(noun)*

Brownish European harrier.

- *The article explained what "circus pygargus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "circus pygargus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cirriped *(noun)*

Marine crustaceans with feathery food-catching appendages; free-swimming as larvae; as adults form a hard shell and live attached to submerged surfaces.

- *He looked up "cirriped" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cirriped."*

cirripede *(noun)*

Marine crustaceans with feathery food-catching appendages; free-swimming as larvae; as adults form a hard shell and live attached to submerged surfaces.

- *The article explained what "cirripede" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cirripede" to mean marine crustaceans with feathery food-catching....*

cistothorus *(noun)*

Marsh wrens.

- *They discussed "cistothorus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cistothorus" to mean marsh wrens.*

cistothorus palustris *(noun)*

American wren that inhabits tall reed beds.

- *He looked up "cistothorus palustris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cistothorus palustris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cistothorus platensis *(noun)*

Small American wren inhabiting wet sedgy meadows.

- *Understanding "cistothorus platensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cistothorus platensis" because he had never seen it before.*

cistron *(noun)*

(genetics) a segment of DNA that is involved in producing a polypeptide chain; it can include regions preceding and following the coding DNA as well as introns between the exons; it is considered a unit of heredity.

- *Understanding "cistron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cistron" to mean (genetics) a segment of dna that is involved in....*

citellus *(noun)*

Typical ground squirrels.

- *They discussed "citellus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citellus."*

citellus citellus *(noun)*

Rather large central Eurasian ground squirrel.

- *In class, the teacher used "citellus citellus" to mean rather large central eurasian ground squirrel.*
- *Understanding "citellus citellus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

citellus lateralis *(noun)*

Common black-striped reddish-brown ground squirrel of western North America; resembles a large chipmunk.

- *Understanding "citellus lateralis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "citellus lateralis" during the group presentation.*

---

citellus leucurus *(noun)*

Small ground squirrel of western United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citellus leucurus."*
- *They discussed "citellus leucurus" during the group presentation.*

---

citellus parryi *(noun)*

Large ground squirrel of the North American far north.

- *He looked up "citellus parryi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "citellus parryi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

citellus richardsoni *(noun)*

Of sagebrush and grassland areas of western United States and Canada.

- *They discussed "citellus richardsoni" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "citellus richardsoni" means with a simple example.*

---

citellus variegatus *(noun)*

Large grey ground squirrel of rocky areas of the southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "citellus variegatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "citellus variegatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

citharichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citharichthys."*
- *They discussed "citharichthys" during the group presentation.*

---

citharichthys cornutus *(noun)*

A whiff found in waters from the Bahamas and northern Gulf of Mexico to Brazil.

- *Understanding "citharichthys cornutus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citharichthys cornutus" to mean a whiff found in waters from the bahamas and....*

---

citrophilous mealybug *(noun)*

Destructive especially to citrus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citrophilous mealybug."*
- *He looked up "citrophilous mealybug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

citrophilus mealybug *(noun)*

Destructive especially to citrus.

- *He looked up "citrophilus mealybug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citrophilus mealybug" to mean destructive especially to citrus.*

---

cladorhyncus *(noun)*

One of two genera of stilts; similar to avocets but with straight bills.

- *They discussed "cladorhyncus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cladorhyncus" means with a simple example.*

---

cladorhyncus leucocephalum *(noun)*

Web-footed Australian stilt with reddish-brown pectoral markings.

- *He looked up "cladorhyncus leucocephalum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cladorhyncus leucocephalum."*

---

clamatores *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems; a suborder or superfamily nearly coextensive with suborder Tyranni; Passeriformes having relatively simple vocal organs and little power of song; clamatorial birds.

- *They discussed "clamatores" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "clamatores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clamminess *(noun)*

Unpleasant wetness.

- *In class, the teacher used "clamminess" to mean unpleasant wetness.*
- *They discussed "clamminess" during the group presentation.*

clangula *(noun)*

A genus of ducks.

- *They discussed "clangula" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clangula."*

clangula hyemalis *(noun)*

A common long-tailed sea duck of the northern parts of the United States.

- *The article explained what "clangula hyemalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clangula hyemalis" to mean a common long-tailed sea duck of the northern parts....*

class aphasmidia *(noun)*

One of two subgroups of Nematoda used in some classification systems.

- *They discussed "class aphasmidia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "class aphasmidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class archiannelida *(noun)*

A class of Annelida.

- *They discussed "class archiannelida" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class archiannelida" to mean a class of annelida.*

class ascidiaceae *(noun)*

Sometimes classified as an order: sea squirts.

- *Understanding "class ascidiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "class ascidiaceae" during the group presentation.*

class bacillariophyceae *(noun)*

Marine and freshwater eukaryotic algae: diatoms.

- *The article explained what "class bacillariophyceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "class bacillariophyceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class charophyceae *(noun)*

In some classifications: contains only the order Charales.

- *Understanding "class charophyceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class charophyceae."*

class chilopoda *(noun)*

Arthropods having the trunk composed of numerous somites each bearing one pair of legs: centipedes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class chilopoda."*
- *He looked up "class chilopoda" because he had never seen it before.*

class chrysophyceae *(noun)*

All the yellow-green algae having flagella of unequal length.

- *The article explained what "class chrysophyceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "class chrysophyceae" during the group presentation.*

class ciliophora *(noun)*

Class of protozoa having cilia or hairlike appendages on part or all of the surface during some part of the life cycle.

- *In class, the teacher used "class ciliophora" to mean class of protozoa having cilia or hairlike....*
- *He looked up "class ciliophora" because he had never seen it before.*

class cryptophyceae *(noun)*

Motile usually brownish-green protozoa-like algae.

- *In class, the teacher used "class cryptophyceae" to mean motile usually brownish-green protozoa-like algae.*
- *The article explained what "class cryptophyceae" means with a simple example.*

---

class cyanophyceae *(noun)*

Photosynthetic bacteria found in fresh and salt water, having chlorophyll a and phycobilins; once thought to be algae: blue-green algae.

- *The article explained what "class cyanophyceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class cyanophyceae" to mean photosynthetic bacteria found in fresh and salt....*

---

class cyclosporeae *(noun)*

In more recent classifications superseded by the order Fucales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class cyclosporeae."*
- *He looked up "class cyclosporeae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class diatomophyceae *(noun)*

Marine and freshwater eukaryotic algae: diatoms.

- *He looked up "class diatomophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class diatomophyceae."*

---

class diplopoda *(noun)*

Arthropods having the body composed of numerous double somites each with two pairs of legs: millipedes.

- *He looked up "class diplopoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class diplopoda" to mean arthropods having the body composed of numerous....*

---

class euglenophyceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the division Euglenophyta.

- *In class, the teacher used "class euglenophyceae" to mean coextensive with the division euglenophyta.*
- *He looked up "class euglenophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class flagellata *(noun)*

Protozoa having flagella.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class flagellata."*
- *He looked up "class flagellata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class gasteropoda *(noun)*

Snails and slugs and their relatives.

- *The article explained what "class gasteropoda" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "class gasteropoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

class heterokontae *(noun)*

All the yellow-green algae having flagella of unequal length.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class heterokontae."*
- *He looked up "class heterokontae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class hexapoda *(noun)*

Insects; about five-sixths of all known animal species.

- *He looked up "class hexapoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class hexapoda."*

---

class holothuroidea *(noun)*

Class of echinoderms including the sea cucumbers.

- *The article explained what "class holothuroidea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "class holothuroidea" during the group presentation.*

---

class hyalospongiae *(noun)*

Sponges with siliceous spicules that have six rays; choanocytes are restricted to finger-shaped chambers.

- *They discussed "class hyalospongiae" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “class hyalospongiae” because he had never seen it before.*

class lamellibranchia *(noun)*

Oysters; clams; scallops; mussels.

- *Understanding “class lamellibranchia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “class lamellibranchia.”*

class larvacea *(noun)*

Small free-swimming tunicates; sometimes classified as an order.

- *They discussed “class larvacea” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “class larvacea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class mastigophora *(noun)*

Protozoa having flagella.

- *In class, the teacher used “class mastigophora” to mean protozoa having flagella.*
- *Understanding “class mastigophora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class merostomata *(noun)*

Used in some classifications; includes the orders Xiphosura and Eurypterida.

- *He looked up “class merostomata” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “class merostomata” to mean used in some classifications; includes the orders....*

class ophiuroidea *(noun)*

Brittle stars and basket stars.

- *The article explained what “class ophiuroidea” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “class ophiuroidea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class pauropoda *(noun)*

An obscure class of minute arthropods with branched antennae and 8 to 10 pairs of legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “class pauropoda.”*
- *The article explained what “class pauropoda” means with a simple example.*

class pelecypoda *(noun)*

Oysters; clams; scallops; mussels.

- *Understanding “class pelecypoda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “class pelecypoda” means with a simple example.*

class phaeophyceae *(noun)*

Brown algae; mostly marine and littoral eukaryotic algae.

- *Understanding “class phaeophyceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “class phaeophyceae.”*

class phasmidia *(noun)*

One of two subgroups of Nematoda used in some classification systems.

- *He looked up “class phasmidia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “class phasmidia.”*

class placodermi *(noun)*

Extinct group of bony-plated fishes with primitive jaws.

- *Understanding “class placodermi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “class placodermi” during the group presentation.*

class polyplacophora *(noun)*

Small class of marine mollusks comprising the chitons; sometimes considered an order of the subclass Amphineura.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “class polyplacophora.”*
- *He looked up “class polyplacophora” because he had never seen it before.*

class rhodophyceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the Rhodophyta: red algae.

- *They discussed "class rhodophyceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "class rhodophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class sarcodina *(noun)*

Characterized by the formation of pseudopods for locomotion and taking food: Actinopoda; Rhizopoda.

- *Understanding "class sarcodina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "class sarcodina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class scaphopoda *(noun)*

Small class of bilaterally symmetrical marine forms comprising the tooth shells.

- *He looked up "class scaphopoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "class scaphopoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

class schizomycetes *(noun)*

A former classification.

- *He looked up "class schizomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "class schizomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

class sporozoa *(noun)*

Strictly parasitic protozoans that are usually immobile; includes plasmodia and coccidia and piroplasms and malaria parasites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class sporozoa."*
- *They discussed "class sporozoa" during the group presentation.*

---

class symphyla *(noun)*

Small class of minute arthropods; unimportant except for the garden centipede.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class symphyla."*
- *He looked up "class symphyla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class tardigrada *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate phylum: microscopic arachnid-like invertebrates living in water or damp moss having 4 pairs of legs and instead of a mouth a pair of stylets or needlelike piercing organs connected with the pharynx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class tardigrada."*
- *They discussed "class tardigrada" during the group presentation.*

---

class tentaculata *(noun)*

Ctenophores have retractile tentacles.

- *In class, the teacher used "class tentaculata" to mean ctenophores have retractile tentacles.*
- *Understanding "class tentaculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

class thaliacea *(noun)*

Small class of free-swimming tunicates; sometimes classified as an order.

- *Understanding "class thaliacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class thaliacea" to mean small class of free-swimming tunicates; sometimes....*

---

class ulvophyceae *(noun)*

Alternative name for the class Chlorophyceae in some classifications.

- *The article explained what "class ulvophyceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "class ulvophyceae" during the group presentation.*

---

class xanthophyceae *(noun)*

Yellow-green algae.

- *The article explained what "class xanthophyceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class xanthophyceae" to mean yellow-green algae.*

---

clerid *(noun)*

Predacious on other insects; usually brightly colored or metallic.

- *The article explained what "clerid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clerid."*

---

clerid beetle *(noun)*

Predacious on other insects; usually brightly colored or metallic.

- *In class, the teacher used "clerid beetle" to mean predacious on other insects; usually brightly....*
- *The article explained what "clerid beetle" means with a simple example.*

---

cleridae *(noun)*

Beetles that prey on other insects.

- *The article explained what "cleridae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cleridae" during the group presentation.*

---

clingfish *(noun)*

Very small (to 3 inches) flattened marine fish with a sucking disc on the abdomen for clinging to rocks etc.

- *The article explained what "clingfish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clingfish" to mean very small (to 3 inches) flattened marine fish with....*

---

clinid *(noun)*

Mostly small blennioid fishes of coral reefs and seagrass beds.

- *The article explained what "clinid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clinid."*

---

clinid fish *(noun)*

Mostly small blennioid fishes of coral reefs and seagrass beds.

- *They discussed "clinid fish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "clinid fish" means with a simple example.*

---

clinidae *(noun)*

Viviparous blennies of temperate and tropical seas.

- *The article explained what "clinidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clinidae" during the group presentation.*

---

clinocephalism *(noun)*

A congenital defect in which the top of the head is depressed (concave instead of convex).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clinocephalism."*
- *He looked up "clinocephalism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clinocephaly *(noun)*

A congenital defect in which the top of the head is depressed (concave instead of convex).

- *The article explained what "clinocephaly" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clinocephaly" during the group presentation.*

---

clinodactyly *(noun)*

A congenital defect in which one or more toes or fingers are abnormally positioned.

- *They discussed "clinodactyly" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "clinodactyly" means with a simple example.*

---

clostridial myonecrosis *(noun)*

(pathology) a deadly form of gangrene usually caused by clostridium bacteria that produce toxins that cause tissue death; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *The article explained what "clostridial myonecrosis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clostridial myonecrosis" to mean (pathology) a deadly form of gangrene usually....*

---

clupea harangus *(noun)*

Commercially important food fish of northern waters of both Atlantic and Pacific.

- *They discussed "clupea harangus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clupea harangus" to mean commercially important food fish of northern waters....*

clupea harengus harengus *(noun)*

Important food fish; found in enormous shoals in the northern Atlantic.

- *Understanding "clupea harengus harengus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clupea harengus harengus" to mean important food fish; found in enormous shoals in....*

clupea harengus pallasii *(noun)*

Important food fish of the northern Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "clupea harengus pallasii" to mean important food fish of the northern pacific.*
- *The article explained what "clupea harengus pallasii" means with a simple example.*

clupea sprattus *(noun)*

Small herring processed like a sardine.

- *Understanding "clupea sprattus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "clupea sprattus" means with a simple example.*

clupeid *(noun)*

Any of numerous soft-finned schooling food fishes of shallow waters of northern seas.

- *He looked up "clupeid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clupeid" to mean any of numerous soft-finned schooling food fishes....*

clupeid fish *(noun)*

Any of numerous soft-finned schooling food fishes of shallow waters of northern seas.

- *In class, the teacher used "clupeid fish" to mean any of numerous soft-finned schooling food fishes....*
- *Understanding "clupeid fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clupeidae *(noun)*

Herrings; shad; sardines; etc.

- *He looked up "clupeidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clupeidae."*

cnemidophorus exsanguis *(noun)*

Having longitudinal stripes overlaid with light spots; upland lizard of United States southwest and Mexico.

- *They discussed "cnemidophorus exsanguis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cnemidophorus exsanguis" to mean having longitudinal stripes overlaid with light....*

cnemidophorus sexlineatus *(noun)*

Very swift lizard of eastern and central United States.

- *They discussed "cnemidophorus sexlineatus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cnemidophorus sexlineatus" means with a simple example.*

cnemidophorus tesselatus *(noun)*

Markings are darker and more marked than in western whiptail; from southeastern Colorado to eastern Chihuahua.

- *The article explained what "cnemidophorus tesselatus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cnemidophorus tesselatus" to mean markings are darker and more marked than in western....*

cnidosporidia *(noun)*

Single-host parasites of lower vertebrates and invertebrates.

- *He looked up "cnidosporidia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cnidosporidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coachwhip *(noun)*

A whipsnake of southern United States and Mexico; tail resembles a braided whip.

- *Understanding "coachwhip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coachwhip" to mean a whipsnake of southern united states and mexico;....*

coachwhip snake *(noun)*

A whipsnake of southern United States and Mexico; tail resembles a braided whip.

- *In class, the teacher used "coachwhip snake" to mean a whipsnake of southern united states and mexico;...*
- *He looked up "coachwhip snake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coagulum *(noun)*

A lump of material formed from the content of a liquid.

- *The article explained what "coagulum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coagulum" to mean a lump of material formed from the content of a liquid.*

---

cocainise *(verb)*

Anesthetize with cocaine.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cocainise" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cocainise" and when to wait.*

---

cocainize *(verb)*

Anesthetize with cocaine.

- *Can you use "cocainize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "cocainize" until he saw an example.*

---

coccid insect *(noun)*

Scale insects and mealybugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coccid insect."*
- *Understanding "coccid insect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coccidae *(noun)*

Scale insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coccidae."*
- *Understanding "coccidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coccidiomycosis *(noun)*

An infection of the lungs and skin characterized by excessive sputum and nodules.

- *Understanding "coccidiomycosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coccidiomycosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coccidium *(noun)*

Parasitic on the digestive epithelium of vertebrates and higher invertebrates.

- *Understanding "coccidium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coccidium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coccoidea *(noun)*

Scale insects and mealybugs.

- *He looked up "coccoidea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coccoidea" to mean scale insects and mealybugs.*

---

coccothraustes *(noun)*

Large finches.

- *Understanding "coccothraustes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coccothraustes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coccothraustes coccothraustes *(noun)*

A common large finch of Eurasia.

- *In class, the teacher used "coccothraustes coccothraustes" to mean a common large finch of eurasia.*
- *Understanding "coccothraustes coccothraustes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coccus hesperidum *(noun)*

Pest on citrus trees.

- *He looked up "coccus hesperidum" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coccus hesperidum.”*

---

coccyzus *(noun)*

A genus of Cuculidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coccyzus.”*
- *He looked up “coccyzus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coccyzus erythropthalmus *(noun)*

North American cuckoo; builds a nest and rears its own young.

- *In class, the teacher used “coccyzus erythropthalmus” to mean north american cuckoo; builds a nest and rears its....*
- *The article explained what “coccyzus erythropthalmus” means with a simple example.*

---

cochlearius cochlearius *(noun)*

Tropical American heron related to night herons.

- *Understanding “cochlearius cochlearius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cochlearius cochlearius” during the group presentation.*

---

cockateel *(noun)*

Small grey Australian parrot with a yellow crested head.

- *The article explained what “cockateel” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cockateel” to mean small grey australian parrot with a yellow crested head.*

---

codlin moth *(noun)*

A small grey moth whose larvae live in apples and English walnuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “codlin moth.”*
- *He looked up “codlin moth” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coelenterate *(noun)*

Radially symmetrical animals having saclike bodies with only one opening and tentacles with stinging structures; they occur in polyp and medusa forms.

- *The article explained what “coelenterate” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “coelenterate” during the group presentation.*

---

coelenterate family *(noun)*

A family of coelenterates.

- *They discussed “coelenterate family” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coelenterate family.”*

---

coelenterate genus *(noun)*

A genus of coelenterates.

- *They discussed “coelenterate genus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “coelenterate genus” to mean a genus of coelenterates.*

---

coelenteron *(noun)*

The saclike body cavity of a coelenterate.

- *In class, the teacher used “coelenteron” to mean the saclike body cavity of a coelenterate.*
- *He looked up “coelenteron” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coereba *(noun)*

Type genus of the Coerebidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coereba.”*
- *Understanding “coereba” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coerebidae *(noun)*

The honeycreepers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coerebidae.”*
- *The article explained what “coerebidae” means with a simple example.*

---

coggle *(verb)*

Walk unsteadily.

- *Can you use “coggle” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “coggle” and when to wait.*

---

cohoe *(noun)*

Small salmon of northern Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes.

- *He looked up “cohoe” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cohoe” during the group presentation.*

---

coiffe *(verb)*

Arrange attractively.

- *She tried to use “coiffe” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “coiffe” in real sentences.*

---

colaptes *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colaptes.”*
- *They discussed “colaptes” during the group presentation.*

---

colaptes auratus *(noun)*

Large flicker of eastern North America with a red neck and yellow undersurface to wings and tail.

- *Understanding “colaptes auratus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “colaptes auratus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

colaptes caper collaris *(noun)*

Western United States bird with red undersurface to wings and tail.

- *They discussed “colaptes caper collaris” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “colaptes caper collaris” to mean western united states bird with red undersurface to....*

---

colaptes chrysoides *(noun)*

Southwestern United States bird like the yellow-shafted flicker but lacking the red neck.

- *Understanding “colaptes chrysoides” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colaptes chrysoides.”*

---

coleonyx *(noun)*

Banded geckos.

- *They discussed “coleonyx” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “coleonyx” because he had never seen it before.*

---

colinus *(noun)*

New World quail: the bobwhites.

- *The article explained what “colinus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “colinus” during the group presentation.*

---

colinus virginianus *(noun)*

A favorite game bird of eastern and central United States.

- *He looked up “colinus virginianus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “colinus virginianus” during the group presentation.*

---

coliphage *(noun)*

A bacteriophage that infects the bacterium Escherichia coli.

- *He looked up “coliphage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coliphage.”*

---

collembolan *(noun)*

Any of numerous minute wingless primitive insects possessing a special abdominal appendage that allows the characteristic nearly perpetual springing pattern; found in soil rich in organic debris or on the surface of snow or water.

- *Understanding "collembolan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "collembolan" to mean any of numerous minute wingless primitive insects....*

---

collocalia *(noun)*

A genus of Apodidae.

- *They discussed "collocalia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "collocalia" to mean a genus of apodidae.*

---

collocalia inexpectata *(noun)*

Swift of eastern Asia; produces the edible bird's nest.

- *They discussed "collocalia inexpectata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collocalia inexpectata."*

---

colobus guereza *(noun)*

A colobus monkey with a reddish brown coat and white silky fringes down both sides of the body.

- *He looked up "colobus guereza" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "colobus guereza" during the group presentation.*

---

colpitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the vagina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colpitis."*
- *Understanding "colpitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

colpocele *(noun)*

Hernia projecting into the vagina.

- *Understanding "colpocele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colpocele" to mean hernia projecting into the vagina.*

---

colpocystitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.

- *They discussed "colpocystitis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colpocystitis" to mean inflammation of the vagina and bladder.*

---

colpocystocele *(noun)*

Hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the wall of the vagina; sometimes occurs after childbirth.

- *In class, the teacher used "colpocystocele" to mean hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes....*
- *He looked up "colpocystocele" because he had never seen it before.*

---

colpoxerosis *(noun)*

A condition in which the vagina is unusually dry.

- *Understanding "colpoxerosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "colpoxerosis" during the group presentation.*

---

coluber constrictor flaviventris *(noun)*

Bluish-green blacksnake found from Ohio to Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coluber constrictor flaviventris."*
- *Understanding "coluber constrictor flaviventris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coluber hippocrepis *(noun)*

Slender fast-moving Eurasian snake.

- *Understanding "coluber hippocrepis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coluber hippocrepis" to mean slender fast-moving eurasian snake.*

---

colubridae *(noun)*

Nonvenomous snakes; about two-thirds of all living species.

- *In class, the teacher used "colubridae" to mean nonvenomous snakes; about two-thirds of all living....*
- *Understanding "colubridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

colugo *(noun)*

Arboreal nocturnal mammal of southeast Asia and the Philippines resembling a lemur and having a fold of skin on each side from neck to tail that is used for long gliding leaps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colugo."*
- *They discussed "colugo" during the group presentation.*

columba palumbus *(noun)*

Eurasian pigeon with white patches on wings and neck.

- *In class, the teacher used "columba palumbus" to mean eurasian pigeon with white patches on wings and neck.*
- *The article explained what "columba palumbus" means with a simple example.*

columbidae *(noun)*

Doves and pigeons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "columbidae."*
- *He looked up "columbidae" because he had never seen it before.*

columbiform bird *(noun)*

A cosmopolitan order of land birds having small heads and short legs with four unwebbed toes.

- *In class, the teacher used "columbiform bird" to mean a cosmopolitan order of land birds having small....*
- *He looked up "columbiform bird" because he had never seen it before.*

columbiformes *(noun)*

Sand grouse; pigeons; doves; extinct dodos and solitaires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "columbiformes."*
- *They discussed "columbiformes" during the group presentation.*

comatula *(noun)*

Former usage synonymous with Antedon.

- *Understanding "comatula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "comatula" because he had never seen it before.*

comatulid *(noun)*

Free-swimming stalkless crinoid with ten feathery arms; found on muddy sea bottoms.

- *Understanding "comatulid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "comatulid" during the group presentation.*

comatulidae *(noun)*

Former usage synonymous with Antedonidae.

- *Understanding "comatulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comatulidae" to mean former usage synonymous with antedonidae.*

combtooth blenny *(noun)*

Small usually scaleless fishes with comb-like teeth living about rocky shores; are territorial and live in holes between rocks.

- *They discussed "combtooth blenny" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "combtooth blenny" means with a simple example.*

common booklouse *(noun)*

A variety of booklouse.

- *He looked up "common booklouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common booklouse."*

compsognathus *(noun)*

Very small bipedal carnivorous dinosaur of the late Jurassic in Bavaria.

- *The article explained what "compsognathus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compsognathus" to mean very small bipedal carnivorous dinosaur of the late....*

conceivableness *(noun)*

The state of being conceivable.

- *He looked up "conceivableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conceivableness."*

---

conchfish *(noun)*

Found in West Indies; lives in mantle cavity of a living conch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conchfish."*
- *They discussed "conchfish" during the group presentation.*

---

condylion *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the tip of the mandibular condyle.

- *The article explained what "condylion" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "condylion" during the group presentation.*

---

condyloid process *(noun)*

The condyle of the ramus of the mandible that articulates with the skull.

- *In class, the teacher used "condyloid process" to mean the condyle of the ramus of the mandible that....*
- *The article explained what "condyloid process" means with a simple example.*

---

condyloma acuminatum *(noun)*

A small benign wart on or around the genitals and anus.

- *He looked up "condyloma acuminatum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "condyloma acuminatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

condylura *(noun)*

Star-nosed moles.

- *They discussed "condylura" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "condylura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

condylura cristata *(noun)*

Amphibious mole of eastern North America having pink fleshy tentacles around the nose.

- *Understanding "condylura cristata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "condylura cristata" means with a simple example.*

---

conenose *(noun)*

Large bloodsucking bug.

- *In class, the teacher used "conenose" to mean large bloodsucking bug.*
- *They discussed "conenose" during the group presentation.*

---

conenose bug *(noun)*

Large bloodsucking bug.

- *Understanding "conenose bug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "conenose bug" means with a simple example.*

---

conepatus *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "conepatus" to mean a genus of mustelidae.*
- *They discussed "conepatus" during the group presentation.*

---

conepatus leuconotus *(noun)*

Large naked-muzzled skunk with white back and tail; of southwestern North America and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "conepatus leuconotus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "conepatus leuconotus" during the group presentation.*

---

conferva *(noun)*

Any of various algae of the genus Tribonema; algae with branching filaments that form scum in still or stagnant fresh water.

- *In class, the teacher used "conferva" to mean any of various algae of the genus tribonema; algae....*

- *He looked up “conferva” because he had never seen it before.*

confervoid algae *(noun)*

Algae resembling confervae especially in having branching filaments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “confervoid algae.”*
- *They discussed “confervoid algae” during the group presentation.*

congenator *(noun)*

An animal or plant that bears a relationship to another (as related by common descent or by membership in the same genus).

- *He looked up “congenator” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “congenator” to mean an animal or plant that bears a relationship to....*

congenital afibrinogenemia *(noun)*

A rare congenital disorder of blood coagulation in which no fibrinogen is found in the blood plasma.

- *Understanding “congenital afibrinogenemia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “congenital afibrinogenemia” to mean a rare congenital disorder of blood coagulation in....*

congridae *(noun)*

Marine eels.

- *He looked up “congridae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “congridae.”*

conilurus *(noun)*

Jerboa rats.

- *In class, the teacher used “conilurus” to mean jerboa rats.*
- *The article explained what “conilurus” means with a simple example.*

connochaetes *(noun)*

African antelopes: gnus.

- *Understanding “connochaetes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “connochaetes” because he had never seen it before.*

conodonta *(noun)*

Extinct order of primitive vertebrates; the precise taxonomy is not clear; in some classifications considered a separate phylum.

- *They discussed “conodonta” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “conodonta” means with a simple example.*

conodontophorida *(noun)*

Extinct order of primitive vertebrates; the precise taxonomy is not clear; in some classifications considered a separate phylum.

- *In class, the teacher used “conodontophorida” to mean extinct order of primitive vertebrates; the precise....*
- *He looked up “conodontophorida” because he had never seen it before.*

contopus sordidulus *(noun)*

Small flycatcher of western North America.

- *The article explained what “contopus sordidulus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “contopus sordidulus” during the group presentation.*

contopus virens *(noun)*

Small olive-colored woodland flycatchers of eastern North America.

- *Understanding “contopus virens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “contopus virens.”*

conuropsis *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *They discussed “conuropsis” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “conuropsis.”*

conuropsis carolinensis *(noun)*

Extinct parakeet whose range extended far into the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conuropsis carolinensis."*
- *Understanding "conuropsis carolinensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

convect *(verb)*

Circulate hot air by convection.

- *The coach explained when to use "convect" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "convect" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

convictfish *(noun)*

Greenling with whitish body marked with black bands.

- *Understanding "convictfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "convictfish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coondog *(noun)*

Any dog trained to hunt raccoons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coondog."*
- *He looked up "coondog" because he had never seen it before.*

---

copepoda *(noun)*

Minute planktonic or parasitic crustaceans.

- *The article explained what "copepoda" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "copepoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coracias *(noun)*

Type genus of the Coraciidae.

- *The article explained what "coracias" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coracias."*

---

coracias garrulus *(noun)*

Common European blue-and-green roller with a reddish-brown back.

- *Understanding "coracias garrulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coracias garrulus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coraciiform bird *(noun)*

Chiefly short-legged arboreal nonpasserine birds that nest in holes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coraciiform bird."*
- *He looked up "coraciiform bird" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coraciiformes *(noun)*

Rollers; kingfishers; hornbills; hoopoes; motmots; bee eaters; todies.

- *Understanding "coraciiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "coraciiformes" during the group presentation.*

---

coragyps *(noun)*

A genus of Cathartidae.

- *Understanding "coragyps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "coragyps" during the group presentation.*

---

coragyps atratus *(noun)*

American vulture smaller than the turkey buzzard.

- *Understanding "coragyps atratus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coragyps atratus."*

---

corbina *(noun)*

Bluish-grey whiting of California coast.

- *Understanding "corbina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "corbina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corditis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the spermatic cord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corditis."*
- *He looked up "corditis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cordylidae *(noun)*

Small family of spiny ovoviviparous African lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "cordylidae" to mean small family of spiny ovoviviparous african lizards.*
- *The article explained what "cordylidae" means with a simple example.*

---

cordylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cordylidae; spiny lizards somewhat resembling tiny crocodiles.

- *The article explained what "cordylus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cordylus" during the group presentation.*

---

coregonidae *(noun)*

Soft-finned fishes comprising the freshwater whitefishes; formerly included in the family Salmonidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "coregonidae" to mean soft-finned fishes comprising the freshwater....*
- *He looked up "coregonidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coregonus artedi *(noun)*

Important food fish of cold deep lakes of North America.

- *Understanding "coregonus artedi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coregonus artedi."*

---

coregonus clupeaformis *(noun)*

Found in the Great Lakes and north to Alaska.

- *They discussed "coregonus clupeaformis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coregonus clupeaformis" to mean found in the great lakes and north to alaska.*

---

coreidae *(noun)*

Squash bugs and leaf-footed bugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "coreidae" to mean squash bugs and leaf-footed bugs.*
- *They discussed "coreidae" during the group presentation.*

---

corixa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Corixidae: boat bugs.

- *He looked up "corixa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "corixa" during the group presentation.*

---

cornetfish *(noun)*

Slender tropical fish with a long tubular snout and bony plates instead of scales.

- *The article explained what "cornetfish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornetfish."*

---

coronion *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the tip of the coronoid process of the mandible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coronion."*
- *Understanding "coronion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corpus geniculatum laterale *(noun)*

A neural structure that serves as a processing station on the way from the retina to the occipital lobe of the cerebral cortex.

- *Understanding "corpus geniculatum laterale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corpus geniculatum laterale."*

corpus geniculatum mediale *(noun)*

A neural structure that serves as the last of a series of processing centers along the auditory pathway from the cochlea to the temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corpus geniculatum mediale."*
- *He looked up "corpus geniculatum mediale" because he had never seen it before.*

corpus mamillare *(noun)*

One of two small round structures on the undersurface of the brain that form the terminals of the anterior arches of the fornix.

- *He looked up "corpus mamillare" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corpus mamillare."*

corrodentia *(noun)*

An order of insects: includes booklice and bark-lice.

- *Understanding "corrodentia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "corrodentia" means with a simple example.*

corticotrophin *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates the adrenal cortex.

- *The article explained what "corticotrophin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corticotrophin."*

corvine bird *(noun)*

Birds of the crow family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corvine bird."*
- *The article explained what "corvine bird" means with a simple example.*

corvus brachyrhyncos *(noun)*

Common crow of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corvus brachyrhyncos."*
- *He looked up "corvus brachyrhyncos" because he had never seen it before.*

corvus frugilegus *(noun)*

Common gregarious Old World bird about the size and color of the American crow.

- *The article explained what "corvus frugilegus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corvus frugilegus" to mean common gregarious old world bird about the size and....*

corvus monedula *(noun)*

Common black-and-grey Eurasian bird noted for thievery.

- *They discussed "corvus monedula" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corvus monedula."*

corydalus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Corydalidae.

- *He looked up "corydalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corydalus" to mean type genus of the corydalidae.*

corydalus cornutus *(noun)*

Large soft-bodied insect having long slender mandibles in the male; aquatic larvae often used as bait.

- *They discussed "corydalus cornutus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corydalus cornutus" to mean large soft-bodied insect having long slender....*

corynebacteriaceae *(noun)*

A large family of mostly Gram-positive and aerobic and nonmotile rod-shaped bacteria of the order Eubacteriales.

- *The article explained what "corynebacteriaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corynebacteriaceae" to mean a large family of mostly gram-positive and aerobic....*

corynebacterium diphtheriae *(noun)*

A species of bacterium that causes diphtheria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corynebacterium diphtheriae."*
- *He looked up "corynebacterium diphtheriae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coryphaena equisetis *(noun)*

A kind of dolphinfish.

- *He looked up "coryphaena equisetis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "coryphaena equisetis" during the group presentation.*

---

coryphaena hippurus *(noun)*

The more common dolphinfish valued as food; about six feet long.

- *Understanding "coryphaena hippurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coryphaena hippurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coryphaenidae *(noun)*

Large active pelagic percoid fish.

- *He looked up "coryphaenidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coryphaenidae" to mean large active pelagic percoid fish.*

---

corythosaur *(noun)*

Duck-billed dinosaur with nasal passages that expand into a crest like a hollow helmet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corythosaur."*
- *They discussed "corythosaur" during the group presentation.*

---

corythosaurus *(noun)*

Duck-billed dinosaur with nasal passages that expand into a crest like a hollow helmet.

- *They discussed "corythosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "corythosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cosmocampus *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Syngnathidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "cosmocampus" to mean a genus of fish in the family syngnathidae.*
- *The article explained what "cosmocampus" means with a simple example.*

---

cosmocampus profundus *(noun)*

A fish 8 inches long; found from eastern Florida to western Caribbean.

- *He looked up "cosmocampus profundus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cosmocampus profundus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

costalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the chest caused by inflammation of the muscles between the ribs.

- *The article explained what "costalgia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "costalgia" to mean pain in the chest caused by inflammation of the....*

---

costia *(noun)*

A flagellate that is the cause of the frequently fatal fish disease costiasis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "costia."*
- *He looked up "costia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

costia necatrix *(noun)*

A flagellate that is the cause of the frequently fatal fish disease costiasis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "costia necatrix."*
- *The article explained what "costia necatrix" means with a simple example.*

---

costiasis *(noun)*

A fatal disease of freshwater fish caused by a flagellated protozoan invading the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "costiasis" to mean a fatal disease of freshwater fish caused by a....*

- *They discussed "costiasis" during the group presentation.*

---

costoaxillary vein *(noun)*

One of several veins connecting intercostal veins with the lateral thoracic vein or the thoracoepigastric vein.

- *He looked up "costoaxillary vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "costoaxillary vein."*

---

cotingidae *(noun)*

Cotingas; umbrella birds.

- *The article explained what "cotingidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotingidae."*

---

cottonwick *(noun)*

Of warm Atlantic waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cottonwick."*
- *He looked up "cottonwick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cotyloid cavity *(noun)*

The cup-shaped hollow in the hipbone into which the head of the femur fits to form a ball-and-socket joint.

- *They discussed "cotyloid cavity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotyloid cavity."*

---

cotyloid joint *(noun)*

A freely moving joint in which a sphere on the head of one bone fits into a rounded cavity in the other bone.

- *They discussed "cotyloid joint" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cotyloid joint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coucal *(noun)*

Old World ground-living cuckoo having a long dagger-like hind claw.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coucal."*
- *Understanding "coucal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

countercheck *(noun)*

A check that restrains another check.

- *In class, the teacher used "countercheck" to mean a check that restrains another check.*
- *They discussed "countercheck" during the group presentation.*

---

counterpoison *(noun)*

A remedy that stops or controls the effects of a poison.

- *He looked up "counterpoison" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterpoison" to mean a remedy that stops or controls the effects of a poison.*

---

counterreformation *(noun)*

A reformation intended to counter the results of a prior reformation.

- *Understanding "counterreformation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "counterreformation" means with a simple example.*

---

courlan *(noun)*

Wading bird of South America and Central America.

- *In class, the teacher used "courlan" to mean wading bird of south america and central america.*
- *The article explained what "courlan" means with a simple example.*

---

covertness *(noun)*

The state of being covert and hidden.

- *Understanding "covertness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "covertness" to mean the state of being covert and hidden.*

---

cownose ray *(noun)*

Large ray found along eastern coast of North America.

- *Understanding "cownose ray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cownose ray" to mean large ray found along eastern coast of north america.*

---

coydog *(noun)*

Offspring of a coyote and a dog.

- *The article explained what "coydog" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "coydog" during the group presentation.*

---

cracidae *(noun)*

Curassows; guans; chachalacas.

- *Understanding "cracidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cracidae" during the group presentation.*

---

cracticidae *(noun)*

Australian birds formerly included in the family Laniidae.

- *He looked up "cracticidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cracticidae" to mean australian birds formerly included in the family....*

---

cracticus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cracticidae: Australian butcherbirds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cracticus."*
- *Understanding "cracticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crampfish *(noun)*

Any sluggish bottom-dwelling ray of the order Torpediniformes having a rounded body and electric organs on each side of the head capable of emitting strong electric discharges.

- *The article explained what "crampfish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crampfish."*

---

craniata *(noun)*

Fishes; amphibians; reptiles; birds; mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "craniata."*
- *He looked up "craniata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

craniate *(noun)*

Animals having a bony or cartilaginous skeleton with a segmented spinal column and a large brain enclosed in a skull or cranium.

- *They discussed "craniate" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "craniate."*

---

craniometric point *(noun)*

A landmark on the skull from which craniometric measurements can be taken.

- *In class, the teacher used "craniometric point" to mean a landmark on the skull from which craniometric....*
- *The article explained what "craniometric point" means with a simple example.*

---

crapaud *(noun)*

Large toothed frog of South America and Central America resembling the bullfrog.

- *He looked up "crapaud" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crapaud" during the group presentation.*

---

crax *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cracidae: curassows.

- *He looked up "crax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crax."*

---

crested cariama *(noun)*

Brazilian Cariama; sole representative of the genus Cariama.

- *Understanding "crested cariama" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crested cariama."*

---

cricetidae *(noun)*

Mostly small New World rodents including New World mice and lemmings and voles and hamsters.

- *They discussed "cricetidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cricetidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cricetus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cricetidae: Old World hamsters.

- *Understanding "cricetus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cricetus."*

---

cricetus cricetus *(noun)*

A variety of hamster common to Europe and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "cricetus cricetus" to mean a variety of hamster common to europe and asia.*
- *The article explained what "cricetus cricetus" means with a simple example.*

---

criminalism *(noun)*

The state of being a criminal.

- *In class, the teacher used "criminalism" to mean the state of being a criminal.*
- *The article explained what "criminalism" means with a simple example.*

---

criminalness *(noun)*

The state of being a criminal.

- *He looked up "criminalness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "criminalness."*

---

criticalness *(noun)*

A state of critical urgency.

- *In class, the teacher used "criticalness" to mean a state of critical urgency.*
- *The article explained what "criticalness" means with a simple example.*

---

crocethia *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *He looked up "crocethia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crocethia" during the group presentation.*

---

crocethia alba *(noun)*

Small sandpiper that breeds in the Arctic and migrates southward along sandy coasts in most of world.

- *He looked up "crocethia alba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crocethia alba."*

---

crocodilia *(noun)*

Crocodiles; alligators; caimans; gavials.

- *They discussed "crocodilia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crocodilia."*

---

crocodilus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Crocodylidae.

- *They discussed "crocodilus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crocodilus."*

---

crocodylia *(noun)*

Crocodiles; alligators; caimans; gavials.

- *The article explained what "crocodylia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crocodylia" during the group presentation.*

crocodylidae *(noun)*

True crocodiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "crocodylidae" to mean true crocodiles.*
- *The article explained what "crocodylidae" means with a simple example.*

crossopterygian *(noun)*

Any fish of the order Crossopterygii; most known only in fossil form.

- *In class, the teacher used "crossopterygian" to mean any fish of the order crossopterygii; most known....*
- *The article explained what "crossopterygian" means with a simple example.*

crossopterygii *(noun)*

Fishes having paired fins resembling limbs and regarded as ancestral to amphibians.

- *In class, the teacher used "crossopterygii" to mean fishes having paired fins resembling limbs and....*
- *He looked up "crossopterygii" because he had never seen it before.*

crotalidae *(noun)*

New World vipers: pit vipers.

- *He looked up "crotalidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotalidae."*

crotalus adamanteus *(noun)*

Large deadly rattlesnake with diamond-shaped markings.

- *In class, the teacher used "crotalus adamanteus" to mean large deadly rattlesnake with diamond-shaped markings.*
- *They discussed "crotalus adamanteus" during the group presentation.*

crotalus horridus atricaudatus *(noun)*

Southern variety.

- *The article explained what "crotalus horridus atricaudatus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crotalus horridus atricaudatus" to mean southern variety.*

crotalus mitchellii *(noun)*

Markings vary but usually harmonize with background; of southwestern Arizona and Baja California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotalus mitchellii."*
- *They discussed "crotalus mitchellii" during the group presentation.*

crotalus scutulatus *(noun)*

Extremely dangerous; most common in areas of scattered scrubby growth; from Mojave Desert to western Texas and into Mexico.

- *He looked up "crotalus scutulatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crotalus scutulatus" during the group presentation.*

crotaphion *(noun)*

The tip of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.

- *They discussed "crotaphion" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotaphion."*

crotaphytus *(noun)*

Collared lizards.

- *He looked up "crotaphytus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crotaphytus" to mean collared lizards.*

crotonbug *(noun)*

Small light-brown cockroach brought to United States from Europe; a common household pest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotonbug."*
- *They discussed "crotonbug" during the group presentation.*

croupe *(noun)*

The part of an animal that corresponds to the human buttocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "croupe" to mean the part of an animal that corresponds to the human....*
- *The article explained what "croupe" means with a simple example.*

---

crowbait *(noun)*

An emaciated horse likely soon to become carrion and so attractive to crows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crowbait."*
- *They discussed "crowbait" during the group presentation.*

---

cruciality *(noun)*

A state of critical urgency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cruciality."*
- *Understanding "cruciality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cryaesthesia *(noun)*

Hypersensitivity to cold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryaesthesia."*
- *He looked up "cryaesthesia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cryesthesia *(noun)*

Hypersensitivity to cold.

- *In class, the teacher used "cryesthesia" to mean hypersensitivity to cold.*
- *They discussed "cryesthesia" during the group presentation.*

---

cryoanaesthesia *(noun)*

Insensibility resulting from cold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryoanaesthesia."*
- *He looked up "cryoanaesthesia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cryoanesthesia *(noun)*

Insensibility resulting from cold.

- *In class, the teacher used "cryoanesthesia" to mean insensibility resulting from cold.*
- *The article explained what "cryoanesthesia" means with a simple example.*

---

cryopathy *(noun)*

Destruction of tissue by freezing and characterized by tingling, blistering and possibly gangrene.

- *They discussed "cryopathy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cryopathy" means with a simple example.*

---

cryophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of freezing.

- *He looked up "cryophobia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cryophobia" to mean a morbid fear of freezing.*

---

cryptacanthodes *(noun)*

A genus of Stichaeidae.

- *He looked up "cryptacanthodes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cryptacanthodes" to mean a genus of stichaeidae.*

---

cryptacanthodes maculatus *(noun)*

Eellike Atlantic bottom fish with large almost vertical mouth.

- *The article explained what "cryptacanthodes maculatus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cryptacanthodes maculatus" to mean eellike atlantic bottom fish with large almost....*

---

cryptobiosis *(noun)*

A state in which an animal's metabolic activities come to a reversible standstill.

- *Understanding "cryptobiosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “cryptobiosis” during the group presentation.*

---

cryptobranchidae *(noun)*

Large aquatic salamanders: hellbenders; giant salamanders.

- *In class, the teacher used “cryptobranchidae” to mean large aquatic salamanders: hellbenders; giant....*
- *They discussed “cryptobranchidae” during the group presentation.*

---

cryptobranchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cryptobranchidae.

- *The article explained what “cryptobranchus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cryptobranchus.”*

---

cryptobranchus alleganiensis *(noun)*

Large salamander of North American rivers and streams.

- *In class, the teacher used “cryptobranchus alleganiensis” to mean large salamander of north american rivers and streams.*
- *The article explained what “cryptobranchus alleganiensis” means with a simple example.*

---

cryptocercidae *(noun)*

A family of Blattodea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cryptocercidae.”*
- *They discussed “cryptocercidae” during the group presentation.*

---

cryptocercus *(noun)*

Cockroaches.

- *He looked up “cryptocercus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cryptocercus.”*

---

cryptomonad *(noun)*

Common in fresh and salt water appearing along the shore as algal blooms.

- *In class, the teacher used “cryptomonad” to mean common in fresh and salt water appearing along the....*
- *Understanding “cryptomonad” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cryptophyceae *(noun)*

Motile usually brownish-green protozoa-like algae.

- *He looked up “cryptophyceae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cryptophyceae.”*

---

cryptophyta *(noun)*

A phylum in the kingdom Protoctista.

- *They discussed “cryptophyta” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cryptophyta” to mean a phylum in the kingdom protoctista.*

---

cryptophyte *(noun)*

Common in fresh and salt water appearing along the shore as algal blooms.

- *The article explained what “cryptophyte” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cryptophyte.”*

---

cryptoprocta *(noun)*

Large primitive cat-like carnivores inhabiting forests of Madagascar.

- *Understanding “cryptoprocta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cryptoprocta” during the group presentation.*

---

cryptorchidy *(noun)*

Failure of one or both testes to move into the scrotum as the male fetus develops.

- *Understanding “cryptorchidy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cryptorchidy.”*

---

cryptorchism *(noun)*

Failure of one or both testes to move into the scrotum as the male fetus develops.

- *They discussed "cryptorchism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryptorchism."*

---

cryptotermes *(noun)*

Genus of dry wood termites; cosmopolitan in distribution; sometimes considered a subgenus of Kalotermes.

- *The article explained what "cryptotermes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cryptotermes" to mean genus of dry wood termites; cosmopolitan in....*

---

cryptotermes brevis *(noun)*

Extremely destructive dry-wood termite of warm regions.

- *Understanding "cryptotermes brevis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cryptotermes brevis" during the group presentation.*

---

cryptotis *(noun)*

Least shrews.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryptotis."*
- *They discussed "cryptotis" during the group presentation.*

---

cryptotis parva *(noun)*

Small brown shrew of grassy regions of eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryptotis parva."*
- *They discussed "cryptotis parva" during the group presentation.*

---

ctene *(noun)*

A locomotor organ consisting of a row of strong cilia whose bases are fused.

- *They discussed "ctene" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ctene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ctenidium *(noun)*

Comb-like respiratory structure serving as the gill of certain mollusks.

- *Understanding "ctenidium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ctenidium" during the group presentation.*

---

ctenizidae *(noun)*

Large burrowing spiders.

- *In class, the teacher used "ctenizidae" to mean large burrowing spiders.*
- *The article explained what "ctenizidae" means with a simple example.*

---

ctenocephalides *(noun)*

An arthropod genus of fleas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ctenocephalides."*
- *They discussed "ctenocephalides" during the group presentation.*

---

ctenocephalides canis *(noun)*

Flea that attacks dogs and cats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ctenocephalides canis."*
- *The article explained what "ctenocephalides canis" means with a simple example.*

---

ctenocephalides felis *(noun)*

Flea that breeds chiefly on cats and dogs and rats.

- *In class, the teacher used "ctenocephalides felis" to mean flea that breeds chiefly on cats and dogs and rats.*
- *He looked up "ctenocephalides felis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ctenocephalus *(noun)*

A former usage synonymous with Ctenocephalides.

- *He looked up "ctenocephalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ctenocephalus."*

---

cuckoldom *(noun)*

The state of a husband whose wife has committed adultery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuckoldom."*
- *Understanding "cuckoldom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cuculidae *(noun)*

Includes cuckoo; ani; roadrunner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuculidae."*
- *He looked up "cuculidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cuculiform bird *(noun)*

Birds having zygodactyl feet (except for the touracos).

- *In class, the teacher used "cuculiform bird" to mean birds having zygodactyl feet (except for the touracos).*
- *Understanding "cuculiform bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cuculiformes *(noun)*

Cuckoos; touracos; etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuculiformes."*
- *The article explained what "cuculiformes" means with a simple example.*

---

cuculus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cuculidae.

- *He looked up "cuculus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cuculus" to mean type genus of the cuculidae.*

---

cuculus canorus *(noun)*

Common cuckoo of Europe having a distinctive two-note call; lays eggs in the nests of other birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuculus canorus."*
- *The article explained what "cuculus canorus" means with a simple example.*

---

culex fatigans *(noun)*

Widespread tropical mosquito that transmits filarial worms.

- *In class, the teacher used "culex fatigans" to mean widespread tropical mosquito that transmits....*
- *He looked up "culex fatigans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

culpableness *(noun)*

A state of guilt.

- *The article explained what "culpableness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "culpableness" to mean a state of guilt.*

---

cunner *(noun)*

Common in north Atlantic coastal waters of the United States.

- *The article explained what "cunner" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cunner" to mean common in north atlantic coastal waters of the....*

---

curassow *(noun)*

Large crested arboreal game bird of warm parts of the Americas having long legs and tails; highly esteemed as game and food.

- *They discussed "curassow" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "curassow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cursorius cursor *(noun)*

Courser of desert and semidesert regions of the Old World.

- *They discussed "cursorius cursor" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cursorius cursor."*

cushat *(noun)*

Eurasian pigeon with white patches on wings and neck.

- *In class, the teacher used "cushat" to mean eurasian pigeon with white patches on wings and neck.*
- *They discussed "cushat" during the group presentation.*

cuterebra *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cuterebridae.

- *The article explained what "cuterebra" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuterebra."*

cuterebridae *(noun)*

New World botflies.

- *The article explained what "cuterebridae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cuterebridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cuticula *(noun)*

The outer body wall of an insect.

- *In class, the teacher used "cuticula" to mean the outer body wall of an insect.*
- *They discussed "cuticula" during the group presentation.*

cutlassfish *(noun)*

Long-bodied marine fishes having a long whiplike scaleless body and sharp teeth; closely related to snake mackerel.

- *They discussed "cutlassfish" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cutlassfish" to mean long-bodied marine fishes having a long whiplike....*

cyanocitta *(noun)*

New World jays.

- *The article explained what "cyanocitta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyanocitta" to mean new world jays.*

cyanocitta cristata *(noun)*

Common jay of eastern North America; bright blue with grey breast.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyanocitta cristata" to mean common jay of eastern north america; bright blue....*
- *He looked up "cyanocitta cristata" because he had never seen it before.*

cyanophyceae *(noun)*

Photosynthetic bacteria found in fresh and salt water, having chlorophyll a and phycobilins; once thought to be algae: blue-green algae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyanophyceae."*
- *He looked up "cyanophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*

cyanophyta *(noun)*

Prokaryotic organisms sometimes considered a class or phylum or subkingdom; coextensive with the Cyanophyceae: cyanobacteria (blue-green algae).

- *Understanding "cyanophyta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cyanophyta" means with a simple example.*

cyberphobia *(noun)*

Irrational fear of computers or technology.

- *Understanding "cyberphobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyberphobia" to mean irrational fear of computers or technology.*

cycliophora *(noun)*

Tiny marine organisms each the size of a period found in great numbers on lobsters' lips; identified tentatively in 1995 as a new phylum or as possible link between Entoprocta and Ectoprocta.

- *They discussed "cycliophora" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cycliophora" because he had never seen it before.*

cyclodestructive surgery *(noun)*

An eye operation that treats glaucoma by destroying the ciliary body with a laser.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclodestructive surgery."*
- *The article explained what "cyclodestructive surgery" means with a simple example.*

---

cyclopes didactylus *(noun)*

Squirrel-sized South American toothless anteater with long silky golden fur.

- *Understanding "cyclopes didactylus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclopes didactylus."*

---

cyclopterus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cyclopteridae: lumpfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclopterus."*
- *He looked up "cyclopterus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cyclopterus lumpus *(noun)*

Clumsy soft thick-bodied northern Atlantic fish with pelvic fins fused into a sucker; edible roe used for caviar.

- *The article explained what "cyclopterus lumpus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cyclopterus lumpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyclosporeae *(noun)*

In more recent classifications superseded by the order Fucales.

- *They discussed "cyclosporeae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclosporeae."*

---

cyclostomata *(noun)*

Primitive jawless aquatic vertebrate: lampreys; hagfishes.

- *The article explained what "cyclostomata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyclostomata" to mean primitive jawless aquatic vertebrate: lampreys;....*

---

cyclostome *(noun)*

Primitive aquatic vertebrate.

- *He looked up "cyclostome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclostome."*

---

cydippea *(noun)*

Ctenophores having two long pinnate tentacles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cydippea."*
- *The article explained what "cydippea" means with a simple example.*

---

cydippida *(noun)*

Ctenophores having two long pinnate tentacles.

- *The article explained what "cydippida" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cydippida" to mean ctenophores having two long pinnate tentacles.*

---

cydippidea *(noun)*

Ctenophores having two long pinnate tentacles.

- *Understanding "cydippidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cydippidea" during the group presentation.*

---

cygnus atratus *(noun)*

Large Australian swan having black plumage and a red bill.

- *They discussed "cygnus atratus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cygnus atratus."*

---

cygnus columbianus bewickii *(noun)*

Eurasian subspecies of tundra swan; smaller than the whooper.

- *In class, the teacher used "cygnus columbianus bewickii" to mean eurasian subspecies of tundra swan; smaller than....*

- *The article explained what “cygnus columbianus bewickii” means with a simple example.*

---

cynipid gall wasp *(noun)*

Small solitary wasp that produces galls on oaks and other plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cynipid gall wasp.”*
- *He looked up “cynipid gall wasp” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cynipid wasp *(noun)*

Small solitary wasp that produces galls on oaks and other plants.

- *The article explained what “cynipid wasp” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cynipid wasp.”*

---

cynipidae *(noun)*

A family of Hymenoptera.

- *Understanding “cynipidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cynipidae” to mean a family of hymenoptera.*

---

cynips *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cynipidae: gall wasps.

- *Understanding “cynips” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cynips” during the group presentation.*

---

cynocephalidae *(noun)*

A family of Dermoptera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cynocephalidae.”*
- *He looked up “cynocephalidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cynodont *(noun)*

Small carnivorous reptiles.

- *Understanding “cynodont” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “cynodont” means with a simple example.*

---

cynodontia *(noun)*

A division of the order Therapsida from the Triassic period comprising small carnivorous tetrapod reptiles often with mammal-like teeth.

- *In class, the teacher used “cynodontia” to mean a division of the order therapsida from the....*
- *Understanding “cynodontia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cynoglossidae *(noun)*

Tonguefishes.

- *He looked up “cynoglossidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cynoglossidae” during the group presentation.*

---

cynomys *(noun)*

Prairie dogs.

- *In class, the teacher used “cynomys” to mean prairie dogs.*
- *The article explained what “cynomys” means with a simple example.*

---

cynomys gunnisoni *(noun)*

Tail is white tipped.

- *He looked up “cynomys gunnisoni” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “cynomys gunnisoni” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cynomys ludovicianus *(noun)*

Tail is black tipped.

- *Understanding “cynomys ludovicianus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cynomys ludovicianus” to mean tail is black tipped.*

---

cynophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of dogs.

- *In class, the teacher used "cynophobia" to mean a morbid fear of dogs.*
- *They discussed "cynophobia" during the group presentation.*

---

cynopterus *(noun)*

A genus of Megachiroptera.

- *In class, the teacher used "cynopterus" to mean a genus of megachiroptera.*
- *The article explained what "cynopterus" means with a simple example.*

---

cynopterus sphinx *(noun)*

A variety of fruit eating bat.

- *Understanding "cynopterus sphinx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cynopterus sphinx" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cynoscion nebulosus *(noun)*

Weakfish of southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cynoscion nebulosus."*
- *He looked up "cynoscion nebulosus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cynoscion regalis *(noun)*

Food and game fish of North American coastal waters with a mouth from which hooks easily tear out.

- *He looked up "cynoscion regalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cynoscion regalis" during the group presentation.*

---

cypraeidae *(noun)*

Family of marine gastropods comprising the cowries.

- *The article explained what "cypraeidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cypraeidae."*

---

cypriniform fish *(noun)*

A soft-finned fish of the order Cypriniformes.

- *He looked up "cypriniform fish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cypriniform fish."*

---

cypriniformes *(noun)*

An order of animals including almost entirely freshwater fishes: characins; loaches; carp; suckers; sometimes classified as a suborder of Ostariophysi.

- *Understanding "cypriniformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cypriniformes" means with a simple example.*

---

cyprinodont *(noun)*

Any member of the family Cyprinodontidae.

- *The article explained what "cyprinodont" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyprinodont" to mean any member of the family cyprinodontidae.*

---

cyprinodontidae *(noun)*

Large family of small soft-finned fishes; killifishes; flagfishes; swordtails; guppies.

- *He looked up "cyprinodontidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyprinodontidae" to mean large family of small soft-finned fishes;....*

---

cystoparalysis *(noun)*

Paralysis of the urinary bladder.

- *He looked up "cystoparalysis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cystoparalysis" during the group presentation.*

---

cystophora *(noun)*

Hooded seals.

- *Understanding "cystophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cystophora" to mean hooded seals.*

---

cystophora cristata *(noun)*

Medium-sized blackish-grey seal with large inflatable sac on the head; of Arctic and northern Atlantic waters.

- *They discussed "cystophora cristata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cystophora cristata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cystoplegia *(noun)*

Paralysis of the urinary bladder.

- *In class, the teacher used "cystoplegia" to mean paralysis of the urinary bladder.*
- *They discussed "cystoplegia" during the group presentation.*

---

cytol *(noun)*

The protoplasm of a cell excluding the nucleus; is full of proteins that control cell metabolism.

- *The article explained what "cytol" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cytol" during the group presentation.*

---

cytomembrane *(noun)*

A thin membrane (a double layer of lipids) enclosing the cytoplasm of a cell; proteins in the membrane control passage of ions (like sodium or potassium or calcium) in and out of the cell.

- *Understanding "cytomembrane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cytomembrane."*

---

cytopathogenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or causing pathological changes in cells.

- *A "cytopathogenic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "cytopathogenic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cytopenia *(noun)*

A deficiency of some cellular element of the blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "cytopenia" to mean a deficiency of some cellular element of the blood.*
- *He looked up "cytopenia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cytoplast *(noun)*

The intact cytoplasmic content of a cell.

- *They discussed "cytoplast" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cytoplast" means with a simple example.*

---

cytosmear *(noun)*

A thin tissue or blood sample spread on a glass slide and stained for cytologic examination and diagnosis under a microscope.

- *They discussed "cytosmear" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cytosmear" to mean a thin tissue or blood sample spread on a glass....*

---

cytostome *(noun)*

Mouth of a protozoan.

- *The article explained what "cytostome" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cytostome" to mean mouth of a protozoan.*

---

dabchick *(noun)*

Small European grebe.

- *They discussed "dabchick" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dabchick."*

---

dacelo *(noun)*

Australasian kingfishers.

- *He looked up "dacelo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dacelo" during the group presentation.*

dacelo gigas *(noun)*

Australian kingfisher having a loud cackling cry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dacelo gigas."*
- *Understanding "dacelo gigas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dachsie *(noun)*

Small long-bodied short-legged German breed of dog having a short sleek coat and long drooping ears; suited for following game into burrows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dachsie."*
- *Understanding "dachsie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dacninae *(noun)*

The honeycreepers.

- *The article explained what "dacninae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dacninae" to mean the honeycreepers.*

dacryocyst *(noun)*

Either of the two dilated ends of the lacrimal ducts at the nasal ends of the eyes that fill with tears secreted by the lacrimal glands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dacryocyst."*
- *He looked up "dacryocyst" because he had never seen it before.*

dacryocystitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the lacrimal sac causing obstruction of the tube draining tears into the nose.

- *He looked up "dacryocystitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dacryocystitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dacryon *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the junction of the anterior border of the lacrimal bone with the frontal bone.

- *Understanding "dacryon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dacryon" during the group presentation.*

dactylomegaly *(noun)*

Abnormally large fingers or toes.

- *They discussed "dactylomegaly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dactylomegaly" because he had never seen it before.*

dactylopiidae *(noun)*

Cochineal insects.

- *He looked up "dactylopiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dactylopiidae" to mean cochineal insects.*

dactylopius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dactylopiidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dactylopius."*
- *Understanding "dactylopius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dactylopius coccus *(noun)*

Mexican red scale insect that feeds on cacti; the source of a red dye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dactylopius coccus."*
- *He looked up "dactylopius coccus" because he had never seen it before.*

dactylopteridae *(noun)*

Flying gurnards.

- *Understanding "dactylopteridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dactylopteridae" means with a simple example.*

dactylopterus *(noun)*

A genus of Dactylopteridae.

- *They discussed “dactylopterus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “dactylopterus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dactyloscopidae *(noun)*

Sand stargazers.

- *Understanding “dactyloscopidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “dactyloscopidae” during the group presentation.*

dall’s sheep *(noun)*

Large white wild sheep of northwestern Canada and Alaska.

- *He looked up “dall’s sheep” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dall’s sheep” to mean large white wild sheep of northwestern canada and....*

daltonism *(noun)*

Dichromacy characterized by a lowered sensitivity to green light resulting in an inability to distinguish green and purplish-red.

- *They discussed “daltonism” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “daltonism” because he had never seen it before.*

damaliscus *(noun)*

African antelopes: sassabies.

- *In class, the teacher used “damaliscus” to mean african antelopes: sassabies.*
- *He looked up “damaliscus” because he had never seen it before.*

damaliscus lunatus *(noun)*

A large South African antelope; considered the swiftest hoofed mammal.

- *Understanding “damaliscus lunatus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “damaliscus lunatus” because he had never seen it before.*

danaid *(noun)*

Large tropical butterfly with degenerate forelegs and an unpleasant taste.

- *The article explained what “danaid” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “danaid” to mean large tropical butterfly with degenerate forelegs....*

danaid butterfly *(noun)*

Large tropical butterfly with degenerate forelegs and an unpleasant taste.

- *Understanding “danaid butterfly” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “danaid butterfly” because he had never seen it before.*

danaidae *(noun)*

Small family of usually tropical butterflies: monarch butterflies.

- *The article explained what “danaidae” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “danaidae.”*

dandify *(verb)*

Dress like a dandy.

- *In everyday English, people use “dandify” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “dandify” until he saw an example.*

dandle *(verb)*

Move (a baby) up and down in one’s arms or on one’s knees.

- *The grandfather dandled the small child.*
- *The coach explained when to use “dandle” and when to wait.*

darier’s disease *(noun)*

A rare hereditary condition marked by dark crusted patches (sometimes containing pus).

- *The article explained what “darier’s disease” means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “darier’s disease” to mean a rare hereditary condition marked by dark crusted....*

---

dassie *(noun)*

Any of several small ungulate mammals of Africa and Asia with rodent-like incisors and feet with hooflike toes.

- *The article explained what “dassie” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “dassie” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dasyatis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dasyatidae.

- *Understanding “dasyatis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dasyatis.”*

---

dasyatis centroura *(noun)*

One of the largest stingrays; found from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.

- *They discussed “dasyatis centroura” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “dasyatis centroura” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dasyprocta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dasyproctidae: agoutis.

- *Understanding “dasyprocta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “dasyprocta” during the group presentation.*

---

dasyprocta aguti *(noun)*

Agile long-legged rabbit-sized rodent of Central America and South America and the West Indies; valued as food.

- *Understanding “dasyprocta aguti” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “dasyprocta aguti” during the group presentation.*

---

dasyproctidae *(noun)*

Agoutis and pacas.

- *Understanding “dasyproctidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “dasyproctidae” means with a simple example.*

---

dasypus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dasypodidae.

- *The article explained what “dasypus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dasypus.”*

---

dasypus novemcinctus *(noun)*

Having nine hinged bands of bony plates; ranges from Texas to Paraguay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dasypus novemcinctus.”*
- *They discussed “dasypus novemcinctus” during the group presentation.*

---

dasyure *(noun)*

Any of several more or less arboreal marsupials somewhat resembling martens.

- *The article explained what “dasyure” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “dasyure” during the group presentation.*

---

dasyurid *(noun)*

Small carnivorous nocturnal marsupials of Australia and Tasmania.

- *They discussed “dasyurid” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dasyurid.”*

---

dasyurid marsupial *(noun)*

Small carnivorous nocturnal marsupials of Australia and Tasmania.

- *The article explained what “dasyurid marsupial” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “dasyurid marsupial” during the group presentation.*

---

dasyuridae *(noun)*

Dasyures; native cats; pouched mice; banded anteaters; Tasmanian devils.

- *They discussed "dasyuridae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dasyuridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dasyurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Dasyuridae: native cats.

- *Understanding "dasyurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dasyurus."*

dasyurus quoll *(noun)*

A variety of dasyure.

- *The article explained what "dasyurus quoll" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dasyurus quoll" during the group presentation.*

dasyurus viverrinus *(noun)*

Carnivorous arboreal cat-like marsupials of Australia and Tasmania.

- *They discussed "dasyurus viverrinus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dasyurus viverrinus" means with a simple example.*

daubentonia *(noun)*

Type genus; coextensive with the family Daubentoniidae.

- *He looked up "daubentonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daubentonia" to mean type genus; coextensive with the family daubentoniidae.*

daubentonia madagascariensis *(noun)*

Nocturnal lemur with long bony fingers and rodent-like incisor teeth closely related to the lemurs.

- *They discussed "daubentonia madagascariensis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daubentonia madagascariensis" to mean nocturnal lemur with long bony fingers and....*

daubentoniidae *(noun)*

Comprising solely the aye-aye.

- *He looked up "daubentoniidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daubentoniidae."*

dealfish *(noun)*

Deep-sea ribbonfish.

- *He looked up "dealfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dealfish" to mean deep-sea ribbonfish.*

decapterus *(noun)*

Scads especially mackerel scad; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *He looked up "decapterus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decapterus" to mean scads especially mackerel scad; cosmopolitan in....*

decapterus macarellus *(noun)*

Small silvery fish; Nova Scotia to Brazil.

- *The article explained what "decapterus macarellus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decapterus macarellus" to mean small silvery fish; nova scotia to brazil.*

decapterus punctatus *(noun)*

Small fusiform fish of western Atlantic.

- *The article explained what "decapterus punctatus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "decapterus punctatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deepwater squirrelfish *(noun)*

A squirrelfish found from South Carolina to Bermuda and Gulf of Mexico.

- *Understanding “deepwater squirrelfish” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “deepwater squirrelfish.”*

---

defeminise *(verb)*

Remove the ovaries of (female mammals such as cats).

- *He did not know how to use “defeminise” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “defeminise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

defeminize *(verb)*

Remove the ovaries of (female mammals such as cats).

- *Learners should practice how to use “defeminize” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “defeminize” when talking about this idea.*

---

defoliator *(noun)*

An insect that strips the leaves from plants.

- *The article explained what “defoliator” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “defoliator” during the group presentation.*

---

defunctness *(noun)*

No longer in existence.

- *He looked up “defunctness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “defunctness” during the group presentation.*

---

deglycerolise *(verb)*

Remove from glycerol.

- *Can you use “deglycerolise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “deglycerolise” when talking about this idea.*

---

deglycerolize *(verb)*

Remove from glycerol.

- *She tried to use “deglycerolize” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “deglycerolize” and when to wait.*

---

delichon *(noun)*

A genus of Hirundinidae.

- *He looked up “delichon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “delichon.”*

---

delichon urbica *(noun)*

Common small European martin that builds nests under the eaves of houses.

- *In class, the teacher used “delichon urbica” to mean common small european martin that builds nests....*
- *Understanding “delichon urbica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

delphinapterus *(noun)*

White whale.

- *In class, the teacher used “delphinapterus” to mean white whale.*
- *He looked up “delphinapterus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

delphinapterus leucas *(noun)*

Small northern whale that is white when adult.

- *The article explained what “delphinapterus leucas” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “delphinapterus leucas” to mean small northern whale that is white when adult.*

---

demasculinise *(verb)*

Remove the testicles of a male animal.

- *She tried to use “demasculinise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “demasculinise” until he saw an example.*

demasculinize *(verb)*

Remove the testicles of a male animal.

- *In everyday English, people use "demasculinize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "demasculinize" in real sentences.*

dendroaspis augusticeps *(noun)*

A highly venomous southern African mamba dreaded because of its quickness and readiness to bite.

- *The article explained what "dendroaspis augusticeps" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dendroaspis augusticeps" to mean a highly venomous southern african mamba dreaded....*

dendrocolaptes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dendrocolaptidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dendrocolaptes."*
- *He looked up "dendrocolaptes" because he had never seen it before.*

dendrocolaptidae *(noun)*

Woodhewers or woodcreepers.

- *Understanding "dendrocolaptidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dendrocolaptidae" during the group presentation.*

dendroctonus rufipennis *(noun)*

Small beetle that likes to bore through the bark of spruce trees and eat the cambium which eventually kills the tree.

- *The article explained what "dendroctonus rufipennis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dendroctonus rufipennis."*

dendroica auduboni *(noun)*

Common warbler of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "dendroica auduboni" to mean common warbler of western north america.*
- *The article explained what "dendroica auduboni" means with a simple example.*

dendrolagus *(noun)*

Tree wallabies.

- *In class, the teacher used "dendrolagus" to mean tree wallabies.*
- *The article explained what "dendrolagus" means with a simple example.*

denisonia *(noun)*

Copperheads.

- *In class, the teacher used "denisonia" to mean copperheads.*
- *The article explained what "denisonia" means with a simple example.*

denisonia superba *(noun)*

Venomous but sluggish reddish-brown snake of Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "denisonia superba" to mean venomous but sluggish reddish-brown snake of australia.*
- *Understanding "denisonia superba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

depilate *(verb)*

Remove body hair.

- *Learners should practice how to use "depilate" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "depilate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

dermatobia *(noun)*

Larvae live under the skin of domestic mammals and humans.

- *He looked up "dermatobia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dermatobia."*

dermatobia hominis *(noun)*

Large tropical American fly; parasitic on humans and other mammals.

- *The article explained what “dermatobia hominis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dermatobia hominis” to mean large tropical american fly; parasitic on humans....*

---

dermatomycosis *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the skin (especially of moist parts covered by clothing).

- *They discussed “dermatomycosis” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dermatomycosis” to mean fungal infection of the skin (especially of moist....*

---

dermatosclerosis *(noun)*

An autoimmune disease that affects the blood vessels and connective tissue; fibrous connective tissue is deposited in the skin.

- *The article explained what “dermatosclerosis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dermatosclerosis” to mean an autoimmune disease that affects the blood....*

---

dermestidae *(noun)*

Carpet beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dermestidae.”*
- *They discussed “dermestidae” during the group presentation.*

---

dermochelyidae *(noun)*

Sea turtles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dermochelyidae.”*
- *Understanding “dermochelyidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dermochelys *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dermochelyidae: leatherback turtles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dermochelys.”*
- *He looked up “dermochelys” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dermochelys coriacea *(noun)*

Wide-ranging marine turtle with flexible leathery carapace; largest living turtle.

- *He looked up “dermochelys coriacea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dermochelys coriacea.”*

---

dermoptera *(noun)*

Flying lemurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dermoptera.”*
- *He looked up “dermoptera” because he had never seen it before.*

---

descensus *(noun)*

The slipping or falling out of place of an organ (as the uterus).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “descensus.”*
- *He looked up “descensus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

descensus uteri *(noun)*

Prolapse of the uterus.

- *He looked up “descensus uteri” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “descensus uteri.”*

---

desex *(verb)*

Make infertile.

- *In everyday English, people use “desex” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “desex” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

desexualise *(verb)*

Direct one’s libidinous urges into another direction.

- *The coach explained when to use “desexualise” and when to wait.*

- *Can you use “desexualise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

desexualize *(verb)*

Direct one’s libidinous urges into another direction.

- *He did not know how to use “desexualize” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “desexualize” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deshabille *(noun)*

The state of being carelessly or partially dressed.

- *They discussed “deshabille” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “deshabille” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desmid *(noun)*

Freshwater green algae.

- *In class, the teacher used “desmid” to mean freshwater green algae.*
- *Understanding “desmid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desmidiaceae *(noun)*

Unicellular algae.

- *In class, the teacher used “desmidiaceae” to mean unicellular algae.*
- *Understanding “desmidiaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desmidium *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “desmidium.”*
- *Understanding “desmidium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desmodontidae *(noun)*

True vampire bats.

- *Understanding “desmodontidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “desmodontidae.”*

---

desmodus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Desmodontidae: vampire bats.

- *He looked up “desmodus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “desmodus.”*

---

desmodus rotundus *(noun)*

Mouse-sized bat of tropical Central America and South America having sharp incisor and canine teeth; feeds on the blood of birds and mammals.

- *In class, the teacher used “desmodus rotundus” to mean mouse-sized bat of tropical central america and....*
- *Understanding “desmodus rotundus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desmograthus *(noun)*

An amphibian genus of Plethodontidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “desmograthus” to mean an amphibian genus of plethodontidae.*
- *He looked up “desmograthus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

desquamate *(verb)*

Peel off in scales.

- *Dry skin desquamates.*
- *The coach explained when to use “desquamate” and when to wait.*

---

deterge *(verb)*

Wipe away; to wash off or out, cleanse; chiefly in medical use: to clear away foul matter from the body.

- *This drug is powerful enough to deterge.*
- *The coach explained when to use “deterge” and when to wait.*

---

deuteranopia *(noun)*

Dichromacy characterized by a lowered sensitivity to green light resulting in an inability to distinguish green and purplish-red.

- *The article explained what "deuteranopia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deuteranopia" to mean dichromacy characterized by a lowered sensitivity....*

diadophis *(noun)*

A genus of reptiles of the family Colubridae including ringneck snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diadophis."*
- *They discussed "diadophis" during the group presentation.*

dialeurodes *(noun)*

A genus of Aleyrodidae.

- *They discussed "dialeurodes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dialeurodes."*

dialeurodes citri *(noun)*

Whitefly that attacks citrus trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "dialeurodes citri" to mean whitefly that attacks citrus trees.*
- *Understanding "dialeurodes citri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diapheromera *(noun)*

A variety of stick insect.

- *They discussed "diapheromera" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "diapheromera" means with a simple example.*

diapheromera femorata *(noun)*

A variety of stick insect.

- *Understanding "diapheromera femorata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diapheromera femorata" because he had never seen it before.*

diapsid *(noun)*

Reptile having a pair of openings in the skull behind each eye.

- *Understanding "diapsid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diapsid" because he had never seen it before.*

diapsid reptile *(noun)*

Reptile having a pair of openings in the skull behind each eye.

- *They discussed "diapsid reptile" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diapsid reptile" to mean reptile having a pair of openings in the skull....*

diapsida *(noun)*

Used in former classifications to include all living reptiles except turtles; superseded by the two subclasses Lepidosauria and Archosauria.

- *The article explained what "diapsida" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diapsida" to mean used in former classifications to include all....*

diarthrosis *(noun)*

A joint so articulated as to move freely.

- *Understanding "diarthrosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diarthrosis."*

diaspididae *(noun)*

Armored scales.

- *The article explained what "diaspididae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diaspididae."*

diatomophyceae *(noun)*

Marine and freshwater eukaryotic algae: diatoms.

- *Understanding "diatomophyceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diatomophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dibranch *(noun)*

Cephalopods having two gills.

- *They discussed "dibranch" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dibranch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dibranchia *(noun)*

Comprising all living cephalopods except the family Nautilidae: the orders Octopoda (octopuses) and Decapoda (squids and cuttlefish).

- *The article explained what "dibranchia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dibranchia" to mean comprising all living cephalopods except the family....*

---

dibranchiata *(noun)*

Comprising all living cephalopods except the family Nautilidae: the orders Octopoda (octopuses) and Decapoda (squids and cuttlefish).

- *In class, the teacher used "dibranchiata" to mean comprising all living cephalopods except the family....*
- *He looked up "dibranchiata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dibranchiate *(noun)*

Cephalopods having two gills.

- *He looked up "dibranchiate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dibranchiate" during the group presentation.*

---

dibranchiate mollusk *(noun)*

Cephalopods having two gills.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dibranchiate mollusk."*
- *He looked up "dibranchiate mollusk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dicamptodon *(noun)*

Salamanders found near cold streams throughout the year.

- *In class, the teacher used "dicamptodon" to mean salamanders found near cold streams throughout the year.*
- *Understanding "dicamptodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dicamptodon ensatus *(noun)*

Large (to 7 inches) salamander of western North America.

- *They discussed "dicamptodon ensatus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dicamptodon ensatus" to mean large (to 7 inches) salamander of western north america.*

---

dicamptodontid *(noun)*

Salamanders found near cold streams throughout the year.

- *The article explained what "dicamptodontid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dicamptodontid" to mean salamanders found near cold streams throughout the year.*

---

dicamptodontidae *(noun)*

Large and small highly aquatic salamanders.

- *The article explained what "dicamptodontidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dicamptodontidae" to mean large and small highly aquatic salamanders.*

---

diceros *(noun)*

Most common species in Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diceros."*
- *He looked up "diceros" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diceros bicornis *(noun)*

African rhino; in danger of extinction.

- *Understanding "diceros bicornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diceros bicornis" because he had never seen it before.*

diceros simus *(noun)*

Large light-grey African rhinoceros having two horns; endangered; sometimes placed in genus Diceros.

- *In class, the teacher used "diceros simus" to mean large light-grey african rhinoceros having two....*
- *They discussed "diceros simus" during the group presentation.*

dichromacy *(noun)*

A deficiency of color vision in which the person can match any given hue by mixing only two other wavelengths of light (as opposed to the three wavelengths needed by people with normal color vision).

- *The article explained what "dichromacy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dichromacy" to mean a deficiency of color vision in which the person....*

dichromasy *(noun)*

A deficiency of color vision in which the person can match any given hue by mixing only two other wavelengths of light (as opposed to the three wavelengths needed by people with normal color vision).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dichromasy."*
- *He looked up "dichromasy" because he had never seen it before.*

dichromatism *(noun)*

A deficiency of color vision in which the person can match any given hue by mixing only two other wavelengths of light (as opposed to the three wavelengths needed by people with normal color vision).

- *In class, the teacher used "dichromatism" to mean a deficiency of color vision in which the person....*
- *The article explained what "dichromatism" means with a simple example.*

dichromatopsia *(noun)*

A deficiency of color vision in which the person can match any given hue by mixing only two other wavelengths of light (as opposed to the three wavelengths needed by people with normal color vision).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dichromatopsia."*
- *He looked up "dichromatopsia" because he had never seen it before.*

dichromia *(noun)*

A deficiency of color vision in which the person can match any given hue by mixing only two other wavelengths of light (as opposed to the three wavelengths needed by people with normal color vision).

- *Understanding "dichromia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dichromia" because he had never seen it before.*

dickeybird *(noun)*

Small bird; adults talking to children sometimes use these words to refer to small birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "dickeybird" to mean small bird; adults talking to children sometimes....*
- *Understanding "dickeybird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dickybird *(noun)*

Small bird; adults talking to children sometimes use these words to refer to small birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dickybird."*
- *They discussed "dickybird" during the group presentation.*

dicrostonyx *(noun)*

Pied lemmings.

- *He looked up "dicrostonyx" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dicrostonyx" to mean pied lemmings.*

dicrostonyx hudsonius *(noun)*

Of northern Canada.

- *He looked up "dicrostonyx hudsonius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dicrostonyx hudsonius."*

dictyoptera *(noun)*

In some classifications replaced by the orders (here suborders) Blattodea (cockroaches) and Manteodea (mantids); in former classifications often subsumed under a much broader order Orthoptera.

- *He looked up "dictyoptera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dictyoptera" to mean in some classifications replaced by the orders....*

dictyopterous insect *(noun)*

Cockroaches and mantids.

- *He looked up "dictyopterous insect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dictyopterous insect" during the group presentation.*

dictyosome *(noun)*

A netlike structure in the cytoplasm of animal cells (especially in those cells that produce secretions).

- *Understanding "dictyosome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dictyosome" means with a simple example.*

dicynodont *(noun)*

A kind of therapsid.

- *The article explained what "dicynodont" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dicynodont" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dicynodontia *(noun)*

A division of Therapsida.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dicynodontia."*
- *He looked up "dicynodontia" because he had never seen it before.*

didder *(verb)*

Move with or as if with a tremor.

- *She tried to use "didder" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "didder" in real sentences.*

didelphis marsupialis *(noun)*

Omnivorous opossum of the eastern United States; noted for feigning death when in danger; esteemed as food in some areas; considered same species as the crab-eating opossum of South America.

- *He looked up "didelphis marsupialis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "didelphis marsupialis" during the group presentation.*

diestrum *(noun)*

(of animals having several estrous cycles in one breeding season) a state or interval of sexual inactivity or quiescence between periods of activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diestrum."*
- *The article explained what "diestrum" means with a simple example.*

diestrus *(noun)*

(of animals having several estrous cycles in one breeding season) a state or interval of sexual inactivity or quiescence between periods of activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diestrus."*
- *He looked up "diestrus" because he had never seen it before.*

difflugia *(noun)*

A protozoan with an ovoid shell of cemented sand grains.

- *The article explained what "difflugia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "difflugia" to mean a protozoan with an ovoid shell of cemented sand grains.*

dihybrid *(noun)*

A hybrid produced by parents that differ only at two gene loci that have two alleles each.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dihybrid."*
- *The article explained what "dihybrid" means with a simple example.*

dihydrostreptomycin *(noun)*

Antibiotic consisting of a hydrogenated form of streptomycin; used against tuberculosis and tularemia and Gram-negative organisms.

- *Understanding "dihydrostreptomycin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dihydrostreptomycin" because he had never seen it before.*

dimout *(noun)*

Darkness resulting from the extinction of lights (as in a city invisible to enemy aircraft).

- *He looked up "dimout" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dimout."*

dinginess *(noun)*

Discoloration due to dirtiness.

- *He looked up "dinginess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dinginess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dinoceras *(noun)*

A variety of dinocerate.

- *He looked up "dinoceras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dinoceras" to mean a variety of dinocerate.*

dinocerata *(noun)*

Small order of primitive ungulates of the Paleocene and Eocene.

- *In class, the teacher used "dinocerata" to mean small order of primitive ungulates of the paleocene....*
- *Understanding "dinocerata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dinocerate *(noun)*

An extinct ungulate.

- *He looked up "dinocerate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dinocerate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dinoflagellata *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a phylum of the kingdom Protista; in others included in the plant phylum Pyrrophyta.

- *They discussed "dinoflagellata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dinoflagellata" to mean in some classifications considered a phylum of the....*

dinornis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dinornithidae: large moas.

- *In class, the teacher used "dinornis" to mean type genus of the dinornithidae: large moas.*
- *Understanding "dinornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dinornis giganteus *(noun)*

The largest moa; about 12 feet high.

- *The article explained what "dinornis giganteus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dinornis giganteus" to mean the largest moa; about 12 feet high.*

dinornithiformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: recently extinct flightless birds of New Zealand.

- *He looked up "dinornithiformes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dinornithiformes" to mean a ratite bird order: recently extinct flightless....*

diodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Diodontidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diodon."*
- *The article explained what "diodon" means with a simple example.*

diodon holocanthus *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than porcupinefish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diodon holocanthus."*
- *Understanding "diodon holocanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diodon hystrix *(noun)*

Spines become erect when the body is inflated; worldwide in warm waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "diodon hystrix" to mean spines become erect when the body is inflated;....*

- *The article explained what “diodon hystrix” means with a simple example.*

---

diodontidae *(noun)*

Spiny puffers.

- *He looked up “diodontidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “diodontidae” during the group presentation.*

---

diodora apertura *(noun)*

Marine limpet having a conical shell with an opening at the apex.

- *In class, the teacher used “diodora apertura” to mean marine limpet having a conical shell with an....*
- *They discussed “diodora apertura” during the group presentation.*

---

diomedea exulans *(noun)*

Very large albatross; white with wide black wings.

- *He looked up “diomedea exulans” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “diomedea exulans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diomedeidae *(noun)*

Albatrosses.

- *Understanding “diomedeidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “diomedeidae” to mean albatrosses.*

---

diphylla *(noun)*

Vampire bats.

- *The article explained what “diphylla” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “diphylla” during the group presentation.*

---

diphylla ecaudata *(noun)*

Similar in size and habits to Desmodus rotundus; of tropical America including southern California and Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “diphylla ecaudata.”*
- *Understanding “diphylla ecaudata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diplococcus *(noun)*

Gram-positive bacteria usually occurring in pairs.

- *In class, the teacher used “diplococcus” to mean gram-positive bacteria usually occurring in pairs.*
- *The article explained what “diplococcus” means with a simple example.*

---

diplococcus pneumoniae *(noun)*

Bacterium causing pneumonia in mice and humans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “diplococcus pneumoniae.”*
- *Understanding “diplococcus pneumoniae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diploic vein *(noun)*

One of the veins serving the spongy part of the cranial bones.

- *In class, the teacher used “diploic vein” to mean one of the veins serving the spongy part of the....*
- *The article explained what “diploic vein” means with a simple example.*

---

diploidy *(noun)*

The condition of being diploid.

- *He looked up “diploidy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “diploidy” to mean the condition of being diploid.*

---

diplopoda *(noun)*

Arthropods having the body composed of numerous double somites each with two pairs of legs: millipedes.

- *Understanding “diplopoda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “diplopoda.”*

---

dipnoi *(noun)*

Bony fishes of the southern hemisphere that breathe by a modified air bladder as well as gills; sometimes classified as an order of Crossopterygii.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipnoi."*
- *He looked up "dipnoi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dipodidae *(noun)*

Old World jerboas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipodidae."*
- *Understanding "dipodidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dipodomys phillipsii *(noun)*

Any of various leaping rodents of desert regions of North America and Mexico; largest members of the family Heteromyidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipodomys phillipsii."*
- *He looked up "dipodomys phillipsii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dipsosaurus *(noun)*

Desert iguanas.

- *In class, the teacher used "dipsosaurus" to mean desert iguanas.*
- *They discussed "dipsosaurus" during the group presentation.*

---

dipsosaurus dorsalis *(noun)*

Small long-tailed lizard of arid areas of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico.

- *The article explained what "dipsosaurus dorsalis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dipsosaurus dorsalis" during the group presentation.*

---

dipteron *(noun)*

Insects having usually a single pair of functional wings (anterior pair) with the posterior pair reduced to small knobbed structures and mouth parts adapted for sucking or lapping or piercing.

- *They discussed "dipteron" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipteron."*

---

dipterous insect *(noun)*

Insects having usually a single pair of functional wings (anterior pair) with the posterior pair reduced to small knobbed structures and mouth parts adapted for sucking or lapping or piercing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipterous insect."*
- *They discussed "dipterous insect" during the group presentation.*

---

dipus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dipodidae; typical jerboas having three toes on each hind foot.

- *The article explained what "dipus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dipus" to mean type genus of the dipodidae; typical jerboas having....*

---

disarrangement *(noun)*

A condition in which an orderly system has been disrupted.

- *He looked up "disarrangement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disarrangement" to mean a condition in which an orderly system has been....*

---

discase *(verb)*

Get undressed.

- *Learners should practice how to use "discase" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "discase" and when to wait.*

---

discocephali *(noun)*

Small order of fishes comprising the remoras.

- *Understanding "discocephali" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discocephali."*

---

discoglossidae *(noun)*

Family of Old World toads having a fixed disklike tongue.

- *The article explained what "discoglossidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "discoglossidae" during the group presentation.*

---

disesteem *(noun)*

The state in which esteem has been lost.

- *The article explained what "disesteem" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "disesteem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dishabille *(noun)*

The state of being carelessly or partially dressed.

- *The article explained what "dishabille" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dishabille" to mean the state of being carelessly or partially dressed.*

---

disorderliness *(noun)*

A condition in which things are not in their expected places.

- *Understanding "disorderliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "disorderliness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dispread *(verb)*

Spread abroad or out.

- *The sun dispread its beams.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dispread" and when to wait.*

---

distomatosis *(noun)*

A disease of the liver (especially in sheep and cattle) caused by liver flukes and their by-products.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distomatosis."*
- *He looked up "distomatosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

division cyanophyta *(noun)*

Prokaryotic organisms sometimes considered a class or phylum or subkingdom; coextensive with the Cyanophyceae: cyanobacteria (blue-green algae).

- *The article explained what "division cyanophyta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "division cyanophyta" to mean prokaryotic organisms sometimes considered a class....*

---

division cynodontia *(noun)*

A division of the order Therapsida from the Triassic period comprising small carnivorous tetrapod reptiles often with mammal-like teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "division cynodontia."*
- *Understanding "division cynodontia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

division dicynodontia *(noun)*

A division of Therapsida.

- *Understanding "division dicynodontia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "division dicynodontia."*

---

division euglenophyta *(noun)*

Free-swimming flagellate algae.

- *In class, the teacher used "division euglenophyta" to mean free-swimming flagellate algae.*
- *He looked up "division euglenophyta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

division heterokontophyta *(noun)*

Algae having chlorophyll a and usually c, and flagella of unequal lengths; terminology supersedes Chrysophyta in some classifications.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "division heterokontophyta."*
- *He looked up "division heterokontophyta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

division phaeophyta *(noun)*

Coextensive with class Phaeophyceae; in some classifications subsumed in the division Heterokontophyta.

- *Understanding "division phaeophyta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "division phaeophyta."*

division schizophyta *(noun)*

Former term for the Cyanophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "division schizophyta."*
- *The article explained what "division schizophyta" means with a simple example.*

dizen *(verb)*

Dress up garishly and tastelessly.

- *The coach explained when to use "dizen" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "dizen" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dobsonfly *(noun)*

Large soft-bodied insect having long slender mandibles in the male; aquatic larvae often used as bait.

- *He looked up "dobsonfly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dobsonfly" during the group presentation.*

doctorfish *(noun)*

Surgeon fish of the West Indies.

- *The article explained what "doctorfish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doctorfish."*

dogy *(noun)*

Motherless calf in a range herd of cattle.

- *The article explained what "dogy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dogy" during the group presentation.*

dolichonyx oryzivorus *(noun)*

Migratory American songbird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dolichonyx oryzivorus."*
- *They discussed "dolichonyx oryzivorus" during the group presentation.*

dolichotis patagonum *(noun)*

Hare-like rodent of the pampas of Argentina.

- *Understanding "dolichotis patagonum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dolichotis patagonum" means with a simple example.*

doliolidae *(noun)*

Oceanic tunicates.

- *Understanding "doliolidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doliolidae."*

doliolum *(noun)*

Free-swimming oceanic tunicate with a barrel-shaped transparent body.

- *They discussed "doliolum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doliolum."*

dollarfish *(noun)*

Any of several silvery marine fishes with very flat bodies.

- *Understanding "dollarfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dollarfish" because he had never seen it before.*

dorbeetle *(noun)*

Old World dung beetle that flies with a droning sound.

- *Understanding "dorbeetle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dorbeetle" to mean old world dung beetle that flies with a droning sound.*

dotrel *(noun)*

Rare plover of upland areas of Eurasia.

- *Understanding "dotrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dotrel" to mean rare plover of upland areas of eurasia.*

---

douroucouli *(noun)*

Nocturnal monkey of Central America and South America with large eyes and thick fur.

- *He looked up "douroucouli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "douroucouli."*

---

dovekie *(noun)*

Small short-billed auk abundant in Arctic regions.

- *They discussed "dovekie" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dovekie" to mean small short-billed auk abundant in arctic regions.*

---

dracunculiasis *(noun)*

A painful and debilitating infestation contracted by drinking stagnant water contaminated with Guinea worm larvae that can mature inside a human's abdomen until the worm emerges through a painful blister in the person's skin.

- *He looked up "dracunculiasis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dracunculiasis."*

---

dracunculidae *(noun)*

Greatly elongated roundworm.

- *Understanding "dracunculidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dracunculidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dracunculus medinensis *(noun)*

Parasitic roundworm of India and Africa that lives in the abdomen or beneath the skin of humans and other vertebrates.

- *He looked up "dracunculus medinensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dracunculus medinensis" during the group presentation.*

---

drayhorse *(noun)*

Draft horse kept for pulling carts.

- *They discussed "drayhorse" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "drayhorse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drepanididae *(noun)*

Hawaiian honeycreepers.

- *In class, the teacher used "drepanididae" to mean hawaiian honeycreepers.*
- *He looked up "drepanididae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drepanis *(noun)*

A genus of Drepanididae.

- *Understanding "drepanis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drepanis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drepanocytic anaemia *(noun)*

A congenital form of anemia occurring mostly in blacks; characterized by abnormal blood cells having a crescent shape.

- *They discussed "drepanocytic anaemia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drepanocytic anaemia" to mean a congenital form of anemia occurring mostly in....*

---

drepanocytic anemia *(noun)*

A congenital form of anemia occurring mostly in blacks; characterized by abnormal blood cells having a crescent shape.

- *He looked up "drepanocytic anemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "drepanocytic anemia" during the group presentation.*

---

driftfish *(noun)*

Small (6 inches) tropical butterfishes found worldwide.

- *The article explained what "driftfish" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "driftfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dromaeosaur *(noun)*

A kind of maniraptor.

- *He looked up "dromaeosaur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dromaeosaur" during the group presentation.*

---

dromaeosauridae *(noun)*

Swift-running bipedal dinosaurs.

- *They discussed "dromaeosauridae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dromaeosauridae."*

---

dromaius *(noun)*

A genus of birds in the order Casuariiformes.

- *He looked up "dromaius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dromaius."*

---

dromaius novaehollandiae *(noun)*

Large Australian flightless bird similar to the ostrich but smaller.

- *In class, the teacher used "dromaius novaehollandiae" to mean large australian flightless bird similar to the....*
- *They discussed "dromaius novaehollandiae" during the group presentation.*

---

drosophilidae *(noun)*

Fruit flies.

- *The article explained what "drosophilidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "drosophilidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drumfish *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized bottom-dwelling food and game fishes of shallow coastal and fresh waters that make a drumming noise.

- *Understanding "drumfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drumfish."*

---

drymarchon *(noun)*

A genus of Colubridae.

- *They discussed "drymarchon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drymarchon."*

---

drymarchon corais *(noun)*

Large dark-blue nonvenomous snake that invades burrows; found in southern North America and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "drymarchon corais" to mean large dark-blue nonvenomous snake that invades....*
- *He looked up "drymarchon corais" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drymarchon corais couperi *(noun)*

A variety of indigo snake.

- *They discussed "drymarchon corais couperi" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drymarchon corais couperi" to mean a variety of indigo snake.*

---

dryopithecine *(noun)*

Considered a possible ancestor to both anthropoid apes and humans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dryopithecine."*
- *They discussed "dryopithecine" during the group presentation.*

---

dryopithecus *(noun)*

Genus of Old World hominoids; Miocene and Pliocene.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dryopithecus."*
- *He looked up "dryopithecus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dryopithecus rudapithecus hungaricus *(noun)*

Fossil hominoids from northern central Hungary; late Miocene.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dryopithecus rudapithecus hungaricus."*
- *The article explained what "dryopithecus rudapithecus hungaricus" means with a simple example.*

duchenne's muscular dystrophy *(noun)*

The most common form of muscular dystrophy; inheritance is X-linked recessive (carried by females but affecting only males).

- *He looked up "duchenne's muscular dystrophy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duchenne's muscular dystrophy."*

duckbilled platypus *(noun)*

Small densely furred aquatic monotreme of Australia and Tasmania having a broad bill and tail and webbed feet; only species in the family Ornithorhynchidae.

- *They discussed "duckbilled platypus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "duckbilled platypus" to mean small densely furred aquatic monotreme of australia....*

ductule *(noun)*

A very small duct.

- *Understanding "ductule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ductule" means with a simple example.*

ductulus *(noun)*

A very small duct.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ductulus."*
- *They discussed "ductulus" during the group presentation.*

dugong dugon *(noun)*

Sirenian tusked mammal found from eastern Africa to Australia; the flat tail is bilobate.

- *They discussed "dugong dugon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dugong dugon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dugongidae *(noun)*

A family of mammals of order Sirenia including dugongs and Steller's sea cow.

- *The article explained what "dugongidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dugongidae."*

dumetella carolinensis *(noun)*

North American songbird whose call resembles a cat's mewing.

- *They discussed "dumetella carolinensis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dumetella carolinensis."*

duplicidentata *(noun)*

In former classifications considered a suborder of Rodentia coextensive with the order Lagomorpha: gnawing animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duplicidentata."*
- *He looked up "duplicidentata" because he had never seen it before.*

dusicyon *(noun)*

Crab-eating dog.

- *Understanding "dusicyon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dusicyon" means with a simple example.*

dusicyon cancrivorus *(noun)*

Wild dog of northern South America.

- *The article explained what "dusicyon cancrivorus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dusicyon cancrivorus" to mean wild dog of northern south america.*

duskiness *(noun)*

The state of being poorly illuminated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “duskiness.”*
- *He looked up “duskiness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dustiness *(noun)*

The state of being covered with dust.

- *He looked up “dustiness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “dustiness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dysaphia *(noun)*

A disorder in the sense of touch.

- *They discussed “dysaphia” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “dysaphia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dyschezia *(noun)*

Difficulty in defecating (usually as a consequence of long continued voluntary suppression of the urge to defecate).

- *He looked up “dyschezia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “dyschezia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dysdercus *(noun)*

A genus of slender long-legged bugs that feed on the developing seeds of cotton and stain it.

- *He looked up “dysdercus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dysdercus” to mean a genus of slender long-legged bugs that feed on....*

---

dyslogia *(noun)*

Impaired ability to express ideas verbally; usually resulting from difficulties of reasoning (as in feeblemindedness or certain psychoses).

- *Understanding “dyslogia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dyslogia” to mean impaired ability to express ideas verbally; usually....*

---

dysomia *(noun)*

Impairment of the sense of smell.

- *Understanding “dysomia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “dysomia” means with a simple example.*

---

dysosmia *(noun)*

A disorder in the sense of smell.

- *The article explained what “dysosmia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “dysosmia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dyssynergia *(noun)*

Inability to coordinate voluntary muscle movements; unsteady movements and staggering gait.

- *Understanding “dyssynergia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “dyssynergia” during the group presentation.*

---

dziggetai *(noun)*

Mongolian wild ass.

- *He looked up “dziggetai” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dziggetai” to mean mongolian wild ass.*

---

eacles *(noun)*

Imperial moths.

- *The article explained what “eacles” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eacles” to mean imperial moths.*

---

eacles imperialis *(noun)*

Large American moth having yellow wings with purplish or brownish markings; larvae feed on e.g. maple and pine trees.

- *Understanding “eacles imperialis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “eacles imperialis” because he had never seen it before.*

eastern dasyure *(noun)*

A variety of dasyure.

- *The article explained what "eastern dasyure" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eastern dasyure" to mean a variety of dasyure.*

eastern pipistrel *(noun)*

One of the smallest bats of eastern North America.

- *He looked up "eastern pipistrel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "eastern pipistrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eccyesis *(noun)*

Pregnancy resulting from gestation elsewhere than in the uterus.

- *He looked up "eccyesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "eccyesis" during the group presentation.*

echeneididae *(noun)*

Fishes having a sucking disk on the head for clinging to other fishes and to ships.

- *In class, the teacher used "echeneididae" to mean fishes having a sucking disk on the head for....*
- *The article explained what "echeneididae" means with a simple example.*

echeneis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Echeneididae: typical remoras.

- *Understanding "echeneis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echeneis."*

echeneis naucrates *(noun)*

Remoras found attached to sharks.

- *He looked up "echeneis naucrates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "echeneis naucrates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

echidnophaga *(noun)*

A genus of Siphonaptera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echidnophaga."*
- *He looked up "echidnophaga" because he had never seen it before.*

echidnophaga gallinacea *(noun)*

Parasitic on especially the heads of chickens.

- *Understanding "echidnophaga gallinacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "echidnophaga gallinacea" to mean parasitic on especially the heads of chickens.*

ectasis *(noun)*

Dilatation or distension of a hollow organ.

- *He looked up "ectasis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ectasis."*

ectoblast *(noun)*

The outer germ layer that develops into skin and nervous tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ectoblast."*
- *Understanding "ectoblast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ectopistes *(noun)*

A genus of Columbidae.

- *They discussed "ectopistes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ectopistes" because he had never seen it before.*

ectopistes migratorius *(noun)*

Gregarious North American migratory pigeon now extinct.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ectopistes migratorius."*
- *They discussed "ectopistes migratorius" during the group presentation.*

---

ectoproct *(noun)*

Sessile mossy aquatic animal having the anus of the polyp outside the crown of tentacles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ectoproct."*
- *They discussed "ectoproct" during the group presentation.*

---

ectoprocta *(noun)*

Coextensive with or a subphylum of Bryozoa.

- *Understanding "ectoprocta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ectoprocta."*

---

ectotherm *(noun)*

An animal whose body temperature varies with the temperature of its surroundings; any animal except birds and mammals.

- *They discussed "ectotherm" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ectotherm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ectozoan *(noun)*

Any external parasitic organism (as fleas).

- *The article explained what "ectozoan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ectozoan."*

---

ectozoon *(noun)*

Any external parasitic organism (as fleas).

- *They discussed "ectozoon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ectozoon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ectrodactyly *(noun)*

Congenital abnormality involving the absence of some fingers or toes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ectrodactyly."*
- *He looked up "ectrodactyly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eczema herpeticum *(noun)*

Eczema characterized by a feverish condition and widespread eruption of vesicles; most common in children.

- *They discussed "eczema herpeticum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eczema herpeticum."*

---

eczema hypertrophicum *(noun)*

Eczema characterized by thickening of the skin with accentuated skin lines.

- *He looked up "eczema hypertrophicum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eczema hypertrophicum."*

---

eczema vaccinatum *(noun)*

A now rare complication of vaccinia superimposed on atopic dermatitis with high fever and generalized vesicles and papulovesicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "eczema vaccinatum" to mean a now rare complication of vaccinia superimposed on....*
- *They discussed "eczema vaccinatum" during the group presentation.*

---

edacity *(noun)*

Excessive desire to eat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edacity."*
- *They discussed "edacity" during the group presentation.*

---

edaphosauridae *(noun)*

A family of reptiles of the order Pelycosauria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edaphosauridae."*

- *Understanding "edaphosauridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

edaphosaurus *(noun)*

Heavy-bodied reptile with a dorsal sail or crest; of the late Paleozoic.

- *He looked up "edaphosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edaphosaurus."*

---

edentata *(noun)*

Order of mammals having few or no teeth including: New World anteaters; sloths; armadillos.

- *He looked up "edentata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edentata."*

---

edmontonia *(noun)*

Heavily armored and highly spiked dinosaur with semi-upright posture.

- *Understanding "edmontonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "edmontonia" to mean heavily armored and highly spiked dinosaur with....*

---

eelblenny *(noun)*

Eellike fishes found in subarctic coastal waters.

- *He looked up "eelblenny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eelblenny."*

---

eelworm *(noun)*

Any of various small free-living plant-parasitic roundworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eelworm."*
- *He looked up "eelworm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

egality *(noun)*

Social and political equality.

- *Egality represents an extreme leveling of society.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egality."*

---

egest *(verb)*

Eliminate from the body.

- *She tried to use "egest" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "egest" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

egretta *(noun)*

Small Old and New World herons.

- *He looked up "egretta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egretta."*

---

egretta albus *(noun)*

A common egret of the genus Egretta found in America; it is a variety of the Old World white egret Casmerodius albus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egretta albus."*
- *He looked up "egretta albus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

egretta caerulea *(noun)*

Small bluish-grey heron of the western hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "egretta caerulea" to mean small bluish-grey heron of the western hemisphere.*
- *The article explained what "egretta caerulea" means with a simple example.*

---

egretta garzetta *(noun)*

Old World egret.

- *Understanding "egretta garzetta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egretta garzetta."*

---

egretta thula *(noun)*

Small New World egret.

- *Understanding "egretta thula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "egretta thula" during the group presentation.*

eimeriidae *(noun)*

A family of protoctist in the order Coccidia.

- *In class, the teacher used "eimeriidae" to mean a family of protoctist in the order coccidia.*
- *They discussed "eimeriidae" during the group presentation.*

ekbom syndrome *(noun)*

Feeling of uneasiness and restlessness in the legs after going to bed (sometimes causing insomnia); may be relieved temporarily by walking or moving the legs.

- *They discussed "ekbom syndrome" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ekbom syndrome."*

elagatis *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *Understanding "elagatis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "elagatis" during the group presentation.*

elagatis bipinnulata *(noun)*

Streamlined cigar-shaped jack; good game fish.

- *The article explained what "elagatis bipinnulata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elagatis bipinnulata" to mean streamlined cigar-shaped jack; good game fish.*

elanoides *(noun)*

A genus of kites.

- *In class, the teacher used "elanoides" to mean a genus of kites.*
- *They discussed "elanoides" during the group presentation.*

elanoides forficatus *(noun)*

Graceful North American black-and-white kite.

- *In class, the teacher used "elanoides forficatus" to mean graceful north american black-and-white kite.*
- *They discussed "elanoides forficatus" during the group presentation.*

elanus *(noun)*

A genus of small kites of both Old and New Worlds.

- *In class, the teacher used "elanus" to mean a genus of small kites of both old and new worlds.*
- *They discussed "elanus" during the group presentation.*

elanus leucurus *(noun)*

Grey-and-white American kite of warm and tropical regions.

- *Understanding "elanus leucurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "elanus leucurus" means with a simple example.*

elaphure *(noun)*

Large Chinese deer surviving only in domesticated herds.

- *Understanding "elaphure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "elaphure" because he had never seen it before.*

elaphurus *(noun)*

A genus of Cervidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elaphurus."*
- *He looked up "elaphurus" because he had never seen it before.*

elaphurus davidianus *(noun)*

Large Chinese deer surviving only in domesticated herds.

- *They discussed “elaphurus davidianus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “elaphurus davidianus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

elapid *(noun)*

Any of numerous venomous fanged snakes of warmer parts of both hemispheres.

- *They discussed “elapid” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “elapid” to mean any of numerous venomous fanged snakes of warmer....*

---

elapid snake *(noun)*

Any of numerous venomous fanged snakes of warmer parts of both hemispheres.

- *The article explained what “elapid snake” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “elapid snake” during the group presentation.*

---

elapidae *(noun)*

Cobras; kraits; mambas; coral snakes; Australian taipan and tiger snakes.

- *They discussed “elapidae” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “elapidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

elasmobranchii *(noun)*

Sharks; rays; dogfishes; skates.

- *The article explained what “elasmobranchii” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “elasmobranchii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elastosis *(noun)*

Breakdown of elastic tissue (as the loss of elasticity in the skin of elderly people that results from degeneration of connective tissue).

- *They discussed “elastosis” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “elastosis” to mean breakdown of elastic tissue (as the loss of....*

---

elater *(noun)*

Any of various widely distributed beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “elater.”*
- *The article explained what “elater” means with a simple example.*

---

elaterid *(noun)*

Any of various widely distributed beetles.

- *Understanding “elaterid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “elaterid” during the group presentation.*

---

elaterid beetle *(noun)*

Any of various widely distributed beetles.

- *They discussed “elaterid beetle” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “elaterid beetle.”*

---

elateridae *(noun)*

Click beetles and certain fireflies.

- *Understanding “elateridae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “elateridae” to mean click beetles and certain fireflies.*

---

electromyograph *(noun)*

A medical instrument that records the electrical waves associated with the activity of skeletal muscles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “electromyograph.”*
- *Understanding “electromyograph” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electrophoridae *(noun)*

Small family comprising the electric eels.

- *He looked up “electrophoridae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “electrophoridae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electrophorus electric *(noun)*

Eel-shaped freshwater fish of South America having electric organs in its body.

- *In class, the teacher used "electrophorus electric" to mean eel-shaped freshwater fish of south america having....*
- *They discussed "electrophorus electric" during the group presentation.*

elephantiasis neuromatosa *(noun)*

Hypertrophy of a limb.

- *In class, the teacher used "elephantiasis neuromatosa" to mean hypertrophy of a limb.*
- *The article explained what "elephantiasis neuromatosa" means with a simple example.*

elephantiasis scroti *(noun)*

Swelling of the scrotum resulting from chronic lymphatic obstruction.

- *Understanding "elephantiasis scroti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "elephantiasis scroti" means with a simple example.*

elopidae *(noun)*

Tarpons and ladyfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elopidae."*
- *He looked up "elopidae" because he had never seen it before.*

elops *(noun)*

Type genus of the Elopidae: tenpounder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elops."*
- *The article explained what "elops" means with a simple example.*

elops saurus *(noun)*

Game fish resembling the tarpon but smaller.

- *In class, the teacher used "elops saurus" to mean game fish resembling the tarpon but smaller.*
- *The article explained what "elops saurus" means with a simple example.*

emberiza citrinella *(noun)*

European bunting the male being bright yellow.

- *He looked up "emberiza citrinella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emberiza citrinella" to mean european bunting the male being bright yellow.*

emberiza hortulana *(noun)*

Brownish Old World bunting often eaten as a delicacy.

- *They discussed "emberiza hortulana" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emberiza hortulana" to mean brownish old world bunting often eaten as a delicacy.*

emberiza schoeniclus *(noun)*

European bunting inhabiting marshy areas.

- *They discussed "emberiza schoeniclus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emberiza schoeniclus" to mean european bunting inhabiting marshy areas.*

emberizidae *(noun)*

Buntings and some New World sparrows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emberizidae."*
- *He looked up "emberizidae" because he had never seen it before.*

embiodea *(noun)*

Web spinners.

- *In class, the teacher used "embiodea" to mean web spinners.*
- *He looked up "embiodea" because he had never seen it before.*

embioptera *(noun)*

Web spinners.

- *Understanding "embioptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "embioptera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

embiotocidae *(noun)*

Viviparous percoid fishes comprising the surf fishes.

- *They discussed "embiotocidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "embiotocidae" to mean viviparous percoid fishes comprising the surf fishes.*

---

embitterment *(noun)*

The state of being embittered.

- *The embitterment that resulted from the loss of his job never left him.*
- *In class, the teacher used "embitterment" to mean the state of being embittered.*

---

embrocate *(verb)*

Administer an oil or ointment to ; often in a religious ceremony of blessing.

- *The coach explained when to use "embrocate" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "embrocate" until he saw an example.*

---

embroilment *(noun)*

An intricate and confusing interpersonal or political situation.

- *In class, the teacher used "embroilment" to mean an intricate and confusing interpersonal or....*
- *He looked up "embroilment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

embryoma of the kidney *(noun)*

Malignant renal tumor of young children characterized by hypertension and blood in the urine and the presence of a palpable mass.

- *He looked up "embryoma of the kidney" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "embryoma of the kidney" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

embryonal carcinosarcoma *(noun)*

A tumor composed of immature undifferentiated cells.

- *In class, the teacher used "embryonal carcinosarcoma" to mean a tumor composed of immature undifferentiated cells.*
- *They discussed "embryonal carcinosarcoma" during the group presentation.*

---

embryonal rhabdosarcoma *(noun)*

Form of rhabdomyosarcoma occurring mainly in infants and children.

- *The article explained what "embryonal rhabdosarcoma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "embryonal rhabdosarcoma."*

---

emmetropia *(noun)*

(ophthalmology) the normal refractive condition of the eye in which there is clear focus of light on the retina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emmetropia."*
- *He looked up "emmetropia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emphysematous phlegmon *(noun)*

(pathology) a deadly form of gangrene usually caused by clostridium bacteria that produce toxins that cause tissue death; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *Understanding "emphysematous phlegmon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "emphysematous phlegmon" means with a simple example.*

---

emplane *(verb)*

Board a plane.

- *Learners should practice how to use "emplane" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "emplane" until he saw an example.*

---

emu novaehollandiae *(noun)*

Large Australian flightless bird similar to the ostrich but smaller.

- *They discussed "emu novaehollandiae" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "emu novaehollandiae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

emydidae *(noun)*

Box and water turtles.

- *In class, the teacher used "emydidae" to mean box and water turtles.*
- *The article explained what "emydidae" means with a simple example.*

---

enanthem *(noun)*

Eruption on a mucous membrane (as the inside of the mouth) occurring as a symptom of a disease.

- *Understanding "enanthem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "enanthem" means with a simple example.*

---

enanthema *(noun)*

Eruption on a mucous membrane (as the inside of the mouth) occurring as a symptom of a disease.

- *The article explained what "enanthema" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "enanthema" during the group presentation.*

---

enarthrodial joint *(noun)*

A freely moving joint in which a sphere on the head of one bone fits into a rounded cavity in the other bone.

- *The article explained what "enarthrodial joint" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enarthrodial joint."*

---

enarthrosis *(noun)*

A freely moving joint in which a sphere on the head of one bone fits into a rounded cavity in the other bone.

- *Understanding "enarthrosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "enarthrosis" during the group presentation.*

---

encephalomeningitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord and their meninges.

- *In class, the teacher used "encephalomeningitis" to mean inflammation of the brain and spinal cord and their....*
- *He looked up "encephalomeningitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

encephalon *(noun)*

That part of the central nervous system that includes all the higher nervous centers; enclosed within the skull; continuous with the spinal cord.

- *The article explained what "encephalon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "encephalon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enchondroma *(noun)*

Benign slow-growing tumor of cartilaginous cells at the ends of tubular bones (especially in the hands and feet).

- *Understanding "enchondroma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enchondroma."*

---

enclothe *(verb)*

Provide with clothes or put clothes on.

- *The coach explained when to use "enclothe" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "enclothe" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

encolure *(noun)*

The mane of a horse.

- *The article explained what "encolure" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "encolure" to mean the mane of a horse.*

---

encompassment *(noun)*

Including entirely.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "encompassment."*
- *He looked up "encompassment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

endameba *(noun)*

Any ameba of the genus Endamoeba.

- *The article explained what “endameba” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “endameba” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

endamoeba *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Endamoebidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “endamoeba” to mean the type genus of the family endamoebidae.*
- *The article explained what “endamoeba” means with a simple example.*

endamoeba histolytica *(noun)*

The parasitic ameba that causes amebic dysentery in human beings.

- *They discussed “endamoeba histolytica” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “endamoeba histolytica” to mean the parasitic ameba that causes amebic dysentery in....*

endamoebidae *(noun)*

A large family of endoparasitic amebas that invade the digestive tract.

- *In class, the teacher used “endamoebidae” to mean a large family of endoparasitic amebas that invade....*
- *Understanding “endamoebidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

endarteritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the inner lining of an artery.

- *He looked up “endarteritis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “endarteritis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

endoblast *(noun)*

The inner germ layer that develops into the lining of the digestive and respiratory systems.

- *Understanding “endoblast” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “endoblast.”*

endocervicitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the mucous lining of the uterine cervix.

- *They discussed “endocervicitis” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “endocervicitis.”*

endocranium *(noun)*

Membrane lining the inside of the skull.

- *The article explained what “endocranium” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “endocranium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

endoneurium *(noun)*

Delicate connective tissue around individual nerve fibers in nerve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “endoneurium.”*
- *He looked up “endoneurium” because he had never seen it before.*

endoparasite *(noun)*

Any of various parasites that live in the internal organs of animals (especially intestinal worms).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “endoparasite.”*
- *They discussed “endoparasite” during the group presentation.*

endoplasm *(noun)*

The inner portion of the cytoplasm of a cell.

- *The article explained what “endoplasm” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “endoplasm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

endoprocta *(noun)*

Sometimes considered a subphylum of Bryozoa.

- *The article explained what "endoprocta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endoprocta" to mean sometimes considered a subphylum of bryozoa.*

---

endosteum *(noun)*

Vascular membrane that lines the inner surface of long bones.

- *Understanding "endosteum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endosteum" to mean vascular membrane that lines the inner surface of....*

---

endozoan *(noun)*

Any of various parasites that live in the internal organs of animals (especially intestinal worms).

- *He looked up "endozoan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endozoan" to mean any of various parasites that live in the internal....*

---

energid *(noun)*

A biological unit consisting of a nucleus and the body of cytoplasm with which it interacts.

- *Understanding "energid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "energid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

engraulis *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Engraulidae.

- *He looked up "engraulis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "engraulis."*

---

engraulis encrasicholus *(noun)*

Esteemed for its flavor; usually preserved or used for sauces and relishes.

- *The article explained what "engraulis encrasicholus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "engraulis encrasicholus."*

---

enhydra lutris *(noun)*

Large marine otter of northern Pacific coasts having very thick dark brown fur.

- *Understanding "enhydra lutris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "enhydra lutris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enplane *(verb)*

Board a plane.

- *Can you use "enplane" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "enplane" until he saw an example.*

---

entellus *(noun)*

Langur of southern Asia; regarded as sacred in India.

- *In class, the teacher used "entellus" to mean langur of southern asia; regarded as sacred in india.*
- *The article explained what "entellus" means with a simple example.*

---

enterics *(noun)*

Rod-shaped Gram-negative bacteria; most occur normally or pathogenically in intestines of humans and other animals.

- *The article explained what "enterics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enterics" to mean rod-shaped gram-negative bacteria; most occur....*

---

enterobius vermicularis *(noun)*

Small threadlike worm infesting human intestines and rectum especially in children.

- *He looked up "enterobius vermicularis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enterobius vermicularis" to mean small threadlike worm infesting human intestines....*

---

enteroceptor *(noun)*

Any receptor that responds to stimuli inside the body.

- *He looked up "enteroceptor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "enteroceptor" during the group presentation.*

enterolithiasis *(noun)*

The presence of calculi in the intestines.

- *The article explained what "enterolithiasis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "enterolithiasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

enteron *(noun)*

The alimentary canal (especially of an embryo or a coelenterate).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enteron."*
- *He looked up "enteron" because he had never seen it before.*

enteroptosis *(noun)*

An abnormally downward position of the intestines in the abdominal cavity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enteroptosis."*
- *The article explained what "enteroptosis" means with a simple example.*

enterostenosis *(noun)*

Abnormal narrowing of the intestine.

- *They discussed "enterostenosis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "enterostenosis" because he had never seen it before.*

enterotoxemia *(noun)*

A disease of cattle and sheep that is attributed to toxins absorbed from the intestines.

- *Understanding "enterotoxemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "enterotoxemia" during the group presentation.*

entireness *(noun)*

The state of being total and complete.

- *Understanding "entireness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "entireness" means with a simple example.*

entlebucher *(noun)*

The smallest of the Sennenhunde.

- *They discussed "entlebucher" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entlebucher."*

entoblast *(noun)*

The inner germ layer that develops into the lining of the digestive and respiratory systems.

- *In class, the teacher used "entoblast" to mean the inner germ layer that develops into the lining....*
- *He looked up "entoblast" because he had never seen it before.*

entoderm *(noun)*

The inner germ layer that develops into the lining of the digestive and respiratory systems.

- *He looked up "entoderm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entoderm" to mean the inner germ layer that develops into the lining....*

entomion *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the tip of the angular part of the parietal bone that articulates with the temporal bone.

- *The article explained what "entomion" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "entomion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

entomophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entomophobia."*
- *He looked up "entomophobia" because he had never seen it before.*

entomostraca *(noun)*

In some older classifications includes the Branchiopoda and Copepoda and Ostracoda and Cirripedia; no longer in technical use.

- *In class, the teacher used "entomostraca" to mean in some older classifications includes the....*
- *The article explained what "entomostraca" means with a simple example.*

---

entoparasite *(noun)*

Any of various parasites that live in the internal organs of animals (especially intestinal worms).

- *They discussed "entoparasite" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "entoparasite" means with a simple example.*

---

entopic pregnancy *(noun)*

Pregnancy resulting from normal gestation in the uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entopic pregnancy."*
- *He looked up "entopic pregnancy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

entoproct *(noun)*

Any of various moss-like aquatic animals usually forming branching colonies; each polyp having a both mouth and anus within a closed ring of tentacles.

- *In class, the teacher used "entoproct" to mean any of various moss-like aquatic animals usually....*
- *Understanding "entoproct" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entoprocta *(noun)*

Sometimes considered a subphylum of Bryozoa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entoprocta."*
- *The article explained what "entoprocta" means with a simple example.*

---

entozoon *(noun)*

Any of various parasites that live in the internal organs of animals (especially intestinal worms).

- *He looked up "entozoon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entozoon" to mean any of various parasites that live in the internal....*

---

entric *(noun)*

Rod-shaped Gram-negative bacteria; most occur normally or pathogenically in intestines of humans and other animals.

- *The article explained what "entric" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "entric" during the group presentation.*

---

eoraptor *(noun)*

A theropod dinosaur of the genus Eoraptor.

- *In class, the teacher used "eoraptor" to mean a theropod dinosaur of the genus eoraptor.*
- *The article explained what "eoraptor" means with a simple example.*

---

eosinopenia *(noun)*

A decrease in the number of eosinophils in the blood.

- *Understanding "eosinopenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eosinopenia" means with a simple example.*

---

eosinophile *(noun)*

A leukocyte readily stained with eosin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eosinophile."*
- *He looked up "eosinophile" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ependyma *(noun)*

Thin epithelial membrane lining the ventricles of the brain and the spinal cord canal.

- *They discussed "ependyma" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ependyma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ephemerid *(noun)*

Short-lived insect.

- *They discussed "ephemerid" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "ephemerid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ephemeron *(noun)*

Anything short-lived, as an insect that lives only for a day in its winged form.

- *The article explained what "ephemeron" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ephemeron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ephemeropteran *(noun)*

Short-lived insect.

- *The article explained what "ephemeropteran" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ephemeropteran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ephestia elutella *(noun)*

Small moth whose larvae feed on tobacco and other dried plant products.

- *They discussed "ephestia elutella" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ephestia elutella."*

---

ephippidae *(noun)*

Small family comprising the spadefishes.

- *They discussed "ephippidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ephippidae."*

---

ephippiorhynchus *(noun)*

Saddlebills.

- *In class, the teacher used "ephippiorhynchus" to mean saddlebills.*
- *The article explained what "ephippiorhynchus" means with a simple example.*

---

ephippiorhynchus senegalensis *(noun)*

Large black-and-white stork of tropical Africa; its red bill has a black band around the middle.

- *They discussed "ephippiorhynchus senegalensis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ephippiorhynchus senegalensis."*

---

epicanthus *(noun)*

A vertical fold of skin over the nasal canthus; normal for Mongolian peoples; sometimes occurs in Down's syndrome.

- *Understanding "epicanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epicanthus."*

---

epicardia *(noun)*

The short part of the esophagus extending downward from the diaphragm to the stomach.

- *In class, the teacher used "epicardia" to mean the short part of the esophagus extending downward....*
- *Understanding "epicardia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epicranium *(noun)*

The muscle and aponeurosis and skin covering the cranium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epicranium."*
- *They discussed "epicranium" during the group presentation.*

---

epidemic hysertia *(noun)*

A condition in which a large group of people exhibit the same state of violent mental agitation.

- *The article explained what "epidemic hysertia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epidemic hysertia."*

---

epidemic pleurodynia *(noun)*

An acute infectious disease occurring in epidemic form and featuring paroxysms of pain (usually in the chest).

- *Understanding "epidemic pleurodynia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epidemic pleurodynia" to mean an acute infectious disease occurring in epidemic....*

---

epigastrium *(noun)*

The region lying on or over the stomach (just below the sternum).

- *In class, the teacher used "epigastrium" to mean the region lying on or over the stomach (just below....*
- *The article explained what "epigastrium" means with a simple example.*

---

epilachna *(noun)*

Genus of ladybugs native to Mexico and Central America; both larvae and adults feed on plants.

- *The article explained what "epilachna" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "epilachna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epilachna varivestis *(noun)*

Introduced into the United States from Mexico; feeds on the foliage of the bean plant.

- *They discussed "epilachna varivestis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epilachna varivestis."*

---

epilate *(verb)*

Remove body hair.

- *Epilate her legs.*
- *She tried to use "epilate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

epinephelus adscensionis *(noun)*

Found around rocky coasts or on reefs.

- *They discussed "epinephelus adscensionis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "epinephelus adscensionis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epinephrin *(noun)*

A catecholamine secreted by the adrenal medulla in response to stress (trade name Adrenalin); stimulates autonomic nerve action.

- *In class, the teacher used "epinephrin" to mean a catecholamine secreted by the adrenal medulla in....*
- *The article explained what "epinephrin" means with a simple example.*

---

epiphytotic *(adjective)*

(of plants) epidemic among plants of a single kind especially over a wide area.

- *An epiphytotic blight of potatoes.*
- *Epiphytotic conditions associated with a single-plant agriculture.*

---

episcleral veins *(noun)*

Small veins in the sclera near the corneal margin; empty into the anterior ciliary veins.

- *The article explained what "episcleral veins" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "episcleral veins" to mean small veins in the sclera near the corneal margin;....*

---

epispadias *(noun)*

A congenital abnormality in males in which the urethra is on the upper surface of the penis.

- *The article explained what "epispadias" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epispadias" to mean a congenital abnormality in males in which the....*

---

epithelioma *(noun)*

A malignant tumor of the epithelial tissue.

- *They discussed "epithelioma" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epithelioma."*

---

epizoan *(noun)*

Any external parasitic organism (as fleas).

- *Understanding "epizoan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "epizoan" means with a simple example.*

---

epizoon *(noun)*

Any external parasitic organism (as fleas).

- *He looked up "epizoon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epizoon" to mean any external parasitic organism (as fleas).*

---

eptatretus *(noun)*

A fossil hagfish of the genus Eptatretus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eptatretus."*
- *He looked up "eptatretus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eptesicus serotinus *(noun)*

Common brown bat of Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eptesicus serotinus."*
- *The article explained what "eptesicus serotinus" means with a simple example.*

---

equetus lanceolatus *(noun)*

Black-and-white drumfish with an erect elongated dorsal fin.

- *They discussed "equetus lanceolatus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "equetus lanceolatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

equetus pulcher *(noun)*

A kind of drumfish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equetus pulcher."*
- *The article explained what "equetus pulcher" means with a simple example.*

---

equus burchelli *(noun)*

Of the plains of central and eastern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equus burchelli."*
- *They discussed "equus burchelli" during the group presentation.*

---

equus caballus gomelini *(noun)*

European wild horse extinct since the early 20th century.

- *Understanding "equus caballus gomelini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "equus caballus gomelini" means with a simple example.*

---

equus caballus przevalskii *(noun)*

Wild horse of central Asia that resembles an ass; now endangered.

- *In class, the teacher used "equus caballus przevalskii" to mean wild horse of central asia that resembles an ass;....*
- *Understanding "equus caballus przevalskii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

equus caballus przewalskii *(noun)*

Wild horse of central Asia that resembles an ass; now endangered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equus caballus przewalskii."*
- *Understanding "equus caballus przewalskii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

equus grevyi *(noun)*

Zebra with less continuous stripes.

- *The article explained what "equus grevyi" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equus grevyi."*

---

erethism *(noun)*

An abnormally high degree of irritability or sensitivity to stimulation of an organ or body part.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erethism."*
- *He looked up "erethism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erethizon *(noun)*

A genus of Erethizontidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "erethizon" to mean a genus of erethizontidae.*
- *The article explained what "erethizon" means with a simple example.*

erethizon dorsatum *(noun)*

Porcupine of northeastern North America with barbed spines concealed in the coarse fur; often gnaws buildings for salt and grease.

- *They discussed "erethizon dorsatum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "erethizon dorsatum" means with a simple example.*

erethizontidae *(noun)*

New World arboreal porcupines.

- *The article explained what "erethizontidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "erethizontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eretmochelys imbricata *(noun)*

Pugnacious tropical sea turtle with a hawk-like beak; source of food and the best tortoiseshell.

- *He looked up "eretmochelys imbricata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eretmochelys imbricata" to mean pugnacious tropical sea turtle with a hawk-like....*

erignathus *(noun)*

Bearded seals.

- *Understanding "erignathus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "erignathus" during the group presentation.*

erignathus barbatus *(noun)*

Medium-sized greyish to yellow seal with bristles each side of muzzle; of the Arctic Ocean.

- *He looked up "erignathus barbatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "erignathus barbatus" during the group presentation.*

erinaceidae *(noun)*

True hedgehogs.

- *Understanding "erinaceidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erinaceidae" to mean true hedgehogs.*

erinaceus europeaeus *(noun)*

Small nocturnal Old World mammal covered with both hair and protective spines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erinaceus europeaeus."*
- *The article explained what "erinaceus europeaeus" means with a simple example.*

eriosoma *(noun)*

Woolly aphids.

- *They discussed "eriosoma" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eriosoma" to mean woolly aphids.*

eriosoma lanigerum *(noun)*

Primarily a bark feeder on aerial parts and roots of apple and other trees.

- *They discussed "eriosoma lanigerum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eriosoma lanigerum."*

erithacus *(noun)*

Old World thrushes.

- *Understanding "erithacus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "erithacus" means with a simple example.*

erithacus rubecola *(noun)*

Small Old World songbird with a reddish breast.

- *The article explained what "erithacus rubecola" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "erithacus rubecola" during the group presentation.*

erithacus svecicus *(noun)*

Songbird of northern Europe and Asia.

- *The article explained what "erithacus svecicus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erithacus svecicus" to mean songbird of northern europe and asia.*

---

erolia *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "erolia" to mean a genus of scolopacidae.*
- *The article explained what "erolia" means with a simple example.*

---

erolia alpina *(noun)*

Small common sandpiper that breeds in northern or Arctic regions and winters in southern United States or Mediterranean regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erolia alpina."*
- *The article explained what "erolia alpina" means with a simple example.*

---

erolia minutilla *(noun)*

Smallest American sandpiper.

- *They discussed "erolia minutilla" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erolia minutilla" to mean smallest american sandpiper.*

---

eruct *(verb)*

Eject or send out in large quantities, also metaphorical.

- *Can you use "eruct" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "eruct" when talking about this idea.*

---

erythema nodosum leprosum *(noun)*

An inflammatory complication of leprosy that results in painful skin lesions on the arms and legs and face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erythema nodosum leprosum."*
- *The article explained what "erythema nodosum leprosum" means with a simple example.*

---

erythroblast *(noun)*

A nucleated cell in bone marrow from which red blood cells develop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erythroblast."*
- *He looked up "erythroblast" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erythroblastosis *(noun)*

A blood disease characterized by the abnormal presence of erythroblasts in the blood.

- *The article explained what "erythroblastosis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erythroblastosis" to mean a blood disease characterized by the abnormal....*

---

erythroblastosis fetalis *(noun)*

Severe anemia in newborn babies; the result of Rh incompatibility between maternal and fetal blood; typically occurs when the child of an Rh-negative mother inherits Rh-positive blood from the father; can be diagnosed before birth by amniocentesis.

- *They discussed "erythroblastosis fetalis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "erythroblastosis fetalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erythrocebus patas *(noun)*

Reddish long-tailed monkey of west Africa.

- *Understanding "erythrocebus patas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erythrocebus patas" to mean reddish long-tailed monkey of west africa.*

---

eschrichtiidae *(noun)*

Comprising only the grey whales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eschrichtiidae."*
- *He looked up "eschrichtiidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eschrichtius *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Eschrichtiidae.

- *He looked up "eschrichtius" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “eschrichtius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eschrichtius gibbosus *(noun)*

Medium-sized greyish-black whale of the northern Pacific.

- *He looked up “eschrichtius gibbosus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “eschrichtius gibbosus.”*

---

eschrichtius robustus *(noun)*

Medium-sized greyish-black whale of the northern Pacific.

- *The article explained what “eschrichtius robustus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eschrichtius robustus” to mean medium-sized greyish-black whale of the northern....*

---

esocidae *(noun)*

Pikes; pickerels; muskellunges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “esocidae.”*
- *They discussed “esocidae” during the group presentation.*

---

esophagogastric junction *(noun)*

The junction between the esophagus and the stomach epithelium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “esophagogastric junction.”*
- *They discussed “esophagogastric junction” during the group presentation.*

---

esox masquinongy *(noun)*

Large (60 to 80 pounds) sport fish of North America.

- *He looked up “esox masquinongy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “esox masquinongy.”*

---

estivate *(verb)*

Sleep during summer.

- *Certain animals estivate.*
- *He did not know how to use “estivate” until he saw an example.*

---

esurience *(noun)*

Excessive desire to eat.

- *The article explained what “esurience” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “esurience” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

etherise *(verb)*

Anesthetize with ether.

- *He did not know how to use “etherise” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “etherise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

etherize *(verb)*

Anesthetize with ether.

- *Learners should practice how to use “etherize” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “etherize” when talking about this idea.*

---

etropus *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “etropus” to mean a genus of bothidae.*
- *The article explained what “etropus” means with a simple example.*

---

etropus rimosus *(noun)*

Flounder found from North Carolina to Florida and the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

- *Understanding “etropus rimosus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “etropus rimosus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

euarctos *(noun)*

American black bears; in some classifications not a separate genus from Ursus.

- *In class, the teacher used "euarctos" to mean american black bears; in some classifications not a....*
- *Understanding "euarctos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

euarctos americanus *(noun)*

Brown to black North American bear; smaller and less ferocious than the brown bear.

- *He looked up "euarctos americanus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "euarctos americanus" during the group presentation.*

---

eubacteriales *(noun)*

One of two usually recognized orders of true bacteria; Gram-positive spherical or rod-shaped forms; some are motile; in some classifications considered an order of Schizomycetes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eubacteriales."*
- *They discussed "eubacteriales" during the group presentation.*

---

eubacterium *(noun)*

A large group of bacteria having rigid cell walls; motile types have flagella.

- *He looked up "eubacterium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "eubacterium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eucaryote *(noun)*

An organism with cells characteristic of all life forms except primitive microorganisms such as bacteria; i.e. an organism with 'good' or membrane-bound nuclei in its cells.

- *They discussed "eucaryote" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "eucaryote" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eucinostomus *(noun)*

A genus of Gerreidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "eucinostomus" to mean a genus of gerreidae.*
- *The article explained what "eucinostomus" means with a simple example.*

---

eucinostomus gula *(noun)*

Silvery mojarra found along sandy shores of the western Atlantic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eucinostomus gula."*
- *He looked up "eucinostomus gula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eudaemonia *(noun)*

A contented state of being happy and healthy and prosperous.

- *He looked up "eudaemonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eudaemonia."*

---

euderma *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euderma."*
- *They discussed "euderma" during the group presentation.*

---

euderma maculata *(noun)*

A large bat of the southwestern United States having spots and enormous ears.

- *The article explained what "euderma maculata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euderma maculata" to mean a large bat of the southwestern united states....*

---

eudromias morinellus *(noun)*

Rare plover of upland areas of Eurasia.

- *They discussed "eudromias morinellus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eudromias morinellus."*

---

eudyptes *(noun)*

Rock hoppers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eudyptes."*
- *He looked up "eudyptes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

euglenaceae *(noun)*

Considered green algae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euglenaceae."*
- *He looked up "euglenaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

euglenid *(noun)*

Marine and freshwater green or colorless flagellate organism.

- *They discussed "euglenid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "euglenid" means with a simple example.*

---

euglenoid *(noun)*

Marine and freshwater green or colorless flagellate organism.

- *Understanding "euglenoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euglenoid."*

---

euglenophyceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the division Euglenophyta.

- *He looked up "euglenophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "euglenophyceae" during the group presentation.*

---

euglenophyta *(noun)*

Free-swimming flagellate algae.

- *They discussed "euglenophyta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "euglenophyta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

euglenophyte *(noun)*

Marine and freshwater green or colorless flagellate organism.

- *The article explained what "euglenophyte" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "euglenophyte" during the group presentation.*

---

eumeces *(noun)*

New World skinks.

- *They discussed "eumeces" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eumeces" to mean new world skinks.*

---

eumeces callicephalus *(noun)*

Frequents oak and pine habitats in rocky mountainous areas of United States southwest and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "eumeces callicephalus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "eumeces callicephalus" during the group presentation.*

---

eumeces skiltonianus *(noun)*

Found in western North American grasslands and open woodlands.

- *The article explained what "eumeces skiltonianus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eumeces skiltonianus" to mean found in western north american grasslands and open....*

---

eumetopias jubatus *(noun)*

Largest sea lion; of the northern Pacific.

- *He looked up "eumetopias jubatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eumetopias jubatus" to mean largest sea lion; of the northern pacific.*

---

eumops *(noun)*

Mastiff bats.

- *They discussed "eumops" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eumops" means with a simple example.*

eunectes murinus *(noun)*

Large arboreal boa of tropical South America.

- *They discussed "eunectes murinus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eunectes murinus."*

eunuchoidism *(noun)*

The state of being a eunuch (either because of lacking testicles or because they failed to develop).

- *The article explained what "eunuchoidism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eunuchoidism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

euopean hoopoe *(noun)*

Pinkish-brown hoopoe with black-and-white wings.

- *The article explained what "euopean hoopoe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euopean hoopoe" to mean pinkish-brown hoopoe with black-and-white wings.*

euphagus *(noun)*

A genus of Icteridae.

- *Understanding "euphagus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphagus."*

euphagus carilonus *(noun)*

North American blackbird whose bluish-black plumage is rusty-edged in the fall.

- *Understanding "euphagus carilonus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "euphagus carilonus" because he had never seen it before.*

euphausiacea *(noun)*

Small commonly luminescent crustaceans; important element of marine plankton: krill.

- *Understanding "euphausiacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "euphausiacea" during the group presentation.*

euphractus *(noun)*

A genus of Dasypodidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "euphractus" to mean a genus of dasypodidae.*
- *He looked up "euphractus" because he had never seen it before.*

euphractus sexcinctus *(noun)*

Argentine armadillo with six movable bands and hairy underparts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphractus sexcinctus."*
- *Understanding "euphractus sexcinctus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

euplectella *(noun)*

A genus of Hyalospongiae.

- *He looked up "euplectella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euplectella."*

euproctis *(noun)*

A genus of Lymantriidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "euproctis" to mean a genus of lymantriidae.*
- *Understanding "euproctis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

euproctis chrysorrhoea *(noun)*

White furry-bodied European moth with a yellow tail tuft.

- *They discussed "euproctis chrysorrhoea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "euproctis chrysorrhoea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

euproctis phaeorrhoea *(noun)*

Small brown and white European moth introduced into eastern United States; pest of various shade and fruit trees.

- *He looked up "euproctis phaeorrhoea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euproctis phaeorrhoea."*

---

euronithopod *(noun)*

Widespread group including duck-billed dinosaurs and their early relatives (hadrosaurs, trachodon and iguanodon).

- *He looked up "euronithopod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euronithopod" to mean widespread group including duck-billed dinosaurs....*

---

euronithopoda *(noun)*

Widespread group including duck-billed dinosaurs and their early relatives (hadrosaurs, trachodon and iguanodon).

- *They discussed "euronithopoda" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euronithopoda."*

---

european goatsucker *(noun)*

Old World goatsucker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european goatsucker."*
- *He looked up "european goatsucker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

euryalida *(noun)*

Basket stars.

- *In class, the teacher used "euryalida" to mean basket stars.*
- *Understanding "euryalida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eurylaimidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the suborder Eurylaimi.

- *The article explained what "eurylaimidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "eurylaimidae" during the group presentation.*

---

eurypterid *(noun)*

Large extinct scorpion-like arthropod considered related to horseshoe crabs.

- *The article explained what "eurypterid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eurypterid" to mean large extinct scorpion-like arthropod considered....*

---

eurypterida *(noun)*

Extinct aquatic arthropods of the Paleozoic.

- *He looked up "eurypterida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eurypterida."*

---

eutamias *(noun)*

Chipmunks of western America and Asia.

- *They discussed "eutamias" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "eutamias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eutheria *(noun)*

All mammals except monotremes and marsupials.

- *The article explained what "eutheria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "eutheria" during the group presentation.*

---

euthynnus *(noun)*

A genus of Scombridae.

- *The article explained what "euthynnus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euthynnus" to mean a genus of scombridae.*

---

euthynnus pelamis *(noun)*

Oceanic schooling tuna of considerable value in Pacific but less in Atlantic; reaches 75 pounds; very similar to if not the same as oceanic bonito.

- *Understanding "euthynnus pelamis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "euthynnus pelamis" to mean oceanic schooling tuna of considerable value in....*

---

eventration *(noun)*

Protrusion of the intestine through the abdominal wall.

- *They discussed "eventration" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eventration."*

---

exaeretodon *(noun)*

A genus of reptiles of the division Cynodontia.

- *In class, the teacher used "exaeretodon" to mean a genus of reptiles of the division cynodontia.*
- *He looked up "exaeretodon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exanthem *(noun)*

Eruption on the skin occurring as a symptom of a disease.

- *In class, the teacher used "exanthem" to mean eruption on the skin occurring as a symptom of a....*
- *They discussed "exanthem" during the group presentation.*

---

exanthema *(noun)*

Eruption on the skin occurring as a symptom of a disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exanthema."*
- *He looked up "exanthema" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exanthema subitum *(noun)*

A viral disease of infants and young children; characterized by abrupt high fever and mild sore throat; a few days later there is a faint pinkish rash that lasts for a few hours to a few days.

- *In class, the teacher used "exanthema subitum" to mean a viral disease of infants and young children;....*
- *The article explained what "exanthema subitum" means with a simple example.*

---

exocoetidae *(noun)*

Flying fishes; closely related to the halfbeaks.

- *He looked up "exocoetidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exocoetidae" to mean flying fishes; closely related to the halfbeaks.*

---

exocycloida *(noun)*

Flat sea urchins.

- *Understanding "exocycloida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "exocycloida" during the group presentation.*

---

exoderm *(noun)*

The outer germ layer that develops into skin and nervous tissue.

- *In class, the teacher used "exoderm" to mean the outer germ layer that develops into skin and....*
- *The article explained what "exoderm" means with a simple example.*

---

exomphalos *(noun)*

An umbilical hernia at birth in which some abdominal organs push into the umbilical cord.

- *Understanding "exomphalos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "exomphalos" means with a simple example.*

---

exophthalmic goiter *(noun)*

Exophthalmos occurring in association with goiter; hyperthyroidism with protrusion of the eyeballs.

- *In class, the teacher used "exophthalmic goiter" to mean exophthalmos occurring in association with goiter;....*
- *They discussed "exophthalmic goiter" during the group presentation.*

---

exopterygota *(noun)*

Subclass of insects characterized by gradual and usually incomplete metamorphosis.

- *The article explained what "exopterygota" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "exopterygota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expectedness *(noun)*

The state of being that is commonly observed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expectedness."*
- *Understanding "expectedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exsert *(verb)*

Thrust or extend out.

- *The bee exserted its sting.*
- *Can you use "exsert" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

exteroceptor *(noun)*

Any receptor that responds to stimuli outside the body.

- *Understanding "exteroceptor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exteroceptor."*

extrauterine gestation *(noun)*

Pregnancy resulting from gestation elsewhere than in the uterus.

- *Understanding "extrauterine gestation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "extrauterine gestation" means with a simple example.*

extrauterine pregnancy *(noun)*

Pregnancy resulting from gestation elsewhere than in the uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extrauterine pregnancy."*
- *Understanding "extrauterine pregnancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exuviate *(verb)*

Cast off hair, skin, horn, or feathers.

- *He did not know how to use "exuviate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "exuviate" when talking about this idea.*

eyas *(noun)*

An unfledged or nestling hawk.

- *Understanding "eyas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "eyas" because he had never seen it before.*

eyelessness *(noun)*

Blindness due to loss of the eyes.

- *The article explained what "eyelessness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eyelessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eyetooth *(noun)*

One of the four pointed conical teeth (two in each jaw) located between the incisors and the premolars.

- *They discussed "eyetooth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "eyetooth" because he had never seen it before.*

eyra *(noun)*

Long-bodied long-tailed tropical American wildcat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eyra."*
- *He looked up "eyra" because he had never seen it before.*

falco columbarius *(noun)*

Small falcon of Europe and America having dark plumage with black-barred tail; used in falconry.

- *They discussed "falco columbarius" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falco columbarius."*

falco rusticolus *(noun)*

Large and rare Arctic falcon having white and dark color phases.

- *He looked up "falco rusticolus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "falco rusticolus" during the group presentation.*

---

falco sparverius *(noun)*

Small North American falcon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falco sparverius."*
- *The article explained what "falco sparverius" means with a simple example.*

---

falco tinnunculus *(noun)*

Small Old World falcon that hovers in the air against a wind.

- *The article explained what "falco tinnunculus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "falco tinnunculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

falconidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the order Falconiformes.

- *He looked up "falconidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falconidae."*

---

falconiformes *(noun)*

Chiefly diurnal carnivorous birds having hooked beaks and long talons with opposable hind toe: falcons; hawks; eagles; ospreys; caracaras; vultures.

- *He looked up "falconiformes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "falconiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fall cankerworm *(noun)*

Green or brown white-striped looper; larva of Alsophila pometaria.

- *He looked up "fall cankerworm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fall cankerworm."*

---

fallot's syndrome *(noun)*

A congenital heart defect producing cyanosis; characterized by four symptoms: pulmonary stenosis and ventricular septal defect and malposition of the aorta over both ventricles and hypertrophy of the right ventricle.

- *They discussed "fallot's syndrome" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fallot's syndrome."*

---

fallot's tetralogy *(noun)*

A congenital heart defect producing cyanosis; characterized by four symptoms: pulmonary stenosis and ventricular septal defect and malposition of the aorta over both ventricles and hypertrophy of the right ventricle.

- *The article explained what "fallot's tetralogy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fallot's tetralogy" during the group presentation.*

---

false gavial *(noun)*

Crocodile of southeast Asia similar to but smaller than the gavial.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false gavial."*
- *He looked up "false gavial" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family acanthisittidae *(noun)*

Alternative names for the family comprising the New Zealand wrens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family acanthisittidae."*
- *The article explained what "family acanthisittidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family acanthuridae *(noun)*

Surgeonfishes.

- *They discussed "family acanthuridae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family acanthuridae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family accipitridae *(noun)*

Hawks; Old World vultures; kites; harriers; eagles.

- *He looked up "family accipitridae" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "family accipitridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family actinomycetaceae *(noun)*

Filamentous anaerobic bacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family actinomycetaceae."*
- *He looked up "family actinomycetaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family aegypiidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered the family comprising the Old World vultures which are more often included in the family Accipitridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family aegypiidae" to mean in some classifications considered the family....*
- *The article explained what "family aegypiidae" means with a simple example.*

family aepyornidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Aepyorniformes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family aepyornidae."*
- *He looked up "family aepyornidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family agamidae *(noun)*

An Old World reptile family of Sauria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family agamidae."*
- *He looked up "family agamidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family ailuropodidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered the family comprising the giant pandas.

- *In class, the teacher used "family ailuropodidae" to mean in some classifications considered the family....*
- *He looked up "family ailuropodidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family akeridae *(noun)*

Bubble shells.

- *Understanding "family akeridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family akeridae."*

family alcedinidae *(noun)*

Kingfishers.

- *The article explained what "family alcedinidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family alcedinidae."*

family alcidae *(noun)*

Web-footed diving seabirds of northern seas: auks; puffins; guillemots; murres; etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family alcidae."*
- *Understanding "family alcidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family alligatoridae *(noun)*

Alligators; caimans.

- *Understanding "family alligatoridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family alligatoridae."*

family alopiidae *(noun)*

Thresher sharks.

- *Understanding "family alopiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family alopiidae" to mean thresher sharks.*

family ambystomatidae *(noun)*

New World salamanders.

- *In class, the teacher used "family ambystomatidae" to mean new world salamanders.*
- *The article explained what "family ambystomatidae" means with a simple example.*

family ameiuridae *(noun)*

North American catfishes.

- *He looked up "family ameiuridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ameiuridae."*

family amiidae *(noun)*

Only the bowfins.

- *Understanding "family amiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family amiidae" means with a simple example.*

family ammodytidae *(noun)*

Sand lances.

- *He looked up "family ammodytidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ammodytidae."*

family amphisbaenidae *(noun)*

Worm lizards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family amphisbaenidae."*
- *He looked up "family amphisbaenidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family amphiumidae *(noun)*

Congo snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family amphiumidae" to mean congo snakes.*
- *Understanding "family amphiumidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family anabantidae *(noun)*

Small freshwater spiny-finned fishes of Africa and southern Asia.

- *Understanding "family anabantidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family anabantidae" during the group presentation.*

family ancylidae *(noun)*

Freshwater gastropod.

- *He looked up "family ancylidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family ancylidae" to mean freshwater gastropod.*

family andrenidae *(noun)*

A large family of solitary short-tongued bees most of which burrow in the ground.

- *They discussed "family andrenidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family andrenidae."*

family anguidae *(noun)*

Alligator lizards.

- *He looked up "family anguidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family anguidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family anguillidae *(noun)*

Eels that live in fresh water as adults but return to the sea to spawn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family anguillidae."*
- *He looked up "family anguillidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family anniellidae *(noun)*

Legless lizards.

- *He looked up "family anniellidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family anniellidae" during the group presentation.*

family anobiidae *(noun)*

Deathwatch beetles.

- *Understanding "family anobiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family anobiidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family anomalopidae *(noun)*

A family of fish including: flashlight fishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family anomalopidae" to mean a family of fish including: flashlight fishes.*
- *He looked up "family anomalopidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family anomiidae *(noun)*

Saddle oysters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family anomiidae."*
- *They discussed "family anomiidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family antedonidae *(noun)*

Feather stars.

- *He looked up "family antedonidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family antedonidae" to mean feather stars.*

---

family antennariidae *(noun)*

Frogfishes; tropical spiny-finned marine fishes having large nearly vertical mouths; related to toadfishes and anglers.

- *The article explained what "family antennariidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family antennariidae."*

---

family antilocapridae *(noun)*

Comprising only the pronghorns.

- *He looked up "family antilocapridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family antilocapridae" during the group presentation.*

---

family aplodontiidae *(noun)*

Mountain beavers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family aplodontiidae."*
- *The article explained what "family aplodontiidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family apodidae *(noun)*

Swifts; in former classifications included in the order Coraciiformes.

- *The article explained what "family apodidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family apodidae."*

---

family apogonidae *(noun)*

Bright-colored marine fishes that incubate eggs in the mouth.

- *They discussed "family apogonidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family apogonidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family apterygidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Apterygiformes.

- *They discussed "family apterygidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family apterygidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family arcellidae *(noun)*

Soil and freshwater protozoa; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "family arcellidae" to mean soil and freshwater protozoa; cosmopolitan in....*
- *The article explained what "family arcellidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family arctiidae *(noun)*

Tiger moths.

- *In class, the teacher used "family arctiidae" to mean tiger moths.*
- *They discussed "family arctiidae" during the group presentation.*

family ardeidae *(noun)*

Herons; egrets; night herons; bitterns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ardeidae."*
- *They discussed "family ardeidae" during the group presentation.*

family argentinidae *(noun)*

Small marine soft-finned fishes with long silvery bodies; related to salmons and trouts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family argentinidae."*
- *He looked up "family argentinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family argiopidae *(noun)*

Spiders that spin orb webs; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *The article explained what "family argiopidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family argiopidae" to mean spiders that spin orb webs; cosmopolitan in....*

family argonautidae *(noun)*

Represented solely by the genus Argonauta.

- *He looked up "family argonautidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family argonautidae" to mean represented solely by the genus argonauta.*

family ariidae *(noun)*

Sea catfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ariidae."*
- *He looked up "family ariidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family artamidae *(noun)*

Wood swallows.

- *Understanding "family artamidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family artamidae" to mean wood swallows.*

family ascaphidae *(noun)*

Family of one species of frog: tailed frog.

- *The article explained what "family ascaphidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family ascaphidae" to mean family of one species of frog: tailed frog.*

family ascaridae *(noun)*

Large roundworms parasitic in intestines of vertebrates.

- *The article explained what "family ascaridae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family ascaridae" to mean large roundworms parasitic in intestines of vertebrates.*

family asilidae *(noun)*

Robber flies.

- *Understanding "family asilidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family asilidae" during the group presentation.*

family atherinidae *(noun)*

Small spiny-finned fishes of both salt and fresh water.

- *In class, the teacher used "family atherinidae" to mean small spiny-finned fishes of both salt and fresh water.*
- *The article explained what "family atherinidae" means with a simple example.*

family athiorhodaceae *(noun)*

Small motile sulphur bacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family athiorhodaceae."*
- *Understanding "family athiorhodaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family aulostomidae *(noun)*

Trumpetfishes.

- *They discussed "family aulostomidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family aulostomidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family babesiidae *(noun)*

Piroplasms and cattle pathogens.

- *They discussed "family babesiidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family babesiidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family bacillaceae *(noun)*

Typically rod-shaped usually Gram-positive bacteria that produce endospores.

- *Understanding "family bacillaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family bacillaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family bacteroidaceae *(noun)*

Family of bacteria living usually in the alimentary canal or on mucous surfaces of warm-blooded animals; sometimes associated with acute infective processes.

- *He looked up "family bacteroidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family bacteroidaceae."*

---

family balaenidae *(noun)*

Right whales.

- *Understanding "family balaenidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family balaenidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family balaenopteridae *(noun)*

Rorquals; blue whales.

- *He looked up "family balaenopteridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family balaenopteridae" to mean rorquals; blue whales.*

---

family balanidae *(noun)*

Stalkless barnacles.

- *The article explained what "family balanidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family balanidae."*

---

family balistidae *(noun)*

Triggerfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family balistidae" to mean triggerfishes.*
- *The article explained what "family balistidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family bangiaceae *(noun)*

A family of protoctist.

- *Understanding "family bangiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family bangiaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family bathyergidae *(noun)*

Mole rats; sand rats.

- *They discussed "family bathyergidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family bathyergidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family batrachoididae *(noun)*

Toadfishes; related to anglers and batfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family batrachoididae" to mean toadfishes; related to anglers and batfishes.*
- *They discussed "family batrachoididae" during the group presentation.*

---

family belemnitidae *(noun)*

Family of extinct Mesozoic cephalopods.

- *They discussed "family belemnitidae" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “family belemnitidae” means with a simple example.*

family belonidae *(noun)*

Ferocious fishes of warm regions resembling but unrelated to the freshwater gars.

- *The article explained what “family belonidae” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “family belonidae” during the group presentation.*

family bittacidae *(noun)*

A family of predacious tropical insects of the order Mecoptera.

- *He looked up “family bittacidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family bittacidae.”*

family blattidae *(noun)*

Domestic cockroaches.

- *He looked up “family blattidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family blattidae” to mean domestic cockroaches.*

family blenniidae *(noun)*

A family of fish including: combtooth blennies.

- *They discussed “family blenniidae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family blenniidae.”*

family boidae *(noun)*

Boas and pythons.

- *Understanding “family boidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family boidae.”*

family bombycidae *(noun)*

Chinese silkworm moth.

- *The article explained what “family bombycidae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “family bombycidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family bombycillidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the suborder Oscines.

- *In class, the teacher used “family bombycillidae” to mean a family of birds of the suborder oscines.*
- *The article explained what “family bombycillidae” means with a simple example.*

family bothidae *(noun)*

A family of fish of the order Heterosomata.

- *In class, the teacher used “family bothidae” to mean a family of fish of the order heterosomata.*
- *The article explained what “family bothidae” means with a simple example.*

family bradypodidae *(noun)*

A family of edentates comprising the true sloths.

- *He looked up “family bradypodidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family bradypodidae.”*

family bramidae *(noun)*

Deep-bodied percoid fishes of the open seas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family bramidae.”*
- *He looked up “family bramidae” because he had never seen it before.*

family branchiobdellidae *(noun)*

Small annelid worms with the posterior end modified into an adhesive sucker; especially formerly regarded as modified leeches.

- *In class, the teacher used “family branchiobdellidae” to mean small annelid worms with the posterior end modified....*
- *Understanding “family branchiobdellidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family branchiostegidae *(noun)*

Small family of marine fishes having covered gills.

- *He looked up "family branchiostegidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family branchiostegidae."*

family brevicipitidae *(noun)*

Narrow-mouthed toads and sheep frogs; some burrow and some are arboreal; found worldwide.

- *Understanding "family brevicipitidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family brevicipitidae" to mean narrow-mouthed toads and sheep frogs; some burrow....*

family brotulidae *(noun)*

Chiefly deep-sea fishes related to the Ophidiidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family brotulidae."*
- *Understanding "family brotulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family bruchidae *(noun)*

Seed beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family bruchidae."*
- *They discussed "family bruchidae" during the group presentation.*

family burhinidae *(noun)*

Large wading birds resembling the plovers: stone curlews.

- *The article explained what "family burhinidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family burhinidae" during the group presentation.*

family caeciliadae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Gymnophiona: legless amphibians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family caeciliadae."*
- *He looked up "family caeciliadae" because he had never seen it before.*

family caeciliidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Gymnophiona: legless amphibians.

- *The article explained what "family caeciliidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family caeciliidae" to mean coextensive with the order gymnophiona: legless....*

family caenolestidae *(noun)*

Small marsupials of southern South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family caenolestidae."*
- *He looked up "family caenolestidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family camelidae *(noun)*

Camels and llamas and vicunas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family camelidae."*
- *Understanding "family camelidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family cancridae *(noun)*

Many of the best known edible crabs.

- *In class, the teacher used "family cancridae" to mean many of the best known edible crabs.*
- *The article explained what "family cancridae" means with a simple example.*

family caprimulgidae *(noun)*

Goatsuckers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family caprimulgidae."*
- *Understanding "family caprimulgidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family carangidae *(noun)*

Large family of narrow-bodied marine food fishes with widely forked tails; chiefly of warm seas.

- *They discussed "family carangidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family carangidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family carapidae *(noun)*

Pearlfishes: related to the Brotulidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family carapidae" to mean pearlfishes: related to the brotulidae.*
- *The article explained what "family carapidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family carcharhinidae *(noun)*

Largest family of living sharks; found worldwide especially in tropical waters; dorsal fin lacks spines: requiem sharks including tiger sharks and soupfin sharks.

- *Understanding "family carcharhinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family carcharhinidae" to mean largest family of living sharks; found worldwide....*

---

family carchariidae *(noun)*

Sand sharks; in some classifications coextensive with family Carcharhinidae.

- *He looked up "family carchariidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family carchariidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family cardiidae *(noun)*

Somewhat heart-shaped sand-burrowing bivalve mollusks.

- *Understanding "family cardiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family cardiidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family cariamidae *(noun)*

Crane-like South American wading birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "family cariamidae" to mean crane-like south american wading birds.*
- *They discussed "family cariamidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family casuaridae *(noun)*

A family of large ostrich-like birds including cassowaries.

- *In class, the teacher used "family casuaridae" to mean a family of large ostrich-like birds including....*
- *The article explained what "family casuaridae" means with a simple example.*

---

family cathartidae *(noun)*

Condors; turkey buzzards; king vultures.

- *Understanding "family cathartidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family cathartidae" to mean condors; turkey buzzards; king vultures.*

---

family catostomidae *(noun)*

Suckers; closely related to the family Cyprinidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family catostomidae."*
- *Understanding "family catostomidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family caviidae *(noun)*

A family of Hystricomorpha.

- *Understanding "family caviidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family caviidae."*

---

family cebidae *(noun)*

All the New World monkeys except marmosets and tamarins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cebidae."*
- *He looked up "family cebidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family cecidomyidae *(noun)*

Gall midges.

- *Understanding "family cecidomyidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family cecidomyidae" during the group presentation.*

family centrarchidae *(noun)*

Sunfish family.

- *The article explained what "family centrarchidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family centrarchidae" to mean sunfish family.*

family centriscidae *(noun)*

Shrimpfishes.

- *He looked up "family centriscidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family centriscidae" during the group presentation.*

family centropomidae *(noun)*

A family of fish or the order Perciformes including robalos.

- *Understanding "family centropomidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family centropomidae" to mean a family of fish or the order perciformes including....*

family cephalobidae *(noun)*

A family of Nematoda.

- *They discussed "family cephalobidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family cephalobidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family ceratodontidae *(noun)*

Lungfishes having hornlike ridges on the teeth.

- *He looked up "family ceratodontidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family ceratodontidae" to mean lungfishes having hornlike ridges on the teeth.*

family ceratopsidae *(noun)*

American ceratopsian dinosaurs.

- *He looked up "family ceratopsidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family ceratopsidae" to mean american ceratopsian dinosaurs.*

family cercopidae *(noun)*

Froghoppers or spittlebugs.

- *The article explained what "family cercopidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family cercopidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family cercopithecidae *(noun)*

Old World monkeys: guenon; baboon; colobus monkey; langur; macaque; mandrill; mangabey; patas; proboscis monkey.

- *In class, the teacher used "family cercopithecidae" to mean old world monkeys: guenon; baboon; colobus monkey;....*
- *They discussed "family cercopithecidae" during the group presentation.*

family cestidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Cestida; ctenophores having a greatly flattened and elongated body.

- *Understanding "family cestidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family cestidae" means with a simple example.*

family cetorhinidae *(noun)*

In some older classifications considered the family of the basking sharks.

- *They discussed "family cetorhinidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family cetorhinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family chaetodontidae *(noun)*

Butterfly fishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family chaetodontidae" to mean butterfly fishes.*
- *He looked up "family chaetodontidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family chalcidae *(noun)*

An arthropod family including: chalcidflies.

- *In class, the teacher used "family chalcidae" to mean an arthropod family including: chalcidflies.*
- *The article explained what "family chalcidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family chalcididae *(noun)*

An arthropod family including: chalcidflies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family chalcididae."*
- *They discussed "family chalcididae" during the group presentation.*

---

family chamaeleonidae *(noun)*

Old World chameleons; in some classifications they are considered a superfamily of Sauria.

- *Understanding "family chamaeleonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family chamaeleonidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family chamaeleontidae *(noun)*

Old World chameleons; in some classifications they are considered a superfamily of Sauria.

- *He looked up "family chamaeleontidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family chamaeleontidae."*

---

family characeae *(noun)*

Green algae superficially resembling horsetail ferns: stoneworts.

- *They discussed "family characeae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family characeae" to mean green algae superficially resembling horsetail....*

---

family characidae *(noun)*

Tropical freshwater fishes of Africa and South America and Central America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family characidae."*
- *The article explained what "family characidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family characinidae *(noun)*

Former name of the Characidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family characinidae" to mean former name of the characidae.*
- *He looked up "family characinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family charadriidae *(noun)*

Plover family.

- *They discussed "family charadriidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family charadriidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family chelonidae *(noun)*

Green turtles; hawksbills.

- *In class, the teacher used "family chelonidae" to mean green turtles; hawksbills.*
- *Understanding "family chelonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family cheloniidae *(noun)*

Green turtles; hawksbills.

- *The article explained what "family cheloniidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family cheloniidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family chelydridae *(noun)*

Snapping turtles.

- *In class, the teacher used "family chelydridae" to mean snapping turtles.*
- *The article explained what "family chelydridae" means with a simple example.*

---

family chermidae *(noun)*

Jumping plant lice.

- *Understanding "family chermidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “family chermidae” because he had never seen it before.*

family chimaeridae *(noun)*

A family of Holocephali.

- *In class, the teacher used “family chimaeridae” to mean a family of holocephali.*
- *The article explained what “family chimaeridae” means with a simple example.*

family chinchillidae *(noun)*

Small bushy-tailed South American burrowing rodents.

- *The article explained what “family chinchillidae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family chinchillidae” to mean small bushy-tailed south american burrowing rodents.*

family chlamydiaceae *(noun)*

Gram-negative parasites in warm-blooded vertebrates.

- *Understanding “family chlamydiaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “family chlamydiaceae” during the group presentation.*

family chlamydomonadaceae *(noun)*

Green algae some of which are colored red by hematochrome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family chlamydomonadaceae.”*
- *He looked up “family chlamydomonadaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

family chlorophthalmidae *(noun)*

Small family of soft-finned bottom-dwellers with large eyes; relatives of lizardfishes.

- *Understanding “family chlorophthalmidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “family chlorophthalmidae” because he had never seen it before.*

family chrysochloridae *(noun)*

Golden moles.

- *The article explained what “family chrysochloridae” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family chrysochloridae.”*

family chrysopidae *(noun)*

Green lacewings.

- *They discussed “family chrysopidae” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family chrysopidae” to mean green lacewings.*

family cicindelidae *(noun)*

Tiger beetles.

- *Understanding “family cicindelidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “family cicindelidae” because he had never seen it before.*

family cimicidae *(noun)*

Wingless flat-bodied bloodsucking insects.

- *He looked up “family cimicidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “family cimicidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family cinclidae *(noun)*

Water ouzels.

- *Understanding “family cinclidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “family cinclidae” means with a simple example.*

family cleridae *(noun)*

Beetles that prey on other insects.

- *They discussed “family cleridae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family cleridae.”*

family clinidae *(noun)*

Viviparous blennies of temperate and tropical seas.

- *They discussed "family clinidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family clinidae."*

family clupeidae *(noun)*

Herrings; shad; sardines; etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "family clupeidae" to mean herrings; shad; sardines; etc.*
- *The article explained what "family clupeidae" means with a simple example.*

family coccidae *(noun)*

Scale insects.

- *The article explained what "family coccidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family coccidae" during the group presentation.*

family coerebidae *(noun)*

The honeycreepers.

- *The article explained what "family coerebidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family coerebidae" to mean the honeycreepers.*

family colubridae *(noun)*

Nonvenomous snakes; about two-thirds of all living species.

- *Understanding "family colubridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family colubridae" because he had never seen it before.*

family columbidae *(noun)*

Doves and pigeons.

- *The article explained what "family columbidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family columbidae" to mean doves and pigeons.*

family comatulidae *(noun)*

Former usage synonymous with Antedonidae.

- *He looked up "family comatulidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family comatulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family congridae *(noun)*

Marine eels.

- *In class, the teacher used "family congridae" to mean marine eels.*
- *The article explained what "family congridae" means with a simple example.*

family cordylidae *(noun)*

Small family of spiny ovoviviparous African lizards.

- *Understanding "family cordylidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family cordylidae" to mean small family of spiny ovoviviparous african lizards.*

family coregonidae *(noun)*

Soft-finned fishes comprising the freshwater whitefishes; formerly included in the family Salmonidae.

- *Understanding "family coregonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family coregonidae."*

family coreidae *(noun)*

Squash bugs and leaf-footed bugs.

- *Understanding "family coreidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family coreidae" during the group presentation.*

family corynebacteriaceae *(noun)*

A large family of mostly Gram-positive and aerobic and nonmotile rod-shaped bacteria of the order Eubacteriales.

- *They discussed "family corynebacteriaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family corynebacteriaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family coryphaenidae *(noun)*

Large active pelagic percoid fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "family coryphaenidae" to mean large active pelagic percoid fish.*
- *The article explained what "family coryphaenidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family cotingidae *(noun)*

Cotingas; umbrella birds.

- *They discussed "family cotingidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family cotingidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family cracidae *(noun)*

Curassows; guans; chachalacas.

- *He looked up "family cracidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family cracidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family cracticidae *(noun)*

Australian birds formerly included in the family Laniidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family cracticidae" to mean australian birds formerly included in the family....*
- *The article explained what "family cracticidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family cricetidae *(noun)*

Mostly small New World rodents including New World mice and lemmings and voles and hamsters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cricetidae."*
- *Understanding "family cricetidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family crocodylidae *(noun)*

True crocodiles.

- *Understanding "family crocodylidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family crocodylidae" to mean true crocodiles.*

---

family crotalidae *(noun)*

New World vipers: pit vipers.

- *In class, the teacher used "family crotalidae" to mean new world vipers: pit vipers.*
- *He looked up "family crotalidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family cryptobranchidae *(noun)*

Large aquatic salamanders: hellbenders; giant salamanders.

- *Understanding "family cryptobranchidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family cryptobranchidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family cryptocercidae *(noun)*

A family of Blattodea.

- *The article explained what "family cryptocercidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family cryptocercidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family ctenizidae *(noun)*

Large burrowing spiders.

- *Understanding "family ctenizidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family ctenizidae" to mean large burrowing spiders.*

---

family cuculidae *(noun)*

Includes cuckoo; ani; roadrunner.

- *The article explained what "family cuculidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cuculidae."*

family cuterebridae *(noun)*

New World botflies.

- *They discussed "family cuterebridae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family cuterebridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family cynipidae *(noun)*

A family of Hymenoptera.

- *He looked up "family cynipidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family cynipidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family cynocephalidae *(noun)*

A family of Dermoptera.

- *The article explained what "family cynocephalidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family cynocephalidae" to mean a family of dermoptera.*

family cynoglossidae *(noun)*

Tonguefishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family cynoglossidae" to mean tonguefishes.*
- *Understanding "family cynoglossidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family cypraeidae *(noun)*

Family of marine gastropods comprising the cowries.

- *They discussed "family cypraeidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family cypraeidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family cyprinodontidae *(noun)*

Large family of small soft-finned fishes; killifishes; flagfishes; swordtails; guppies.

- *In class, the teacher used "family cyprinodontidae" to mean large family of small soft-finned fishes;....*
- *The article explained what "family cyprinodontidae" means with a simple example.*

family dacninae *(noun)*

The honeycreepers.

- *They discussed "family dacninae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family dacninae" to mean the honeycreepers.*

family dactylopiidae *(noun)*

Cochineal insects.

- *In class, the teacher used "family dactylopiidae" to mean cochineal insects.*
- *The article explained what "family dactylopiidae" means with a simple example.*

family dactylopteridae *(noun)*

Flying gurnards.

- *He looked up "family dactylopteridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family dactylopteridae" to mean flying gurnards.*

family dactyloscopidae *(noun)*

Sand stargazers.

- *He looked up "family dactyloscopidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family dactyloscopidae" during the group presentation.*

family danaidae *(noun)*

Small family of usually tropical butterflies: monarch butterflies.

- *They discussed "family danaidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family danaidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family dasyproctidae *(noun)*

Agoutis and pacas.

- *He looked up "family dasyproctidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family dasyproctidae" to mean agoutis and pacas.*

---

family dasyuridae *(noun)*

Dasyures; native cats; pouched mice; banded anteaters; Tasmanian devils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family dasyuridae."*
- *Understanding "family dasyuridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family dasyurinae *(noun)*

Dasyures; native cats; pouched mice; banded anteaters; Tasmanian devils.

- *They discussed "family dasyurinae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family dasyurinae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family daubentoniidae *(noun)*

Comprising solely the aye-aye.

- *In class, the teacher used "family daubentoniidae" to mean comprising solely the aye-aye.*
- *He looked up "family daubentoniidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family dendrocolaptidae *(noun)*

Woodhewers or woodcreepers.

- *He looked up "family dendrocolaptidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family dendrocolaptidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family dermestidae *(noun)*

Carpet beetles.

- *The article explained what "family dermestidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family dermestidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family dermochelyidae *(noun)*

Sea turtles.

- *The article explained what "family dermochelyidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family dermochelyidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family desmidiaceae *(noun)*

Unicellular algae.

- *Understanding "family desmidiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family desmidiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family desmodontidae *(noun)*

True vampire bats.

- *He looked up "family desmodontidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family desmodontidae."*

---

family diaspididae *(noun)*

Armored scales.

- *They discussed "family diaspididae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family diaspididae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family dicamptodontidae *(noun)*

Large and small highly aquatic salamanders.

- *They discussed "family dicamptodontidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family dicamptodontidae" to mean large and small highly aquatic salamanders.*

---

family diodontidae *(noun)*

Spiny puffers.

- *In class, the teacher used "family diodontidae" to mean spiny puffers.*

- *Understanding "family diodontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family diomedeidae *(noun)*

Albatrosses.

- *He looked up "family diomedeidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family diomedeidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family dipodidae *(noun)*

Old World jerboas.

- *The article explained what "family dipodidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family dipodidae" during the group presentation.*

family discoglossidae *(noun)*

Family of Old World toads having a fixed disklike tongue.

- *They discussed "family discoglossidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family discoglossidae."*

family doliolidae *(noun)*

Oceanic tunicates.

- *He looked up "family doliolidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family doliolidae."*

family dracunculidae *(noun)*

Greatly elongated roundworm.

- *He looked up "family dracunculidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family dracunculidae."*

family drepanididae *(noun)*

Hawaiian honeycreepers.

- *Understanding "family drepanididae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family drepanididae."*

family dromaeosauridae *(noun)*

Swift-running bipedal dinosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family dromaeosauridae."*
- *He looked up "family dromaeosauridae" because he had never seen it before.*

family drosophilidae *(noun)*

Fruit flies.

- *They discussed "family drosophilidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family drosophilidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family dugongidae *(noun)*

A family of mammals of order Sirenia including dugongs and Steller's sea cow.

- *They discussed "family dugongidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family dugongidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family echeneidae *(noun)*

Fishes having a sucking disk on the head for clinging to other fishes and to ships.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family echeneidae."*
- *He looked up "family echeneidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family echeneididae *(noun)*

Fishes having a sucking disk on the head for clinging to other fishes and to ships.

- *Understanding "family echeneididae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family echeneididae" means with a simple example.*

family edaphosauridae *(noun)*

A family of reptiles of the order Pelycosauria.

- *The article explained what "family edaphosauridae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family edaphosauridae" during the group presentation.*

family eimeriidae *(noun)*

A family of protoctist in the order Coccidia.

- *Understanding "family eimeriidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family eimeriidae" during the group presentation.*

family elapidae *(noun)*

Cobras; kraits; mambas; coral snakes; Australian taipan and tiger snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family elapidae."*
- *He looked up "family elapidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family elateridae *(noun)*

Click beetles and certain fireflies.

- *He looked up "family elateridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family elateridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family electrophoridae *(noun)*

Small family comprising the electric eels.

- *In class, the teacher used "family electrophoridae" to mean small family comprising the electric eels.*
- *They discussed "family electrophoridae" during the group presentation.*

family elopidae *(noun)*

Tarpons and ladyfishes.

- *The article explained what "family elopidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family elopidae" to mean tarpons and ladyfishes.*

family embiotocidae *(noun)*

Viviparous percoid fishes comprising the surf fishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family embiotocidae."*
- *The article explained what "family embiotocidae" means with a simple example.*

family emydidae *(noun)*

Box and water turtles.

- *Understanding "family emydidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family emydidae" means with a simple example.*

family endamoebidae *(noun)*

A large family of endoparasitic amebas that invade the digestive tract.

- *Understanding "family endamoebidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family endamoebidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family ephippidae *(noun)*

Small family comprising the spadefishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ephippidae."*
- *He looked up "family ephippidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family erethizontidae *(noun)*

New World arboreal porcupines.

- *They discussed "family erethizontidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family erethizontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family erinaceidae *(noun)*

True hedgehogs.

- *He looked up “family erinaceidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “family erinaceidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family eschrichtiidae *(noun)*

Comprising only the grey whales.

- *The article explained what “family eschrichtiidae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family eschrichtiidae” to mean comprising only the grey whales.*

---

family esocidae *(noun)*

Pikes; pickerels; muskellunges.

- *The article explained what “family esocidae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “family esocidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family euglenaceae *(noun)*

Considered green algae.

- *The article explained what “family euglenaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family euglenaceae” to mean considered green algae.*

---

family eurylaimidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the suborder Eurylaimi.

- *They discussed “family eurylaimidae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family eurylaimidae.”*

---

family exocoetidae *(noun)*

Flying fishes; closely related to the halfbeaks.

- *In class, the teacher used “family exocoetidae” to mean flying fishes; closely related to the halfbeaks.*
- *The article explained what “family exocoetidae” means with a simple example.*

---

family falconidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the order Falconiformes.

- *In class, the teacher used “family falconidae” to mean a family of birds of the order falconiformes.*
- *The article explained what “family falconidae” means with a simple example.*

---

family fasciolidae *(noun)*

A family of Trematoda.

- *Understanding “family fasciolidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “family fasciolidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

family filariidae *(noun)*

Threadlike roundworms.

- *He looked up “family filariidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family filariidae.”*

---

family fissurellidae *(noun)*

Marine limpets.

- *He looked up “family fissurellidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family fissurellidae” to mean marine limpets.*

---

family fistulariidae *(noun)*

Cornetfishes.

- *He looked up “family fistulariidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “family fistulariidae” during the group presentation.*

---

family forficulidae *(noun)*

Typical earwigs.

- *The article explained what “family forficulidae” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “family forficulidae” during the group presentation.*

family fregatidae *(noun)*

Frigate birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "family fregatidae" to mean frigate birds.*
- *Understanding "family fregatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family fringillidae *(noun)*

Finches: goldfinches; bullfinches; chaffinches; siskins; canaries; cardinals; grosbeaks; crossbills; linnets; buntings.

- *In class, the teacher used "family fringillidae" to mean finches: goldfinches; bullfinches; chaffinches;....*
- *He looked up "family fringillidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family fucaceae *(noun)*

Small family of brown algae: gulfweeds; rockweeds.

- *They discussed "family fucaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family fucaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family fulgoridae *(noun)*

Plant hoppers: lantern flies.

- *He looked up "family fulgoridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family fulgoridae" to mean plant hoppers: lantern flies.*

family furnariidae *(noun)*

E.g. ovenbirds.

- *In class, the teacher used "family furnariidae" to mean e.g. ovenbirds.*
- *The article explained what "family furnariidae" means with a simple example.*

family gadidae *(noun)*

Large family of important mostly marine food fishes.

- *The article explained what "family gadidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family gadidae."*

family gasterophilidae *(noun)*

Horse botflies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family gasterophilidae."*
- *He looked up "family gasterophilidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family gasterosteidae *(noun)*

Sticklebacks.

- *In class, the teacher used "family gasterosteidae" to mean sticklebacks.*
- *The article explained what "family gasterosteidae" means with a simple example.*

family gavidae *(noun)*

Loon family.

- *The article explained what "family gavidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family gavidae" during the group presentation.*

family gelechiidae *(noun)*

Important economic pests.

- *He looked up "family gelechiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family gelechiidae."*

family gempylidae *(noun)*

Snake mackerels.

- *The article explained what "family gempylidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family gempylidae" to mean snake mackerels.*

family geomyidae *(noun)*

North American pocket gophers.

- *Understanding "family geomyidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family geomyidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family geophilidae *(noun)*

Small extremely elongate centipedes that live in earth.

- *The article explained what "family geophilidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family geophilidae" to mean small extremely elongate centipedes that live in earth.*

---

family gerridae *(noun)*

An arthropod family that includes water striders.

- *The article explained what "family gerridae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family gerridae" to mean an arthropod family that includes water striders.*

---

family gerrididae *(noun)*

An arthropod family that includes water striders.

- *He looked up "family gerrididae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family gerrididae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family gigartinaceae *(noun)*

A family of protoctist.

- *In class, the teacher used "family gigartinaceae" to mean a family of protoctist.*
- *He looked up "family gigartinaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family glareolidae *(noun)*

Old World shorebirds: pratincoles and coursers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family glareolidae."*
- *They discussed "family glareolidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family gliridae *(noun)*

Dormice and other Old World forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family gliridae."*
- *The article explained what "family gliridae" means with a simple example.*

---

family globigerinidae *(noun)*

A family of protoctists.

- *They discussed "family globigerinidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family globigerinidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family glossinidae *(noun)*

Flies closely related to the Muscidae: tsetse flies.

- *Understanding "family glossinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family glossinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family gobiesocidae *(noun)*

Clingfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family gobiesocidae" to mean clingfishes.*
- *Understanding "family gobiesocidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family gomphotheriidae *(noun)*

Elephants extinct since the Pleistocene.

- *They discussed "family gomphotheriidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family gomphotheriidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family gonorhynchidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Gonorhynchus.

- *He looked up "family gonorhynchidae" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "family gonorhynchidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family gracilariidae *(noun)*

Leaf miners.

- *The article explained what "family gracilariidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family gracilariidae" to mean leaf miners.*

family gyrinidae *(noun)*

Whirligig beetles.

- *He looked up "family gyrinidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family gyrinidae."*

family hadrosauridae *(noun)*

Duck-billed dinosaurs; upper Cretaceous.

- *In class, the teacher used "family hadrosauridae" to mean duck-billed dinosaurs; upper cretaceous.*
- *The article explained what "family hadrosauridae" means with a simple example.*

family haematopodidae *(noun)*

Oystercatchers.

- *They discussed "family haematopodidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family haematopodidae" means with a simple example.*

family haemoproteidae *(noun)*

Bird parasites.

- *They discussed "family haemoproteidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family haemoproteidae" to mean bird parasites.*

family halictidae *(noun)*

A family of small solitary bees; many are valuable pollinators for agriculture.

- *Understanding "family halictidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family halictidae."*

family helicidae *(noun)*

Land snails including the common edible snail and some pests.

- *He looked up "family helicidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family helicidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family helodermatidae *(noun)*

Only known venomous lizards.

- *Understanding "family helodermatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family helodermatidae" means with a simple example.*

family hemerobiidae *(noun)*

Brown lacewings.

- *In class, the teacher used "family hemerobiidae" to mean brown lacewings.*
- *Understanding "family hemerobiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family hemiprocnidae *(noun)*

Tree swifts.

- *Understanding "family hemiprocnidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family hemiprocnidae" during the group presentation.*

family hemiramphidae *(noun)*

Halfbeaks; marine and freshwater fishes closely related to the flying fishes but not able to glide.

- *He looked up "family hemiramphidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family hemiramphidae" to mean halfbeaks; marine and freshwater fishes closely....*

family heteromyidae *(noun)*

Small New World burrowing mouselike rodents with fur-lined cheek pouches and hind limbs and tail adapted to leaping; adapted to desert conditions: pocket mice; kangaroo mice; kangaroo rats.

- *He looked up "family heteromyidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family heteromyidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family hexanchidae *(noun)*

Primitive sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used "family hexanchidae" to mean primitive sharks.*
- *He looked up "family hexanchidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family hippoboscidae *(noun)*

Winged or wingless dipterans: louse flies.

- *He looked up "family hippoboscidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family hippoboscidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family hippopotamidae *(noun)*

Hippopotami.

- *In class, the teacher used "family hippopotamidae" to mean hippopotami.*
- *The article explained what "family hippopotamidae" means with a simple example.*

family hipposideridae *(noun)*

Old World leafnose bats.

- *Understanding "family hipposideridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family hipposideridae."*

family hirudinidae *(noun)*

A family of Hirudinea.

- *Understanding "family hirudinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family hirudinidae" during the group presentation.*

family hirundinidae *(noun)*

Swallows and martins.

- *He looked up "family hirundinidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family hirundinidae" to mean swallows and martins.*

family holocentridae *(noun)*

Squirrelfishes and soldierfishes.

- *They discussed "family holocentridae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family holocentridae" because he had never seen it before.*

family holothuridae *(noun)*

A family of Holothuroidea.

- *In class, the teacher used "family holothuridae" to mean a family of holothuroidea.*
- *He looked up "family holothuridae" because he had never seen it before.*

family homaridae *(noun)*

Large-clawed lobsters.

- *He looked up "family homaridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family homaridae" to mean large-clawed lobsters.*

family hydrobatidae *(noun)*

Storm petrels.

- *In class, the teacher used "family hydrobatidae" to mean storm petrels.*
- *They discussed "family hydrobatidae" during the group presentation.*

family hylidae *(noun)*

The amphibian family of tree frogs.

- *In class, the teacher used "family hylidae" to mean the amphibian family of tree frogs.*
- *Understanding "family hylidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family hylobatidae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the lesser apes (gibbons and siamangs); sometimes considered a subfamily of Pongidae.

- *Understanding "family hylobatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family hylobatidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family hyperodontidae *(noun)*

Beaked whales; in some especially former classifications included in the family Physeteridae.

- *They discussed "family hyperodontidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family hyperodontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family hypodermatidae *(noun)*

Warble flies.

- *Understanding "family hypodermatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family hypodermatidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family hystricidae *(noun)*

Old World porcupines.

- *The article explained what "family hystricidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family hystricidae" to mean old world porcupines.*

---

family ichthyosauridae *(noun)*

Later ichthyosaurs of the Jurassic and Cretaceous; widely distributed in both hemispheres.

- *In class, the teacher used "family ichthyosauridae" to mean later ichthyosaurs of the jurassic and cretaceous;....*
- *Understanding "family ichthyosauridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family icteridae *(noun)*

American orioles; American blackbirds; bobolinks; meadowlarks.

- *He looked up "family icteridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family icteridae" to mean american orioles; american blackbirds; bobolinks;....*

---

family iguania *(noun)*

New World lizards.

- *He looked up "family iguania" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family iguania."*

---

family iguanidae *(noun)*

New World lizards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family iguanidae."*
- *They discussed "family iguanidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family indicatoridae *(noun)*

Honey guides.

- *In class, the teacher used "family indicatoridae" to mean honey guides.*
- *The article explained what "family indicatoridae" means with a simple example.*

---

family indriidae *(noun)*

A family of Lemuroidea.

- *The article explained what "family indriidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family indriidae" to mean a family of lemuroidea.*

---

family ipidae *(noun)*

Large family of bark-boring or wood-boring short-beaked beetles; very destructive to forest and fruit trees.

- *He looked up "family ipidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family ipidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family irenidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the suborder Oscines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family irenidae."*
- *The article explained what "family irenidae" means with a simple example.*

family istiophoridae *(noun)*

Sailfishes; spearfishes; marlins.

- *In class, the teacher used "family istiophoridae" to mean sailfishes; spearfishes; marlins.*
- *Understanding "family istiophoridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family isuridae *(noun)*

In some classifications another name for the family Lamnidae.

- *He looked up "family isuridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family isuridae."*

family jassidae *(noun)*

Family of small leafhoppers coextensive with the Cicadellidae and not distinguished from it in some classifications.

- *He looked up "family jassidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family jassidae."*

family kalotermitidae *(noun)*

Primitive termites of warm regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family kalotermitidae."*
- *Understanding "family kalotermitidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family kasuwonidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate family comprising the oceanic bonitos.

- *They discussed "family kasuwonidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family kasuwonidae" to mean in some classifications considered a separate....*

family kinosternidae *(noun)*

Mud turtles; musk turtles.

- *Understanding "family kinosternidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family kinosternidae."*

family lacertidae *(noun)*

Old World lizards.

- *Understanding "family lacertidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family lacertidae" during the group presentation.*

family lactobacillaceae *(noun)*

Lactic acid bacteria and important pathogens; bacteria that ferment carbohydrates chiefly into lactic acid.

- *They discussed "family lactobacillaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family lactobacillaceae" means with a simple example.*

family lactobacteriaceae *(noun)*

Lactic acid bacteria and important pathogens; bacteria that ferment carbohydrates chiefly into lactic acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "family lactobacteriaceae" to mean lactic acid bacteria and important pathogens;....*
- *Understanding "family lactobacteriaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family laminariaceae *(noun)*

Large family of marine brown algae including many economically important large kelps chiefly of northern waters.

- *He looked up "family laminariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family laminariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family lamnidae *(noun)*

Oceanic sharks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lamnidae."*
- *Understanding "family lamnidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family lanthanotidae *(noun)*

Stout-bodied lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "family lanthanotidae" to mean stout-bodied lizards.*
- *The article explained what "family lanthanotidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family laricariidae *(noun)*

Armored catfish.

- *Understanding "family laricariidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family laricariidae."*

---

family laridae *(noun)*

Gull family: gulls and terns.

- *He looked up "family laridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family laridae" during the group presentation.*

---

family lasiocampidae *(noun)*

Tent caterpillars; eggars; lappet moths.

- *Understanding "family lasiocampidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family lasiocampidae" to mean tent caterpillars; eggars; lappet moths.*

---

family latimeridae *(noun)*

Extinct except for the coelacanth.

- *The article explained what "family latimeridae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family latimeridae."*

---

family leiopelmatidae *(noun)*

Primitive New Zealand frogs.

- *The article explained what "family leiopelmatidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family leiopelmatidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family lemuridae *(noun)*

Typical lemurs; of Madagascar.

- *In class, the teacher used "family lemuridae" to mean typical lemurs; of madagascar.*
- *The article explained what "family lemuridae" means with a simple example.*

---

family lepadidae *(noun)*

Goose barnacles.

- *They discussed "family lepadidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family lepadidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family lepisosteidae *(noun)*

Comprises the genus Lepisosteus.

- *The article explained what "family lepisosteidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family lepisosteidae" to mean comprises the genus lepisosteus.*

---

family leporidae *(noun)*

Hares and rabbits.

- *The article explained what "family leporidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family leporidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family leptodactylidae *(noun)*

New World frogs; in some classifications essentially coextensive with the family Bufonidae.

- *He looked up "family leptodactylidae" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "family leptodactylidae" during the group presentation.*

family leptotyphlopidae *(noun)*

Blind snakes.

- *The article explained what "family leptotyphlopidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family leptotyphlopidae" to mean blind snakes.*

family limulidae *(noun)*

Horseshoe crabs.

- *He looked up "family limulidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family limulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family liopelmidae *(noun)*

Primitive New Zealand frogs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family liopelmidae."*
- *Understanding "family liopelmidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family liparidae *(noun)*

Snailfishes.

- *They discussed "family liparidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family liparidae" to mean snailfishes.*

family liparididae *(noun)*

Snailfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family liparididae" to mean snailfishes.*
- *They discussed "family liparididae" during the group presentation.*

family lithodidae *(noun)*

Deep-sea crabs of cold waters.

- *They discussed "family lithodidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family lithodidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family littorinidae *(noun)*

Periwinkles.

- *In class, the teacher used "family littorinidae" to mean periwinkles.*
- *He looked up "family littorinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family lobotidae *(noun)*

Tripletails.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lobotidae."*
- *Understanding "family lobotidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family locustidae *(noun)*

Short-horned grasshoppers; true locusts.

- *The article explained what "family locustidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family locustidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family lophiidae *(noun)*

Large-headed marine fishes comprising the anglers.

- *The article explained what "family lophiidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lophiidae."*

family lorisidae *(noun)*

Slow-moving omnivorous nocturnal primates of tropical Asia; usually tailless.

- *He looked up "family lorisidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lorisidae."*

family lucanidae *(noun)*

Stag beetles.

- *In class, the teacher used "family lucanidae" to mean stag beetles.*
- *They discussed "family lucanidae" during the group presentation.*

family lygaeidae *(noun)*

Lygaeid bugs.

- *They discussed "family lygaeidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family lygaeidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family lymantriidae *(noun)*

Tussock moths.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lymantriidae."*
- *The article explained what "family lymantriidae" means with a simple example.*

family machilidae *(noun)*

Jumping bristletails.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family machilidae."*
- *They discussed "family machilidae" during the group presentation.*

family macropodidae *(noun)*

Kangaroos; wallabies.

- *He looked up "family macropodidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family macropodidae."*

family macrorhamphosidae *(noun)*

Bellows fishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family macrorhamphosidae."*
- *He looked up "family macrorhamphosidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family majidae *(noun)*

Spider crabs.

- *The article explained what "family majidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family majidae" to mean spider crabs.*

family malacanthidae *(noun)*

Short-headed marine fishes; often brightly colored.

- *He looked up "family malacanthidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family malacanthidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family mammutidae *(noun)*

Extinct family: mastodons.

- *In class, the teacher used "family mammutidae" to mean extinct family: mastodons.*
- *The article explained what "family mammutidae" means with a simple example.*

family manidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Pholidota.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family manidae."*
- *He looked up "family manidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family mastodontidae *(noun)*

Extinct family: mastodons.

- *He looked up "family mastodontidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family mastodontidae" to mean extinct family: mastodons.*

family mastotermitidae *(noun)*

Primitive termites.

- *In class, the teacher used "family mastotermitidae" to mean primitive termites.*
- *The article explained what "family mastotermitidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family megachilidae *(noun)*

Leaf-cutting and mason bees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family megachilidae."*
- *He looked up "family megachilidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family megadermatidae *(noun)*

Old World false vampire bats.

- *In class, the teacher used "family megadermatidae" to mean old world false vampire bats.*
- *The article explained what "family megadermatidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family megalonychidae *(noun)*

Mammal family consisting of the two-toed sloths.

- *He looked up "family megalonychidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family megalonychidae."*

---

family megalosauridae *(noun)*

Megalosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family megalosauridae."*
- *They discussed "family megalosauridae" during the group presentation.*

---

family megatheriidae *(noun)*

Extinct ground sloths.

- *They discussed "family megatheriidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family megatheriidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family meleagrididae *(noun)*

Turkeys and some extinct forms.

- *They discussed "family meleagrididae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family meleagrididae" means with a simple example.*

---

family meliphagidae *(noun)*

Honey eaters.

- *Understanding "family meliphagidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family meliphagidae."*

---

family meloidae *(noun)*

Blister beetles.

- *In class, the teacher used "family meloidae" to mean blister beetles.*
- *The article explained what "family meloidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family membracidae *(noun)*

Plant hoppers: treehoppers.

- *He looked up "family membracidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family membracidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family micrococcaceae *(noun)*

Spherical or elliptical usually aerobic eubacteria that produce yellow or orange or red pigment; includes toxin-producing forms as well as harmless commensals and saprophytes.

- *The article explained what "family micrococcaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family micrococcaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family microhylidae *(noun)*

Narrow-mouthed toads and sheep frogs; some burrow and some are arboreal; found worldwide.

- *He looked up "family microhylidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family microhylidae."*

family mimidae *(noun)*

Sometimes considered a subfamily of Troglodytidae: mockingbirds; catbirds; thrashers.

- *Understanding "family mimidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family mimidae" to mean sometimes considered a subfamily of troglodytidae:....*

family mobulidae *(noun)*

Large rays lacking venomous spines: mantas.

- *In class, the teacher used "family mobulidae" to mean large rays lacking venomous spines: mantas.*
- *Understanding "family mobulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family molidae *(noun)*

Ocean sunfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family molidae."*
- *He looked up "family molidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family molossidae *(noun)*

Mastiff bats; freetail bats.

- *In class, the teacher used "family molossidae" to mean mastiff bats; freetail bats.*
- *The article explained what "family molossidae" means with a simple example.*

family momotidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the order Coraciiformes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family momotidae."*
- *He looked up "family momotidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family motacillidae *(noun)*

Pipits and wagtails.

- *He looked up "family motacillidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family motacillidae."*

family mugilidae *(noun)*

Grey mullets.

- *They discussed "family mugilidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family mugilidae."*

family mullidae *(noun)*

Goatfishes or red mullets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family mullidae."*
- *They discussed "family mullidae" during the group presentation.*

family muraenidae *(noun)*

Marine eels.

- *The article explained what "family muraenidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family muraenidae" during the group presentation.*

family muscicapidae *(noun)*

Old World (true) flycatchers.

- *He looked up "family muscicapidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family muscicapidae."*

family mutillidae *(noun)*

A family of wasps.

- *In class, the teacher used "family mutillidae" to mean a family of wasps.*
- *Understanding "family mutillidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family myacidae *(noun)*

Soft-shell clams.

- *The article explained what "family myacidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family myacidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family mycetophylidae *(noun)*

Fungus gnats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family mycetophylidae."*
- *They discussed "family mycetophylidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family mycobacteriaceae *(noun)*

A family of bacteria.

- *They discussed "family mycobacteriaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family mycobacteriaceae."*

---

family mycoplasmataceae *(noun)*

Pleomorphic Gram-negative nonmotile microorganism similar to both viruses and bacteria; parasitic in mammals.

- *They discussed "family mycoplasmataceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family mycoplasmataceae" to mean pleomorphic gram-negative nonmotile microorganism....*

---

family myctophidae *(noun)*

Deep-sea fishes comprising the lantern fishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family myctophidae."*
- *They discussed "family myctophidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family mylodontidae *(noun)*

Extinct South American edentates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family mylodontidae."*
- *He looked up "family mylodontidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family myrmecophagidae *(noun)*

New World anteaters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family myrmecophagidae."*
- *The article explained what "family myrmecophagidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family mysidae *(noun)*

Small shrimp-like crustaceans.

- *In class, the teacher used "family mysidae" to mean small shrimp-like crustaceans.*
- *He looked up "family mysidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family mytilidae *(noun)*

Marine mussels.

- *He looked up "family mytilidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family mytilidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family myxinidae *(noun)*

Slime-producing marine animals: hagfishes.

- *He looked up "family myxinidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family myxinidae" to mean slime-producing marine animals: hagfishes.*

---

family myxobacteriaceae *(noun)*

Bacteria living mostly in soils and on dung.

- *Understanding "family myxobacteriaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family myxobacteriaceae" to mean bacteria living mostly in soils and on dung.*

---

family myxophyceae *(noun)*

Former terms for Cyanophyceae.

- *He looked up "family myxophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family myxophyceae."*

family nautilidae *(noun)*

Spiral-shelled cephalopods.

- *Understanding "family nautilidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family nautilidae" to mean spiral-shelled cephalopods.*

family nephropsidae *(noun)*

In some classifications coextensive with the Homaridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family nephropsidae" to mean in some classifications coextensive with the homaridae.*
- *The article explained what "family nephropsidae" means with a simple example.*

family nepidae *(noun)*

Water scorpions.

- *Understanding "family nepidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family nepidae" to mean water scorpions.*

family nitrobacteriaceae *(noun)*

Usually rod-shaped bacteria that oxidize ammonia or nitrites: nitrobacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family nitrobacteriaceae."*
- *He looked up "family nitrobacteriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family nostocaceae *(noun)*

Blue-green algae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family nostocaceae."*
- *Understanding "family nostocaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family notonectidae *(noun)*

Aquatic carnivorous insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family notonectidae."*
- *Understanding "family notonectidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family notoryctidae *(noun)*

Pouched moles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family notoryctidae."*
- *He looked up "family notoryctidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family nummulitidae *(noun)*

A family of fossil protoctists.

- *In class, the teacher used "family nummulitidae" to mean a family of fossil protoctists.*
- *They discussed "family nummulitidae" during the group presentation.*

family ochotonidae *(noun)*

Pikas and extinct forms.

- *The article explained what "family ochotonidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family ochotonidae" to mean pikas and extinct forms.*

family octopodidae *(noun)*

A family of Octopoda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family octopodidae."*
- *The article explained what "family octopodidae" means with a simple example.*

family odobenidae *(noun)*

Walruses and extinct forms.

- *He looked up "family odobenidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family odobenidae."*

family odontaspididae *(noun)*

Sand sharks; in some classifications coextensive with family Carcharhinidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family odontaspididae" to mean sand sharks; in some classifications coextensive....*
- *The article explained what "family odontaspididae" means with a simple example.*

family oedogoniaceae *(noun)*

Filamentous green algae.

- *They discussed "family oedogoniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family oedogoniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family ogcocephalidae *(noun)*

Batfishes: sluggish bottom-dwelling spiny fishes.

- *He looked up "family ogcocephalidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family ogcocephalidae" to mean batfishes: sluggish bottom-dwelling spiny fishes.*

family oniscidae *(noun)*

A family of Isopoda.

- *The article explained what "family oniscidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family oniscidae."*

family ophidiidae *(noun)*

Eellike marine fishes.

- *He looked up "family ophidiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family ophidiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family ophiodontidae *(noun)*

Fishes closely related to greenlings.

- *They discussed "family ophiodontidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family ophiodontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family opisthocomidae *(noun)*

Comprising the hoatzins.

- *He looked up "family opisthocomidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family opisthocomidae."*

family orchestiidae *(noun)*

Beach fleas.

- *He looked up "family orchestiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family orchestiidae" to mean beach fleas.*

family orectolobidae *(noun)*

Nurse sharks and carpet sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used "family orectolobidae" to mean nurse sharks and carpet sharks.*
- *The article explained what "family orectolobidae" means with a simple example.*

family oriolidae *(noun)*

Old World orioles.

- *In class, the teacher used "family oriolidae" to mean old world orioles.*
- *The article explained what "family oriolidae" means with a simple example.*

family oscillatoriaceae *(noun)*

Blue green algae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family oscillatoriaceae" to mean blue green algae.*
- *They discussed "family oscillatoriaceae" during the group presentation.*

family osteoglossidae *(noun)*

A family of large fishes that live in freshwater; includes bandfish and bonytongues.

- *They discussed "family osteoglossidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family osteoglossidae" to mean a family of large fishes that live in freshwater;....*

---

family otariidae *(noun)*

Eared seals: sea lions and fur seals.

- *In class, the teacher used "family otariidae" to mean eared seals: sea lions and fur seals.*
- *Understanding "family otariidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family paguridae *(noun)*

Hermit crabs.

- *In class, the teacher used "family paguridae" to mean hermit crabs.*
- *Understanding "family paguridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family palinuridae *(noun)*

Spiny lobsters.

- *He looked up "family palinuridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family palinuridae."*

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family panorpidae *(noun)*

A family of insects of the order Mecoptera.

- *They discussed "family panorpidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family panorpidae" to mean a family of insects of the order mecoptera.*

---

family paradisaeidae *(noun)*

Birds of paradise.

- *They discussed "family paradisaeidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family paradisaeidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family paridae *(noun)*

Titmice and chickadees.

- *Understanding "family paridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family paridae" to mean titmice and chickadees.*

---

family parulidae *(noun)*

New World warblers.

- *They discussed "family parulidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family parulidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family passeridae *(noun)*

True sparrows: Old world birds formerly considered weaverbirds.

- *The article explained what "family passeridae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family passeridae" to mean true sparrows: old world birds formerly considered....*

---

family patellidae *(noun)*

Marine limpets.

- *The article explained what "family patellidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family patellidae" to mean marine limpets.*

---

family pediculidae *(noun)*

True lice: human lice and related forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pediculidae."*
- *They discussed "family pediculidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family pelecanoididae *(noun)*

Diving petrels.

- *The article explained what "family pelecanoididae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family pelecanoididae" to mean diving petrels.*

family pelobatidae *(noun)*

The amphibian family of spadefoot toads.

- *Understanding "family pelobatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family pelobatidae" to mean the amphibian family of spadefoot toads.*

family peneidae *(noun)*

Tropical prawns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family peneidae."*
- *Understanding "family peneidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family percidae *(noun)*

Active freshwater fishes; true perches and pike perches.

- *The article explained what "family percidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family percidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family percophidae *(noun)*

Percoid flatheads.

- *In class, the teacher used "family percophidae" to mean percoid flatheads.*
- *Understanding "family percophidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family peridiniidae *(noun)*

Marine and freshwater dinoflagellates.

- *The article explained what "family peridiniidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family peridiniidae" to mean marine and freshwater dinoflagellates.*

family peripatidae *(noun)*

A family of Onychophora.

- *He looked up "family peripatidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family peripatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family peripatopsidae *(noun)*

A family of Onychophora.

- *In class, the teacher used "family peripatopsidae" to mean a family of onychophora.*
- *He looked up "family peripatopsidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family phaethontidae *(noun)*

Tropicbirds.

- *Understanding "family phaethontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family phaethontidae" means with a simple example.*

family phalangeridae *(noun)*

Phalangers; koalas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family phalangeridae."*
- *He looked up "family phalangeridae" because he had never seen it before.*

family phalangiidae *(noun)*

A family of Phalangida.

- *They discussed "family phalangiidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family phalangiidae" to mean a family of phalangida.*

family phasianidae *(noun)*

Pheasants; quails; partridges.

- *They discussed "family phasianidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family phasianidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family phasmatidae *(noun)*

Stick insects.

- *The article explained what "family phasmatidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family phasmatidae."*

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family phasmidae *(noun)*

Stick insects.

- *In class, the teacher used "family phasmidae" to mean stick insects.*
- *The article explained what "family phasmidae" means with a simple example.*

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family phillidae *(noun)*

Leaf insects.

- *In class, the teacher used "family phillidae" to mean leaf insects.*
- *The article explained what "family phillidae" means with a simple example.*

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family phocidae *(noun)*

Earless seals.

- *The article explained what "family phocidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family phocidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

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family phoeniculidae *(noun)*

Wood hoopoes.

- *He looked up "family phoeniculidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family phoeniculidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family pholadidae *(noun)*

A family of Bivalvia.

- *They discussed "family pholadidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pholadidae."*

---

family pholidae *(noun)*

A family of fish of suborder Blennioidea.

- *In class, the teacher used "family pholidae" to mean a family of fish of suborder blennioidea.*
- *He looked up "family pholidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family pholididae *(noun)*

A family of fish of suborder Blennioidea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pholididae."*
- *The article explained what "family pholididae" means with a simple example.*

---

family phyllidae *(noun)*

Leaf insects.

- *He looked up "family phyllidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family phyllidae."*

---

family phyllostomatidae *(noun)*

New World leaf-nosed bats.

- *They discussed "family phyllostomatidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family phyllostomatidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family phyllostomidae *(noun)*

New World leaf-nosed bats.

- *Understanding "family phyllostomidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family phyllostomidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family physeteridae *(noun)*

Sperm whales.

- *They discussed "family physeteridae" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "family physeteridae" because he had never seen it before.*

family physidae *(noun)*

Freshwater snails.

- *They discussed "family physidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family physidae."*

family picidae *(noun)*

Woodpeckers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family picidae."*
- *He looked up "family picidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family pieridae *(noun)*

Arthropod family including cabbage butterflies; sulphur butterflies.

- *The article explained what "family pieridae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family pieridae" to mean arthropod family including cabbage butterflies;....*

family pinnotheridae *(noun)*

Tiny soft-bodied crabs.

- *Understanding "family pinnotheridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family pinnotheridae" to mean tiny soft-bodied crabs.*

family pipidae *(noun)*

Tongueless frogs.

- *Understanding "family pipidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pipidae."*

family plasmodiidae *(noun)*

Malaria parasites.

- *Understanding "family plasmodiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family plasmodiidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family platanistidae *(noun)*

River dolphins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family platanistidae."*
- *He looked up "family platanistidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family platycephalidae *(noun)*

Scorpaenoid flatheads.

- *Understanding "family platycephalidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family platycephalidae" during the group presentation.*

family pleurobrachiidae *(noun)*

Sea gooseberries.

- *They discussed "family pleurobrachiidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family pleurobrachiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family pleuronectidae *(noun)*

Righteye flounders.

- *In class, the teacher used "family pleuronectidae" to mean righteye flounders.*
- *The article explained what "family pleuronectidae" means with a simple example.*

family ploceidae *(noun)*

Weaverbirds.

- *In class, the teacher used "family ploceidae" to mean weaverbirds.*
- *They discussed "family ploceidae" during the group presentation.*

family podicipedidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Podicipitiformes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family podicipedidae" to mean coextensive with the order podicipitiformes.*
- *He looked up "family podicipedidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family polyangiaceae *(noun)*

Bacteria living mostly in soils and on dung.

- *Understanding "family polyangiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family polyangiaceae."*

family polyodontidae *(noun)*

Paddlefishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family polyodontidae."*
- *The article explained what "family polyodontidae" means with a simple example.*

family polypedatidae *(noun)*

Old World tree frogs.

- *The article explained what "family polypedatidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family polypedatidae" during the group presentation.*

family pomacentridae *(noun)*

Damselfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family pomacentridae" to mean damselfishes.*
- *The article explained what "family pomacentridae" means with a simple example.*

family pomatomidae *(noun)*

Food and game fishes related to pompanos.

- *In class, the teacher used "family pomatomidae" to mean food and game fishes related to pompanos.*
- *He looked up "family pomatomidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family pongidae *(noun)*

Usually considered as comprising orangutans; gorillas; chimpanzees; and sometimes gibbons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pongidae."*
- *He looked up "family pongidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family portunidae *(noun)*

Swimming crabs.

- *They discussed "family portunidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family portunidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family potamogalidae *(noun)*

Otter shrews.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family potamogalidae."*
- *Understanding "family potamogalidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family priacanthidae *(noun)*

Small carnivorous percoid fishes found worldwide in tropical seas.

- *The article explained what "family priacanthidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family priacanthidae" to mean small carnivorous percoid fishes found worldwide in....*

family pristidae *(noun)*

Large primitive rays with elongated snouts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pristidae."*
- *They discussed "family pristidae" during the group presentation.*

family procaviidae *(noun)*

Includes all recent members of the order Hyracoidea.

- *The article explained what "family procaviidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family procaviidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family procellariidae *(noun)*

Petrels; fulmars; shearwaters.

- *He looked up "family procellariidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family procellariidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family procyonidae *(noun)*

Raccoons; coatis; cacomistles; kinkajous; and sometimes pandas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family procyonidae."*
- *He looked up "family procyonidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family proteidae *(noun)*

Mud puppies.

- *They discussed "family proteidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family proteidae" because he had never seen it before.*

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family prunellidae *(noun)*

Hedge sparrow.

- *They discussed "family prunellidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family prunellidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family pseudococcidae *(noun)*

Scalelike insects: mealybugs.

- *They discussed "family pseudococcidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family pseudococcidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family pseudomonodaceae *(noun)*

Rod-shaped Gram-negative bacteria; include important plant and animal pathogens.

- *Understanding "family pseudomonodaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pseudomonodaceae."*

---

family psittacidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Psittaciformes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family psittacidae."*
- *The article explained what "family psittacidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family psocidae *(noun)*

A family of small soft-bodied insects that feed on decaying vegetation; related to booklice.

- *Understanding "family psocidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family psocidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family psychodidae *(noun)*

Very small two-winged flies with hairy wings that develop in moss and damp vegetable matter: sand flies.

- *The article explained what "family psychodidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family psychodidae" to mean very small two-winged flies with hairy wings that....*

---

family psyllidae *(noun)*

Jumping plant lice.

- *The article explained what "family psyllidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family psyllidae" to mean jumping plant lice.*

---

family pteriidae *(noun)*

Pearl oysters.

- *They discussed "family pteriidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family pteriidae" means with a simple example.*

family pteroclididae *(noun)*

Sandgrouses.

- *The article explained what “family pteroclididae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “family pteroclididae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family pterodactylidae *(noun)*

A reptile family in the order Pterosauria.

- *He looked up “family pterodactylidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family pterodactylidae” to mean a reptile family in the order pterosauria.*

family pulicidae *(noun)*

Many common fleas attacking humans and domestic animals.

- *He looked up “family pulicidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family pulicidae.”*

family pygopodidae *(noun)*

Australian and Tasmanian lizards.

- *They discussed “family pygopodidae” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “family pygopodidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family pyralididae *(noun)*

Bee moths; corn borers; flour moths.

- *He looked up “family pyralididae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “family pyralididae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family pythonidae *(noun)*

In some classifications a family separate from Boidae comprising Old World boas.

- *They discussed “family pythonidae” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “family pythonidae” because he had never seen it before.*

family rachycentridae *(noun)*

Family of pelagic fishes containing solely the cobia.

- *He looked up “family rachycentridae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family rachycentridae” to mean family of pelagic fishes containing solely the cobia.*

family rajidae *(noun)*

Bottom-dwelling tropical rays: skates.

- *Understanding “family rajidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “family rajidae” because he had never seen it before.*

family rallidae *(noun)*

Rails; crakes; gallinules; coots.

- *He looked up “family rallidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “family rallidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family ranidae *(noun)*

A family nearly cosmopolitan in distribution: true frogs.

- *In class, the teacher used “family ranidae” to mean a family nearly cosmopolitan in distribution: true....*
- *They discussed “family ranidae” during the group presentation.*

family raphidae *(noun)*

Extinct dodos and solitaires.

- *He looked up “family raphidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “family raphidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family raphidiidae *(noun)*

A family of arthropods of the suborder Megaloptera, including snakeflies.

- *Understanding "family raphidiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family raphidiidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family recurvirostridae *(noun)*

Long-legged shorebirds.

- *The article explained what "family recurvirostridae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family recurvirostridae" during the group presentation.*

family reduviidae *(noun)*

Assassin bugs.

- *He looked up "family reduviidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family reduviidae" to mean assassin bugs.*

family regalecidae *(noun)*

Ribbonfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family regalecidae" to mean ribbonfishes.*
- *Understanding "family regalecidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family rheidae *(noun)*

A family of birds coextensive with the order Rheiformes.

- *He looked up "family rheidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family rheidae" during the group presentation.*

family rhincodontidae *(noun)*

Small-toothed sharks comprising only one species.

- *The article explained what "family rhincodontidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family rhincodontidae."*

family rhinobatidae *(noun)*

Primitive rays with guitar-shaped bodies.

- *In class, the teacher used "family rhinobatidae" to mean primitive rays with guitar-shaped bodies.*
- *He looked up "family rhinobatidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family rhinocerotidae *(noun)*

Rhinoceroses.

- *Understanding "family rhinocerotidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family rhinocerotidae" during the group presentation.*

family rhinolophidae *(noun)*

Old World leaf-nosed bats.

- *He looked up "family rhinolophidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family rhinolophidae" during the group presentation.*

family rhinotermitidae *(noun)*

Large widely distributed family of termites of temperate to tropical regions.

- *Understanding "family rhinotermitidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family rhinotermitidae" during the group presentation.*

family rhiptoglossa *(noun)*

Old World chameleons; in some classifications they are considered a superfamily of Sauria.

- *They discussed "family rhiptoglossa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family rhiptoglossa" means with a simple example.*

family rhizobiaceae *(noun)*

A small family of rod-shaped bacteria.

- *Understanding "family rhizobiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "family rhizobiaceae" means with a simple example.*

family rhodymeniaceae *(noun)*

A family of protoctist.

- *Understanding "family rhodymeniaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family rhodymeniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family rickettsiaceae *(noun)*

Microorganism resembling bacteria inhabiting arthropod tissues but capable of causing disease in vertebrates.

- *They discussed "family rickettsiaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family rickettsiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family rynchopidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Rynchops: skimmers.

- *In class, the teacher used "family rynchopidae" to mean coextensive with the genus rynchops: skimmers.*
- *They discussed "family rynchopidae" during the group presentation.*

family sagittariidae *(noun)*

Secretary birds.

- *They discussed "family sagittariidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family sagittariidae" means with a simple example.*

family salamandridae *(noun)*

Salamanders.

- *Understanding "family salamandridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family salamandridae" because he had never seen it before.*

family salpidae *(noun)*

A small family of tunicates in the class Thaliacea.

- *The article explained what "family salpidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family salpidae" to mean a small family of tunicates in the class thaliacea.*

family sarcoptidae *(noun)*

Small whitish mites.

- *They discussed "family sarcoptidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family sarcoptidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family saturniidae *(noun)*

Important and widely distributed family of moths including some of the largest insects known.

- *The article explained what "family saturniidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family saturniidae" to mean important and widely distributed family of moths....*

family satyridae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of butterflies common near the edges of woods.

- *Understanding "family satyridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family satyridae" to mean a widely distributed family of butterflies common....*

family scaridae *(noun)*

Parrotfishes.

- *Understanding "family scaridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family scaridae" during the group presentation.*

family schistosomatidae *(noun)*

A family of Trematoda.

- *Understanding "family schistosomatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family schistosomatidae" to mean a family of trematoda.*

family schizophyceae *(noun)*

Former terms for Cyanophyceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family schizophyceae."*
- *He looked up "family schizophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family sciaenidae *(noun)*

Warm-water marine fishes including the drums and grunts and croakers and sea trout.

- *In class, the teacher used "family sciaenidae" to mean warm-water marine fishes including the drums and....*
- *The article explained what "family sciaenidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family sciaridae *(noun)*

Fungus gnats.

- *They discussed "family sciaridae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family sciaridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family sciuridae *(noun)*

A mammal family of true squirrels including: ground squirrels; marmots; chipmunks; flying squirrels; spermophiles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family sciuridae."*
- *The article explained what "family sciuridae" means with a simple example.*

---

family scolopacidae *(noun)*

Sandpiper family: sandpipers; woodcocks; snipes; tattlers; curlews; godwits; dowitchers.

- *The article explained what "family scolopacidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family scolopacidae" to mean sandpiper family: sandpipers; woodcocks; snipes;....*

---

family scolytidae *(noun)*

Large family of bark-boring or wood-boring short-beaked beetles; very destructive to forest and fruit trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family scolytidae."*
- *The article explained what "family scolytidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family scomberesocidae *(noun)*

Only sauries.

- *In class, the teacher used "family scomberesocidae" to mean only sauries.*
- *Understanding "family scomberesocidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family scombresocidae *(noun)*

Only sauries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family scombresocidae."*
- *They discussed "family scombresocidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family scombridae *(noun)*

Marine food fishes: mackerels; chub mackerels; tuna.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family scombridae."*
- *He looked up "family scombridae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family scorpaenidae *(noun)*

Scorpionfishes; rockfishes; lionfishes.

- *He looked up "family scorpaenidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family scorpaenidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family scutigeridae *(noun)*

A family of Chilopoda.

- *The article explained what "family scutigeridae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family scutigeridae."*

---

family scyliorhinidae *(noun)*

Small bottom-dwelling sharks.

- *The article explained what "family scyliorhinidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family scyliorhinidae" to mean small bottom-dwelling sharks.*

---

family sepiidae *(noun)*

True cuttlefishes.

- *He looked up "family sepiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family sepiidae."*

---

family serranidae *(noun)*

Marine fishes: sea basses; sea perches; groupers; jewfish.

- *In class, the teacher used "family serranidae" to mean marine fishes: sea basses; sea perches; groupers;....*
- *They discussed "family serranidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family sialidae *(noun)*

An arthropod family including: alderflies.

- *Understanding "family sialidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family sialidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family sillaginidae *(noun)*

Small family of small food fishes in shallow waters of the Pacific around Indonesia.

- *Understanding "family sillaginidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family sillaginidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family siluridae *(noun)*

Old World catfishes.

- *He looked up "family siluridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family siluridae" during the group presentation.*

---

family simuliidae *(noun)*

Blackflies and sand flies.

- *Understanding "family simuliidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family simuliidae."*

---

family sisyridae *(noun)*

An arthropod family of the order Neuroptera that includes spongeflies.

- *The article explained what "family sisyridae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family sisyridae."*

---

family solenidae *(noun)*

Razor clams.

- *Understanding "family solenidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family solenidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family sparidae *(noun)*

Porgies; scups.

- *The article explained what "family sparidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family sparidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family sphecidae *(noun)*

Mud daubers; some digger wasps.

- *In class, the teacher used "family sphecidae" to mean mud daubers; some digger wasps.*
- *They discussed "family sphecidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family spheniscidae *(noun)*

Comprising all existing penguins.

- *In class, the teacher used "family spheniscidae" to mean comprising all existing penguins.*
- *They discussed "family spheniscidae" during the group presentation.*

family sphyraenidae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of large active fishes of tropical and subtropical waters: barracuda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family sphyraenidae."*
- *Understanding "family sphyraenidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family sphyrnidae *(noun)*

Hammerhead sharks; bonnethead sharks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family sphyrnidae."*
- *He looked up "family sphyrnidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family spirillaceae *(noun)*

Rigid spirally curved elongate bacteria.

- *He looked up "family spirillaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family spirillaceae" during the group presentation.*

family spirochaetaceae *(noun)*

Large coarsely spiral bacteria; free-living in fresh or salt water or commensal in bodies of oysters.

- *They discussed "family spirochaetaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family spirochaetaceae" to mean large coarsely spiral bacteria; free-living in....*

family spirulidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Spirula; included in the order Belemnoidea in some older classifications.

- *Understanding "family spirulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family spirulidae" means with a simple example.*

family squalidae *(noun)*

Dogfishes having a spine in each dorsal fin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family squalidae."*
- *The article explained what "family squalidae" means with a simple example.*

family squatinidae *(noun)*

Bottom-dwelling ray-like sharks.

- *Understanding "family squatinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family squatinidae" to mean bottom-dwelling ray-like sharks.*

family squillidae *(noun)*

Crustaceans that burrow in mud or under stones in shallow water along the seashore.

- *The article explained what "family squillidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family squillidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family stenopelmatidae *(noun)*

Long-horned grasshoppers.

- *They discussed "family stenopelmatidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family stenopelmatidae" to mean long-horned grasshoppers.*

family stercorariidae *(noun)*

Jaegers and skuas:.

- *The article explained what "family stercorariidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family stercorariidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family stichaeidae *(noun)*

Pricklebacks.

- *Understanding "family stichaeidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family stichaeidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family stizidae *(noun)*

Cicada killers.

- *They discussed "family stizidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family stizidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family streptomycetaceae *(noun)*

Higher bacteria typically aerobic soil saprophytes.

- *He looked up "family streptomycetaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family streptomycetaceae."*

---

family strigidae *(noun)*

A family of nocturnal birds of the order Strigiformes.

- *He looked up "family strigidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family strigidae."*

---

family stromateidae *(noun)*

Butterfishes: harvest fishes; dollar fishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family stromateidae" to mean butterfishes: harvest fishes; dollar fishes.*
- *The article explained what "family stromateidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family strombidae *(noun)*

The family of conchs.

- *In class, the teacher used "family strombidae" to mean the family of conchs.*
- *Understanding "family strombidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family sturnidae *(noun)*

Old World starlings.

- *They discussed "family sturnidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family sturnidae."*

---

family suidae *(noun)*

Pigs; hogs; boars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family suidae."*
- *They discussed "family suidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family sulidae *(noun)*

Gannets and boobies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family sulidae."*
- *The article explained what "family sulidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family sylviidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subfamily (Sylviinae) of the family Muscicapidae: Old World (true) warblers; American kinglets and gnatcatchers.

- *In class, the teacher used "family sylviidae" to mean in some classifications considered a subfamily....*
- *The article explained what "family sylviidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family synodontidae *(noun)*

Soft-finned bottom-dwelling fishes.

- *The article explained what "family synodontidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family synodontidae" to mean soft-finned bottom-dwelling fishes.*

---

family taeniidae *(noun)*

A family of Cestoda.

- *He looked up "family taeniidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family taeniidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family tapiridae *(noun)*

Tapirs and extinct related forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family tapiridae."*

- *Understanding "family tapiridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family tarsiidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Tarsius: tarsiers.

- *He looked up "family tarsiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family tarsiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family teiidae *(noun)*

Whiptails; etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family teiidae."*
- *They discussed "family teiidae" during the group presentation.*

family tenrecidae *(noun)*

Tenrecs and extinct related forms.

- *Understanding "family tenrecidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family tenrecidae" means with a simple example.*

family terebellidae *(noun)*

Marine burrowing or tube-forming polychete worms usually having long thick bodies.

- *He looked up "family terebellidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family terebellidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family testudinidae *(noun)*

Land tortoises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family testudinidae."*
- *The article explained what "family testudinidae" means with a simple example.*

family tetranychidae *(noun)*

Plant-feeding mites.

- *The article explained what "family tetranychidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family tetranychidae" during the group presentation.*

family tettigoniidae *(noun)*

Long-horned grasshoppers; katydids.

- *Understanding "family tettigoniidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family tettigoniidae" to mean long-horned grasshoppers; katydids.*

family theraphosidae *(noun)*

Large tropical spiders; tarantulas.

- *They discussed "family theraphosidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family theraphosidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family theridiidae *(noun)*

A family of comb-footed spiders.

- *He looked up "family theridiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family theridiidae" to mean a family of comb-footed spiders.*

family thiobacteriaceae *(noun)*

Free-living coccoid to rod-shaped bacteria that derive energy from oxidizing sulfur or sulfur compounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family thiobacteriaceae."*
- *He looked up "family thiobacteriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family tinamidae *(noun)*

Comprising the tinamous.

- *In class, the teacher used "family tinamidae" to mean comprising the tinamous.*
- *The article explained what "family tinamidae" means with a simple example.*

family tineidae *(noun)*

Clothes moths.

- *The article explained what "family tineidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family tineidae" to mean clothes moths.*

family titanosauridae *(noun)*

Herbivorous dinosaurs of the Cretaceous.

- *The article explained what "family titanosauridae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family titanosauridae" during the group presentation.*

family todidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the order Coraciiformes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family todidae" to mean a family of birds of the order coraciiformes.*
- *The article explained what "family todidae" means with a simple example.*

family torpedinidae *(noun)*

Electric rays.

- *Understanding "family torpedinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family torpedinidae."*

family toxotidae *(noun)*

Archerfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family toxotidae."*
- *Understanding "family toxotidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family trachipteridae *(noun)*

Ribbonfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family trachipteridae."*
- *He looked up "family trachipteridae" because he had never seen it before.*

family tragulidae *(noun)*

Chevrotains.

- *He looked up "family tragulidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family tragulidae" to mean chevrotains.*

family trephritidae *(noun)*

Fruit flies; some leaf miners.

- *The article explained what "family trephritidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family trephritidae" to mean fruit flies; some leaf miners.*

family treponemataceae *(noun)*

Small spirochetes some parasitic or pathogenic.

- *In class, the teacher used "family treponemataceae" to mean small spirochetes some parasitic or pathogenic.*
- *The article explained what "family treponemataceae" means with a simple example.*

family triakidae *(noun)*

Small sharks with smooth skins and lacking spines on their dorsal fins.

- *Understanding "family triakidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family triakidae."*

family tribonemaceae *(noun)*

Simple filamentous freshwater yellow-green algae.

- *They discussed "family tribonemaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family tribonemaceae" to mean simple filamentous freshwater yellow-green algae.*

family trichechidae *(noun)*

Comprising only the manatees.

- *They discussed "family trichechidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family trichechidae."*

---

family trichiuridae *(noun)*

Cutlassfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family trichiuridae."*
- *Understanding "family trichiuridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family tridacnidae *(noun)*

Large marine hard-shell clams.

- *In class, the teacher used "family tridacnidae" to mean large marine hard-shell clams.*
- *They discussed "family tridacnidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family triglidae *(noun)*

In some classifications restricted to the gurnards and subdivided into the subfamilies Triglinae (true sea robins) and Peristediinae (armored sea robins).

- *The article explained what "family triglidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family triglidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family trionychidae *(noun)*

Soft-shelled turtles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family trionychidae."*
- *The article explained what "family trionychidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family triopidae *(noun)*

A family of Notostraca.

- *The article explained what "family triopidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family triopidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family trochilidae *(noun)*

Hummingbirds.

- *He looked up "family trochilidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family trochilidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family trogonidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Trogoniformes.

- *Understanding "family trogonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family trogonidae" during the group presentation.*

---

family trypetidae *(noun)*

Fruit flies; some leaf miners.

- *They discussed "family trypetidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family trypetidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family tupaiidae *(noun)*

Tree shrews; in some classifications tree shrews are considered prosimian primates.

- *He looked up "family tupaiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family tupaiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family turdidae *(noun)*

Thrushes; in some classifications considered a subfamily (Turdinae) of the family Muscicapidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family turdidae" to mean thrushes; in some classifications considered a....*
- *The article explained what "family turdidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family turnicidae *(noun)*

Small Old World birds resembling but not related to true quail.

- *He looked up "family turnicidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family turnicidae."*

family tylenchidae *(noun)*

A family of Nematoda.

- *In class, the teacher used "family tylenchidae" to mean a family of nematoda.*
- *The article explained what "family tylenchidae" means with a simple example.*

family typhlopidae *(noun)*

Blind snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family typhlopidae."*
- *Understanding "family typhlopidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family tytonidae *(noun)*

Comprising only the barn owls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family tytonidae."*
- *Understanding "family tytonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family uintatheriidae *(noun)*

An extinct family of Dinocerata.

- *Understanding "family uintatheriidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family uintatheriidae" during the group presentation.*

family ulvaceae *(noun)*

Thin flat or tubular green algae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family ulvaceae" to mean thin flat or tubular green algae.*
- *He looked up "family ulvaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family ursidae *(noun)*

Bears and extinct related forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ursidae."*
- *He looked up "family ursidae" because he had never seen it before.*

family varanidae *(noun)*

Monitor lizards.

- *They discussed "family varanidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family varanidae" to mean monitor lizards.*

family veneridae *(noun)*

Hard-shell clams.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family veneridae."*
- *Understanding "family veneridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family vespertilionidae *(noun)*

The majority of common bats of temperate regions of the world.

- *They discussed "family vespertilionidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family vespertilionidae" to mean the majority of common bats of temperate regions of....*

family viperidae *(noun)*

Old World vipers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family viperidae."*
- *The article explained what "family viperidae" means with a simple example.*

family vireonidae *(noun)*

Small insectivorous American songbirds.

- *Understanding "family vireonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family vireonidae."*

family viverridae *(noun)*

Genets; civets; mongooses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family viverridae."*
- *The article explained what "family viverridae" means with a simple example.*

---

family viverrinae *(noun)*

Genets; civets; mongooses.

- *They discussed "family viverrinae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family viverrinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family volvocaceae *(noun)*

Unicellular or colonial biflagellate free-swimming flagellates.

- *He looked up "family volvocaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family volvocaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family xantusiidae *(noun)*

Night lizards.

- *The article explained what "family xantusiidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family xantusiidae."*

---

family xenicidae *(noun)*

Alternative names for the family comprising the New Zealand wrens.

- *He looked up "family xenicidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family xenicidae" to mean alternative names for the family comprising the new....*

---

family xenopodidae *(noun)*

In some classifications the family of the genus Xenopus which is otherwise included in the family Pipidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family xenopodidae" to mean in some classifications the family of the genus....*
- *He looked up "family xenopodidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family xenosauridae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of Mexican lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "family xenosauridae" to mean monotypic family of mexican lizards.*
- *He looked up "family xenosauridae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family xiphiidae *(noun)*

Comprising the common swordfishes.

- *The article explained what "family xiphiidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family xiphiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family zapodidae *(noun)*

Jumping mice.

- *They discussed "family zapodidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family zapodidae."*

---

family zeidae *(noun)*

A family of fish in the order Zeomorphi.

- *He looked up "family zeidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family zeidae."*

---

family ziphiidae *(noun)*

Beaked whales; in some especially former classifications included in the family Physeteridae.

- *They discussed "family ziphiidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family ziphiidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family zygnemataceae *(noun)*

Pond scums: common freshwater algae forming green slimy masses.

- *Understanding "family zygnemataceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “family zygnemataceae” means with a simple example.*

---

famishment *(noun)*

A state of extreme hunger resulting from lack of essential nutrients over a prolonged period.

- *In class, the teacher used “famishment” to mean a state of extreme hunger resulting from lack of....*
- *They discussed “famishment” during the group presentation.*

---

fanaloka *(noun)*

Civet of Madagascar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fanaloka.”*
- *They discussed “fanaloka” during the group presentation.*

---

fanconi’s anaemia *(noun)*

A rare congenital anemia characterized by pancytopenia and hypoplasia of the bone marrow.

- *He looked up “fanconi’s anaemia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “fanconi’s anaemia” during the group presentation.*

---

fanconi’s anemia *(noun)*

A rare congenital anemia characterized by pancytopenia and hypoplasia of the bone marrow.

- *The article explained what “fanconi’s anemia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fanconi’s anemia” to mean a rare congenital anemia characterized by....*

---

fantods *(noun)*

An ill-defined state of irritability and distress.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fantods.”*
- *Understanding “fantods” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fascioliasis *(noun)*

Infestation with the liver fluke Fasciola hepatica; liver damage sometimes occurs; related to liver rot.

- *Understanding “fascioliasis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “fascioliasis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fasciolidae *(noun)*

A family of Trematoda.

- *In class, the teacher used “fasciolidae” to mean a family of trematoda.*
- *Understanding “fasciolidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fasciolopsiasis *(noun)*

Infestation with the large intestinal fluke Fasciolopsis buski; common in eastern Asia.

- *He looked up “fasciolopsiasis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fasciolopsiasis” to mean infestation with the large intestinal fluke....*

---

fasciolopsis *(noun)*

A genus of Fasciolidae.

- *They discussed “fasciolopsis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “fasciolopsis” means with a simple example.*

---

fasciolopsis buski *(noun)*

Fluke that is parasitic on humans and swine; common in eastern Asia.

- *The article explained what “fasciolopsis buski” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fasciolopsis buski” to mean fluke that is parasitic on humans and swine; common....*

---

fasciolosis *(noun)*

Infestation with the liver fluke Fasciola hepatica; liver damage sometimes occurs; related to liver rot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fasciolosis.”*
- *He looked up “fasciolosis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fatherliness *(noun)*

The benignity and protectiveness of or befitting a father.

- *The gentleness and fatherliness of the strange old man eased her fears.*
- *He looked up "fatherliness" because he had never seen it before.*

faucial tonsil *(noun)*

Either of two masses of lymphatic tissue one on each side of the oral pharynx.

- *In class, the teacher used "faucial tonsil" to mean either of two masses of lymphatic tissue one on....*
- *He looked up "faucial tonsil" because he had never seen it before.*

faultiness *(noun)*

The state of being defective.

- *In class, the teacher used "faultiness" to mean the state of being defective.*
- *The article explained what "faultiness" means with a simple example.*

favism *(noun)*

Anemia resulting from eating fava beans; victims have an inherited blood abnormality and enzyme deficiency.

- *He looked up "favism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "favism" during the group presentation.*

favus *(noun)*

A contagious fungal infection of the scalp; occurs mainly in Africa and the Middle East.

- *The article explained what "favus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "favus" to mean a contagious fungal infection of the scalp; occurs....*

febricity *(noun)*

A rise in the temperature of the body; frequently a symptom of infection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "febricity."*
- *Understanding "febricity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

febrility *(noun)*

A rise in the temperature of the body; frequently a symptom of infection.

- *He looked up "febrility" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "febrility."*

feculence *(noun)*

Something that is feculent.

- *Understanding "feculence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "feculence" means with a simple example.*

felis manul *(noun)*

Small wildcat of the mountains of Siberia and Tibet and Mongolia.

- *In class, the teacher used "felis manul" to mean small wildcat of the mountains of siberia and tibet....*
- *The article explained what "felis manul" means with a simple example.*

felis ocreata *(noun)*

Widely distributed wildcat of Africa and Asia Minor.

- *Understanding "felis ocreata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "felis ocreata" means with a simple example.*

felis wiedi *(noun)*

Small spotted wildcat found from Texas to Brazil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felis wiedi."*
- *He looked up "felis wiedi" because he had never seen it before.*

felis yagouaroundi *(noun)*

Long-bodied long-tailed tropical American wildcat.

- *In class, the teacher used "felis yagouaroundi" to mean long-bodied long-tailed tropical american wildcat.*
- *The article explained what "felis yagouaroundi" means with a simple example.*

---

fenestra cochleae *(noun)*

Fenestra leading into the cochlea.

- *He looked up "fenestra cochleae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fenestra cochleae."*

---

fenestra vestibuli *(noun)*

Fenestra that has the base of the stapes attached to it.

- *They discussed "fenestra vestibuli" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fenestra vestibuli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fenusa *(noun)*

Birch leaf miner.

- *In class, the teacher used "fenusa" to mean birch leaf miner.*
- *He looked up "fenusa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fenusa pusilla *(noun)*

Small black sawfly native to Europe but established in eastern United States; larvae mine the leaves of birches causing serious defoliation.

- *Understanding "fenusa pusilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fenusa pusilla."*

---

festination *(noun)*

Involuntary shortening of stride and quickening of gait that occurs in some diseases (e.g., Parkinson's disease).

- *In class, the teacher used "festination" to mean involuntary shortening of stride and quickening of....*
- *They discussed "festination" during the group presentation.*

---

feverishness *(noun)*

A rise in the temperature of the body; frequently a symptom of infection.

- *They discussed "feverishness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "feverishness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fiberscope *(noun)*

A flexible medical instrument involving fiber optics that is used to examine internal organs.

- *Understanding "fiberscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fiberscope" means with a simple example.*

---

fibrillate *(verb)*

Make fine, irregular, rapid twitching movements.

- *His heart fibrillated and he died.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fibrillate" and when to wait.*

---

fibromyositis *(noun)*

Local inflammation of muscle and connective tissue.

- *They discussed "fibromyositis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fibromyositis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fibrositis *(noun)*

Inflammation of white fibrous tissues (especially muscle sheaths).

- *In class, the teacher used "fibrositis" to mean inflammation of white fibrous tissues (especially....*
- *The article explained what "fibrositis" means with a simple example.*

---

figeater *(noun)*

Large greenish June beetle of southern United States.

- *They discussed "figeater" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "figeater."*

filariidae *(noun)*

Threadlike roundworms.

- *Understanding "filariidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "filariidae" because he had never seen it before.*

filefish *(noun)*

Narrow flattened warm-water fishes with leathery skin and a long file-like dorsal spine.

- *Understanding "filefish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "filefish" during the group presentation.*

filoviridae *(noun)*

A family of threadlike RNA viruses that cause diseases in humans and nonhuman primates (monkeys and chimpanzees).

- *Understanding "filoviridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filoviridae."*

filovirus *(noun)*

Animal viruses belonging to the family Filoviridae.

- *They discussed "filovirus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "filovirus" means with a simple example.*

firebrat *(noun)*

Lives in warm moist areas e.g. around furnaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firebrat."*
- *The article explained what "firebrat" means with a simple example.*

fissipedia *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a suborder of Carnivora.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fissipedia."*
- *The article explained what "fissipedia" means with a simple example.*

fissurella *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Fissurellidae: keyhole limpets.

- *Understanding "fissurella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fissurella" during the group presentation.*

fissurella apertura *(noun)*

Marine limpet having a conical shell with an opening at the apex.

- *Understanding "fissurella apertura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fissurella apertura" during the group presentation.*

fissurellidae *(noun)*

Marine limpets.

- *Understanding "fissurellidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fissurellidae" means with a simple example.*

fistularia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Fistulariidae.

- *Understanding "fistularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fistularia."*

fistulariidae *(noun)*

Cornetfishes.

- *Understanding "fistulariidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fistulariidae" during the group presentation.*

fistulous withers *(noun)*

A chronic inflammation of the withers of a horse.

- *In class, the teacher used "fistulous withers" to mean a chronic inflammation of the withers of a horse.*
- *He looked up "fistulous withers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flagellata *(noun)*

Protozoa having flagella.

- *They discussed "flagellata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flagellata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flagfish *(noun)*

A fish with a dark-blue back and whitish sides with red stripes; found in swamps and streams of Florida.

- *Understanding "flagfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flagfish."*

---

flamefish *(noun)*

A cardinalfish found in tropical Atlantic coastal waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flamefish."*
- *He looked up "flamefish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flatulency *(noun)*

A state of excessive gas in the alimentary canal.

- *They discussed "flatulency" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flatulency."*

---

flaviviridae *(noun)*

A family of arboviruses carried by arthropods.

- *He looked up "flaviviridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flaviviridae."*

---

flection *(noun)*

The state of being flexed (as of a joint).

- *In class, the teacher used "flection" to mean the state of being flexed (as of a joint).*
- *He looked up "flection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flickertail *(noun)*

Of sagebrush and grassland areas of western United States and Canada.

- *He looked up "flickertail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flickertail" to mean of sagebrush and grassland areas of western united....*

---

flinthead *(noun)*

An American stork that resembles the true ibises in having a downward-curved bill; inhabits wooded swamps of New World tropics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flinthead."*
- *He looked up "flinthead" because he had never seen it before.*

---

florida smoothhound *(noun)*

Found from the northern Gulf of Mexico to Brazil.

- *The article explained what "florida smoothhound" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "florida smoothhound."*

---

flycatching warbler *(noun)*

Any of numerous American wood warblers that feed on insects caught on the wing.

- *The article explained what "flycatching warbler" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flycatching warbler."*

---

flying phalanger *(noun)*

Nocturnal phalangers that move with gliding leaps using parachute-like folds of skin along the sides of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flying phalanger."*

- *The article explained what "flying phalanger" means with a simple example.*

---

footslog *(verb)*

Walk heavily and firmly, as when weary, or through mud.

- *Can you use "footslog" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "footslog" when talking about this idea.*

---

foraminifer *(noun)*

Marine microorganism having a calcareous shell with openings where pseudopods protrude.

- *In class, the teacher used "foraminifer" to mean marine microorganism having a calcareous shell with....*
- *Understanding "foraminifer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foremilk *(noun)*

Milky fluid secreted for the first day or two after parturition.

- *They discussed "foremilk" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "foremilk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forficula *(noun)*

Type genus of Forficulidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forficula."*
- *He looked up "forficula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forficula auricularia *(noun)*

Sometimes destructive to cultivated bulbs.

- *The article explained what "forficula auricularia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forficula auricularia."*

---

forficulidae *(noun)*

Typical earwigs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forficulidae."*
- *Understanding "forficulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

formicarius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Formicariidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "formicarius" to mean type genus of the formicariidae.*
- *They discussed "formicarius" during the group presentation.*

---

formicate *(verb)*

Crawl about like ants.

- *Learners should practice how to use "formicate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "formicate" when talking about this idea.*

---

formication *(noun)*

Hallucinated sensation that insects or snakes are crawling over the skin; a common side-effect of extensive use of cocaine or amphetamines.

- *The article explained what "formication" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "formication" to mean hallucinated sensation that insects or snakes are....*

---

forthcomingness *(noun)*

The state of being imminent and liable to happen soon.

- *They discussed "forthcomingness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "forthcomingness" means with a simple example.*

---

foulmart *(noun)*

Dark brown mustelid of woodlands of Eurasia that gives off an unpleasant odor when threatened.

- *He looked up "foulmart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "foulmart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foumart *(noun)*

Dark brown mustelid of woodlands of Eurasia that gives off an unpleasant odor when threatened.

- *He looked up "foumart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "foumart" during the group presentation.*

---

fradicin *(noun)*

An antibiotic obtained from an actinomycete and used (as a sulphate under the trade name Neobiotic) as an intestinal antiseptic in surgery.

- *He looked up "fradicin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fradicin" to mean an antibiotic obtained from an actinomycete and....*

---

frailness *(noun)*

The state of being weak in health or body (especially from old age).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frailness."*
- *The article explained what "frailness" means with a simple example.*

---

frambesia *(noun)*

An infectious tropical disease resembling syphilis in its early stages; marked by red skin eruptions and ulcerating lesions.

- *Understanding "frambesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "frambesia" means with a simple example.*

---

framboesia *(noun)*

An infectious tropical disease resembling syphilis in its early stages; marked by red skin eruptions and ulcerating lesions.

- *They discussed "framboesia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "framboesia."*

---

frankliniella *(noun)*

Tobacco thrips.

- *He looked up "frankliniella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frankliniella" to mean tobacco thrips.*

---

frankliniella fusca *(noun)*

Injurious to growing tobacco and peanuts.

- *Understanding "frankliniella fusca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "frankliniella fusca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fratercula arctica *(noun)*

Common puffin of the northern Atlantic.

- *In class, the teacher used "fratercula arctica" to mean common puffin of the northern atlantic.*
- *The article explained what "fratercula arctica" means with a simple example.*

---

fratercula corniculata *(noun)*

Northern Pacific puffin.

- *Understanding "fratercula corniculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fratercula corniculata" to mean northern pacific puffin.*

---

freetail *(noun)*

Small swift insectivorous bat with leathery ears and a long tail; common in warm regions.

- *He looked up "freetail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "freetail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freetailed bat *(noun)*

Small swift insectivorous bat with leathery ears and a long tail; common in warm regions.

- *Understanding "freetailed bat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "freetailed bat" means with a simple example.*

---

fregata *(noun)*

Type genus of the Fregatidae.

- *He looked up "fregata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fregata."*

---

fregatidae *(noun)*

Frigate birds.

- *He looked up "fregatidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fregatidae" during the group presentation.*

---

fringilla coelebs *(noun)*

Small European finch with a cheerful song.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fringilla coelebs."*
- *The article explained what "fringilla coelebs" means with a simple example.*

---

fringilla montifringilla *(noun)*

Eurasian finch.

- *The article explained what "fringilla montifringilla" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fringilla montifringilla."*

---

fringillidae *(noun)*

Finches: goldfinches; bullfinches; chaffinches; siskins; canaries; cardinals; grosbeaks; crossbills; linnets; buntings.

- *He looked up "fringillidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fringillidae."*

---

froghopper *(noun)*

A variety of spittlebug.

- *He looked up "froghopper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "froghopper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frogmarch *(verb)*

March a person against his will by any method.

- *He did not know how to use "frogmarch" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "frogmarch" in real sentences.*

---

fructosuria *(noun)*

The presence of levulose is the urine.

- *Fructosuria is a harmless condition.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fructosuria."*

---

fucaceae *(noun)*

Small family of brown algae: gulfweeds; rockweeds.

- *The article explained what "fucaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fucaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fucales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Fucaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fucales."*
- *They discussed "fucales" during the group presentation.*

---

fucoid algae *(noun)*

Any of various algae of the family Fucaceae.

- *Understanding "fucoid algae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fucoid algae" during the group presentation.*

---

fucus vesiculosus *(noun)*

A common rockweed used in preparing kelp and as manure.

- *The article explained what "fucus vesiculosus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fucus vesiculosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fulgoridae *(noun)*

Plant hoppers: lantern flies.

- *Understanding "fulgoridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fulgoridae" means with a simple example.*

fulmarus glacialis *(noun)*

Heavy short-tailed oceanic bird of polar regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "fulmarus glacialis" to mean heavy short-tailed oceanic bird of polar regions.*
- *They discussed "fulmarus glacialis" during the group presentation.*

fundulus heteroclitus *(noun)*

Silver-and-black killifish of saltwater marshes along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *They discussed "fundulus heteroclitus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fundulus heteroclitus" means with a simple example.*

fungia *(noun)*

A genus comprising the usual mushroom corals.

- *He looked up "fungia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fungia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

funiculitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a funiculus (especially an inflammation of the spermatic cord).

- *They discussed "funiculitis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "funiculitis."*

furnariidae *(noun)*

E.g. ovenbirds.

- *He looked up "furnariidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "furnariidae" to mean e.g. ovenbirds.*

furnarius *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Furnariidae: ovenbirds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furnarius."*
- *Understanding "furnarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

furuncle *(noun)*

A painful sore with a hard core filled with pus.

- *He looked up "furuncle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furuncle."*

gadidae *(noun)*

Large family of important mostly marine food fishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gadidae."*
- *He looked up "gadidae" because he had never seen it before.*

gadiformes *(noun)*

Cods, haddocks, grenadiers; in some classifications considered equivalent to the order Anacanthini.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gadiformes."*
- *The article explained what "gadiformes" means with a simple example.*

gadoid *(noun)*

A soft-finned fish of the family Gadidae.

- *He looked up "gadoid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gadoid" during the group presentation.*

gadoid fish *(noun)*

A soft-finned fish of the family Gadidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "gadoid fish" to mean a soft-finned fish of the family gadidae.*
- *The article explained what "gadoid fish" means with a simple example.*

---

gadus merlangus *(noun)*

A food fish of the Atlantic waters of Europe resembling the cod; sometimes placed in genus Gadus.

- *Understanding "gadus merlangus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gadus merlangus" means with a simple example.*

---

gadus morhua *(noun)*

One of the world's most important commercial fishes.

- *He looked up "gadus morhua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gadus morhua" during the group presentation.*

---

galactocele *(noun)*

A cystic tumor containing milk or a milky substance (especially in the mammary glands).

- *In class, the teacher used "galactocele" to mean a cystic tumor containing milk or a milky substance....*
- *Understanding "galactocele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galeocerdo *(noun)*

Tiger sharks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galeocerdo."*
- *He looked up "galeocerdo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

galeocerdo cuvieri *(noun)*

Large dangerous warm-water shark with striped or spotted body.

- *In class, the teacher used "galeocerdo cuvieri" to mean large dangerous warm-water shark with striped or....*
- *The article explained what "galeocerdo cuvieri" means with a simple example.*

---

galeorhinus *(noun)*

A genus of Carcharhinidae.

- *The article explained what "galeorhinus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "galeorhinus" during the group presentation.*

---

galeorhinus zyopterus *(noun)*

Pacific shark valued for its fins (used by Chinese in soup) and liver (rich in vitamin A).

- *Understanding "galeorhinus zyopterus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galeorhinus zyopterus."*

---

galictis vittatus *(noun)*

Carnivore of Central America and South America resembling a weasel with a greyish-white back and dark underparts.

- *He looked up "galictis vittatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galictis vittatus."*

---

gallfly *(noun)*

Fragile mosquito-like flies that produce galls on plants.

- *The article explained what "gallfly" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gallfly."*

---

galliformes *(noun)*

Pheasants; turkeys; grouse; partridges; quails; chickens; brush turkeys; curassows; hoatzins.

- *The article explained what "galliformes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "galliformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gallinacean *(noun)*

Heavy-bodied largely ground-feeding domestic or game birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gallinacean."*

- *He looked up “gallinacean” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gallinago gallinago *(noun)*

Common snipe of Eurasia and Africa.

- *Understanding “gallinago gallinago” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gallinago gallinago.”*

---

gallinago gallinago delicata *(noun)*

American snipe.

- *They discussed “gallinago gallinago delicata” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “gallinago gallinago delicata” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gallinula chloropus *(noun)*

Black gallinule that inhabits ponds and lakes.

- *Understanding “gallinula chloropus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gallinula chloropus.”*

---

gallinula chloropus cachinnans *(noun)*

North American dark bluish-grey gallinule.

- *In class, the teacher used “gallinula chloropus cachinnans” to mean north american dark bluish-grey gallinule.*
- *The article explained what “gallinula chloropus cachinnans” means with a simple example.*

---

gallirallus *(noun)*

Rails of New Zealand.

- *He looked up “gallirallus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gallirallus.”*

---

galumph *(verb)*

Move around heavily and clumsily.

- *The giant tortoises galumphed around in their pen.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “galumph” in real sentences.*

---

gambelia *(noun)*

Leopard lizards.

- *Understanding “gambelia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “gambelia” means with a simple example.*

---

gametocyte *(noun)*

An immature animal or plant cell that develops into a gamete by meiosis.

- *In class, the teacher used “gametocyte” to mean an immature animal or plant cell that develops into....*
- *The article explained what “gametocyte” means with a simple example.*

---

gangliocyte *(noun)*

A nerve cell whose body is outside the central nervous system.

- *He looked up “gangliocyte” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “gangliocyte” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ganoidei *(noun)*

A group of mostly extinct primitive bony fishes characterized by armor-like bony scales.

- *He looked up “ganoidei” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ganoidei” to mean a group of mostly extinct primitive bony fishes....*

---

ganoin *(noun)*

Shiny substance that resemble enamel and is secreted by the corium of certain fishes (especially ganoid fishes) and composes the outer layer of their scales.

- *In class, the teacher used “ganoin” to mean shiny substance that resemble enamel and is....*
- *The article explained what “ganoin” means with a simple example.*

---

ganoine *(noun)*

Shiny substance that resemble enamel and is secreted by the corium of certain fishes (especially ganoid fishes) and composes the outer layer of their scales.

- *They discussed "ganoine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ganoine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

garboil *(noun)*

A state of commotion and noise and confusion.

- *He looked up "garboil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "garboil" during the group presentation.*

garpike *(noun)*

Primitive predaceous North American fish covered with hard scales and having long jaws with needlelike teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garpike."*
- *They discussed "garpike" during the group presentation.*

garrulinae *(noun)*

Subfamily of the crow family: jays.

- *He looked up "garrulinae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "garrulinae" during the group presentation.*

garrulus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Garrulinae: Old World jays.

- *The article explained what "garrulus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "garrulus" during the group presentation.*

garullus garullus *(noun)*

Fawn-colored jay with black-and-white crest and blue-and-black wings.

- *Understanding "garullus garullus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "garullus garullus" to mean fawn-colored jay with black-and-white crest and....*

gas phlegmon *(noun)*

(pathology) a deadly form of gangrene usually caused by clostridium bacteria that produce toxins that cause tissue death; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *They discussed "gas phlegmon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gas phlegmon" means with a simple example.*

gasterophilidae *(noun)*

Horse botflies.

- *They discussed "gasterophilidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasterophilidae."*

gasterophilus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gasterophilidae: horse botflies.

- *Understanding "gasterophilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gasterophilus" means with a simple example.*

gasterophilus intestinalis *(noun)*

Parasitic chiefly on horses.

- *They discussed "gasterophilus intestinalis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gasterophilus intestinalis" to mean parasitic chiefly on horses.*

gasteropoda *(noun)*

Snails and slugs and their relatives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasteropoda."*
- *The article explained what "gasteropoda" means with a simple example.*

gasterosteidae *(noun)*

Sticklebacks.

- *He looked up "gasterosteidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gasterosteidae" to mean sticklebacks.*

---

gasterosteus pungitius *(noun)*

Confined to rivers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasterosteus pungitius."*
- *He looked up "gasterosteus pungitius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gastralgia *(noun)*

An ache localized in the stomach or abdominal region.

- *They discussed "gastralgia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gastralgia" means with a simple example.*

---

gastrocolic omentum *(noun)*

Part of the peritoneum attached to the stomach and to the colon and covering the intestines.

- *The article explained what "gastrocolic omentum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gastrocolic omentum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gastroepiploic vein *(noun)*

One of two veins serving the great curvature of the stomach.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastroepiploic vein."*
- *He looked up "gastroepiploic vein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gastroomental vein *(noun)*

One of two veins serving the great curvature of the stomach.

- *Understanding "gastroomental vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gastroomental vein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gastrophryne *(noun)*

Primarily tropical narrow-mouthed toads.

- *He looked up "gastrophryne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastrophryne."*

---

gastrophryne carolinensis *(noun)*

Small toad of southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "gastrophryne carolinensis" to mean small toad of southeastern united states.*
- *Understanding "gastrophryne carolinensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gastrophryne olivacea *(noun)*

Small secretive toad with smooth tough skin of central and western North America.

- *Understanding "gastrophryne olivacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastrophryne olivacea."*

---

gavial *(noun)*

Large fish-eating Indian crocodilian with a long slender snout.

- *He looked up "gavial" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gavial."*

---

gavialis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gavialidae.

- *Understanding "gavialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gavialis" means with a simple example.*

---

gavialis gangeticus *(noun)*

Large fish-eating Indian crocodilian with a long slender snout.

- *Understanding "gavialis gangeticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gavialis gangeticus."*

gavidae *(noun)*

Loon family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gavidae."*
- *Understanding "gavidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gaviiform seabird *(noun)*

Seabirds of the order Gaviiformes.

- *He looked up "gaviiform seabird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gaviiform seabird" during the group presentation.*

gaviiformes *(noun)*

Large aquatic birds: loons and some extinct forms.

- *He looked up "gaviiformes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaviiformes."*

gayal *(noun)*

Ox of southeast Asia sometimes considered a domesticated breed of the gaur.

- *He looked up "gayal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gayal" during the group presentation.*

gazella subgutturosa *(noun)*

A kind of gazelle.

- *He looked up "gazella subgutturosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gazella subgutturosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gazella thomsoni *(noun)*

East African gazelle; the smallest gazelle.

- *They discussed "gazella thomsoni" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gazella thomsoni."*

gelechia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gelechiidae: pink bollworms.

- *Understanding "gelechia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gelechia" means with a simple example.*

gelechia gossypiella *(noun)*

Small brown moth whose larvae bore into flowers and bolls of cotton.

- *In class, the teacher used "gelechia gossypiella" to mean small brown moth whose larvae bore into flowers and....*
- *The article explained what "gelechia gossypiella" means with a simple example.*

gelechiid *(noun)*

Small slender-winged moths whose larvae are agricultural pests.

- *Understanding "gelechiid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gelechiid."*

gelechiid moth *(noun)*

Small slender-winged moths whose larvae are agricultural pests.

- *In class, the teacher used "gelechiid moth" to mean small slender-winged moths whose larvae are....*
- *They discussed "gelechiid moth" during the group presentation.*

gelechiidae *(noun)*

Important economic pests.

- *Understanding "gelechiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gelechiidae" because he had never seen it before.*

gempylid *(noun)*

Snake mackerels; elongated marine fishes with oily flesh; resembles mackerels; found worldwide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gempylid."*
- *They discussed "gempylid" during the group presentation.*

---

gempylidae *(noun)*

Snake mackerels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gempylidae."*
- *The article explained what "gempylidae" means with a simple example.*

---

gempylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gempylidae.

- *He looked up "gempylus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gempylus" during the group presentation.*

---

gempylus serpens *(noun)*

Predatory tropical fishes with jutting jaws and strong teeth.

- *In class, the teacher used "gempylus serpens" to mean predatory tropical fishes with jutting jaws and....*
- *The article explained what "gempylus serpens" means with a simple example.*

---

gemsbuck *(noun)*

Large South African oryx with a broad black band along its flanks.

- *The article explained what "gemsbuck" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gemsbuck" to mean large south african oryx with a broad black band....*

---

genetta genetta *(noun)*

Agile Old World viverrine having a spotted coat and long ringed tail.

- *Understanding "genetta genetta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genetta genetta" to mean agile old world viverrine having a spotted coat and....*

---

genicular vein *(noun)*

Veins that drain blood from structures around the knee; empty into the popliteal vein.

- *He looked up "genicular vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genicular vein."*

---

genu valgum *(noun)*

An inward slant of the thigh.

- *They discussed "genu valgum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genu valgum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus abramis *(noun)*

European fishes.

- *They discussed "genus abramis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus abramis" to mean european fishes.*

---

genus abudefduf *(noun)*

Damsel fishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus abudefduf" to mean damsel fishes.*
- *He looked up "genus abudefduf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus acanthisitta *(noun)*

A genus of Xenicidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus acanthisitta."*
- *He looked up "genus acanthisitta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus acanthophis *(noun)*

Australian elapid snakes.

- *Understanding "genus acanthophis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “genus acanthophis” means with a simple example.*

genus acanthoscelides *(noun)*

A genus of Bruchidae.

- *Understanding “genus acanthoscelides” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus acanthoscelides.”*

genus acanthurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Acanthuridae: doctorfishes.

- *Understanding “genus acanthurus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus acanthurus” because he had never seen it before.*

genus acarus *(noun)*

Any of several mites of the order Acarina.

- *They discussed “genus acarus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus acarus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus acherontia *(noun)*

Death’s-head moth.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus acherontia” to mean death’s-head moth.*
- *He looked up “genus acherontia” because he had never seen it before.*

genus acheta *(noun)*

Common house and field crickets.

- *He looked up “genus acheta” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus acheta” to mean common house and field crickets.*

genus achoerodus *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *The article explained what “genus achoerodus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus achoerodus.”*

genus acrobates *(noun)*

A genus of Phalangeridae.

- *Understanding “genus acrobates” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus acrobates.”*

genus acrocephalus *(noun)*

A genus of Sylviidae.

- *He looked up “genus acrocephalus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus acrocephalus” to mean a genus of sylviidae.*

genus actitis *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *They discussed “genus actitis” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus actitis” because he had never seen it before.*

genus adelges *(noun)*

Type genus of the Adelgidae: plant lice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus adelges.”*
- *He looked up “genus adelges” because he had never seen it before.*

genus adenota *(noun)*

African antelopes: puku.

- *Understanding “genus adenota” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus adenota” to mean african antelopes: puku.*

genus aegypius *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

- *The article explained what "genus aegypius" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus aegypius" to mean a genus of accipitridae.*

genus aegyptopithecus *(noun)*

A genus of Hominoidea.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus aegyptopithecus" to mean a genus of hominoidea.*
- *They discussed "genus aegyptopithecus" during the group presentation.*

genus aepyceros *(noun)*

African antelopes: impalas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aepyceros."*
- *They discussed "genus aepyceros" during the group presentation.*

genus aepyornis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Aepyornidae: elephant birds.

- *He looked up "genus aepyornis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus aepyornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus aerobacter *(noun)*

Aerobic bacteria widely distributed in nature.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus aerobacter" to mean aerobic bacteria widely distributed in nature.*
- *The article explained what "genus aerobacter" means with a simple example.*

genus aetobatus *(noun)*

A genus of Myliobatidae.

- *He looked up "genus aetobatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus aetobatus" during the group presentation.*

genus afropavo *(noun)*

Congo peafowl.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus afropavo" to mean congo peafowl.*
- *Understanding "genus afropavo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus agapornis *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus agapornis" to mean a genus of psittacidae.*
- *He looked up "genus agapornis" because he had never seen it before.*

genus agelaius *(noun)*

Red-winged blackbirds.

- *They discussed "genus agelaius" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus agelaius" because he had never seen it before.*

genus agonus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Agonidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus agonus."*
- *Understanding "genus agonus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus agriocharis *(noun)*

A genus of birds of the family Meleagrididae including the ocellated turkey.

- *Understanding "genus agriocharis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus agriocharis" during the group presentation.*

genus ailuropoda *(noun)*

Only the giant panda: in some classifications considered a genus of the separate family Ailuropodidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus ailuropoda” to mean only the giant panda: in some classifications....*
- *Understanding “genus ailuropoda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ailurus *(noun)*

Lesser pandas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus ailurus.”*
- *Understanding “genus ailurus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ajaia *(noun)*

A genus of Platalea.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus ajaia” to mean a genus of platalea.*
- *Understanding “genus ajaia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus alcelaphus *(noun)*

African antelopes: hartebeests.

- *He looked up “genus alcelaphus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus alcelaphus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus alectis *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *They discussed “genus alectis” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus alectis.”*

---

genus alectoris *(noun)*

A genus of Perdicidae.

- *Understanding “genus alectoris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus alectoris” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus alectura *(noun)*

Brush turkeys.

- *They discussed “genus alectura” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus alectura” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus alepisaurus *(noun)*

Slender scaleless predaceous tropical deep-sea fishes.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus alepisaurus” to mean slender scaleless predaceous tropical deep-sea fishes.*
- *The article explained what “genus alepisaurus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus aleyrodes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Aleyrodidae.

- *He looked up “genus aleyrodes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus aleyrodes” during the group presentation.*

---

genus algeripithecus *(noun)*

An extinct genus of Hominoidea.

- *They discussed “genus algeripithecus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus algeripithecus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus alopius *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Alopiidae; in some classifications considered a genus of the family Lamnidae.

- *They discussed “genus alopius” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus alopius” to mean type genus of the family alopiidae; in some....*

---

genus alsophila *(noun)*

Geometrid moths.

- *They discussed “genus alsophila” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus alsophila” means with a simple example.*

genus alytes *(noun)*

Midwife toads.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus alytes" to mean midwife toads.*
- *The article explained what "genus alytes" means with a simple example.*

genus ambloplites *(noun)*

A genus of Centrarchidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ambloplites" to mean a genus of centrarchidae.*
- *They discussed "genus ambloplites" during the group presentation.*

genus amblyrhynchus *(noun)*

Marine iguanas.

- *The article explained what "genus amblyrhynchus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus amblyrhynchus" during the group presentation.*

genus ameiurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ameiuridae: bullhead catfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ameiurus."*
- *He looked up "genus ameiurus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus ammodytes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ammodytidae.

- *The article explained what "genus ammodytes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ammodytes."*

genus ammotragus *(noun)*

Genus of wild sheep.

- *He looked up "genus ammotragus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus ammotragus" during the group presentation.*

genus amphibolips *(noun)*

Cynipid gall wasps, especially causing oak-apple galls.

- *Understanding "genus amphibolips" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus amphibolips" because he had never seen it before.*

genus amphiprion *(noun)*

Damsel fishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus amphiprion."*
- *The article explained what "genus amphiprion" means with a simple example.*

genus amphisbaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Amphisbaenidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus amphisbaena."*
- *He looked up "genus amphisbaena" because he had never seen it before.*

genus amphisbaenia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Amphisbaenidae.

- *He looked up "genus amphisbaenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus amphisbaenia."*

genus amphiuma *(noun)*

Congo snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus amphiuma" to mean congo snakes.*
- *They discussed "genus amphiuma" during the group presentation.*

genus anabas *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Anabantidae; small fish that resemble perch.

- *He looked up "genus anabas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus anabas" to mean the type genus of the family anabantidae; small....*

---

genus anabrus *(noun)*

A genus of Tettigoniidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anabrus" to mean a genus of tettigoniidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus anabrus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus anagasta *(noun)*

Moth whose larvae are flour moths.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anagasta" to mean moth whose larvae are flour moths.*
- *Understanding "genus anagasta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus anarhichas *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anarhichadidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anarhichas" to mean type genus of the anarhichadidae.*
- *Understanding "genus anarhichas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus anasa *(noun)*

Squash bugs.

- *Understanding "genus anasa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus anasa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus anatotitan *(noun)*

Genus of large duck-billed dinosaurs; late Cretaceous.

- *The article explained what "genus anatotitan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus anatotitan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ancistrodon *(noun)*

Copperheads.

- *Understanding "genus ancistrodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ancistrodon."*

---

genus andricus *(noun)*

Cynipid gall wasps, chiefly affecting oaks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus andricus."*
- *He looked up "genus andricus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus aneides *(noun)*

Climbing salamanders.

- *They discussed "genus aneides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus aneides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus anguillula *(noun)*

A genus of Cephalobidae.

- *He looked up "genus anguillula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anguillula."*

---

genus anhima *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anhimidae; horned screamers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anhima" to mean type genus of the anhimidae; horned screamers.*
- *Understanding "genus anhima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus anisotremus *(noun)*

A genus of Haemulidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anisotremus" to mean a genus of haemulidae.*

- *They discussed “genus anisotremus” during the group presentation.*

genus anomalops *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Anomalopidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus anomalops” to mean type genus of the family anomalopidae.*
- *They discussed “genus anomalops” during the group presentation.*

genus antedon *(noun)*

A genus of echinoderms of the family Antedonidae.

- *The article explained what “genus antedon” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus antedon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus antheraea *(noun)*

Large moths whose larvae produce silk of high quality.

- *The article explained what “genus antheraea” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “genus antheraea” during the group presentation.*

genus anthidium *(noun)*

Potter bees.

- *They discussed “genus anthidium” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus anthidium” because he had never seen it before.*

genus antigonia *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Caproidae.

- *Understanding “genus antigonia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus antigonia” during the group presentation.*

genus antilocapra *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Antilocapridae comprising one species.

- *He looked up “genus antilocapra” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus antilocapra” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus antrodemus *(noun)*

Carnivorous dinosaur of North America; late Jurassic.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus antrodemus” to mean carnivorous dinosaur of north america; late jurassic.*
- *They discussed “genus antrodemus” during the group presentation.*

genus antrozous *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus antrozous.”*
- *Understanding “genus antrozous” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus apatura *(noun)*

Large Old World butterflies.

- *Understanding “genus apatura” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus apatura” means with a simple example.*

genus aphriza *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *The article explained what “genus aphriza” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus aphriza” to mean a genus of scolopacidae.*

genus aphrophora *(noun)*

A genus of Cercopidae.

- *He looked up “genus aphrophora” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus aphrophora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus aplodontia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Aplodontiidae: comprising the mountain beavers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aplodontia."*
- *He looked up "genus aplodontia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus apogon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Apogonidae.

- *He looked up "genus apogon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus apogon" to mean type genus of the apogonidae.*

genus appendicularia *(noun)*

A genus of chordates in the class Larvacea.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus appendicularia" to mean a genus of chordates in the class larvacea.*
- *He looked up "genus appendicularia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus aptenodytes *(noun)*

Large penguins.

- *Understanding "genus aptenodytes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus aptenodytes" means with a simple example.*

genus aramus *(noun)*

Genus of large brown long-billed wading birds found in warm swampy regions of the western hemisphere: courlan; limpkin.

- *The article explained what "genus aramus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aramus."*

genus arcella *(noun)*

Type genus of the Arcellidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus arcella" to mean type genus of the arcellidae.*
- *He looked up "genus arcella" because he had never seen it before.*

genus archaeornis *(noun)*

A genus of fossil bird.

- *They discussed "genus archaeornis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus archaeornis" means with a simple example.*

genus archeopteryx *(noun)*

A genus of fossil birds.

- *He looked up "genus archeopteryx" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus archeopteryx."*

genus archidiskidon *(noun)*

A genus of Elephantidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus archidiskidon" to mean a genus of elephantidae.*
- *Understanding "genus archidiskidon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus archosargus *(noun)*

A genus of Sparidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus archosargus" to mean a genus of sparidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus archosargus" means with a simple example.*

genus arctocebus *(noun)*

A genus of Lorisidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus arctocebus."*
- *He looked up "genus arctocebus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus arctonyx *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *Understanding "genus arctonyx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus arctonyx."*

---

genus argonauta *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Argonautidae: paper nautilus.

- *He looked up "genus argonauta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus argonauta."*

---

genus argusianus *(noun)*

Argus pheasants.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus argusianus" to mean argus pheasants.*
- *They discussed "genus argusianus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus argynnis *(noun)*

Fritillaries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus argynnis."*
- *He looked up "genus argynnis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus argyrotaenia *(noun)*

Orange tortrix.

- *He looked up "genus argyrotaenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus argyrotaenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus arilus *(noun)*

A genus of Reduviidae.

- *He looked up "genus arilus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus arilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ariomma *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ariomma" to mean a genus of stromateidae.*
- *Understanding "genus ariomma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus armadillidium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Armadillidiidae.

- *Understanding "genus armadillidium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus armadillidium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus artamus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Artamidae.

- *They discussed "genus artamus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus artamus" to mean type genus of the artamidae.*

---

genus arvicola *(noun)*

In some classifications considered synonymous with Microtus.

- *They discussed "genus arvicola" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus arvicola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ascaphus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ascaphidae; in some classifications included in the family Leiopelmatidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ascaphus" to mean type genus of the ascaphidae; in some....*
- *The article explained what "genus ascaphus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ascaridia *(noun)*

Roundworm having a preanal sucker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ascaridia."*
- *The article explained what "genus ascaridia" means with a simple example.*

genus aspidelaps *(noun)*

African coral snakes.

- *Understanding "genus aspidelaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus aspidelaps" to mean african coral snakes.*

genus aspidiotus *(noun)*

A genus of Diaspididae.

- *The article explained what "genus aspidiotus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus aspidiotus" to mean a genus of diaspididae.*

genus aspidophoroides *(noun)*

Alligatorfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aspidophoroides."*
- *Understanding "genus aspidophoroides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus astrophyton *(noun)*

Includes many of the basket stars.

- *They discussed "genus astrophyton" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus astrophyton" means with a simple example.*

genus astropogon *(noun)*

A genus of fish of the family Apogonidae.

- *He looked up "genus astropogon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus astropogon."*

genus atherinopsis *(noun)*

A genus of Atherinidae.

- *They discussed "genus atherinopsis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus atherinopsis" to mean a genus of atherinidae.*

genus atherurus *(noun)*

A genus of Hystricidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus atherurus."*
- *He looked up "genus atherurus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus atrichornis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Atrichornithidae.

- *He looked up "genus atrichornis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus atrichornis."*

genus aulacorhyncus *(noun)*

A genus of Ramphastidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aulacorhyncus."*
- *The article explained what "genus aulacorhyncus" means with a simple example.*

genus aulostomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Aulostomidae.

- *Understanding "genus aulostomus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus aulostomus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus auriparus *(noun)*

A genus of Paridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus auriparus" to mean a genus of paridae.*
- *The article explained what "genus auriparus" means with a simple example.*

genus babyrousa *(noun)*

A genus of Suidae.

- *He looked up "genus babyrousa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus babyrousa" during the group presentation.*

---

genus balaeniceps *(noun)*

Type genus of the Balaenicipitidae: shoebills.

- *They discussed "genus balaeniceps" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus balaeniceps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus balistes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Balistidae.

- *They discussed "genus balistes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus balistes" to mean type genus of the balistidae.*

---

genus barosaurus *(noun)*

Huge quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur; late Jurassic.

- *They discussed "genus barosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus barosaurus" to mean huge quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur; late jurassic.*

---

genus bartramia *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bartramia."*
- *He looked up "genus bartramia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus bassariscus *(noun)*

Cacomistles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bassariscus."*
- *He looked up "genus bassariscus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus batrachoseps *(noun)*

Slender salamanders.

- *The article explained what "genus batrachoseps" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus batrachoseps."*

---

genus bettongia *(noun)*

Jerboa kangaroo.

- *They discussed "genus bettongia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus bettongia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus bitis *(noun)*

A genus of Viperidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bitis."*
- *The article explained what "genus bitis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus blaberus *(noun)*

Giant cockroaches.

- *He looked up "genus blaberus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus blaberus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus blatta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Blattidae: cockroaches infesting buildings worldwide.

- *He looked up "genus blatta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus blatta."*

---

genus blattella *(noun)*

Small cockroaches.

- *The article explained what "genus blattella" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus blattella.”*

---

genus blennius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Blenniidae.

- *Understanding “genus blennius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus blennius” during the group presentation.*

---

genus blissus *(noun)*

Chinch bugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus blissus.”*
- *Understanding “genus blissus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus bombina *(noun)*

Fire-bellied toads.

- *He looked up “genus bombina” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus bombina” during the group presentation.*

---

genus bonasa *(noun)*

Ruffed grouse.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus bonasa” to mean ruffed grouse.*
- *The article explained what “genus bonasa” means with a simple example.*

---

genus boselaphus *(noun)*

Indian antelopes: nilgais.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus boselaphus” to mean indian antelopes: nilgais.*
- *The article explained what “genus boselaphus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus brachinus *(noun)*

Bombardier beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus brachinus.”*
- *The article explained what “genus brachinus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus bradypus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bradypodidae: three-toed sloths.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus bradypus” to mean type genus of the bradypodidae: three-toed sloths.*
- *He looked up “genus bradypus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus branchiobdella *(noun)*

Type genus of the Branchiobdellidae: a small worm that lives on the gills or surface of a crayfish attached by a sucker.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus branchiobdella” to mean type genus of the branchiobdellidae: a small worm....*
- *They discussed “genus branchiobdella” during the group presentation.*

---

genus bruchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bruchidae.

- *He looked up “genus bruchus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus bruchus” to mean type genus of the bruchidae.*

---

genus bubulcus *(noun)*

Small white egrets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus bubulcus.”*
- *The article explained what “genus bubulcus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus bucephala *(noun)*

Buffleheads and goldeneyes.

- *They discussed “genus bucephala” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus bucephala” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus buceros *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Bucerotidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus buceros."*
- *He looked up "genus buceros" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus burhinus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Burhinidae: stone curlews.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus burhinus" to mean type genus of the burhinidae: stone curlews.*
- *They discussed "genus burhinus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus burmeisteria *(noun)*

A genus of Dasypodidae.

- *He looked up "genus burmeisteria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus burmeisteria."*

---

genus cabassous *(noun)*

Solely the tatouay.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cabassous" to mean solely the tatouay.*
- *He looked up "genus cabassous" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cacatua *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *He looked up "genus cacatua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cacatua."*

---

genus cacicus *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American orioles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cacicus."*
- *They discussed "genus cacicus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cadra *(noun)*

A genus of Pyralidae.

- *They discussed "genus cadra" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus cadra" means with a simple example.*

---

genus caenolestes *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Caenolestidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus caenolestes" to mean type genus of the family caenolestidae.*
- *He looked up "genus caenolestes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cairina *(noun)*

A genus of Anatidae.

- *The article explained what "genus cairina" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus cairina" during the group presentation.*

---

genus callimorpha *(noun)*

Cinnabar moths.

- *Understanding "genus callimorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus callimorpha" during the group presentation.*

---

genus calliophis *(noun)*

Asian coral snakes.

- *He looked up "genus calliophis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus calliophis" to mean asian coral snakes.*

---

genus callisaurus *(noun)*

Zebra-tailed lizard.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus callisaurus" to mean zebra-tailed lizard.*
- *Understanding "genus callisaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus callithrix *(noun)*

Type genus of the Callithricidae: true marmosets.

- *He looked up "genus callithrix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus callithrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus callophis *(noun)*

Asian coral snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus callophis."*
- *The article explained what "genus callophis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus calosoma *(noun)*

Genus of large predaceous ground beetles that feed on injurious caterpillars.

- *The article explained what "genus calosoma" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus calosoma" during the group presentation.*

---

genus calymmatobacterium *(noun)*

A genus of bacterial rods containing only the one species that causes granuloma inguinale.

- *They discussed "genus calymmatobacterium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus calymmatobacterium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus campephilus *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *They discussed "genus campephilus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus campephilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus campylorhynchus *(noun)*

Alternative classifications for the cactus wrens.

- *They discussed "genus campylorhynchus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus campylorhynchus."*

---

genus canachites *(noun)*

Spruce grouse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus canachites."*
- *Understanding "genus canachites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus caprella *(noun)*

Skeleton shrimp.

- *He looked up "genus caprella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus caprella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus caprimulgus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Caprimulgidae.

- *He looked up "genus caprimulgus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus caprimulgus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus capros *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Caproidae.

- *Understanding "genus capros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus capros."*

---

genus caranx *(noun)*

Type genus of the Carangidae.

- *The article explained what "genus caranx" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus caranx" during the group presentation.*

genus carduelis *(noun)*

In some classifications considered the type genus of a subfamily Carduelinae of the family Fringillidae: goldfinches; siskins; redpolls; linnets.

- *He looked up "genus carduelis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus carduelis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus cariama *(noun)*

The type genus of the Cariamidae comprising only the crested cariama.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cariama" to mean the type genus of the cariamidae comprising only....*
- *The article explained what "genus cariama" means with a simple example.*

genus carphophis *(noun)*

Thunder snake.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus carphophis."*
- *Understanding "genus carphophis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus carpocapsa *(noun)*

Codling moths.

- *They discussed "genus carpocapsa" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus carpocapsa" because he had never seen it before.*

genus carpodacus *(noun)*

House finches and purple finches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus carpodacus."*
- *They discussed "genus carpodacus" during the group presentation.*

genus casmerodius *(noun)*

A white egrets.

- *The article explained what "genus casmerodius" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus casmerodius" to mean a white egrets.*

genus castoroides *(noun)*

Extinct beavers of the Pleistocene; of eastern and southern United States.

- *He looked up "genus castoroides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus castoroides" to mean extinct beavers of the pleistocene; of eastern and....*

genus casuarius *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Casuaridae: cassowaries.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus casuarius" to mean type and sole genus of the casuaridae: cassowaries.*
- *The article explained what "genus casuarius" means with a simple example.*

genus catacala *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are cutworms: underwings.

- *Understanding "genus catacala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus catacala" means with a simple example.*

genus cathartes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cathartidae: turkey vultures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cathartes."*
- *The article explained what "genus cathartes" means with a simple example.*

genus cebuella *(noun)*

Pygmy marmosets.

- *The article explained what "genus cebuella" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cebuella."*

genus centrocercus *(noun)*

Sage grouse.

- *Understanding "genus centrocercus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus centrocercus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus centropomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Centropomidae: snooks.

- *They discussed "genus centropomus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus centropomus" to mean type genus of the centropomidae: snooks.*

---

genus centropus *(noun)*

A genus of Cuculidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus centropus."*
- *He looked up "genus centropus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cephalopterus *(noun)*

A genus of Cotingidae.

- *They discussed "genus cephalopterus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus cephalopterus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cepphus *(noun)*

A genus of birds including: guillemots.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cepphus" to mean a genus of birds including: guillemots.*
- *They discussed "genus cepphus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cerapteryx *(noun)*

Antler moths.

- *They discussed "genus cerapteryx" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cerapteryx" to mean antler moths.*

---

genus ceratodus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ceratodontidae: extinct genus of lungfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ceratodus" to mean type genus of the ceratodontidae: extinct genus of....*
- *They discussed "genus ceratodus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ceratopogon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ceratopogonidae.

- *They discussed "genus ceratopogon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ceratopogon" to mean type genus of the ceratopogonidae.*

---

genus ceratosaurus *(noun)*

Primitive saurischian carnivorous dinosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ceratosaurus."*
- *Understanding "genus ceratosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ceratotherium *(noun)*

African genus.

- *Understanding "genus ceratotherium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus ceratotherium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus certhia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Certhiidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus certhia" to mean type genus of the certhiidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus certhia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ceryle *(noun)*

A genus of birds of the family Alcedinidae.

- *He looked up "genus ceryle" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “genus ceryle” to mean a genus of birds of the family alcedinidae.*

---

genus cestum *(noun)*

Venus’s girdle.

- *They discussed “genus cestum” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus cestum” means with a simple example.*

---

genus cetonia *(noun)*

A genus of Cetoniidae.

- *The article explained what “genus cetonia” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus cetonia.”*

---

genus cetorhinus *(noun)*

Comprising only the basking sharks; in some classifications considered the type genus of a separate family Cetorhinidae.

- *Understanding “genus cetorhinus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus cetorhinus” to mean comprising only the basking sharks; in some....*

---

genus chaenopsis *(noun)*

A genus of fish of the family Clinidae including pikeblennies.

- *The article explained what “genus chaenopsis” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus chaenopsis.”*

---

genus chaetodipterus *(noun)*

A genus of Ephippidae.

- *He looked up “genus chaetodipterus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus chaetodipterus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus chamaea *(noun)*

A genus of Paridae.

- *He looked up “genus chamaea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus chamaea” to mean a genus of paridae.*

---

genus chamaeleo *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chamaeleontidae.

- *They discussed “genus chamaeleo” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus chamaeleo” means with a simple example.*

---

genus chamaeleon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chamaeleontidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus chamaeleon.”*
- *He looked up “genus chamaeleon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus charina *(noun)*

Boas of western North America.

- *Understanding “genus charina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus charina” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus charronia *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *They discussed “genus charronia” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus charronia.”*

---

genus chateura *(noun)*

A genus of Apodidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus chateura.”*
- *He looked up “genus chateura” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus chauna *(noun)*

Crested screamers.

- *Understanding "genus chauna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus chauna" during the group presentation.*

genus chelifer *(noun)*

A genus of Chelonethida.

- *Understanding "genus chelifer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus chelifer" during the group presentation.*

genus chelydra *(noun)*

Snapping turtles.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus chelydra" to mean snapping turtles.*
- *He looked up "genus chelydra" because he had never seen it before.*

genus chilomastix *(noun)*

Flagellates parasitic in intestines of vertebrates including humans.

- *The article explained what "genus chilomastix" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chilomastix."*

genus chilomeniscus *(noun)*

Sand snakes.

- *Understanding "genus chilomeniscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chilomeniscus."*

genus chirocephalus *(noun)*

Fairy shrimp; brine shrimp.

- *Understanding "genus chirocephalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus chirocephalus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus chlamydera *(noun)*

A genus of Ptilonorhynchidae.

- *Understanding "genus chlamydera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus chlamydera" means with a simple example.*

genus chlamydosaurus *(noun)*

Frilled lizards.

- *Understanding "genus chlamydosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus chlamydosaurus" during the group presentation.*

genus chlorococcum *(noun)*

Type genus of Chlorococcales; unicellular green algae occurring singly or in a layer on soil or damp rock.

- *They discussed "genus chlorococcum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chlorococcum."*

genus chlorophis *(noun)*

African green snakes.

- *They discussed "genus chlorophis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus chlorophis" because he had never seen it before.*

genus chlorophoneus *(noun)*

A genus of Malaconotinae.

- *The article explained what "genus chlorophoneus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus chlorophoneus" during the group presentation.*

genus choeronycteris *(noun)*

A genus of Phyllostomatidae.

- *They discussed “genus choeronycteris” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus choeronycteris.”*

---

genus choloepus *(noun)*

A genus of Megalonychidae consisting of the two-toed sloth.

- *Understanding “genus choloepus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus choloepus.”*

---

genus chondrus *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *Understanding “genus chondrus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus chondrus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus chordeiles *(noun)*

A genus of Caprimulgidae.

- *He looked up “genus chordeiles” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus chordeiles” during the group presentation.*

---

genus choriotis *(noun)*

Australian bustard.

- *He looked up “genus choriotis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus choriotis.”*

---

genus chorizagrotis *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are army cutworms.

- *Understanding “genus chorizagrotis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus chorizagrotis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus chronoperates *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Therapsida.

- *The article explained what “genus chronoperates” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus chronoperates” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus chrysaora *(noun)*

A genus of Scyphozoa.

- *Understanding “genus chrysaora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus chrysaora” to mean a genus of scyphozoa.*

---

genus chrysemys *(noun)*

Painted turtles.

- *They discussed “genus chrysemys” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus chrysemys” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus chrysochloris *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chrysochloridae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus chrysochloris” to mean type genus of the chrysochloridae.*
- *They discussed “genus chrysochloris” during the group presentation.*

---

genus chrysolophus *(noun)*

Golden pheasants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus chrysolophus.”*
- *They discussed “genus chrysolophus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus chrysophrys *(noun)*

Australian snapper.

- *Understanding “genus chrysophrys” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus chrysophrys” means with a simple example.*

genus cinclus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cinclidae.

- *They discussed "genus cinclus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus cinclus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus circaetus *(noun)*

Harrier eagles.

- *They discussed "genus circaetus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus circaetus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus cistothorus *(noun)*

Marsh wrens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cistothorus."*
- *Understanding "genus cistothorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus citellus *(noun)*

Typical ground squirrels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus citellus."*
- *The article explained what "genus citellus" means with a simple example.*

genus citharichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *The article explained what "genus citharichthys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus citharichthys."*

genus cladorhyncus *(noun)*

One of two genera of stilts; similar to avocets but with straight bills.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cladorhyncus."*
- *He looked up "genus cladorhyncus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus clangula *(noun)*

A genus of ducks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus clangula."*
- *The article explained what "genus clangula" means with a simple example.*

genus coccothraustes *(noun)*

Large finches.

- *He looked up "genus coccothraustes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus coccothraustes" to mean large finches.*

genus coccyzus *(noun)*

A genus of Cuculidae.

- *The article explained what "genus coccyzus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus coccyzus" to mean a genus of cuculidae.*

genus coereba *(noun)*

Type genus of the Coerebidae.

- *The article explained what "genus coereba" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus coereba" to mean type genus of the coerebidae.*

genus colaptes *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *The article explained what "genus colaptes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus colaptes."*

genus coleonyx *(noun)*

Banded geckos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus coleonyx."*
- *They discussed "genus coleonyx" during the group presentation.*

---

genus colinus *(noun)*

New World quail: the bobwhites.

- *They discussed "genus colinus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus colinus" to mean new world quail: the bobwhites.*

---

genus collocalia *(noun)*

A genus of Apodidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus collocalia."*
- *Understanding "genus collocalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus comatula *(noun)*

Former usage synonymous with Antedon.

- *He looked up "genus comatula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus comatula" to mean former usage synonymous with antedon.*

---

genus compsognathus *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Theropoda.

- *They discussed "genus compsognathus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus compsognathus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus condylura *(noun)*

Star-nosed moles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus condylura."*
- *He looked up "genus condylura" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus conepatus *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *Understanding "genus conepatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus conepatus."*

---

genus conferva *(noun)*

Type genus of Tribonemaceae.

- *Understanding "genus conferva" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus conferva" to mean type genus of tribonemaceae.*

---

genus conilurus *(noun)*

Jerboa rats.

- *Understanding "genus conilurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus conilurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus connochaetes *(noun)*

African antelopes: gnus.

- *He looked up "genus connochaetes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus connochaetes" to mean african antelopes: gnus.*

---

genus conuropsis *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus conuropsis."*
- *The article explained what "genus conuropsis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus coracias *(noun)*

Type genus of the Coraciidae.

- *They discussed "genus coracias" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “genus coracias” means with a simple example.*

---

genus coragyps *(noun)*

A genus of Cathartidae.

- *He looked up “genus coragyps” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus coragyps.”*

---

genus cordylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cordylidae; spiny lizards somewhat resembling tiny crocodiles.

- *They discussed “genus cordylus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus cordylus” to mean type genus of the cordylidae; spiny lizards....*

---

genus corixa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Corixidae: boat bugs.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus corixa” to mean type genus of the corixidae: boat bugs.*
- *The article explained what “genus corixa” means with a simple example.*

---

genus corydalus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Corydalidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus corydalus” to mean type genus of the corydalidae.*
- *Understanding “genus corydalus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus corythosaurus *(noun)*

Genus of duck-billed dinosaurs of late Cretaceous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus corythosaurus.”*
- *They discussed “genus corythosaurus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus coscoroba *(noun)*

A genus of Anatidae.

- *The article explained what “genus coscoroba” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus coscoroba” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cosmocampus *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Syngnathidae.

- *Understanding “genus cosmocampus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus cosmocampus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus costia *(noun)*

A genus of flagellate protoctist.

- *The article explained what “genus costia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus costia” to mean a genus of flagellate protoctist.*

---

genus cracticus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cracticidae: Australian butcherbirds.

- *The article explained what “genus cracticus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus cracticus” to mean type genus of the cracticidae: australian butcherbirds.*

---

genus crax *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cracidae: curassows.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus crax” to mean type genus of the cracidae: curassows.*
- *They discussed “genus crax” during the group presentation.*

---

genus cricetus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cricetidae: Old World hamsters.

- *He looked up “genus cricetus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus cricetus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus crocethia *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus crocethia" to mean a genus of scolopacidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus crocethia" means with a simple example.*

genus crocodilus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Crocodylidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus crocodilus."*
- *The article explained what "genus crocodilus" means with a simple example.*

genus crotaphytus *(noun)*

Collared lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus crotaphytus" to mean collared lizards.*
- *Understanding "genus crotaphytus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus cryptacanthodes *(noun)*

A genus of Stichaeidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cryptacanthodes" to mean a genus of stichaeidae.*
- *Understanding "genus cryptacanthodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus cryptobranchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cryptobranchidae.

- *They discussed "genus cryptobranchus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus cryptobranchus" means with a simple example.*

genus cryptocercus *(noun)*

Cockroaches.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cryptocercus" to mean cockroaches.*
- *The article explained what "genus cryptocercus" means with a simple example.*

genus cryptoprocta *(noun)*

Large primitive cat-like carnivores inhabiting forests of Madagascar.

- *He looked up "genus cryptoprocta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cryptoprocta."*

genus cryptotermes *(noun)*

Genus of dry wood termites; cosmopolitan in distribution; sometimes considered a subgenus of Kalotermes.

- *They discussed "genus cryptotermes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus cryptotermes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus cryptotis *(noun)*

Least shrews.

- *The article explained what "genus cryptotis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cryptotis."*

genus ctenocephalides *(noun)*

An arthropod genus of fleas.

- *The article explained what "genus ctenocephalides" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ctenocephalides."*

genus ctenocephalus *(noun)*

A former usage synonymous with Ctenocephalides.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ctenocephalus" to mean a former usage synonymous with ctenocephalides.*
- *They discussed "genus ctenocephalus" during the group presentation.*

genus cuculus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cuculidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cuculus" to mean type genus of the cuculidae.*
- *Understanding "genus cuculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cuterebra *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cuterebridae.

- *They discussed "genus cuterebra" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus cuterebra" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cyanocitta *(noun)*

New World jays.

- *They discussed "genus cyanocitta" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cyanocitta."*

---

genus cyclopterus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cyclopteridae: lumpfishes.

- *The article explained what "genus cyclopterus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cyclopterus" to mean type genus of the cyclopteridae: lumpfishes.*

---

genus cynips *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cynipidae: gall wasps.

- *He looked up "genus cynips" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cynips."*

---

genus cynomys *(noun)*

Prairie dogs.

- *Understanding "genus cynomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus cynomys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cynopterus *(noun)*

A genus of Megachiroptera.

- *Understanding "genus cynopterus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus cynopterus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cystophora *(noun)*

Hooded seals.

- *He looked up "genus cystophora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cystophora."*

---

genus dacelo *(noun)*

Australasian kingfishers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dacelo" to mean australasian kingfishers.*
- *The article explained what "genus dacelo" means with a simple example.*

---

genus dactylopius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dactylopiidae.

- *The article explained what "genus dactylopius" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus dactylopius" to mean type genus of the dactylopiidae.*

---

genus dactylopterus *(noun)*

A genus of Dactylopteridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dactylopterus."*
- *He looked up "genus dactylopterus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus damaliscus *(noun)*

African antelopes: sassabies.

- *Understanding "genus damaliscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus damaliscus" to mean african antelopes: sassabies.*

genus dasyatis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dasyatidae.

- *He looked up "genus dasyatis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus dasyatis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus dasyprocta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dasyproctidae: agoutis.

- *He looked up "genus dasyprocta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dasyprocta."*

genus dasypus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dasypodidae.

- *They discussed "genus dasypus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus dasypus" means with a simple example.*

genus dasyurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Dasyuridae: native cats.

- *He looked up "genus dasyurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus dasyurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus daubentonia *(noun)*

Type genus; coextensive with the family Daubentoniidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus daubentonia" to mean type genus; coextensive with the family daubentoniidae.*
- *Understanding "genus daubentonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus decapterus *(noun)*

Scads especially mackerel scad; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus decapterus" to mean scads especially mackerel scad; cosmopolitan in....*
- *Understanding "genus decapterus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus delichon *(noun)*

A genus of Hirundinidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus delichon" to mean a genus of hirundinidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus delichon" means with a simple example.*

genus delphinapterus *(noun)*

White whale.

- *Understanding "genus delphinapterus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus delphinapterus" to mean white whale.*

genus dendrocolaptes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dendrocolaptidae.

- *The article explained what "genus dendrocolaptes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus dendrocolaptes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus dendrolagus *(noun)*

Tree wallabies.

- *Understanding "genus dendrolagus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus dendrolagus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus denisonia *(noun)*

Copperheads.

- *Understanding "genus denisonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus denisonia" during the group presentation.*

genus dermatobia *(noun)*

Larvae live under the skin of domestic mammals and humans.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dermatobia" to mean larvae live under the skin of domestic mammals and....*
- *The article explained what "genus dermatobia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus dermochelys *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dermochelyidae: leatherback turtles.

- *The article explained what "genus dermochelys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus dermochelys" to mean type genus of the dermochelyidae: leatherback turtles.*

---

genus desmidium *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *The article explained what "genus desmidium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus desmidium" to mean a genus of protoctist.*

---

genus desmodus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Desmodontidae: vampire bats.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus desmodus" to mean type genus of the desmodontidae: vampire bats.*
- *The article explained what "genus desmodus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus desmograthus *(noun)*

An amphibian genus of Plethodontidae.

- *Understanding "genus desmograthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus desmograthus" to mean an amphibian genus of plethodontidae.*

---

genus diadophis *(noun)*

A genus of reptiles of the family Colubridae including ringneck snakes.

- *The article explained what "genus diadophis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus diadophis."*

---

genus dialeurodes *(noun)*

A genus of Aleyrodidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dialeurodes."*
- *The article explained what "genus dialeurodes" means with a simple example.*

---

genus diapheromera *(noun)*

A genus of Phasmidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus diapheromera."*
- *He looked up "genus diapheromera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus dicamptodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dicamptodontidae.

- *Understanding "genus dicamptodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus dicamptodon" means with a simple example.*

---

genus diceros *(noun)*

Most common species in Africa.

- *The article explained what "genus diceros" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus diceros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus dicrostonyx *(noun)*

Pied lemmings.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dicrostonyx" to mean pied lemmings.*
- *Understanding "genus dicrostonyx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus difflugia *(noun)*

Genus of protozoans related to ameba.

- *They discussed "genus difflugia" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "genus difflugia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus dinornis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dinornithidae: large moas.

- *Understanding "genus dinornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus dinornis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus diodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Diodontidae.

- *The article explained what "genus diodon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus diodon" during the group presentation.*

---

genus diphylla *(noun)*

Vampire bats.

- *They discussed "genus diphylla" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus diphylla" to mean vampire bats.*

---

genus diplococcus *(noun)*

A genus of bacteria.

- *Understanding "genus diplococcus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus diplococcus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus dipsosaurus *(noun)*

Desert iguanas.

- *Understanding "genus dipsosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dipsosaurus."*

---

genus dipus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dipodidae; typical jerboas having three toes on each hind foot.

- *They discussed "genus dipus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus dipus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus doliolum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Doliolidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus doliolum."*
- *The article explained what "genus doliolum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus drepanis *(noun)*

A genus of Drepanididae.

- *He looked up "genus drepanis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus drepanis" to mean a genus of drepanididae.*

---

genus dromaius *(noun)*

A genus of birds in the order Casuariiformes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dromaius" to mean a genus of birds in the order casuariiformes.*
- *The article explained what "genus dromaius" means with a simple example.*

---

genus drymarchon *(noun)*

A genus of Colubridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus drymarchon."*
- *The article explained what "genus drymarchon" means with a simple example.*

---

genus dryopithecus *(noun)*

Genus of Old World hominoids; Miocene and Pliocene.

- *The article explained what "genus dryopithecus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus dryopithecus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus dusicyon *(noun)*

Crab-eating dog.

- *He looked up “genus dusicyon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus dusicyon” during the group presentation.*

---

genus dysdercus *(noun)*

A genus of slender long-legged bugs that feed on the developing seeds of cotton and stain it.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus dysdercus” to mean a genus of slender long-legged bugs that feed on....*
- *Understanding “genus dysdercus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus eacles *(noun)*

Imperial moths.

- *They discussed “genus eacles” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus eacles.”*

---

genus echeneis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Echeneididae: typical remoras.

- *He looked up “genus echeneis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus echeneis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus echidnophaga *(noun)*

A genus of Siphonaptera.

- *The article explained what “genus echidnophaga” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus echidnophaga” to mean a genus of siphonaptera.*

---

genus ectopistes *(noun)*

A genus of Columbidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus ectopistes.”*
- *They discussed “genus ectopistes” during the group presentation.*

---

genus edaphosaurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Edaphosauridae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus edaphosaurus” to mean type genus of the edaphosauridae.*
- *They discussed “genus edaphosaurus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus egretta *(noun)*

Small Old and New World herons.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus egretta” to mean small old and new world herons.*
- *The article explained what “genus egretta” means with a simple example.*

---

genus elagatis *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *He looked up “genus elagatis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus elagatis.”*

---

genus elanoides *(noun)*

A genus of kites.

- *Understanding “genus elanoides” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus elanoides.”*

---

genus elanus *(noun)*

A genus of small kites of both Old and New Worlds.

- *Understanding “genus elanus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus elanus.”*

---

genus elaphurus *(noun)*

A genus of Cervidae.

- *The article explained what "genus elaphurus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus elaphurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus electrophorus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Electrophoridae; electric eels.

- *The article explained what "genus electrophorus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus electrophorus" to mean type genus of the family electrophoridae; electric eels.*

---

genus elops *(noun)*

Type genus of the Elopidae: tenpounder.

- *The article explained what "genus elops" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus elops" during the group presentation.*

---

genus endamoeba *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Endamoebidae.

- *Understanding "genus endamoeba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus endamoeba" during the group presentation.*

---

genus engraulis *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Engraulidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus engraulis" to mean type genus of the family engraulidae.*
- *They discussed "genus engraulis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus eoraptor *(noun)*

Primitive theropod found in Argentina; early Triassic.

- *Understanding "genus eoraptor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus eoraptor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus ephippiorhynchus *(noun)*

Saddlebills.

- *Understanding "genus ephippiorhynchus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus ephippiorhynchus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus epilachna *(noun)*

Genus of ladybugs native to Mexico and Central America; both larvae and adults feed on plants.

- *They discussed "genus epilachna" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus epilachna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus eptatretus *(noun)*

A genus of fossil fish of the family Myxinidae.

- *The article explained what "genus eptatretus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus eptatretus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus erethizon *(noun)*

A genus of Erethizontidae.

- *Understanding "genus erethizon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus erethizon" during the group presentation.*

---

genus erignathus *(noun)*

Bearded seals.

- *He looked up "genus erignathus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus erignathus."*

---

genus eriosoma *(noun)*

Woolly aphids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eriosoma."*
- *Understanding "genus eriosoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus erithacus *(noun)*

Old World thrushes.

- *He looked up "genus erithacus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus erithacus" during the group presentation.*

genus erolia *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *Understanding "genus erolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus erolia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus eschrichtius *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Eschrichtiidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus eschrichtius" to mean type and sole genus of the eschrichtiidae.*
- *He looked up "genus eschrichtius" because he had never seen it before.*

genus etropus *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *Understanding "genus etropus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus etropus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus euarctos *(noun)*

American black bears; in some classifications not a separate genus from Ursus.

- *Understanding "genus euarctos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus euarctos" means with a simple example.*

genus eucinostomus *(noun)*

A genus of Gerreidae.

- *Understanding "genus eucinostomus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus eucinostomus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus euderma *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *The article explained what "genus euderma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus euderma."*

genus eudyptes *(noun)*

Rock hoppers.

- *The article explained what "genus eudyptes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus eudyptes" to mean rock hoppers.*

genus eumeces *(noun)*

New World skinks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eumeces."*
- *Understanding "genus eumeces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus eumops *(noun)*

Mastiff bats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eumops."*
- *He looked up "genus eumops" because he had never seen it before.*

genus euphagus *(noun)*

A genus of Icteridae.

- *He looked up "genus euphagus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus euphagus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus euphractus *(noun)*

A genus of Dasypodidae.

- *Understanding "genus euphractus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus euphractus" to mean a genus of dasypodidae.*

---

genus euplectella *(noun)*

A genus of Hyalospongiae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus euplectella" to mean a genus of hyalospongiae.*
- *The article explained what "genus euplectella" means with a simple example.*

---

genus euproctis *(noun)*

A genus of Lymantriidae.

- *Understanding "genus euproctis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus euproctis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus eutamias *(noun)*

Chipmunks of western America and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eutamias."*
- *He looked up "genus eutamias" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus euthynnus *(noun)*

A genus of Scombridae.

- *They discussed "genus euthynnus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus euthynnus."*

---

genus exaeretodon *(noun)*

A genus of reptiles of the division Cynodontia.

- *Understanding "genus exaeretodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus exaeretodon" to mean a genus of reptiles of the division cynodontia.*

---

genus fasciolopsis *(noun)*

A genus of Fasciolidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus fasciolopsis."*
- *He looked up "genus fasciolopsis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus fissurella *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Fissurellidae: keyhole limpets.

- *He looked up "genus fissurella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus fissurella."*

---

genus fistularia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Fistulariidae.

- *He looked up "genus fistularia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus fistularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus forficula *(noun)*

Type genus of Forficulidae.

- *The article explained what "genus forficula" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus forficula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus formicarius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Formicariidae.

- *Understanding "genus formicarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus formicarius."*

---

genus frankliniella *(noun)*

Tobacco thrips.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus frankliniella" to mean tobacco thrips.*

- *Understanding "genus frankliniella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus fregata *(noun)*

Type genus of the Fregatidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus fregata" to mean type genus of the fregatidae.*
- *They discussed "genus fregata" during the group presentation.*

---

genus fungia *(noun)*

A genus comprising the usual mushroom corals.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus fungia" to mean a genus comprising the usual mushroom corals.*
- *He looked up "genus fungia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus furnarius *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Furnariidae: ovenbirds.

- *The article explained what "genus furnarius" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus furnarius" to mean type genus of the family furnariidae: ovenbirds.*

---

genus galeocerdo *(noun)*

Tiger sharks.

- *The article explained what "genus galeocerdo" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus galeocerdo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus galeorhinus *(noun)*

A genus of Carcharhinidae.

- *They discussed "genus galeorhinus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus galeorhinus" to mean a genus of carcharhinidae.*

---

genus galictis *(noun)*

Alternative name for the genus Grison.

- *He looked up "genus galictis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus galictis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus gallirallus *(noun)*

Rails of New Zealand.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gallirallus" to mean rails of new zealand.*
- *They discussed "genus gallirallus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus gambelia *(noun)*

Leopard lizards.

- *He looked up "genus gambelia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus gambelia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus garrulus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Garrulinae: Old World jays.

- *They discussed "genus garrulus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus garrulus" to mean type genus of the garrulinae: old world jays.*

---

genus gasterophilus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gasterophilidae: horse botflies.

- *He looked up "genus gasterophilus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus gasterophilus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus gastrophryne *(noun)*

Primarily tropical narrow-mouthed toads.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gastrophryne" to mean primarily tropical narrow-mouthed toads.*
- *The article explained what "genus gastrophryne" means with a simple example.*

---

genus gavialis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gavialidae.

- *He looked up "genus gavialis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus gavialis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus gelechia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gelechiidae: pink bollworms.

- *He looked up "genus gelechia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus gelechia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus gempylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gempylidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gempylus" to mean type genus of the gempylidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus gempylus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus genyonemus *(noun)*

A genus of Sciaenidae.

- *Understanding "genus genyonemus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus genyonemus."*

---

genus geochelone *(noun)*

Giant tortoises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus geochelone."*
- *The article explained what "genus geochelone" means with a simple example.*

---

genus geococcyx *(noun)*

Roadrunners.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus geococcyx" to mean roadrunners.*
- *He looked up "genus geococcyx" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus geomys *(noun)*

Type genus of the Geomyidae.

- *Understanding "genus geomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus geomys" means with a simple example.*

---

genus geophilus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Geophilidae: a cosmopolitan genus of centipedes sometimes called earwigs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus geophilus" to mean type genus of the geophilidae: a cosmopolitan genus....*
- *The article explained what "genus geophilus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus geothlypis *(noun)*

Yellowthroats.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus geothlypis" to mean yellowthroats.*
- *The article explained what "genus geothlypis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus gerbillus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gerbillinae: typical gerbils.

- *They discussed "genus gerbillus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus gerbillus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus gerres *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gerreidae.

- *Understanding "genus gerres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gerres."*

---

genus gerrhonotus *(noun)*

Alligator lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gerrhonotus" to mean alligator lizards.*

- *The article explained what “genus gerrhonotus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus ginglymostoma *(noun)*

Nurse sharks.

- *He looked up “genus ginglymostoma” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus ginglymostoma” during the group presentation.*

---

genus giraffa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Giraffidae.

- *Understanding “genus giraffa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus giraffa” means with a simple example.*

---

genus glareola *(noun)*

Type genus of the Glareolidae: the pratincoles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus glareola.”*
- *The article explained what “genus glareola” means with a simple example.*

---

genus glaucomys *(noun)*

New World flying squirrels.

- *He looked up “genus glaucomys” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus glaucomys.”*

---

genus globicephala *(noun)*

Pilot whales.

- *The article explained what “genus globicephala” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus globicephala” to mean pilot whales.*

---

genus glossopsitta *(noun)*

A genus of Loriinae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus glossopsitta” to mean a genus of loriinae.*
- *He looked up “genus glossopsitta” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus gobiesox *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gobiesocidae.

- *Understanding “genus gobiesox” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus gobiesox” during the group presentation.*

---

genus gobio *(noun)*

True gudgeons.

- *Understanding “genus gobio” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus gobio.”*

---

genus gomphotherium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gomphotheriidae.

- *Understanding “genus gomphotherium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus gomphotherium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus gonorhynchus *(noun)*

Slender cylindrical marine fishes lacking air bladders and teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus gonorhynchus.”*
- *The article explained what “genus gonorhynchus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus gopherus *(noun)*

Gopher tortoises.

- *The article explained what “genus gopherus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “genus gopherus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus gorgonocephalus *(noun)*

Basket stars.

- *He looked up "genus gorgonocephalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus gorgonocephalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus grison *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus grison" to mean a genus of mustelidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus grison" means with a simple example.*

---

genus gymnelis *(noun)*

A genus of Zoarcidae.

- *He looked up "genus gymnelis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gymnelis."*

---

genus gymnogyps *(noun)*

Containing solely the California condor.

- *They discussed "genus gymnogyps" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gymnogyps" to mean containing solely the california condor.*

---

genus gymnorhina *(noun)*

In some classifications placed in the family Laniidae: Australian piping crows.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gymnorhina" to mean in some classifications placed in the family....*
- *He looked up "genus gymnorhina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus gymnura *(noun)*

Butterfly rays.

- *They discussed "genus gymnura" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gymnura."*

---

genus gypaetus *(noun)*

In some classifications the type genus of the family Aegypiidae.

- *Understanding "genus gypaetus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gypaetus" to mean in some classifications the type genus of the....*

---

genus haematobia *(noun)*

European genus of bloodsucking flies.

- *They discussed "genus haematobia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus haematobia" to mean european genus of bloodsucking flies.*

---

genus haematopus *(noun)*

Oystercatchers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus haematopus."*
- *The article explained what "genus haematopus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus haemoproteus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Haemoproteidae.

- *Understanding "genus haemoproteus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus haemoproteus."*

---

genus haemulon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Haemulidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus haemulon."*
- *He looked up "genus haemulon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus haldea *(noun)*

Ground snakes.

- *The article explained what "genus haldea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus haldea" during the group presentation.*

---

genus halicoeres *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus halicoeres."*
- *He looked up "genus halicoeres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus haminoea *(noun)*

Common genus of marine bubble shells of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *Understanding "genus haminoea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus haminoea" during the group presentation.*

---

genus harpia *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus harpia."*
- *The article explained what "genus harpia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus heleodytes *(noun)*

Alternative classifications for the cactus wrens.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus heleodytes" to mean alternative classifications for the cactus wrens.*
- *The article explained what "genus heleodytes" means with a simple example.*

---

genus heliobacter *(noun)*

A genus of helical or curved or straight aerobic bacteria with rounded ends and multiple flagella; found in the gastric mucosa of primates (including humans).

- *He looked up "genus heliobacter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus heliobacter" to mean a genus of helical or curved or straight aerobic....*

---

genus heloderma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Helodermatidae; American venomous lizards.

- *They discussed "genus heloderma" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus heloderma" to mean type genus of the helodermatidae; american venomous....*

---

genus hemigalus *(noun)*

Banded palm civets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hemigalus."*
- *The article explained what "genus hemigalus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hermissenda *(noun)*

Genus of marine sea slugs.

- *The article explained what "genus hermissenda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hermissenda" to mean genus of marine sea slugs.*

---

genus herrerasaurus *(noun)*

Primitive theropod found in Argentina; early Triassic.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus herrerasaurus" to mean primitive theropod found in argentina; early triassic.*
- *They discussed "genus herrerasaurus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus hesperiphona *(noun)*

Evening grosbeak.

- *He looked up "genus hesperiphona" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus hesperiphona" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus heterodon *(noun)*

A genus of small colubrid snakes containing the North American hognose snakes.

- *He looked up "genus heterodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus heterodon" during the group presentation.*

genus hexagrammos *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hexagrammidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hexagrammos" to mean type genus of the hexagrammidae.*
- *They discussed "genus hexagrammos" during the group presentation.*

genus hexamita *(noun)*

Flagellates free-living or parasitic in intestines of birds.

- *They discussed "genus hexamita" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus hexamita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus hexanchus *(noun)*

A genus of Hexanchidae.

- *The article explained what "genus hexanchus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus hexanchus" during the group presentation.*

genus himantopus *(noun)*

Major one of two genera of stilts; similar to avocets but with straight bills.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus himantopus" to mean major one of two genera of stilts; similar to....*
- *The article explained what "genus himantopus" means with a simple example.*

genus hippobosca *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hippoboscidae.

- *He looked up "genus hippobosca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hippobosca" to mean type genus of the hippoboscidae.*

genus hippoglossoides *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae.

- *He looked up "genus hippoglossoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus hippoglossoides" during the group presentation.*

genus hipposideros *(noun)*

Horseshoe bats.

- *They discussed "genus hipposideros" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hipposideros" to mean horseshoe bats.*

genus hippotragus *(noun)*

Sable antelopes.

- *Understanding "genus hippotragus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus hippotragus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus hipsurus *(noun)*

A genus of Embiotocidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hipsurus."*
- *The article explained what "genus hipsurus" means with a simple example.*

genus holbrookia *(noun)*

Earless lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus holbrookia" to mean earless lizards.*
- *The article explained what "genus holbrookia" means with a simple example.*

genus holocentrus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Holocentridae; squirrelfishes.

- *Understanding "genus holocentrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus holocentrus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus homona *(noun)*

Tea tortrix.

- *Understanding "genus homona" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus homona" to mean tea tortrix.*

---

genus hyalophora *(noun)*

American silkworm moth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hyalophora."*
- *The article explained what "genus hyalophora" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hydrobates *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hydrobatidae.

- *They discussed "genus hydrobates" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus hydrobates" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hydrochoerus *(noun)*

A genus of Hydrochoeridae.

- *They discussed "genus hydrochoerus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hydrochoerus."*

---

genus hydrodamalis *(noun)*

A genus of the family Dugongidae comprising only Steller's sea cow.

- *They discussed "genus hydrodamalis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hydrodamalis."*

---

genus hydromantes *(noun)*

Web-toed salamanders.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hydromantes" to mean web-toed salamanders.*
- *The article explained what "genus hydromantes" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hyemoschus *(noun)*

Water chevrotains.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hyemoschus" to mean water chevrotains.*
- *The article explained what "genus hyemoschus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hylactophryne *(noun)*

Barking frogs.

- *He looked up "genus hylactophryne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus hylactophryne" during the group presentation.*

---

genus hylocichla *(noun)*

American thrush: wood thrush; hermit thrush; veery.

- *Understanding "genus hylocichla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus hylocichla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus hylophylax *(noun)*

A genus of Formicariidae.

- *He looked up "genus hylophylax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus hylophylax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus hynerpeton *(noun)*

Earliest fossil amphibian ever found; of the Devonian; found in Pennsylvania.

- *He looked up "genus hynerpeton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hynerpeton."*

---

genus hypentelium *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Catostomidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hypentelium" to mean a genus of fish in the family catostomidae.*

- *He looked up “genus hypentelium” because he had never seen it before.*

genus hyperoglyphe *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus hyperoglyphe” to mean a genus of stromateidae.*
- *Understanding “genus hyperoglyphe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus hyperoodon *(noun)*

Bottle-nosed whales.

- *They discussed “genus hyperoodon” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus hyperoodon” to mean bottle-nosed whales.*

genus hyphantria *(noun)*

Fall webworms.

- *Understanding “genus hyphantria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus hyphantria” means with a simple example.*

genus hypoderma *(noun)*

In some classifications considered the type genus of the family Hypodermatidae: warble flies.

- *They discussed “genus hypoderma” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus hypoderma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus hypopachus *(noun)*

Sheep frogs.

- *Understanding “genus hypopachus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus hypopachus” to mean sheep frogs.*

genus hypsiglena *(noun)*

Night snakes.

- *He looked up “genus hypsiglena” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus hypsiglena” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus hypsiprymnodon *(noun)*

Musk kangaroos.

- *The article explained what “genus hypsiprymnodon” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus hypsiprymnodon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus hyracotherium *(noun)*

Extinct horse genus; formerly called eohippus.

- *He looked up “genus hyracotherium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus hyracotherium.”*

genus ibero-mesornis *(noun)*

A genus of fossil bird of the subclass Archaeornithes.

- *He looked up “genus ibero-mesornis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus ibero-mesornis” to mean a genus of fossil bird of the subclass archaeornithes.*

genus ichthyostega *(noun)*

Second earliest fossil amphibian ever found; of the Devonian; found in Greenland.

- *He looked up “genus ichthyostega” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus ichthyostega.”*

genus icteria *(noun)*

New World chats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus icteria.”*
- *He looked up “genus icteria” because he had never seen it before.*

genus ictiobus *(noun)*

Buffalo fishes.

- *He looked up "genus ictiobus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus ictiobus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus ictonyx *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *He looked up "genus ictonyx" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ictonyx."*

genus inachis *(noun)*

A genus of Nymphalidae.

- *They discussed "genus inachis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus inachis" to mean a genus of nymphalidae.*

genus iridoprocne *(noun)*

A genus of Hirundinidae.

- *Understanding "genus iridoprocne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus iridoprocne" to mean a genus of hirundinidae.*

genus ischigualastia *(noun)*

Early reptile found in Argentina.

- *The article explained what "genus ischigualastia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ischigualastia" to mean early reptile found in argentina.*

genus istiophorus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Istiophoridae.

- *The article explained what "genus istiophorus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus istiophorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus javanthropus *(noun)*

Former genus of primitive man; now Homo soloensis: comprises Solo man.

- *They discussed "genus javanthropus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus javanthropus" means with a simple example.*

genus kakatoe *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus kakatoe" to mean a genus of psittacidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus kakatoe" means with a simple example.*

genus kalotermes *(noun)*

Type genus of Kalotermitidae; termites destructive of wood and living trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus kalotermes."*
- *The article explained what "genus kalotermes" means with a simple example.*

genus katsuwonus *(noun)*

Oceanic bonitos; in some classifications placed in its own family Katsuwonidae.

- *He looked up "genus katsuwonus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus katsuwonus" to mean oceanic bonitos; in some classifications placed in....*

genus kenyapithecus *(noun)*

Extinct primate having powerful chewing muscles along with large molars and small incisors; fossils found in Kenya.

- *The article explained what "genus kenyapithecus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus kenyapithecus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus kinosternon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Kinosternidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus kinosternon" to mean type genus of the kinosternidae.*
- *They discussed "genus kinosternon" during the group presentation.*

---

genus kogia *(noun)*

Pygmy sperm whales.

- *The article explained what "genus kogia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus kogia" to mean pygmy sperm whales.*

---

genus krypterophaneron *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Anomalopidae.

- *They discussed "genus krypterophaneron" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus krypterophaneron" to mean a genus of fish in the family anomalopidae.*

---

genus kyphosus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Kyphosidae.

- *He looked up "genus kyphosus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus kyphosus."*

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genus lachnolaimus *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *He looked up "genus lachnolaimus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lachnolaimus."*

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genus lactophrys *(noun)*

A genus of Ostraciidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lactophrys."*
- *He looked up "genus lactophrys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus lagidium *(noun)*

A genus of Chinchillidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lagidium" to mean a genus of chinchillidae.*
- *He looked up "genus lagidium" because he had never seen it before.*

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genus lagodon *(noun)*

A genus of Sparidae.

- *He looked up "genus lagodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lagodon."*

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genus lagorchestes *(noun)*

Hare wallabies.

- *Understanding "genus lagorchestes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus lagorchestes" during the group presentation.*

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genus lagothrix *(noun)*

Woolly monkeys.

- *Understanding "genus lagothrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lagothrix."*

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genus lambis *(noun)*

Scorpion shells of shallow tropical waters of the eastern hemisphere.

- *He looked up "genus lambis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lambis."*

---

genus lampris *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lampridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lampris" to mean type genus of the lampridae.*
- *They discussed "genus lampris" during the group presentation.*

genus lampropeltis *(noun)*

King snakes and milk snakes.

- *Understanding "genus lampropeltis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lampropeltis."*

genus lanthanotus *(noun)*

One species.

- *The article explained what "genus lanthanotus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lanthanotus" to mean one species.*

genus lasiocampa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lasiocampidae: eggars.

- *Understanding "genus lasiocampa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus lasiocampa" means with a simple example.*

genus lasiurus *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *Understanding "genus lasiurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lasiurus."*

genus latimeria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Latimeridae: coelacanth.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus latimeria" to mean type genus of the latimeridae: coelacanth.*
- *Understanding "genus latimeria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus leiopelma *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Leiopelmatidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus leiopelma" to mean type and sole genus of the family leiopelmatidae.*
- *Understanding "genus leiopelma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus leipoa *(noun)*

Mallee fowl.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus leipoa" to mean mallee fowl.*
- *He looked up "genus leipoa" because he had never seen it before.*

genus lepidocybium *(noun)*

A genus of Gempylidae.

- *He looked up "genus lepidocybium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus lepidocybium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lepisma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lepismatidae: silverfish.

- *They discussed "genus lepisma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus lepisma" means with a simple example.*

genus lepisosteus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lepisosteidae: freshwater gars.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lepisosteus" to mean type genus of the lepisosteidae: freshwater gars.*
- *The article explained what "genus lepisosteus" means with a simple example.*

genus leptinotarsa *(noun)*

Colorado potato beetles.

- *Understanding "genus leptinotarsa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus leptinotarsa" to mean colorado potato beetles.*

genus leptodactylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Leptodactylidae; in some classifications placed in the family Bufonidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus leptodactylus."*
- *They discussed "genus leptodactylus" during the group presentation.*

genus leptoglossus *(noun)*

Leaf-footed bugs.

- *Understanding "genus leptoglossus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus leptoglossus" to mean leaf-footed bugs.*

genus leptoptilus *(noun)*

Adjutant birds and marabous.

- *They discussed "genus leptoptilus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus leptoptilus."*

genus leptotyphlops *(noun)*

Blind snakes of Asia and Africa and Americas.

- *The article explained what "genus leptotyphlops" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus leptotyphlops" during the group presentation.*

genus leucocytozoan *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *The article explained what "genus leucocytozoan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus leucocytozoan" to mean a genus of protoctist.*

genus leucocytozoon *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *They discussed "genus leucocytozoon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus leucocytozoon" means with a simple example.*

genus lichanura *(noun)*

Boas of western North America.

- *They discussed "genus lichanura" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lichanura."*

genus limanda *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae; righteye flounders having a humped nose and small scales; the underside is often brightly colored.

- *Understanding "genus limanda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus limanda" because he had never seen it before.*

genus limenitis *(noun)*

Mainly dark northern butterflies with white wing bars.

- *He looked up "genus limenitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus limenitis" to mean mainly dark northern butterflies with white wing bars.*

genus liomys *(noun)*

Pocket mice.

- *They discussed "genus liomys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus liomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus liopelma *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Leiopelmatidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus liopelma."*
- *They discussed "genus liopelma" during the group presentation.*

genus liparis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Liparididae: snailfishes.

- *Understanding "genus liparis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “genus liparis” because he had never seen it before.*

genus liposcelis *(noun)*

A genus of Psocidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus liposcelis.”*
- *The article explained what “genus liposcelis” means with a simple example.*

genus litocranius *(noun)*

Antelopes of eastern Africa: gerenuks.

- *They discussed “genus litocranius” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus litocranius” means with a simple example.*

genus lobipes *(noun)*

A genus of Phalaropidae.

- *Understanding “genus lobipes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus lobipes” means with a simple example.*

genus lobotes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lobotidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus lobotes” to mean type genus of the lobotidae.*
- *They discussed “genus lobotes” during the group presentation.*

genus lofortyx *(noun)*

California quail.

- *They discussed “genus lofortyx” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus lofortyx” because he had never seen it before.*

genus lophius *(noun)*

Type genus of family Lophiidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus lophius” to mean type genus of family lophiidae.*
- *Understanding “genus lophius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lophodytes *(noun)*

A genus of Merginae.

- *The article explained what “genus lophodytes” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus lophodytes.”*

genus lopholatilus *(noun)*

Large brightly colored food fish of deep Atlantic waters.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus lopholatilus” to mean large brightly colored food fish of deep atlantic....*
- *Understanding “genus lopholatilus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus loxostege *(noun)*

Garden webworms.

- *He looked up “genus loxostege” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus loxostege” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lufengpithecus *(noun)*

A genus of Hominidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus lufengpithecus” to mean a genus of hominidae.*
- *They discussed “genus lufengpithecus” during the group presentation.*

genus lumpenus *(noun)*

A genus of Stichaeidae.

- *The article explained what “genus lumpenus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus lumpenus.”*

genus luvarus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Luvaridae.

- *Understanding "genus luvarus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus luvarus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus lycaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lycaenidae; small slender butterflies with upper surface of wings usually metallic blue or green or copper.

- *The article explained what "genus lycaena" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lycaena" to mean type genus of the lycaenidae; small slender....*

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genus lycaeon *(noun)*

African hunting dog.

- *They discussed "genus lycaeon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus lycaeon" means with a simple example.*

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genus lyrurus *(noun)*

Black grouse.

- *He looked up "genus lyrurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus lyrurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

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genus macrocheira *(noun)*

Giant crabs of Japan.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus macrocheira" to mean giant crabs of japan.*
- *They discussed "genus macrocheira" during the group presentation.*

---

genus macroclemys *(noun)*

Includes the alligator snapping turtle.

- *The article explained what "genus macroclemys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus macroclemys" to mean includes the alligator snapping turtle.*

---

genus macrodactylus *(noun)*

A genus of Melolonthidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus macrodactylus."*
- *Understanding "genus macrodactylus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus macronectes *(noun)*

Giant petrels.

- *He looked up "genus macronectes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus macronectes."*

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genus macrotis *(noun)*

A genus of Peramelidae.

- *He looked up "genus macrotis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus macrotis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

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genus macrotus *(noun)*

Leafnose bats.

- *He looked up "genus macrotus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus macrotus" during the group presentation.*

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genus macrozoarces *(noun)*

A genus of Zoarcidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus macrozoarces."*
- *The article explained what "genus macrozoarces" means with a simple example.*

---

genus madoqua *(noun)*

Genus comprising some small antelopes of eastern and northeastern Africa.

- *Understanding "genus madoqua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus madoqua" during the group presentation.*

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genus maeandra *(noun)*

Brain corals.

- *They discussed "genus maeandra" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus maeandra" to mean brain corals.*

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genus magicicada *(noun)*

Seventeen-year locust.

- *They discussed "genus magicicada" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus magicicada."*

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genus malaclemys *(noun)*

American terrapins.

- *He looked up "genus malaclemys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus malaclemys" to mean american terrapins.*

---

genus malacosoma *(noun)*

Tent caterpillars.

- *They discussed "genus malacosoma" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus malacosoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus malopterurus *(noun)*

Electric catfish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus malopterurus."*
- *They discussed "genus malopterurus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus mammuthus *(noun)*

Extinct genus: mammoths.

- *They discussed "genus mammuthus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus mammuthus" because he had never seen it before.*

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genus masticophis *(noun)*

Whip snakes.

- *Understanding "genus masticophis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus masticophis."*

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genus mastigoproctus *(noun)*

Giant whip scorpions.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mastigoproctus" to mean giant whip scorpions.*
- *They discussed "genus mastigoproctus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus mastotermes *(noun)*

Primitive genus of termites; mostly extinct; sometimes considered the most primitive Isoptera.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mastotermes" to mean primitive genus of termites; mostly extinct;....*
- *He looked up "genus mastotermes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus maxostoma *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Catostomidae.

- *The article explained what "genus maxostoma" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus maxostoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

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genus mayetiola *(noun)*

A genus of Cecidomyidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mayetiola."*
- *He looked up "genus mayetiola" because he had never seen it before.*

genus megaderma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Megadermatidae.

- *The article explained what "genus megaderma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus megaderma" to mean type genus of the megadermatidae.*

genus megalobatrachus *(noun)*

Giant salamanders; in some classifications included in the genus Cryptobranchus.

- *He looked up "genus megalobatrachus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus megalobatrachus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus melanerpes *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *Understanding "genus melanerpes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus melanerpes."*

genus melanotis *(noun)*

A genus of Mimidae.

- *Understanding "genus melanotis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus melanotis" to mean a genus of mimidae.*

genus melogale *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus melogale" to mean a genus of mustelidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus melogale" means with a simple example.*

genus melolontha *(noun)*

A genus of Melolonthidae.

- *The article explained what "genus melolontha" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus melolontha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus melophagus *(noun)*

An arthropod genus of wingless flies including the sheep ked.

- *They discussed "genus melophagus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus melophagus" means with a simple example.*

genus melopsittacus *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus melopsittacus."*
- *They discussed "genus melopsittacus" during the group presentation.*

genus melospiza *(noun)*

American song sparrow and swamp sparrow.

- *He looked up "genus melospiza" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus melospiza."*

genus melursus *(noun)*

Sloth bears; in some classifications not a separate genus from Ursus.

- *He looked up "genus melursus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus melursus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus menippe *(noun)*

Stone crabs.

- *Understanding "genus menippe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus menippe" means with a simple example.*

genus menopon *(noun)*

Chicken lice.

- *He looked up "genus menopon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus menopon" to mean chicken lice.*

---

genus menticirrhus *(noun)*

Kingfishes; whiting.

- *The article explained what "genus menticirrhus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus menticirrhus."*

---

genus menura *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Menuridae.

- *Understanding "genus menura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus menura."*

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genus mesocricetus *(noun)*

Golden hamsters.

- *Understanding "genus mesocricetus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus mesocricetus" to mean golden hamsters.*

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genus mesohippus *(noun)*

A genus of Equidae.

- *They discussed "genus mesohippus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mesohippus."*

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genus microdipodops *(noun)*

Kangaroo mice.

- *Understanding "genus microdipodops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus microdipodops" during the group presentation.*

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genus micromyx *(noun)*

Old World harvest mice.

- *Understanding "genus micromyx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus micromyx."*

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genus microstomus *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae.

- *They discussed "genus microstomus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus microstomus."*

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genus micruroides *(noun)*

Coral snakes.

- *He looked up "genus micruroides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus micruroides."*

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genus micrurus *(noun)*

Coral snakes.

- *He looked up "genus micrurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus micrurus."*

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genus mirounga *(noun)*

Elephant seals.

- *He looked up "genus mirounga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus mirounga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

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genus momotus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Momotidae.

- *He looked up "genus momotus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "genus momotus" during the group presentation.*

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genus monocanthus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Monocanthidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus monocanthus."*
- *The article explained what "genus monocanthus" means with a simple example.*

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genus monochamus *(noun)*

Sawyer beetles.

- *He looked up "genus monochamus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus monochamus."*

---

genus monomorium *(noun)*

A genus of Formicidae.

- *He looked up "genus monomorium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus monomorium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus mononychus *(noun)*

Authorities disagree over whether to classify the genus as bird or dinosaur.

- *They discussed "genus mononychus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus mononychus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus mulloidichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Mullidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mulloidichthys" to mean a genus of mullidae.*
- *Understanding "genus mulloidichthys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus mullus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Mullidae: goatfishes.

- *He looked up "genus mullus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus mullus" to mean type genus of the mullidae: goatfishes.*

---

genus muscardinus *(noun)*

A genus of Gliridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus muscardinus" to mean a genus of gliridae.*
- *The article explained what "genus muscardinus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus muscivora *(noun)*

A genus of Tyrannidae.

- *The article explained what "genus muscivora" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus muscivora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus musophaga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Musophagidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus musophaga."*
- *He looked up "genus musophaga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus mustelus *(noun)*

Smooth dogfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mustelus" to mean smooth dogfishes.*
- *The article explained what "genus mustelus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus mycteria *(noun)*

A genus of storks of the family Ciconiidae now including only the American wood ibis.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mycteria" to mean a genus of storks of the family ciconiidae now....*
- *Understanding "genus mycteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus mylodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Mylodontidae; sometimes included in family Megatheriidae.

- *He looked up "genus mylodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mylodon."*

---

genus myocastor *(noun)*

A genus of Capromyidae.

- *They discussed "genus myocastor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus myocastor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus myopus *(noun)*

A genus of Cricetidae.

- *The article explained what "genus myopus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus myopus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus myrmecia *(noun)*

Bulldog ants.

- *They discussed "genus myrmecia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus myrmecia" to mean bulldog ants.*

---

genus myrmecobius *(noun)*

Banded anteater.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus myrmecobius."*
- *The article explained what "genus myrmecobius" means with a simple example.*

---

genus myrmecophaga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Myrmecophagidae; South American ant bear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus myrmecophaga."*
- *He looked up "genus myrmecophaga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus myrmeleon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Myrmeleontidae: antlions.

- *Understanding "genus myrmeleon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus myrmeleon" during the group presentation.*

---

genus myxine *(noun)*

Type genus of the Myxinidae (typical hagfishes).

- *Understanding "genus myxine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus myxine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus myxinikela *(noun)*

Fossil hagfishes.

- *They discussed "genus myxinikela" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus myxinikela" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus nanomia *(noun)*

A genus of Siphonophora.

- *The article explained what "genus nanomia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nanomia."*

---

genus naucrates *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *Understanding "genus naucrates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus naucrates" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus necturus *(noun)*

A genus of Proteidae.

- *The article explained what “genus necturus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus necturus.”*

---

genus negaprion *(noun)*

Lemon sharks.

- *They discussed “genus negaprion” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus negaprion” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus neoceratodus *(noun)*

Extant Australian lungfishes.

- *He looked up “genus neoceratodus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus neoceratodus.”*

---

genus neofiber *(noun)*

Round-tailed muskrat.

- *He looked up “genus neofiber” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus neofiber.”*

---

genus neomys *(noun)*

A genus of Soricidae.

- *The article explained what “genus neomys” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “genus neomys” during the group presentation.*

---

genus neophron *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

- *They discussed “genus neophron” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus neophron” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus neritina *(noun)*

A genus of Neritidae.

- *Understanding “genus neritina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus neritina.”*

---

genus nesokia *(noun)*

Bandicoot rats.

- *He looked up “genus nesokia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus nesokia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus neurotrichus *(noun)*

Shrew moles.

- *They discussed “genus neurotrichus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus neurotrichus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus nimravus *(noun)*

False sabertoothed tigers.

- *They discussed “genus nimravus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus nimravus” to mean false sabertoothed tigers.*

---

genus nitrobacter *(noun)*

Rod-shaped soil bacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus nitrobacter.”*
- *They discussed “genus nitrobacter” during the group presentation.*

---

genus notechis *(noun)*

Tiger snakes.

- *They discussed “genus notechis” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus notechis.”*

genus notemigonus *(noun)*

Golden shiners.

- *He looked up "genus notemigonus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus notemigonus" during the group presentation.*

genus nothosaurus *(noun)*

A genus of Nothosauria.

- *They discussed "genus nothosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus nothosaurus" means with a simple example.*

genus notomys *(noun)*

Jerboa rats.

- *The article explained what "genus notomys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus notomys" to mean jerboa rats.*

genus notonecta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Notonectidae: backswimmers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus notonecta."*
- *They discussed "genus notonecta" during the group presentation.*

genus notornis *(noun)*

A genus of Rallidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus notornis" to mean a genus of rallidae.*
- *Understanding "genus notornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus notoryctus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Notoryctidae: comprising solely the marsupial mole.

- *He looked up "genus notoryctus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus notoryctus."*

genus nucifraga *(noun)*

Nutcrackers.

- *He looked up "genus nucifraga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus nucifraga" to mean nutcrackers.*

genus numida *(noun)*

Guinea fowl.

- *He looked up "genus numida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus numida" during the group presentation.*

genus nyctanassa *(noun)*

American night herons.

- *They discussed "genus nyctanassa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus nyctanassa" means with a simple example.*

genus nyctereutes *(noun)*

Raccoon dogs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nyctereutes."*
- *They discussed "genus nyctereutes" during the group presentation.*

genus nycticebus *(noun)*

A genus of Lorisidae.

- *The article explained what "genus nycticebus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus nycticebus" to mean a genus of lorisidae.*

genus nycticorax *(noun)*

Old World night herons.

- *Understanding "genus nycticorax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus nycticorax" to mean old world night herons.*

---

genus nyctimene *(noun)*

East Indian fruit bats.

- *Understanding "genus nyctimene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus nyctimene" to mean east indian fruit bats.*

---

genus nymphalis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Nymphalidae: mourning cloak butterflies.

- *They discussed "genus nymphalis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nymphalis."*

---

genus nymphicus *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *He looked up "genus nymphicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nymphicus."*

---

genus oceanites *(noun)*

A genus of Hydrobatidae.

- *The article explained what "genus oceanites" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus oceanites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ochotona *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ochotonidae.

- *The article explained what "genus ochotona" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ochotona."*

---

genus odobenus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Odobenidae: walruses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus odobenus."*
- *Understanding "genus odobenus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus odontaspis *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Carchariidae: sand sharks.

- *Understanding "genus odontaspis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus odontaspis" to mean type and sole genus of carchariidae: sand sharks.*

---

genus odontophorus *(noun)*

Genus of Central and South American crested partridges resembling quails; sometimes placed in a distinct subfamily or isolated in a distinct family.

- *Understanding "genus odontophorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus odontophorus" to mean genus of central and south american crested....*

---

genus oecanthus *(noun)*

Tree crickets.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus oecanthus" to mean tree crickets.*
- *They discussed "genus oecanthus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus oedogonium *(noun)*

Type genus of Oedogoniaceae; freshwater green algae having long unbranched filaments; usually free-floating when mature.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus oedogonium" to mean type genus of oedogoniaceae; freshwater green algae....*
- *The article explained what "genus oedogonium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus oligoplites *(noun)*

Leatherjackets.

- *The article explained what "genus oligoplites" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "genus oligoplites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ommastrephes *(noun)*

A genus of Decapoda.

- *He looked up "genus ommastrephes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ommastrephes" to mean a genus of decapoda.*

---

genus oniscus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Oniscidae; woodlice that cannot roll into a ball.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus oniscus" to mean type genus of the oniscidae; woodlice that cannot....*
- *Understanding "genus oniscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus onychogalea *(noun)*

A genus of Macropodidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus onychogalea" to mean a genus of macropodidae.*
- *Understanding "genus onychogalea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus onychomys *(noun)*

Grasshopper mice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus onychomys."*
- *They discussed "genus onychomys" during the group presentation.*

---

genus opheodrys *(noun)*

North American green snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus opheodrys."*
- *The article explained what "genus opheodrys" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ophiodon *(noun)*

A genus of Ophiodontidae.

- *Understanding "genus ophiodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus ophiodon" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ophisaurus *(noun)*

Glass lizards.

- *They discussed "genus ophisaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus ophisaurus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus opisthocomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Opisthocomidae: hoatzins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus opisthocomus."*
- *He looked up "genus opisthocomus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus orchestia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Orchestiidae.

- *He looked up "genus orchestia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus orchestia."*

---

genus oreamnos *(noun)*

Mountain goats.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus oreamnos" to mean mountain goats.*
- *The article explained what "genus oreamnos" means with a simple example.*

---

genus orectolobus *(noun)*

Carpet sharks.

- *The article explained what "genus orectolobus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus orectolobus" to mean carpet sharks.*

---

genus oreortyx *(noun)*

Mountain quail of western United States.

- *He looked up "genus oreortyx" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus oreortyx" during the group presentation.*

genus oriolus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Oriolidae.

- *The article explained what "genus oriolus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus oriolus" to mean type genus of the oriolidae.*

genus ortalis *(noun)*

Chachalacas.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ortalis" to mean chachalacas.*
- *The article explained what "genus ortalis" means with a simple example.*

genus orthopristis *(noun)*

A genus of Haemulidae.

- *Understanding "genus orthopristis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus orthopristis."*

genus orthotomus *(noun)*

Tailorbirds.

- *He looked up "genus orthotomus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus orthotomus" to mean tailorbirds.*

genus orycteropus *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Orycteropodidae.

- *The article explained what "genus orycteropus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus orycteropus" to mean coextensive with the family orycteropodidae.*

genus osmerus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Osmeridae.

- *He looked up "genus osmerus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus osmerus."*

genus otaria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Otariidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus otaria" to mean type genus of the otariidae.*
- *They discussed "genus otaria" during the group presentation.*

genus ouranopithecus *(noun)*

A genus of Hominidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ouranopithecus."*
- *The article explained what "genus ouranopithecus" means with a simple example.*

genus ovalipes *(noun)*

A genus of Portunidae.

- *They discussed "genus ovalipes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus ovalipes" means with a simple example.*

genus ovibos *(noun)*

Consisting of the musk-ox.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ovibos" to mean consisting of the musk-ox.*
- *The article explained what "genus ovibos" means with a simple example.*

genus oxybelis *(noun)*

Vine snakes.

- *They discussed “genus oxybelis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus oxybelis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus oxylebius *(noun)*

A genus of Hexagrammidae.

- *Understanding “genus oxylebius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus oxylebius” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pachycephala *(noun)*

Arboreal insectivorous birds.

- *They discussed “genus pachycephala” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus pachycephala.”*

---

genus padda *(noun)*

A genus of Ploceidae.

- *He looked up “genus padda” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus padda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus pagophila *(noun)*

A genus of Laridae.

- *The article explained what “genus pagophila” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus pagophila.”*

---

genus pagrus *(noun)*

A genus of Sparidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus pagrus” to mean a genus of sparidae.*
- *The article explained what “genus pagrus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus paleacrita *(noun)*

Geometrid moths.

- *He looked up “genus paleacrita” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus paleacrita” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus palometa *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus palometa.”*
- *They discussed “genus palometa” during the group presentation.*

---

genus panonychus *(noun)*

A genus of Tetranychidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus panonychus” to mean a genus of tetranychidae.*
- *The article explained what “genus panonychus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus paprilus *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus paprilus” to mean a genus of stromateidae.*
- *They discussed “genus paprilus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus paracheirodon *(noun)*

A genus of Characidae.

- *The article explained what “genus paracheirodon” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus paracheirodon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus paradoxurus *(noun)*

Palm civets.

- *He looked up “genus paradoxurus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus paradoxurus” to mean palm civets.*

genus paralichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *He looked up "genus paralichthys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus paralichthys."*

genus paralithodes *(noun)*

A genus of Lithodidae.

- *He looked up "genus paralithodes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus paralithodes."*

genus paranthias *(noun)*

A genus of Serranidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus paranthias."*
- *He looked up "genus paranthias" because he had never seen it before.*

genus parascalops *(noun)*

Brewer's moles.

- *The article explained what "genus parascalops" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus parascalops" during the group presentation.*

genus parophrys *(noun)*

A genus of Soleidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus parophrys" to mean a genus of soleidae.*
- *They discussed "genus parophrys" during the group presentation.*

genus passerina *(noun)*

A genus of small North American finches including the New World buntings.

- *Understanding "genus passerina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus passerina" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pecari *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tayassuidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pecari" to mean type genus of the tayassuidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus pecari" means with a simple example.*

genus pedioecetes *(noun)*

Sharp-tailed grouse.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pedioecetes" to mean sharp-tailed grouse.*
- *Understanding "genus pedioecetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus pedionomus *(noun)*

Plain wanderer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pedionomus."*
- *They discussed "genus pedionomus" during the group presentation.*

genus pennatula *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Pennatulidae: sea pens.

- *He looked up "genus pennatula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus pennatula" during the group presentation.*

genus percina *(noun)*

A genus of Percidae.

- *Understanding "genus percina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus percina."*

genus periophthalmus *(noun)*

A genus of Gobiidae.

- *The article explained what "genus periophthalmus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus periophthalmus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus peripatopsis *(noun)*

Type genus of Peripatopsidae; onychophorans of chiefly Asiatic and African tropical regions.

- *The article explained what "genus peripatopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus peripatopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus peripatus *(noun)*

Type genus of Peripatidae; onychophorans of chiefly New World tropical regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus peripatus."*
- *The article explained what "genus peripatus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus perisoreus *(noun)*

Canada jays.

- *The article explained what "genus perisoreus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus perisoreus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus peristedion *(noun)*

In some classifications the type genus of the subfamily Peristediinae: armored sea robins.

- *He looked up "genus peristedion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus peristedion."*

---

genus pernis *(noun)*

A common European bird of prey; dull brown with white-streaked underparts.

- *They discussed "genus pernis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus pernis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus perodicticus *(noun)*

A genus of Lorisidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus perodicticus" to mean a genus of lorisidae.*
- *He looked up "genus perodicticus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus petaurista *(noun)*

Very large Asiatic flying squirrels.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus petaurista" to mean very large asiatic flying squirrels.*
- *They discussed "genus petaurista" during the group presentation.*

---

genus petaurus *(noun)*

A genus of Phalangeridae.

- *The article explained what "genus petaurus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus petaurus."*

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genus petrogale *(noun)*

Rock wallabies.

- *They discussed "genus petrogale" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus petrogale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus petromyzon *(noun)*

Typical lampreys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus petromyzon."*
- *He looked up "genus petromyzon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pezophaps *(noun)*

Constituted by the extinct solitaire.

- *He looked up "genus pezophaps" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "genus pezophaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus phalaenoptilus *(noun)*

A genus of Caprimulgidae.

- *The article explained what "genus phalaenoptilus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phalaenoptilus" to mean a genus of caprimulgidae.*

genus phalanger *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Phalangeridae: cuscuses.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus phalanger" to mean type genus of the family phalangeridae: cuscuses.*
- *The article explained what "genus phalanger" means with a simple example.*

genus phalangium *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Phalangiidae.

- *Understanding "genus phalangium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phalangium" to mean type genus of the family phalangiidae.*

genus phalaropus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phalaropidae: phalaropes.

- *The article explained what "genus phalaropus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus phalaropus" during the group presentation.*

genus pharomacrus *(noun)*

A genus of Trogonidae.

- *The article explained what "genus pharomacrus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pharomacrus."*

genus phascogale *(noun)*

Pouched mice.

- *They discussed "genus phascogale" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus phascogale" means with a simple example.*

genus phasianus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phasianidae: the typical pheasants.

- *Understanding "genus phasianus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phasianus" to mean type genus of the phasianidae: the typical pheasants.*

genus phenacomys *(noun)*

North American voles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phenacomys."*
- *The article explained what "genus phenacomys" means with a simple example.*

genus philaenus *(noun)*

A genus of Cercopidae.

- *They discussed "genus philaenus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus philaenus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus philohela *(noun)*

American woodcocks.

- *He looked up "genus philohela" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus philohela."*

genus philophylla *(noun)*

Leaf miners.

- *He looked up "genus philophylla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus philophylla."*

genus phlebotomus *(noun)*

Small bloodsucking sand flies that resemble moths.

- *He looked up "genus phlebotomus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phlebotomus."*

genus phoeniculus *(noun)*

Type and only genus of the family Phoeniculidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phoeniculus."*
- *The article explained what "genus phoeniculus" means with a simple example.*

genus phoenicurus *(noun)*

Old World thrushes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phoenicurus."*
- *He looked up "genus phoenicurus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pholas *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Pholadidae: piddocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pholas."*
- *He looked up "genus pholas" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pholis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pholidae: gunnels.

- *The article explained what "genus pholis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus pholis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus photoblepharon *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Anomalopidae.

- *They discussed "genus photoblepharon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus photoblepharon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus phrynosoma *(noun)*

Horned lizards.

- *Understanding "genus phrynosoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus phrynosoma" during the group presentation.*

genus phthirius *(noun)*

True lice: crab lice.

- *He looked up "genus phthirius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phthirius."*

genus phthirus *(noun)*

True lice: crab lice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phthirus."*
- *He looked up "genus phthirus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus phthorimaea *(noun)*

Potato moths.

- *Understanding "genus phthorimaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus phthorimaea" means with a simple example.*

genus phyllium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phyllidae.

- *He looked up "genus phyllium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phyllium" to mean type genus of the phyllidae.*

genus phyllorhynchus *(noun)*

Leaf-nosed snakes.

- *Understanding "genus phyllorhynchus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phyllorhynchus."*

---

genus phyllostomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Phyllostomatidae.

- *They discussed "genus phyllostomus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus phyllostomus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus physalia *(noun)*

Portuguese man-of-war.

- *The article explained what "genus physalia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus physalia."*

---

genus picoides *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *He looked up "genus picoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus picoides" during the group presentation.*

---

genus picumnus *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *He looked up "genus picumnus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus picumnus" to mean a genus of picidae.*

---

genus pineus *(noun)*

A genus of Adelgidae.

- *Understanding "genus pineus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus pineus" means with a simple example.*

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genus pinicola *(noun)*

A genus of Fringillidae.

- *The article explained what "genus pinicola" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus pinicola" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pinnotheres *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Pinnotheridae: pea crabs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pinnotheres."*
- *The article explained what "genus pinnotheres" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pipile *(noun)*

Genus of large crested guans (the piping guans).

- *The article explained what "genus pipile" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pipile" to mean genus of large crested guans (the piping guans).*

---

genus pipra *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pipridae containing the typical manakins.

- *Understanding "genus pipra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus pipra" means with a simple example.*

---

genus piranga *(noun)*

A genus of Thraupidae.

- *Understanding "genus piranga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus piranga."*

---

genus piroplasma *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Babesiidae.

- *Understanding "genus piroplasma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus piroplasma" means with a simple example.*

genus pisanosaurus *(noun)*

Primitive ornithischian dinosaur found in Argentina; early Triassic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pisanosaurus."*
- *He looked up "genus pisanosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pituophis *(noun)*

Bull snakes.

- *The article explained what "genus pituophis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus pituophis" during the group presentation.*

genus placuna *(noun)*

Windowpane oysters.

- *He looked up "genus placuna" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus placuna."*

genus planococcus *(noun)*

A genus of Pseudococcidae.

- *He looked up "genus planococcus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus planococcus" during the group presentation.*

genus platalea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Plataleidae.

- *He looked up "genus platalea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus platalea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus platichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae.

- *They discussed "genus platichthys" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus platichthys" means with a simple example.*

genus plecotus *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *They discussed "genus plecotus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus plecotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus plectrophenax *(noun)*

Snow bunting.

- *The article explained what "genus plectrophenax" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus plectrophenax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus plesianthropus *(noun)*

Former name for the genus Australopithecus.

- *The article explained what "genus plesianthropus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus plesianthropus" during the group presentation.*

genus pleurobrachia *(noun)*

Sea gooseberries.

- *They discussed "genus pleurobrachia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus pleurobrachia" means with a simple example.*

genus pleuronectes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pleuronectidae.

- *They discussed "genus pleuronectes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pleuronectes" to mean type genus of the pleuronectidae.*

genus plicatoperipatus *(noun)*

A genus of Peripatidae.

- *They discussed “genus plicatoperipatus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus plicatoperipatus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus ploceus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ploceidae.

- *The article explained what “genus ploceus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus ploceus” to mean type genus of the ploceidae.*

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genus podargus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Podargidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus podargus.”*
- *The article explained what “genus podargus” means with a simple example.*

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genus podilymbus *(noun)*

A genus of Podicipedidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus podilymbus” to mean a genus of podicipedidae.*
- *The article explained what “genus podilymbus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus poecilocapsus *(noun)*

A genus of Miridae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus poecilocapsus” to mean a genus of miridae.*
- *Understanding “genus poecilocapsus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus poephila *(noun)*

Grassfinches.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus poephila” to mean grassfinches.*
- *They discussed “genus poephila” during the group presentation.*

---

genus polioptila *(noun)*

New World gnatcatchers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus polioptila.”*
- *He looked up “genus polioptila” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus polyangium *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Polyangiaceae: myxobacteria with rounded fruiting bodies enclosed in a membrane.

- *The article explained what “genus polyangium” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus polyangium” to mean type genus of the family polyangiaceae:....*

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genus polyborus *(noun)*

A genus of Falconidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus polyborus.”*
- *He looked up “genus polyborus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus polycirrus *(noun)*

Genus of soft-bodied polychete marine worms.

- *Understanding “genus polycirrus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus polycirrus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus polydactylus *(noun)*

A genus of Polynemidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus polydactylus.”*
- *He looked up “genus polydactylus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus polyergus *(noun)*

Amazon ants.

- *Understanding “genus polyergus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "genus polyergus" to mean amazon ants.*

---

genus polygonia *(noun)*

Comma butterflies.

- *Understanding "genus polygonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus polygonia."*

---

genus polyodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Polyodontidae.

- *He looked up "genus polyodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus polyodon" to mean type genus of the polyodontidae.*

---

genus polypedates *(noun)*

Type genus of the Polypedatidae.

- *Understanding "genus polypedates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus polypedates" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pomacanthus *(noun)*

Angelfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pomacanthus."*
- *He looked up "genus pomacanthus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pomacentrus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pomacentridae: damselfishes.

- *The article explained what "genus pomacentrus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pomacentrus" to mean type genus of the pomacentridae: damselfishes.*

---

genus pomatomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pomatomidae.

- *The article explained what "genus pomatomus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus pomatomus" during the group presentation.*

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genus pomolobus *(noun)*

Genus to which the alewife is sometimes assigned.

- *He looked up "genus pomolobus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pomolobus."*

---

genus pooecetes *(noun)*

A genus of Fringillidae.

- *The article explained what "genus pooecetes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus pooecetes" during the group presentation.*

---

genus popillia *(noun)*

A genus of Scarabaeidae.

- *Understanding "genus popillia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus popillia."*

---

genus porcellio *(noun)*

Old World genus of isopod crustaceans.

- *They discussed "genus porcellio" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus porcellio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus poronotus *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *They discussed "genus poronotus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus poronotus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus porphyrio *(noun)*

Old World purple gallinules.

- *He looked up "genus porphyrio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus porphyrio" to mean old world purple gallinules.*

---

genus porphyrula *(noun)*

American purple gallinules.

- *Understanding "genus porphyrula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus porphyrula" means with a simple example.*

---

genus portunus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Portunidae.

- *Understanding "genus portunus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus portunus" to mean type genus of the family portunidae.*

---

genus porzana *(noun)*

Spotted crakes.

- *The article explained what "genus porzana" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus porzana" to mean spotted crakes.*

---

genus potamogale *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Potamogalidae: otter shrews.

- *They discussed "genus potamogale" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus potamogale" to mean type genus of the family potamogalidae: otter shrews.*

---

genus potamophis *(noun)*

Ground snakes.

- *Understanding "genus potamophis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus potamophis" to mean ground snakes.*

---

genus praunus *(noun)*

A genus of Mysidae.

- *He looked up "genus praunus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus praunus."*

---

genus priacanthus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Priacanthidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus priacanthus" to mean type genus of the priacanthidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus priacanthus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus prinia *(noun)*

A genus of Sylviidae.

- *The article explained what "genus prinia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus prinia" to mean a genus of sylviidae.*

---

genus priodontes *(noun)*

Solely the giant armadillo.

- *They discussed "genus priodontes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus priodontes" to mean solely the giant armadillo.*

---

genus prionace *(noun)*

Blue sharks.

- *They discussed "genus prionace" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus prionace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus prionotus *(noun)*

A genus of Triglidae.

- *They discussed "genus prionotus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus prionotus."*

---

genus pristis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pristidae.

- *He looked up "genus pristis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pristis."*

---

genus procavia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Procaviidae.

- *The article explained what "genus procavia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus procavia" to mean type genus of the procaviidae.*

---

genus procellaria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Procellariidae.

- *He looked up "genus procellaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus procellaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus prociphilus *(noun)*

A genus of Aphididae.

- *He looked up "genus prociphilus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus prociphilus."*

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genus progne *(noun)*

A genus of Hirundinidae.

- *They discussed "genus progne" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus progne."*

---

genus prosopium *(noun)*

Whitefishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus prosopium" to mean whitefishes.*
- *The article explained what "genus prosopium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus proterochampsa *(noun)*

Early archosaurian carnivore.

- *Understanding "genus proterochampsa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus proterochampsa" to mean early archosaurian carnivore.*

---

genus protoavis *(noun)*

Extinct primitive birds of the Triassic period; 70 million years before archaeopteryx.

- *They discussed "genus protoavis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus protoavis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus protohippus *(noun)*

A genus of Equidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus protohippus."*
- *The article explained what "genus protohippus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus psaltriparus *(noun)*

A genus of Paridae.

- *He looked up "genus psaltriparus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus psaltriparus."*

---

genus psenes *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *Understanding "genus psenes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus psenes" during the group presentation.*

genus psephurus *(noun)*

A genus of Polyodontidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus psephurus."*
- *He looked up "genus psephurus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus psetta *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *They discussed "genus psetta" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus psetta" means with a simple example.*

genus psettichthys *(noun)*

A genus of Soleidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus psettichthys" to mean a genus of soleidae.*
- *He looked up "genus psettichthys" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pseudacris *(noun)*

Chorus frogs.

- *The article explained what "genus pseudacris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus pseudacris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus pseudaletia *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are armyworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pseudaletia."*
- *The article explained what "genus pseudaletia" means with a simple example.*

genus pseudechis *(noun)*

Venomous Australian blacksnakes.

- *The article explained what "genus pseudechis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pseudechis."*

genus pseudemys *(noun)*

Sliders; red-bellied terrapin.

- *The article explained what "genus pseudemys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pseudemys" to mean sliders; red-bellied terrapin.*

genus pseudopleuronectes *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pseudopleuronectes."*
- *They discussed "genus pseudopleuronectes" during the group presentation.*

genus pseudoryx *(noun)*

Species of large cow-like mammals of Vietnam discovered by scientists in 1992.

- *They discussed "genus pseudoryx" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pseudoryx."*

genus psithyrus *(noun)*

A large bee that resembles the bumblebee but lacks pollen-collecting apparatus and a worker caste.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus psithyrus."*
- *The article explained what "genus psithyrus" means with a simple example.*

genus psittacosaurus *(noun)*

Most primitive genus of horned dinosaurs; early Cretaceous.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus psittacosaurus" to mean most primitive genus of horned dinosaurs; early....*
- *The article explained what "genus psittacosaurus" means with a simple example.*

genus psittacula *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *He looked up "genus psittacula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus psittacula."*

genus psittacus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Psittacidae: usually restricted to the African grey.

- *He looked up "genus psittacus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus psittacus."*

genus psophia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Psophiidae: trumpeters.

- *Understanding "genus psophia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus psophia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pternohyla *(noun)*

Burrowing tree frogs.

- *He looked up "genus pternohyla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pternohyla" to mean burrowing tree frogs.*

genus pterocles *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pteroclididae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pterocles."*
- *He looked up "genus pterocles" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pterocnemia *(noun)*

A genus of birds of the family Rheidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pterocnemia."*
- *He looked up "genus pterocnemia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pterodactylus *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Pterodactylidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pterodactylus."*
- *He looked up "genus pterodactylus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus ptilonorhynchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ptilonorhynchidae.

- *The article explained what "genus ptilonorhynchus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus ptilonorhynchus" during the group presentation.*

genus ptloris *(noun)*

A genus of Paradisaeidae.

- *The article explained what "genus ptloris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ptloris" to mean a genus of paradisaeidae.*

genus ptyas *(noun)*

Asian rat snakes.

- *They discussed "genus ptyas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ptyas."*

genus ptychozoon *(noun)*

Flying geckos.

- *The article explained what "genus ptychozoon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus ptychozoon" during the group presentation.*

genus pygopus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pygopodidae; snake-shaped pleurodont lizard with no forelimbs and only rudimentary hind limbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pygopus."*

- *They discussed “genus pygopus” during the group presentation.*

genus pygoscelis *(noun)*

A genus of Spheniscidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus pygoscelis” to mean a genus of spheniscidae.*
- *They discussed “genus pygoscelis” during the group presentation.*

genus pylodictus *(noun)*

Flathead catfishes.

- *Understanding “genus pylodictus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus pylodictus” during the group presentation.*

genus pyralis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pyralidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus pyralis” to mean type genus of the pyralidae.*
- *Understanding “genus pyralis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus pyrausta *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are corn borers.

- *The article explained what “genus pyrausta” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus pyrausta.”*

genus pyrocephalus *(noun)*

A genus of Tyrannidae.

- *They discussed “genus pyrocephalus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus pyrocephalus.”*

genus pyrophorus *(noun)*

Tropical click beetles.

- *They discussed “genus pyrophorus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus pyrophorus.”*

genus pyrrhula *(noun)*

Bullfinches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus pyrrhula.”*
- *He looked up “genus pyrrhula” because he had never seen it before.*

genus pyrrhuloxia *(noun)*

Large showy finches related to cardinals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus pyrrhuloxia.”*
- *Understanding “genus pyrrhuloxia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus rachycentron *(noun)*

Genus and family are coextensive and comprise only the cobia.

- *Understanding “genus rachycentron” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus rachycentron” because he had never seen it before.*

genus ranatra *(noun)*

Elongate very slender water scorpions.

- *The article explained what “genus ranatra” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus ranatra” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus raphicerus *(noun)*

African antelopes: steenboks.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus raphicerus” to mean african antelopes: steenboks.*
- *The article explained what “genus raphicerus” means with a simple example.*

genus raphus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Raphidae: dodos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus raphus."*
- *The article explained what "genus raphus" means with a simple example.*

genus recurvirostra *(noun)*

Type genus of the Recurvirostridae: avocets.

- *The article explained what "genus recurvirostra" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus recurvirostra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus regalecus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Regalecidae.

- *The article explained what "genus regalecus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus regalecus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus reithrodontomys *(noun)*

New World harvest mice.

- *He looked up "genus reithrodontomys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus reithrodontomys" during the group presentation.*

genus remilegia *(noun)*

A genus of Echeneididae.

- *The article explained what "genus remilegia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus remilegia" to mean a genus of echeneididae.*

genus reticulitermes *(noun)*

Includes species highly destructive to structures and living trees.

- *They discussed "genus reticulitermes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus reticulitermes."*

genus rhincodon *(noun)*

Whale sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus rhincodon" to mean whale sharks.*
- *He looked up "genus rhincodon" because he had never seen it before.*

genus rhinonicteris *(noun)*

Orange horseshoe bats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rhinonicteris."*
- *The article explained what "genus rhinonicteris" means with a simple example.*

genus rhinoptera *(noun)*

A genus of Myliobatidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus rhinoptera" to mean a genus of myliobatidae.*
- *He looked up "genus rhinoptera" because he had never seen it before.*

genus rhodymenia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Rhodymeniaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus rhodymenia" to mean type genus of the family rhodymeniaceae.*
- *Understanding "genus rhodymenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus rhyacotriton *(noun)*

Olympic salamanders.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus rhyacotriton" to mean olympic salamanders.*
- *The article explained what "genus rhyacotriton" means with a simple example.*

genus rhynchoelaps *(noun)*

Australian coral snakes.

- *Understanding "genus rhynchoelaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus rhynchoelaps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus roccus *(noun)*

A genus of Serranidae.

- *The article explained what "genus roccus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus roccus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rodolia *(noun)*

Genus of Australian ladybugs.

- *He looked up "genus rodolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus rodolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rupicola *(noun)*

Cock of the rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rupicola."*
- *Understanding "genus rupicola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rynchops *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rynchopidae: skimmers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus rynchops" to mean type genus of the rynchopidae: skimmers.*
- *The article explained what "genus rynchops" means with a simple example.*

---

genus rypticus *(noun)*

A genus of fish of the family Serranidae, including soapfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rypticus."*
- *The article explained what "genus rypticus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus salpinctes *(noun)*

A genus of Troglodytidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus salpinctes" to mean a genus of troglodytidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus salpinctes" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sarcophilus *(noun)*

Tasmanian devil.

- *They discussed "genus sarcophilus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus sarcophilus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sarcorhamphus *(noun)*

Usually containing only the king vulture.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sarcorhamphus" to mean usually containing only the king vulture.*
- *The article explained what "genus sarcorhamphus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sauromalus *(noun)*

Chuckwallas.

- *He looked up "genus sauromalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sauromalus."*

---

genus saurosuchus *(noun)*

Early archosaurian carnivore.

- *They discussed "genus saurosuchus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus saurosuchus."*

---

genus saxicola *(noun)*

Old World chats.

- *Understanding "genus saxicola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus saxicola" to mean old world chats.*

genus scaphiopus *(noun)*

New World spadefoot toads.

- *The article explained what "genus scaphiopus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus scaphiopus" during the group presentation.*

genus scartella *(noun)*

A genus of Blenniidae.

- *The article explained what "genus scartella" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus scartella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus sceliphron *(noun)*

Mud daubers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sceliphron."*
- *The article explained what "genus sceliphron" means with a simple example.*

genus sceloglaux *(noun)*

A genus of Strigidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sceloglaux."*
- *The article explained what "genus sceloglaux" means with a simple example.*

genus sciaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sciaenidae: croakers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sciaena" to mean type genus of the sciaenidae: croakers.*
- *He looked up "genus sciaena" because he had never seen it before.*

genus sciaenops *(noun)*

A genus of Sciaenidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sciaenops."*
- *He looked up "genus sciaenops" because he had never seen it before.*

genus scincella *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Scincidae.

- *Understanding "genus scincella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus scincella" to mean a reptile genus of scincidae.*

genus scincus *(noun)*

Type genus of Scincidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus scincus" to mean type genus of scincidae.*
- *They discussed "genus scincus" during the group presentation.*

genus scleropages *(noun)*

A genus of large freshwater fishes of Australia and Borneo.

- *Understanding "genus scleropages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus scleropages" because he had never seen it before.*

genus scolopax *(noun)*

Type of the Scolopacidae: Old World woodcocks.

- *They discussed "genus scolopax" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus scolopax" because he had never seen it before.*

genus scomberesox *(noun)*

A genus of Scomberesocidae.

- *Understanding "genus scomberesox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus scomberesox" during the group presentation.*

genus scomberomorus *(noun)*

Spanish mackerels.

- *He looked up "genus scomberomorus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus scomberomorus" to mean spanish mackerels.*

---

genus scombresox *(noun)*

A genus of Scomberesocidae.

- *The article explained what "genus scombresox" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus scombresox" to mean a genus of scomberesocidae.*

---

genus scophthalmus *(noun)*

A genus of Bothidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus scophthalmus."*
- *He looked up "genus scophthalmus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus scorpaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Scorpaenidae: scorpionfishes.

- *He looked up "genus scorpaena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus scorpaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus scutigera *(noun)*

A genus of Scutigeridae.

- *The article explained what "genus scutigera" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus scutigera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus scutigerella *(noun)*

Garden centipedes.

- *Understanding "genus scutigerella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus scutigerella" during the group presentation.*

---

genus seismosaurus *(noun)*

Genus of large herbivorous dinosaurs of Cretaceous found in western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus seismosaurus."*
- *They discussed "genus seismosaurus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus seiurus *(noun)*

Ovenbirds and water thrushes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus seiurus" to mean ovenbirds and water thrushes.*
- *He looked up "genus seiurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus selenarctos *(noun)*

Asiatic black bears; in some classifications not a separate genus from Ursus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus selenarctos."*
- *He looked up "genus selenarctos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus serinus *(noun)*

Old World finches; e.g. canaries and serins.

- *They discussed "genus serinus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus serinus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus seriola *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *The article explained what "genus seriola" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus seriola" to mean a genus of carangidae.*

---

genus seriphus *(noun)*

A genus of Sciaenidae.

- *The article explained what "genus seriphus" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "genus seriphus" to mean a genus of sciaenidae.*

---

genus sertularia *(noun)*

Sessile hydroid that forms feathery colonies.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sertularia" to mean sessile hydroid that forms feathery colonies.*
- *He looked up "genus sertularia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus setophaga *(noun)*

A genus of Parulidae.

- *He looked up "genus setophaga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus setophaga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus sialia *(noun)*

North American bluebirds.

- *They discussed "genus sialia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus sialia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sialis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sialidae.

- *They discussed "genus sialis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sialis" to mean type genus of the sialidae.*

---

genus sigmodon *(noun)*

American cotton rats.

- *Understanding "genus sigmodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus sigmodon" during the group presentation.*

---

genus sillago *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sillaginidae.

- *They discussed "genus sillago" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus sillago" means with a simple example.*

---

genus silurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Siluridae: catfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus silurus."*
- *They discussed "genus silurus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus sinanthropus *(noun)*

Genus to which Peking man was formerly assigned.

- *Understanding "genus sinanthropus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus sinanthropus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sinornis *(noun)*

A genus of fossil birds.

- *They discussed "genus sinornis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sinornis" to mean a genus of fossil birds.*

---

genus sistrurus *(noun)*

Pygmy rattlesnakes.

- *He looked up "genus sistrurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus sistrurus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus sitophylus *(noun)*

A genus of Bruchidae.

- *He looked up "genus sitophylus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sitophylus" to mean a genus of bruchidae.*

---

genus sitotroga *(noun)*

Grain moths.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sitotroga" to mean grain moths.*
- *The article explained what "genus sitotroga" means with a simple example.*

genus sivapithecus *(noun)*

Extinct primates; lower Pliocene.

- *He looked up "genus sivapithecus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sivapithecus" to mean extinct primates; lower pliocene.*

genus smiledon *(noun)*

Saber-toothed tigers.

- *The article explained what "genus smiledon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus smiledon."*

genus somateria *(noun)*

Eider ducks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus somateria."*
- *He looked up "genus somateria" because he had never seen it before.*

genus spadella *(noun)*

Marine worms resembling the sagittas but with a broader body and only one pair of lateral fins.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus spadella" to mean marine worms resembling the sagittas but with a....*
- *The article explained what "genus spadella" means with a simple example.*

genus sphecius *(noun)*

Large solitary wasps: cicada killer.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sphecius" to mean large solitary wasps: cicada killer.*
- *The article explained what "genus sphecius" means with a simple example.*

genus sphecotheres *(noun)*

A genus of Old World orioles.

- *They discussed "genus sphecotheres" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus sphecotheres" because he had never seen it before.*

genus spheniscus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Spheniscidae: jackass penguins.

- *The article explained what "genus spheniscus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus spheniscus" to mean type genus of the spheniscidae: jackass penguins.*

genus sphyraena *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Sphyraenidae: barracuda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sphyraena."*
- *They discussed "genus sphyraena" during the group presentation.*

genus sphyrapicus *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sphyrapicus."*
- *They discussed "genus sphyrapicus" during the group presentation.*

genus sphyrna *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sphyrnidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sphyrna."*
- *Understanding "genus sphyrna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus spilogale *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *Understanding "genus spilogale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus spilogale" means with a simple example.*

---

genus spinus *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subgenus of Carduelis: siskins and New World goldfinches.

- *He looked up "genus spinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus spinus" to mean in some classifications considered a subgenus of....*

---

genus spirochaeta *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Spirochaetaceae; a bacterium that is flexible, undulating, and chiefly aquatic.

- *The article explained what "genus spirochaeta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus spirochaeta" to mean the type genus of the family spirochaetaceae; a....*

---

genus spirula *(noun)*

Genus of small cephalopods with many-chambered spiral shells resembling those of the extinct belemnites.

- *Understanding "genus spirula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus spirula."*

---

genus spizella *(noun)*

Chipping sparrow; field sparrow; tree sparrow.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus spizella" to mean chipping sparrow; field sparrow; tree sparrow.*
- *The article explained what "genus spizella" means with a simple example.*

---

genus spyeria *(noun)*

Fritillaries.

- *They discussed "genus spyeria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus spyeria" to mean fritillaries.*

---

genus squatina *(noun)*

Type genus of the Squatinidae: angel sharks.

- *Understanding "genus squatina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus squatina" means with a simple example.*

---

genus staurikosaurus *(noun)*

Primitive ornithischian dinosaur found in Brazil.

- *They discussed "genus staurikosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus staurikosaurus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus steatornis *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Steatornithidae.

- *He looked up "genus steatornis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus steatornis."*

---

genus steganopus *(noun)*

A genus of Phalaropidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus steganopus."*
- *He looked up "genus steganopus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus stenopelmatus *(noun)*

Sand crickets.

- *Understanding "genus stenopelmatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus stenopelmatus."*

---

genus stenopterygius *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Ichthyosauridae.

- *They discussed "genus stenopterygius" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus stenopterygius" means with a simple example.*

genus stercorarius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Stercorariidae: jaegers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus stercorarius" to mean type genus of the stercorariidae: jaegers.*
- *The article explained what "genus stercorarius" means with a simple example.*

genus sternotherus *(noun)*

Musk turtles.

- *He looked up "genus sternotherus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sternotherus" to mean musk turtles.*

genus stictomys *(noun)*

Mountain pacas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus stictomys."*
- *He looked up "genus stictomys" because he had never seen it before.*

genus stictopelia *(noun)*

A genus of Columbidae.

- *They discussed "genus stictopelia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus stictopelia" to mean a genus of columbidae.*

genus stizostedion *(noun)*

Pike-perches.

- *The article explained what "genus stizostedion" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus stizostedion" during the group presentation.*

genus storeria *(noun)*

A genus of Colubridae.

- *They discussed "genus storeria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus storeria" because he had never seen it before.*

genus strepera *(noun)*

Bell magpies.

- *Understanding "genus strepera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus strepera" means with a simple example.*

genus strepsiceros *(noun)*

African antelopes: kudus; bongos; nyalas; bushbucks.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus strepsiceros" to mean african antelopes: kudus; bongos; nyalas; bushbucks.*
- *The article explained what "genus strepsiceros" means with a simple example.*

genus streptopelia *(noun)*

Turtledoves.

- *Understanding "genus streptopelia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus streptopelia."*

genus struthio *(noun)*

Type genus of the Struthionidae: African ostriches.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus struthio" to mean type genus of the struthionidae: african ostriches.*
- *The article explained what "genus struthio" means with a simple example.*

genus struthiomimus *(noun)*

Small toothless saurischian dinosaurs; later Cretaceous period in Canada.

- *The article explained what "genus struthiomimus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus struthiomimus" to mean small toothless saurischian dinosaurs; later....*

genus sturnella *(noun)*

A genus of passerine birds including the meadowlarks.

- *He looked up "genus sturnella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus sturnella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus styracosaurus *(noun)*

Genus of horned dinosaurs.

- *He looked up "genus styracosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus styracosaurus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus surnia *(noun)*

A genus of hawk-like owls.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus surnia" to mean a genus of hawk-like owls.*
- *The article explained what "genus surnia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus symphalangus *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the siamangs.

- *Understanding "genus symphalangus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus symphalangus."*

---

genus synagrops *(noun)*

A genus of Serranidae.

- *He looked up "genus synagrops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus synagrops" during the group presentation.*

---

genus synanceja *(noun)*

Stonefishes.

- *He looked up "genus synanceja" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus synanceja" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus synaptomys *(noun)*

Bog lemmings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus synaptomys."*
- *He looked up "genus synaptomys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus synercus *(noun)*

Cape buffalo.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus synercus" to mean cape buffalo.*
- *Understanding "genus synercus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus syngnathus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Syngnathidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus syngnathus" to mean type genus of the family syngnathidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus syngnathus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus syrrhaptes *(noun)*

A genus of Pteroclididae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus syrrhaptes."*
- *The article explained what "genus syrrhaptes" means with a simple example.*

---

genus tachyglossus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Tachyglossidae.

- *The article explained what "genus tachyglossus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus tachyglossus" to mean type genus of the family tachyglossidae.*

---

genus tachypleus *(noun)*

A genus of Limulidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus tachypleus" to mean a genus of limulidae.*

- *They discussed “genus tachypleus” during the group presentation.*

genus tadarida *(noun)*

Freetail bats.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tadarida” to mean freetail bats.*
- *The article explained what “genus tadarida” means with a simple example.*

genus tamiasciurus *(noun)*

American red squirrels.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tamiasciurus” to mean american red squirrels.*
- *The article explained what “genus tamiasciurus” means with a simple example.*

genus tantilla *(noun)*

Black-headed snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus tantilla.”*
- *He looked up “genus tantilla” because he had never seen it before.*

genus tapirus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tapiridae.

- *He looked up “genus tapirus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus tapirus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus taricha *(noun)*

Pacific newts.

- *Understanding “genus taricha” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus taricha” to mean pacific newts.*

genus taurotragus *(noun)*

African antelopes: elands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus taurotragus.”*
- *He looked up “genus taurotragus” because he had never seen it before.*

genus tautogolabrus *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tautogolabrus” to mean a genus of labridae.*
- *They discussed “genus tautogolabrus” during the group presentation.*

genus taxidea *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a genus of subfamily Melinae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus taxidea” to mean in some classifications considered a genus of....*
- *The article explained what “genus taxidea” means with a simple example.*

genus tayassu *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tayassuidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tayassu” to mean type genus of the tayassuidae.*
- *The article explained what “genus tayassu” means with a simple example.*

genus tenrec *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Tenrecidae: tenrecs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus tenrec.”*
- *They discussed “genus tenrec” during the group presentation.*

genus terebella *(noun)*

Type genus of Terebellidae; tube-forming marine polychete worms with many filamentous tentacles.

- *He looked up “genus terebella” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus terebella” to mean type genus of terebellidae; tube-forming marine....*

genus terrapene *(noun)*

Box turtles.

- *Understanding "genus terrapene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus terrapene" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus tethus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Aplysiidae.

- *They discussed "genus tethus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus tethus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus tetragonurus *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tetragonurus."*
- *They discussed "genus tetragonurus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus tetrapturus *(noun)*

A genus of Istiophoridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tetrapturus."*
- *He looked up "genus tetrapturus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus thalarctos *(noun)*

Polar bears; in some classifications not a separate genus from Ursus.

- *They discussed "genus thalarctos" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus thalarctos" means with a simple example.*

---

genus thalassoma *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *The article explained what "genus thalassoma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus thalassoma."*

---

genus thamnophilus *(noun)*

A genus of Formicariidae.

- *Understanding "genus thamnophilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus thamnophilus."*

---

genus thermobia *(noun)*

A genus of Lepismatidae.

- *The article explained what "genus thermobia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus thermobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus threskiornis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Threskiornithidae.

- *They discussed "genus threskiornis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus threskiornis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus thryothorus *(noun)*

Carolina wrens.

- *The article explained what "genus thryothorus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus thryothorus" to mean carolina wrens.*

---

genus thylacinus *(noun)*

Tasmanian wolf.

- *Understanding "genus thylacinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus thylacinus" to mean tasmanian wolf.*

---

genus tibicen *(noun)*

Harvest flies.

- *He looked up “genus tibicen” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus tibicen” to mean harvest flies.*

---

genus tichodroma *(noun)*

Wall creepers; in some classifications placed in family Sittidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tichodroma” to mean wall creepers; in some classifications placed in....*
- *The article explained what “genus tichodroma” means with a simple example.*

---

genus timalia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Timaliidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus timalia.”*
- *He looked up “genus timalia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus tineola *(noun)*

Webbing clothes moths.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tineola” to mean webbing clothes moths.*
- *The article explained what “genus tineola” means with a simple example.*

---

genus titanosaurus *(noun)*

Genus of herbivorous dinosaurs flourishing during the Cretaceous in South America.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus titanosaurus” to mean genus of herbivorous dinosaurs flourishing during....*
- *They discussed “genus titanosaurus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus todus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Todidae.

- *The article explained what “genus todus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus todus.”*

---

genus tolypeutes *(noun)*

A genus of Dasypodidae.

- *He looked up “genus tolypeutes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus tolypeutes” during the group presentation.*

---

genus tomistoma *(noun)*

A genus of Malayan crocodiles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus tomistoma.”*
- *The article explained what “genus tomistoma” means with a simple example.*

---

genus toxotes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Toxotidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus toxotes” to mean type genus of the toxotidae.*
- *They discussed “genus toxotes” during the group presentation.*

---

genus trachinotus *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus trachinotus” to mean a genus of carangidae.*
- *He looked up “genus trachinotus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus trachipterus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Trachipteridae.

- *He looked up “genus trachipterus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus trachipterus.”*

---

genus trachodon *(noun)*

A reptile genus of the suborder Euronithopoda.

- *He looked up “genus trachodon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus trachodon.”*

genus tragelaphus *(noun)*

African antelopes: kudus; bongos; nyalas; bushbucks.

- *He looked up "genus tragelaphus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus tragelaphus" to mean african antelopes: kudus; bongos; nyalas; bushbucks.*

genus tragopan *(noun)*

A genus of Phasianidae.

- *He looked up "genus tragopan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tragopan."*

genus tragulus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tragulidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tragulus."*
- *He looked up "genus tragulus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus triaenodon *(noun)*

A genus of Triakidae.

- *The article explained what "genus triaenodon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus triaenodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus tribonema *(noun)*

Type genus of Tribonemaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus tribonema" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus tribonema" to mean type genus of tribonemaceae.*

genus trichecus *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Trichechidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus trichecus" to mean type and sole genus of the trichechidae.*
- *They discussed "genus trichecus" during the group presentation.*

genus trichodesmium *(noun)*

A genus of blue-green algae.

- *The article explained what "genus trichodesmium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus trichodesmium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus trichoglossus *(noun)*

A genus of Loriinae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus trichoglossus."*
- *Understanding "genus trichoglossus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus trichophaga *(noun)*

Carpet moths.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus trichophaga" to mean carpet moths.*
- *Understanding "genus trichophaga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus trichosurus *(noun)*

A genus of Phalangeridae.

- *They discussed "genus trichosurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus trichosurus" means with a simple example.*

genus trichys *(noun)*

A genus of Hystricidae.

- *Understanding "genus trichys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus trichys" during the group presentation.*

genus trimorphodon *(noun)*

Lyre snakes.

- *They discussed “genus trimorphodon” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus trimorphodon” means with a simple example.*

---

genus trinectes *(noun)*

A genus of Soleidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus trinectes.”*
- *He looked up “genus trinectes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus trionyx *(noun)*

Type genus of the Trionychidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus trionyx.”*
- *He looked up “genus trionyx” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus trogium *(noun)*

A genus of Psocidae.

- *The article explained what “genus trogium” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus trogium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus trombicula *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Trombiculidae.

- *Understanding “genus trombicula” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus trombicula” during the group presentation.*

---

genus tropidoclonion *(noun)*

Lined snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus tropidoclonion.”*
- *Understanding “genus tropidoclonion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus turbatrix *(noun)*

A genus of Cephalobidae.

- *The article explained what “genus turbatrix” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “genus turbatrix” during the group presentation.*

---

genus turnix *(noun)*

Type genus of the Turnicidae: button quail.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus turnix” to mean type genus of the turnicidae: button quail.*
- *Understanding “genus turnix” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus tylenchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Tylenchidae.

- *The article explained what “genus tylenchus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus tylenchus” to mean type genus of the family tylenchidae.*

---

genus tympanuchus *(noun)*

Prairie chickens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus tympanuchus.”*
- *He looked up “genus tympanuchus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus uintatherium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Uintatheriidae; extinct large herbivorous ungulates somewhat resembling elephants; from the Eocene in Wyoming.

- *They discussed “genus uintatherium” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus uintatherium.”*

---

genus upupa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Upupidae.

- *They discussed “genus upupa” during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "genus upupa" to mean type genus of the upupidae.*

---

genus uropsilus *(noun)*

Shrew moles.

- *Understanding "genus uropsilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus uropsilus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus urosaurus *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Iguanidae.

- *They discussed "genus urosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus urosaurus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus vanellus *(noun)*

Eurasian lapwings.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus vanellus" to mean eurasian lapwings.*
- *He looked up "genus vanellus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus vedalia *(noun)*

Genus of Australian ladybugs.

- *Understanding "genus vedalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus vedalia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus vespertilio *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *Understanding "genus vespertilio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus vespertilio" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus vicugna *(noun)*

A genus of Camelidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus vicugna."*
- *The article explained what "genus vicugna" means with a simple example.*

---

genus viverricula *(noun)*

A genus of Viverridae.

- *He looked up "genus viverricula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus viverricula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus vorticella *(noun)*

Ciliated protozoans that have a goblet-shaped body with a retractile stalk.

- *They discussed "genus vorticella" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus vorticella" means with a simple example.*

---

genus vultur *(noun)*

A bird that is usually restricted to the Andean condor.

- *Understanding "genus vultur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus vultur" means with a simple example.*

---

genus xenicus *(noun)*

Type genus for the Xenicidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus xenicus."*
- *He looked up "genus xenicus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus xenorhyncus *(noun)*

East Indian and Australian storks.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus xenorhyncus" to mean east indian and australian storks.*
- *Understanding "genus xenorhyncus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus xenosaurus *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Xenosauridae: slender-bodied Mexican lizards having the upper surface covered with tiny granules and tubercles.

- *The article explained what "genus xenosaurus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus xenosaurus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus xylocopa *(noun)*

Carpenter bees.

- *They discussed "genus xylocopa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus xylocopa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus zaglossus *(noun)*

A genus of Tachyglossidae.

- *The article explained what "genus zaglossus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus zaglossus" to mean a genus of tachyglossidae.*

---

genus zapus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Zapodidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus zapus."*
- *Understanding "genus zapus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus zenaidura *(noun)*

Mourning doves.

- *They discussed "genus zenaidura" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus zenaidura" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus zinjanthropus *(noun)*

Genus to which Australopithecus boisei was formerly assigned.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus zinjanthropus."*
- *The article explained what "genus zinjanthropus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus zoarces *(noun)*

Type genus of the Zoarcidae.

- *They discussed "genus zoarces" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus zoarces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus zygnema *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Zygnemataceae.

- *The article explained what "genus zygnema" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus zygnema" to mean type genus of the family zygnemataceae.*

---

genus-fenusa *(noun)*

Birch leaf miner.

- *The article explained what "genus-fenusa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus-fenusa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus-megapodius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Megapodiidae.

- *They discussed "genus-megapodius" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus-megapodius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genyonemus *(noun)*

A genus of Sciaenidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genyonemus" to mean a genus of sciaenidae.*
- *They discussed "genyonemus" during the group presentation.*

---

genyonemus lineatus *(noun)*

Small silvery marine food fish found off California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genyonemus lineatus."*

- *They discussed "genyonemus lineatus" during the group presentation.*

---

geochelone *(noun)*

Giant tortoises.

- *They discussed "geochelone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geochelone."*

---

geococcyx *(noun)*

Roadrunners.

- *He looked up "geococcyx" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "geococcyx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geomyidae *(noun)*

North American pocket gophers.

- *In class, the teacher used "geomyidae" to mean north american pocket gophers.*
- *They discussed "geomyidae" during the group presentation.*

---

geomys *(noun)*

Type genus of the Geomyidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "geomys" to mean type genus of the geomyidae.*
- *Understanding "geomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geomys bursarius *(noun)*

Gopher of chiefly grasslands of central North America.

- *He looked up "geomys bursarius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "geomys bursarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geomys pinetis *(noun)*

Gopher of Alabama and Georgia and Florida.

- *He looked up "geomys pinetis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "geomys pinetis" during the group presentation.*

---

geophilidae *(noun)*

Small extremely elongate centipedes that live in earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geophilidae."*
- *The article explained what "geophilidae" means with a simple example.*

---

geophilomorpha *(noun)*

Small elongate centipedes living in soil and under stones and having more than 30 pairs of legs.

- *Understanding "geophilomorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "geophilomorpha" during the group presentation.*

---

geophilus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Geophilidae: a cosmopolitan genus of centipedes sometimes called earwigs.

- *He looked up "geophilus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "geophilus" during the group presentation.*

---

geothlypis *(noun)*

Yellowthroats.

- *He looked up "geothlypis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "geothlypis" during the group presentation.*

---

geothlypis trichas *(noun)*

An American warbler.

- *In class, the teacher used "geothlypis trichas" to mean an american warbler.*
- *They discussed "geothlypis trichas" during the group presentation.*

---

gerbille *(noun)*

Small Old World burrowing desert rodent with long soft pale fur and hind legs adapted for leaping.

- *He looked up “gerbille” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gerbille.”*

gerbillus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gerbillinae: typical gerbils.

- *The article explained what “gerbillus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gerbillus” to mean type genus of the gerbillinae: typical gerbils.*

gerfalcon *(noun)*

Large and rare Arctic falcon having white and dark color phases.

- *The article explained what “gerfalcon” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “gerfalcon” during the group presentation.*

gerres *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gerreidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “gerres” to mean type genus of the gerreidae.*
- *They discussed “gerres” during the group presentation.*

gerres cinereus *(noun)*

Popular panfish from Bermuda and Gulf of Mexico to Brazil.

- *In class, the teacher used “gerres cinereus” to mean popular panfish from bermuda and gulf of mexico to....*
- *He looked up “gerres cinereus” because he had never seen it before.*

gerrhonotus *(noun)*

Alligator lizards.

- *He looked up “gerrhonotus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “gerrhonotus” during the group presentation.*

gerridae *(noun)*

An arthropod family that includes water striders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gerridae.”*
- *He looked up “gerridae” because he had never seen it before.*

gerrididae *(noun)*

An arthropod family that includes water striders.

- *Understanding “gerrididae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gerrididae” to mean an arthropod family that includes water striders.*

ghostfish *(noun)*

Eellike Atlantic bottom fish with large almost vertical mouth.

- *The article explained what “ghostfish” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ghostfish” during the group presentation.*

giant northwest shipworm *(noun)*

Giant shipworm of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “giant northwest shipworm” to mean giant shipworm of the pacific coast of north america.*
- *Understanding “giant northwest shipworm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

giant pigfish *(noun)*

Found around the Great Barrier Reef.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “giant pigfish.”*
- *They discussed “giant pigfish” during the group presentation.*

giant seaperch *(noun)*

A species of large perch noted for its sporting and eating qualities; lives in marine, estuary, and freshwater habitats.

- *Understanding "giant seaperch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giant seaperch."*

---

gigartinaceae *(noun)*

A family of protoctist.

- *He looked up "gigartinaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gigartinaceae."*

---

gimpiness *(noun)*

Disability of walking due to crippling of the legs or feet.

- *The article explained what "gimpiness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gimpiness" during the group presentation.*

---

ginglymoid joint *(noun)*

A freely moving joint in which the bones are so articulated as to allow extensive movement in one plane.

- *They discussed "ginglymoid joint" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ginglymoid joint" means with a simple example.*

---

ginglymostoma *(noun)*

Nurse sharks.

- *Understanding "ginglymostoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ginglymostoma" means with a simple example.*

---

ginglymostoma cirratum *(noun)*

Small bottom-dwelling shark of warm shallow waters on both coasts of North America and South America and from southeast Asia to Australia.

- *They discussed "ginglymostoma cirratum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ginglymostoma cirratum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ginglymus *(noun)*

A freely moving joint in which the bones are so articulated as to allow extensive movement in one plane.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ginglymus."*
- *Understanding "ginglymus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

giraffa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Giraffidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "giraffa" to mean type genus of the giraffidae.*
- *Understanding "giraffa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

giraffa camelopardalis *(noun)*

Tallest living quadruped; having a spotted coat and small horns and very long neck and legs; of savannahs of tropical Africa.

- *They discussed "giraffa camelopardalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "giraffa camelopardalis" means with a simple example.*

---

glandulae cervicales uteri *(noun)*

Mucus-secreting glands in the mucosa of the uterine cervix.

- *They discussed "glandulae cervicales uteri" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "glandulae cervicales uteri" means with a simple example.*

---

glandulae sebaceae *(noun)*

A cutaneous gland that secretes sebum (usually into a hair follicle) for lubricating hair and skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "glandulae sebaceae" to mean a cutaneous gland that secretes sebum (usually into....*
- *He looked up "glandulae sebaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glans clitoridis *(noun)*

Small mass of erectile tissue at the end of the body of the clitoris.

- *They discussed "glans clitoridis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glans clitoridis" to mean small mass of erectile tissue at the end of the....*

glareola *(noun)*

Type genus of the Glareolidae: the pratincoles.

- *They discussed "glareola" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glareola."*

glareole *(noun)*

Old World shorebird with long pointed wings and short legs; closely related to the coursers.

- *The article explained what "glareole" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "glareole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

glareolidae *(noun)*

Old World shorebirds: pratincoles and coursers.

- *They discussed "glareolidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "glareolidae" means with a simple example.*

glaucomys *(noun)*

New World flying squirrels.

- *Understanding "glaucomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glaucomys" to mean new world flying squirrels.*

glaucomys sabrinus *(noun)*

Large flying squirrel; chiefly of Canada.

- *They discussed "glaucomys sabrinus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glaucomys sabrinus" to mean large flying squirrel; chiefly of canada.*

glaucomys volans *(noun)*

Small large-eyed nocturnal flying squirrel of eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "glaucomys volans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glaucomys volans" to mean small large-eyed nocturnal flying squirrel of....*

gleet *(noun)*

A thin morbid discharge as from a wound or especially chronic gonorrhea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gleet."*
- *They discussed "gleet" during the group presentation.*

gliridae *(noun)*

Dormice and other Old World forms.

- *They discussed "gliridae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gliridae" to mean dormice and other old world forms.*

globefish *(noun)*

Any of numerous marine fishes whose elongated spiny body can inflate itself with water or air to form a globe; several species contain a potent nerve poison; closely related to spiny puffers.

- *They discussed "globefish" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "globefish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

globicephala *(noun)*

Pilot whales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "globicephala."*
- *He looked up "globicephala" because he had never seen it before.*

globicephala melaena *(noun)*

Small dark-colored whale of the Atlantic coast of the United States; the largest male acts as pilot or leader for the school.

- *In class, the teacher used "globicephala melaena" to mean small dark-colored whale of the atlantic coast of....*
- *They discussed "globicephala melaena" during the group presentation.*

globigerinidae *(noun)*

A family of protoctists.

- *The article explained what "globigerinidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "globigerinidae" to mean a family of protoctists.*

---

glossalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the tongue.

- *In class, the teacher used "glossalgia" to mean pain in the tongue.*
- *He looked up "glossalgia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glossinidae *(noun)*

Flies closely related to the Muscidae: tsetse flies.

- *In class, the teacher used "glossinidae" to mean flies closely related to the muscidae: tsetse flies.*
- *Understanding "glossinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glossodynia *(noun)*

Pain in the tongue.

- *Understanding "glossodynia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glossodynia."*

---

glossodynia exfoliativa *(noun)*

A superficial form of glossitis marked by irregular red patches on the tongue and sensitivity to hot or spicy food.

- *Understanding "glossodynia exfoliativa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glossodynia exfoliativa" means with a simple example.*

---

glossopsitta *(noun)*

A genus of Loriinae.

- *He looked up "glossopsitta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "glossopsitta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glossopsitta versicolor *(noun)*

Lorikeet with a colorful coat.

- *He looked up "glossopsitta versicolor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glossopsitta versicolor" to mean lorikeet with a colorful coat.*

---

glossoptosis *(noun)*

Abnormal downward or back placement of the tongue.

- *They discussed "glossoptosis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "glossoptosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glottis spuria *(noun)*

The opening between the false vocal folds.

- *Understanding "glottis spuria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glottis spuria."*

---

glucosuria *(noun)*

The presence of abnormally high levels of glucose in the urine.

- *In class, the teacher used "glucosuria" to mean the presence of abnormally high levels of glucose....*
- *The article explained what "glucosuria" means with a simple example.*

---

glumness *(noun)*

An atmosphere of depression and melancholy.

- *Understanding "glumness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glumness" means with a simple example.*

---

glycerolise *(verb)*

Place in glycerol.

- *The coach explained when to use "glycerolise" and when to wait.*

- *He did not know how to use “glycerolise” until he saw an example.*

---

glycerolize *(verb)*

Place in glycerol.

- *He did not know how to use “glycerolize” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “glycerolize” in real sentences.*

---

gnathion *(noun)*

The most inferior point of the mandible in the midline.

- *He looked up “gnathion” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “gnathion” during the group presentation.*

---

gnathostomata *(noun)*

Comprising all vertebrates with upper and lower jaws.

- *He looked up “gnathostomata” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gnathostomata” to mean comprising all vertebrates with upper and lower jaws.*

---

gnathostome *(noun)*

A vertebrate animal possessing true jaws.

- *They discussed “gnathostome” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gnathostome” to mean a vertebrate animal possessing true jaws.*

---

gnawer *(noun)*

Relatively small placental mammals having a single pair of constantly growing incisor teeth specialized for gnawing.

- *Understanding “gnawer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “gnawer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

goatsucker *(noun)*

Mainly crepuscular or nocturnal nonpasserine birds with mottled greyish-brown plumage and large eyes; feed on insects.

- *In class, the teacher used “goatsucker” to mean mainly crepuscular or nocturnal nonpasserine birds....*
- *Understanding “goatsucker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gobiesocidae *(noun)*

Clingfishes.

- *He looked up “gobiesocidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “gobiesocidae” during the group presentation.*

---

gobiesox *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gobiesocidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “gobiesox” to mean type genus of the gobiesocidae.*
- *The article explained what “gobiesox” means with a simple example.*

---

gobiesox strumosus *(noun)*

Clingfish with typical skillet shape.

- *They discussed “gobiesox strumosus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “gobiesox strumosus” means with a simple example.*

---

gobio *(noun)*

True gudgeons.

- *In class, the teacher used “gobio” to mean true gudgeons.*
- *They discussed “gobio” during the group presentation.*

---

gobio gobio *(noun)*

Small slender European freshwater fish often used as bait by anglers.

- *Understanding “gobio gobio” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “gobio gobio” means with a simple example.*

---

golgi's cell *(noun)*

A neuron in the cerebral cortex with short dendrites and with either a long axon or a short axon that ramifies in the grey matter.

- *He looked up "golgi's cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golgi's cell" to mean a neuron in the cerebral cortex with short....*

gomphothere *(noun)*

Extinct elephants of Central American and South America; of the Miocene and Pleistocene.

- *He looked up "gomphothere" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gomphothere" during the group presentation.*

gomphotheriidae *(noun)*

Elephants extinct since the Pleistocene.

- *The article explained what "gomphotheriidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gomphotheriidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gomphotherium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gomphotheriidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "gomphotherium" to mean type genus of the gomphotheriidae.*
- *The article explained what "gomphotherium" means with a simple example.*

gonadotrophic hormone *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and placenta; stimulates the gonads and controls reproductive activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gonadotrophic hormone."*
- *He looked up "gonadotrophic hormone" because he had never seen it before.*

gonion *(noun)*

The craniometric point on either side at the apex of the lower jaw.

- *Understanding "gonion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gonion" to mean the craniometric point on either side at the apex....*

gonococcus *(noun)*

The pus-producing bacterium that causes gonorrhea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gonococcus."*
- *He looked up "gonococcus" because he had never seen it before.*

gonorhynchidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Gonorhynchus.

- *Understanding "gonorhynchidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gonorhynchidae" to mean coextensive with the genus gonorhynchus.*

gonorhynchus *(noun)*

Slender cylindrical marine fishes lacking air bladders and teeth.

- *They discussed "gonorhynchus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gonorhynchus."*

gonorhynchus gonorhynchus *(noun)*

Fish of sandy areas of western Pacific and Indian oceans having an angular snout for burrowing into sand.

- *In class, the teacher used "gonorhynchus gonorhynchus" to mean fish of sandy areas of western pacific and indian....*
- *Understanding "gonorhynchus gonorhynchus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

goosefish *(noun)*

Fishes having large mouths with a wormlike filament attached for luring prey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goosefish."*
- *The article explained what "goosefish" means with a simple example.*

gopherus *(noun)*

Gopher tortoises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gopherus."*
- *The article explained what "gopherus" means with a simple example.*

---

gopherus agassizii *(noun)*

Burrowing tortoise of the arid western United States and northern Mexico; may be reclassified as a member of genus Xerobates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gopherus agassizii."*
- *He looked up "gopherus agassizii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gopherus polypemus *(noun)*

Burrowing edible land tortoise of southeastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gopherus polypemus."*
- *He looked up "gopherus polypemus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gorgonacea *(noun)*

Red corals and sea fans.

- *Understanding "gorgonacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gorgonacea."*

---

gorgoniacea *(noun)*

Red corals and sea fans.

- *They discussed "gorgoniacea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gorgoniacea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gorgonocephalus *(noun)*

Basket stars.

- *Understanding "gorgonocephalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gorgonocephalus."*

---

gorilla gorilla beringei *(noun)*

Gorilla of Kivu highlands.

- *They discussed "gorilla gorilla beringei" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gorilla gorilla beringei" to mean gorilla of kivu highlands.*

---

gorilla gorilla grauri *(noun)*

A kind of gorilla.

- *He looked up "gorilla gorilla grauri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gorilla gorilla grauri" during the group presentation.*

---

graafian follicle *(noun)*

A vascular body in a mammalian ovary enclosing a developing egg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graafian follicle."*
- *They discussed "graafian follicle" during the group presentation.*

---

gracilariid *(noun)*

Small dull or metallic-colored tineoid moths whose larvae mine in plant leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gracilariid."*
- *The article explained what "gracilariid" means with a simple example.*

---

gracilariid moth *(noun)*

Small dull or metallic-colored tineoid moths whose larvae mine in plant leaves.

- *They discussed "gracilariid moth" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gracilariid moth."*

---

gracilariidae *(noun)*

Leaf miners.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gracilariidae."*
- *He looked up "gracilariidae" because he had never seen it before.*

gracillariidae *(noun)*

Leaf miners.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gracillariidae."*
- *He looked up "gracillariidae" because he had never seen it before.*

gracula religiosa *(noun)*

Glossy black Asiatic starling often taught to mimic speech.

- *He looked up "gracula religiosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gracula religiosa" during the group presentation.*

granulocytopenia *(noun)*

An acute blood disorder (often caused by radiation or drug therapy) characterized by severe reduction in granulocytes.

- *He looked up "granulocytopenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "granulocytopenia" to mean an acute blood disorder (often caused by radiation....*

granuloma inguinale *(noun)*

A venereal disease caused by a bacterium of the genus Calymmatobacterium; characterized by a pimply rash of the skin in the genital and groin region.

- *He looked up "granuloma inguinale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "granuloma inguinale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

granuloma venereum *(noun)*

A venereal disease caused by a bacterium of the genus Calymmatobacterium; characterized by a pimply rash of the skin in the genital and groin region.

- *The article explained what "granuloma venereum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "granuloma venereum" to mean a venereal disease caused by a bacterium of the....*

graphospasm *(noun)*

Muscular spasms of thumb and forefinger while writing with a pen or pencil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graphospasm."*
- *They discussed "graphospasm" during the group presentation.*

grassfinch *(noun)*

Usually brightly-colored Australian weaverbirds; often kept as cage birds.

- *Understanding "grassfinch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "grassfinch" because he had never seen it before.*

gravidation *(noun)*

Technical terms for pregnancy.

- *In class, the teacher used "gravidation" to mean technical terms for pregnancy.*
- *The article explained what "gravidation" means with a simple example.*

gravidity *(noun)*

Technical terms for pregnancy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gravidity."*
- *They discussed "gravidity" during the group presentation.*

gravidness *(noun)*

Technical terms for pregnancy.

- *He looked up "gravidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gravidness."*

grayback *(noun)*

A sandpiper that breeds in the Arctic and winters in the southern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "grayback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grayback."*

grayhen *(noun)*

Female black grouse.

- *In class, the teacher used "grayhen" to mean female black grouse.*
- *Understanding "grayhen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

graylag *(noun)*

Common grey wild goose of Europe; ancestor of many domestic breeds.

- *They discussed "graylag" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "graylag" to mean common grey wild goose of europe; ancestor of many....*

---

graylag goose *(noun)*

Common grey wild goose of Europe; ancestor of many domestic breeds.

- *Understanding "graylag goose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graylag goose."*

---

greater pichiciego *(noun)*

Of southern South America.

- *He looked up "greater pichiciego" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greater pichiciego" to mean of southern south america.*

---

greenbottle *(noun)*

Blowfly with brilliant coppery green body.

- *The article explained what "greenbottle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greenbottle" to mean blowfly with brilliant coppery green body.*

---

greenbottle fly *(noun)*

Blowfly with brilliant coppery green body.

- *In class, the teacher used "greenbottle fly" to mean blowfly with brilliant coppery green body.*
- *He looked up "greenbottle fly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

greeneye *(noun)*

Bottom-dwellers having large eyes with metallic green luster.

- *In class, the teacher used "greeneye" to mean bottom-dwellers having large eyes with metallic....*
- *He looked up "greeneye" because he had never seen it before.*

---

greenling *(noun)*

Food fish of the northern Pacific.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greenling."*
- *He looked up "greenling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

greensickness *(noun)*

Iron deficiency anemia in young women; characterized by weakness and menstrual disturbances and a green color to the skin.

- *He looked up "greensickness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "greensickness" during the group presentation.*

---

greenwing *(noun)*

Common teal of Eurasia and North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "greenwing" to mean common teal of eurasia and north america.*
- *The article explained what "greenwing" means with a simple example.*

---

gregarine *(noun)*

Vermiform protozoans parasitic in insects and other invertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "gregarine" to mean vermiform protozoans parasitic in insects and other....*
- *They discussed "gregarine" during the group presentation.*

---

gregarinida *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Telosporidia.

- *The article explained what "gregarinida" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "gregarinida" to mean an order in the subclass telosporidia.*

---

greyhen *(noun)*

Female black grouse.

- *He looked up "greyhen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "greyhen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

griminess *(noun)*

The state of being grimy.

- *They discussed "griminess" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "griminess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grison *(noun)*

Carnivore of Central America and South America resembling a weasel with a greyish-white back and dark underparts.

- *He looked up "grison" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grison."*

---

grison vittatus *(noun)*

Carnivore of Central America and South America resembling a weasel with a greyish-white back and dark underparts.

- *In class, the teacher used "grison vittatus" to mean carnivore of central america and south america....*
- *Understanding "grison vittatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grivet *(noun)*

White and olive green East African monkey with long white tufts of hair beside the face.

- *The article explained what "grivet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grivet."*

---

groenendael *(noun)*

Black-coated sheepdog with a heavily plumed tail.

- *He looked up "groenendael" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "groenendael" during the group presentation.*

---

grossbeak *(noun)*

Any of various finches of Europe or America having a massive and powerful bill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grossbeak."*
- *Understanding "grossbeak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grubbiness *(noun)*

The state of being grimy.

- *Understanding "grubbiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grubbiness."*

---

gruiformes *(noun)*

Inland marsh-dwelling birds with long legs and necks and bills that wade in water in search of food: cranes; rails; bustards.

- *They discussed "gruiformes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gruiformes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grume *(noun)*

A semisolid mass of coagulated red and white blood cells.

- *He looked up "grume" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grume" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guacharo *(noun)*

Nocturnal fruit-eating bird of South America that has fatty young yielding an oil that is used instead of butter.

- *Understanding "guacharo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "guacharo" during the group presentation.*

---

guereza *(noun)*

A colobus monkey with a reddish brown coat and white silky fringes down both sides of the body.

- *They discussed "guereza" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "guereza" means with a simple example.*

---

guib *(noun)*

Antelope with white markings like a harness and twisted horns.

- *The article explained what "guib" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "guib" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guiltlessness *(noun)*

A state of innocence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guiltlessness."*
- *They discussed "guiltlessness" during the group presentation.*

---

guitarfish *(noun)*

Primitive tropical bottom-dwelling ray with a guitar-shaped body.

- *He looked up "guitarfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guitarfish."*

---

gulfweed *(noun)*

Brown algae with rounded bladders forming dense floating masses in tropical Atlantic waters as in the Sargasso Sea.

- *They discussed "gulfweed" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gulfweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gulo luscus *(noun)*

Stocky shaggy-coated North American carnivorous mammal.

- *Understanding "gulo luscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gulo luscus" during the group presentation.*

---

gumboil *(noun)*

A boil or abscess on the gums.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gumboil."*
- *Understanding "gumboil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gummosis *(noun)*

Disease of citrus trees caused by the fungus Phytophthora citrophthora.

- *Understanding "gummosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gummosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gymnelis *(noun)*

A genus of Zoarcidae.

- *Understanding "gymnelis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gymnelis" during the group presentation.*

---

gymnelis viridis *(noun)*

Brightly colored scaleless Arctic eelpout.

- *He looked up "gymnelis viridis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gymnelis viridis" during the group presentation.*

---

gymnogyps *(noun)*

Containing solely the California condor.

- *The article explained what "gymnogyps" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gymnogyps" during the group presentation.*

---

gymnogyps californianus *(noun)*

North American condor; chiefly dull black; almost extinct.

- *The article explained what "gymnogyps californianus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gymnogyps californianus."*

---

gymnophiona *(noun)*

An order of amphibians including caecilians.

- *They discussed "gymnophiona" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnophiona" to mean an order of amphibians including caecilians.*

---

gymnorhina *(noun)*

In some classifications placed in the family Laniidae: Australian piping crows.

- *He looked up "gymnorhina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gymnorhina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gymnorhina tibicen *(noun)*

Crow-sized black-and-white bird; a good mimic often caged.

- *Understanding "gymnorhina tibicen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnorhina tibicen" to mean crow-sized black-and-white bird; a good mimic often....*

---

gymnura *(noun)*

Butterfly rays.

- *The article explained what "gymnura" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnura" to mean butterfly rays.*

---

gynophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of women.

- *He looked up "gynophobia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gynophobia" to mean a morbid fear of women.*

---

gypaetus *(noun)*

In some classifications the type genus of the family Aegypiidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "gypaetus" to mean in some classifications the type genus of the....*
- *He looked up "gypaetus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gypaetus barbatus *(noun)*

The largest Eurasian bird of prey; having black feathers hanging around the bill.

- *Understanding "gypaetus barbatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gypaetus barbatus."*

---

gyrinidae *(noun)*

Whirligig beetles.

- *Understanding "gyrinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gyrinidae."*

---

gyrus cinguli *(noun)*

A long curved structure on the medial surface of the cerebral hemispheres; the cortical part of the limbic system.

- *They discussed "gyrus cinguli" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gyrus cinguli."*

---

hadrosauridae *(noun)*

Duck-billed dinosaurs; upper Cretaceous.

- *He looked up "hadrosauridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hadrosauridae" to mean duck-billed dinosaurs; upper cretaceous.*

---

hadrosaurus *(noun)*

Any of numerous large bipedal ornithischian dinosaurs having a horny duck-like bill and webbed feet; may have been partly aquatic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hadrosaurus."*
- *Understanding "hadrosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haemangioma *(noun)*

Benign angioma consisting of a mass of blood vessels; some appear as birthmarks.

- *The article explained what "haemangioma" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "haemangioma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haematobia *(noun)*

European genus of bloodsucking flies.

- *The article explained what "haematobia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "haematobia" during the group presentation.*

haematobia irritans *(noun)*

Small black European fly introduced into North America; sucks blood from cattle especially at the base of the horn.

- *They discussed "haematobia irritans" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haematobia irritans" to mean small black european fly introduced into north....*

haematocele *(noun)*

Swelling caused by blood collecting in a body cavity (especially a swelling of the membrane covering the testis).

- *He looked up "haematocele" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "haematocele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haematocoele *(noun)*

Swelling caused by blood collecting in a body cavity (especially a swelling of the membrane covering the testis).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematocoele."*
- *He looked up "haematocoele" because he had never seen it before.*

haematocolpometra *(noun)*

Accumulation of blood in the vagina and uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematocolpometra."*
- *He looked up "haematocolpometra" because he had never seen it before.*

haematocolpos *(noun)*

Accumulation of menstrual blood in the vagina (usually due to an imperforate hymen).

- *They discussed "haematocolpos" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "haematocolpos" because he had never seen it before.*

haematocytopenia *(noun)*

An abnormally low number of red blood cells in the blood.

- *The article explained what "haematocytopenia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematocytopenia."*

haematocyturia *(noun)*

The presence of red blood cells in the urine.

- *He looked up "haematocyturia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "haematocyturia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haematopodidae *(noun)*

Oystercatchers.

- *The article explained what "haematopodidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haematopodidae" to mean oystercatchers.*

haematopus *(noun)*

Oystercatchers.

- *They discussed "haematopus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematopus."*

haemoglobinemia *(noun)*

Presence of excessive hemoglobin in the blood plasma.

- *The article explained what "haemoglobinemia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haemoglobinemia" to mean presence of excessive hemoglobin in the blood plasma.*

---

haemoglobinopathy *(noun)*

A blood disease characterized by the presence of abnormal hemoglobins in the blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "haemoglobinopathy" to mean a blood disease characterized by the presence of....*
- *They discussed "haemoglobinopathy" during the group presentation.*

---

haemoglobinuria *(noun)*

Presence of hemoglobin in the urine.

- *In class, the teacher used "haemoglobinuria" to mean presence of hemoglobin in the urine.*
- *Understanding "haemoglobinuria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haemoproteid *(noun)*

Related to malaria parasite and having a phase in the viscera of various birds.

- *The article explained what "haemoproteid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haemoproteid" to mean related to malaria parasite and having a phase in....*

---

haemoproteidae *(noun)*

Bird parasites.

- *The article explained what "haemoproteidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haemoproteidae" to mean bird parasites.*

---

haemoproteus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Haemoproteidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "haemoproteus" to mean type genus of the family haemoproteidae.*
- *They discussed "haemoproteus" during the group presentation.*

---

haemosiderosis *(noun)*

Abnormal deposit of hemosiderin; often a symptom of thalassemia or hemochromatosis.

- *The article explained what "haemosiderosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "haemosiderosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haemosporidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Telosporidia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemosporidia."*
- *Understanding "haemosporidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haemosporidian *(noun)*

Minute protozoans parasitic at some stage of the life cycle in blood cells of vertebrates including many pathogens.

- *The article explained what "haemosporidian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haemosporidian" to mean minute protozoans parasitic at some stage of the....*

---

haemothorax *(noun)*

Accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity (the space between the lungs and the walls of the chest).

- *Understanding "haemothorax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "haemothorax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haemulon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Haemulidae.

- *They discussed "haemulon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "haemulon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haemulon album *(noun)*

A grunt with a red mouth that is found from Florida to Brazil.

- *Understanding "haemulon album" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "haemulon album" means with a simple example.*

haemulon aurolineatum *(noun)*

Found off the West Indies and Florida.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemulon aurolineatum."*
- *Understanding "haemulon aurolineatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haemulon macrostomum *(noun)*

A kind of grunt.

- *Understanding "haemulon macrostomum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemulon macrostomum."*

haemulon malanurum *(noun)*

Of warm Atlantic waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemulon malanurum."*
- *The article explained what "haemulon malanurum" means with a simple example.*

haemulon parra *(noun)*

A grunt found from Florida to Brazil and Gulf of Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemulon parra."*
- *He looked up "haemulon parra" because he had never seen it before.*

hairtail *(noun)*

Long-bodied marine fishes having a long whiplike scaleless body and sharp teeth; closely related to snake mackerel.

- *In class, the teacher used "hairtail" to mean long-bodied marine fishes having a long whiplike....*
- *The article explained what "hairtail" means with a simple example.*

haldea *(noun)*

Ground snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haldea."*
- *The article explained what "haldea" means with a simple example.*

haldea striatula *(noun)*

In some classifications placed in genus Haldea; small reddish-grey snake of eastern North America.

- *He looked up "haldea striatula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "haldea striatula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haleness *(noun)*

A state of robust good health.

- *They discussed "haleness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "haleness" because he had never seen it before.*

halfbeak *(noun)*

Tropical and subtropical marine and freshwater fishes having an elongated body and long protruding lower jaw.

- *He looked up "halfbeak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "halfbeak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haliaeetus leucorhyphus *(noun)*

Of southeast Europe and central Asia.

- *He looked up "haliaeetus leucorhyphus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "haliaeetus leucorhyphus" during the group presentation.*

haliatus albicilla *(noun)*

Bulky greyish-brown eagle with a short wedge-shaped white tail; of Europe and Greenland.

- *He looked up "haliatus albicilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "haliatus albicilla" during the group presentation.*

halicoeres *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *They discussed "halicoeres" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "halicoeres" means with a simple example.*

---

halicoeres bivittatus *(noun)*

Small wrasse of tropical Atlantic.

- *In class, the teacher used "halicoeres bivittatus" to mean small wrasse of tropical atlantic.*
- *Understanding "halicoeres bivittatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

halicoeres radiatus *(noun)*

Bluish and bronze wrasse; found from Florida keys to Brazil.

- *He looked up "halicoeres radiatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halicoeres radiatus."*

---

halictidae *(noun)*

A family of small solitary bees; many are valuable pollinators for agriculture.

- *In class, the teacher used "halictidae" to mean a family of small solitary bees; many are valuable....*
- *He looked up "halictidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

halobacter *(noun)*

Halophiles in saline environments such as the Dead Sea or salt flats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halobacter."*
- *He looked up "halobacter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

halobacteria *(noun)*

Halophiles in saline environments such as the Dead Sea or salt flats.

- *They discussed "halobacteria" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "halobacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

halophil *(noun)*

Archaebacteria requiring a salt-rich environment for growth and survival.

- *The article explained what "halophil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "halophil" to mean archaebacteria requiring a salt-rich environment....*

---

halophile *(noun)*

Archaebacteria requiring a salt-rich environment for growth and survival.

- *Understanding "halophile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "halophile" to mean archaebacteria requiring a salt-rich environment....*

---

haltere *(noun)*

Either of the rudimentary hind wings of dipterous insects; used for maintaining equilibrium during flight.

- *The article explained what "haltere" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haltere" to mean either of the rudimentary hind wings of dipterous....*

---

haminoea *(noun)*

Common genus of marine bubble shells of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "haminoea" to mean common genus of marine bubble shells of the pacific....*
- *The article explained what "haminoea" means with a simple example.*

---

hammertoe *(noun)*

A deformed toe which is bent in a clawlike arch.

- *Understanding "hammertoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hammertoe" during the group presentation.*

---

hangbird *(noun)*

Eastern subspecies of northern oriole.

- *The article explained what "hangbird" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hangbird" to mean eastern subspecies of northern oriole.*

---

haploidy *(noun)*

The condition of being haploid.

- *In class, the teacher used "haploidy" to mean the condition of being haploid.*
- *They discussed "haploidy" during the group presentation.*

---

haplosporidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Acnidosporidia.

- *They discussed "haplosporidia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "haplosporidia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haplosporidian *(noun)*

Parasite in invertebrates and lower vertebrates of no known economic importance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haplosporidian."*
- *Understanding "haplosporidian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harpia *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

- *They discussed "harpia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harpia."*

---

harpia harpyja *(noun)*

Large black-and-white crested eagle of tropical America.

- *Understanding "harpia harpyja" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "harpia harpyja" during the group presentation.*

---

harvestfish *(noun)*

Butterfish up to a foot long of Atlantic waters from Chesapeake Bay to Argentina.

- *The article explained what "harvestfish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harvestfish" to mean butterfish up to a foot long of atlantic waters....*

---

hawaiian honeycreeper *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized finches of the Hawaiian islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawaiian honeycreeper."*
- *He looked up "hawaiian honeycreeper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hawkbill *(noun)*

Pugnacious tropical sea turtle with a hawk-like beak; source of food and the best tortoiseshell.

- *In class, the teacher used "hawkbill" to mean pugnacious tropical sea turtle with a hawk-like....*
- *The article explained what "hawkbill" means with a simple example.*

---

hazardousness *(noun)*

The state of being dangerous.

- *Understanding "hazardousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hazardousness" means with a simple example.*

---

headful *(noun)*

A covering over the surface of your head.

- *A headful of tight curls.*
- *A headful of lice.*

---

heartrot *(noun)*

Any plant disease in which the central part of a plant rots (especially in trees).

- *The article explained what "heartrot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "heartrot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heat hyperpyrexia *(noun)*

Collapse caused by exposure to excessive heat.

- *Understanding "heat hyperpyrexia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heat hyperpyrexia" during the group presentation.*

heathfowl *(noun)*

Large northern European grouse that is black with a lyre-shaped tail.

- *Understanding "heathfowl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heathfowl" during the group presentation.*

hedgehop *(verb)*

Fly very close to the ground.

- *She tried to use "hedgehop" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "hedgehop" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

heelbone *(noun)*

The largest tarsal bone; forms the human heel.

- *In class, the teacher used "heelbone" to mean the largest tarsal bone; forms the human heel.*
- *The article explained what "heelbone" means with a simple example.*

heleodytes *(noun)*

Alternative classifications for the cactus wrens.

- *He looked up "heleodytes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heleodytes."*

helicidae *(noun)*

Land snails including the common edible snail and some pests.

- *Understanding "helicidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helicidae" to mean land snails including the common edible snail and....*

heliobacter *(noun)*

A genus of helical or curved or straight aerobic bacteria with rounded ends and multiple flagella; found in the gastric mucosa of primates (including humans).

- *Understanding "heliobacter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heliobacter" because he had never seen it before.*

heliobacter pylori *(noun)*

The type species of genus Heliobacter; produces urease and is associated with several gastroduodenal diseases (including gastritis and gastric ulcers and duodenal ulcers and other peptic ulcers).

- *The article explained what "heliobacter pylori" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heliobacter pylori."*

heliozoa *(noun)*

Mostly freshwater protozoa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heliozoa."*
- *They discussed "heliozoa" during the group presentation.*

heliozoan *(noun)*

Protozoa with spherical bodies and stiff radiating pseudopods.

- *The article explained what "heliozoan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heliozoan" to mean protozoa with spherical bodies and stiff radiating....*

helix pomatia *(noun)*

One of the chief edible snails.

- *The article explained what "helix pomatia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helix pomatia."*

helleri *(noun)*

Freshwater fish of Central America having a long swordlike tail; popular aquarium fish.

- *The article explained what "helleri" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helleri" to mean freshwater fish of central america having a long....*

---

hellgrammiate *(noun)*

Large brown aquatic larva of the dobsonfly; used as fishing bait.

- *He looked up "hellgrammiate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hellgrammiate" to mean large brown aquatic larva of the dobsonfly; used as....*

---

heloderma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Helodermatidae; American venomous lizards.

- *The article explained what "heloderma" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "heloderma" during the group presentation.*

---

heloderma horridum *(noun)*

Lizard with black and yellowish beadlike scales; of western Mexico.

- *The article explained what "heloderma horridum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heloderma horridum" to mean lizard with black and yellowish beadlike scales; of....*

---

heloderma suspectum *(noun)*

Large orange and black lizard of southwestern United States; not dangerous unless molested.

- *He looked up "heloderma suspectum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heloderma suspectum."*

---

helodermatidae *(noun)*

Only known venomous lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "helodermatidae" to mean only known venomous lizards.*
- *The article explained what "helodermatidae" means with a simple example.*

---

hemachatus haemachatus *(noun)*

Highly venomous snake of southern Africa able to spit venom up to seven feet.

- *The article explained what "hemachatus haemachatus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemachatus haemachatus."*

---

hematocele *(noun)*

Swelling caused by blood collecting in a body cavity (especially a swelling of the membrane covering the testis).

- *The article explained what "hematocele" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hematocele."*

---

hematocoele *(noun)*

Swelling caused by blood collecting in a body cavity (especially a swelling of the membrane covering the testis).

- *In class, the teacher used "hematocoele" to mean swelling caused by blood collecting in a body....*
- *They discussed "hematocoele" during the group presentation.*

---

hematocolpometra *(noun)*

Accumulation of blood in the vagina and uterus.

- *In class, the teacher used "hematocolpometra" to mean accumulation of blood in the vagina and uterus.*
- *The article explained what "hematocolpometra" means with a simple example.*

---

hematocolpos *(noun)*

Accumulation of menstrual blood in the vagina (usually due to an imperforate hymen).

- *He looked up "hematocolpos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hematocolpos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hematocyst *(noun)*

A cyst containing blood.

- *The article explained what "hematocyst" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "hematocyst" to mean a cyst containing blood.*

---

hematocytopenia *(noun)*

An abnormally low number of red blood cells in the blood.

- *Understanding "hematocytopenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hematocytopenia" to mean an abnormally low number of red blood cells in the....*

---

hematocyturia *(noun)*

The presence of red blood cells in the urine.

- *The article explained what "hematocyturia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hematocyturia."*

---

hematopoeitic stem cell *(noun)*

Blood forming stem cells in the bone marrow; T cells and B cells arise from these stem cells.

- *He looked up "hematopoeitic stem cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hematopoeitic stem cell."*

---

hemeralopia *(noun)*

Inability to see clearly in bright light.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemeralopia."*
- *They discussed "hemeralopia" during the group presentation.*

---

hemerobiid *(noun)*

Small dark-colored lacewing fly.

- *He looked up "hemerobiid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemerobiid."*

---

hemerobiid fly *(noun)*

Small dark-colored lacewing fly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemerobiid fly."*
- *Understanding "hemerobiid fly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemerobiidae *(noun)*

Brown lacewings.

- *He looked up "hemerobiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hemerobiidae" during the group presentation.*

---

hemianopic scotoma *(noun)*

A scotoma involving half of the visual field.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemianopic scotoma."*
- *He looked up "hemianopic scotoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hemicrania *(noun)*

A severe recurring vascular headache; occurs more frequently in women than men.

- *The article explained what "hemicrania" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hemicrania" to mean a severe recurring vascular headache; occurs more....*

---

hemigalus *(noun)*

Banded palm civets.

- *They discussed "hemigalus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemigalus."*

---

hemigalus hardwickii *(noun)*

An East Indian civet.

- *In class, the teacher used "hemigalus hardwickii" to mean an east indian civet.*
- *The article explained what "hemigalus hardwickii" means with a simple example.*

---

hemimetabola *(noun)*

Subclass of insects characterized by gradual and usually incomplete metamorphosis.

- *Understanding "hemimetabola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemimetabola."*

hemiprocnidae *(noun)*

Tree swifts.

- *In class, the teacher used "hemiprocnidae" to mean tree swifts.*
- *They discussed "hemiprocnidae" during the group presentation.*

hemipteran *(noun)*

Insects with sucking mouthparts and forewings thickened and leathery at the base; usually show incomplete metamorphosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemipteran."*
- *They discussed "hemipteran" during the group presentation.*

hemipteron *(noun)*

Insects with sucking mouthparts and forewings thickened and leathery at the base; usually show incomplete metamorphosis.

- *The article explained what "hemipteron" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hemipteron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hemipteronatus novacula *(noun)*

A kind of razor fish.

- *They discussed "hemipteronatus novacula" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hemipteronatus novacula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hemipterous insect *(noun)*

Insects with sucking mouthparts and forewings thickened and leathery at the base; usually show incomplete metamorphosis.

- *They discussed "hemipterous insect" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hemipterous insect" to mean insects with sucking mouthparts and forewings....*

hemiramphidae *(noun)*

Halfbeaks; marine and freshwater fishes closely related to the flying fishes but not able to glide.

- *Understanding "hemiramphidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hemiramphidae" means with a simple example.*

hemitripterus americanus *(noun)*

Large sculpin of western Atlantic; inflates itself when caught.

- *They discussed "hemitripterus americanus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hemitripterus americanus" means with a simple example.*

hemizygos vein *(noun)*

A continuation of the left ascending lumbar vein; crosses the midline at the 8th vertebra and empties into the azygos vein.

- *They discussed "hemizygos vein" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hemizygos vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hemizygous vein *(noun)*

A continuation of the left ascending lumbar vein; crosses the midline at the 8th vertebra and empties into the azygos vein.

- *Understanding "hemizygous vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hemizygous vein" because he had never seen it before.*

hemoglobinemia *(noun)*

Presence of excessive hemoglobin in the blood plasma.

- *Understanding "hemoglobinemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hemoglobinemia" during the group presentation.*

hemoglobinopathy *(noun)*

A blood disease characterized by the presence of abnormal hemoglobins in the blood.

- *They discussed "hemoglobinopathy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hemoglobinopathy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hemosiderosis *(noun)*

Abnormal deposit of hemosiderin; often a symptom of thalassemia or hemochromatosis.

- *Understanding "hemosiderosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemosiderosis."*

---

hepadnavirus *(noun)*

A group of animal DNA viruses including viruses of ducks and woodchucks and squirrels and others as well as the virus causing hepatitis B in humans.

- *In class, the teacher used "hepadnavirus" to mean a group of animal dna viruses including viruses of....*
- *Understanding "hepadnavirus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hepatocarcinoma *(noun)*

Carcinoma of the liver.

- *He looked up "hepatocarcinoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hepatocarcinoma" to mean carcinoma of the liver.*

---

hepatojugular reflux *(noun)*

A venous reflux occurring in congestive heart failure.

- *The article explained what "hepatojugular reflux" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hepatojugular reflux."*

---

hepatolenticular degeneration *(noun)*

A rare inherited disorder of copper metabolism; copper accumulates in the liver and then in the red blood cells and brain.

- *They discussed "hepatolenticular degeneration" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hepatolenticular degeneration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

herediatry spinal ataxia *(noun)*

Sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord; characterized by muscular weakness and abnormal gait; occurs in children.

- *He looked up "herediatry spinal ataxia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "herediatry spinal ataxia" during the group presentation.*

---

hereness *(noun)*

The state of being here in this place.

- *The article explained what "hereness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hereness" to mean the state of being here in this place.*

---

hermaphrodism *(noun)*

Congenital condition in which external genitalia and internal sex organs have both male and female characteristics.

- *The article explained what "hermaphrodism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hermaphrodism" during the group presentation.*

---

hermissenda *(noun)*

Genus of marine sea slugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hermissenda."*
- *Understanding "hermissenda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hermissenda crassicornis *(noun)*

A kind of sea slug.

- *In class, the teacher used "hermissenda crassicornis" to mean a kind of sea slug.*
- *He looked up "hermissenda crassicornis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

herpangia *(noun)*

A viral infection (usually in children) marked by sore throat and fever and papules in the mouth and throat and headache and abdominal pain; usually subsides in a short time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herpangia."*
- *He looked up "herpangia" because he had never seen it before.*

herpes genitalis *(noun)*

An infection caused by herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) that is usually transmitted by sexual contact; marked by recurrent attacks of painful eruptions on the skin and mucous membranes of the genital area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herpes genitalis."*
- *They discussed "herpes genitalis" during the group presentation.*

herpestes ichneumon *(noun)*

Northern African mongoose; in ancient times thought to devour crocodile eggs.

- *The article explained what "herpestes ichneumon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herpestes ichneumon."*

herpestes nyula *(noun)*

Keen-sighted viverrine of southern Asia about the size of a ferret; often domesticated.

- *He looked up "herpestes nyula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "herpestes nyula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

herrerasaur *(noun)*

A kind of theropod dinosaur found in Argentina.

- *In class, the teacher used "herrerasaur" to mean a kind of theropod dinosaur found in argentina.*
- *They discussed "herrerasaur" during the group presentation.*

herrerasaurus *(noun)*

A kind of theropod dinosaur found in Argentina.

- *He looked up "herrerasaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herrerasaurus."*

hesperiphona *(noun)*

Evening grosbeak.

- *Understanding "hesperiphona" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hesperiphona."*

hesperiphona vespertina *(noun)*

North American grosbeak.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hesperiphona vespertina."*
- *The article explained what "hesperiphona vespertina" means with a simple example.*

heterocercal fin *(noun)*

A tail fin with unequal lobes in which the vertebral column turns upward into the larger lobe as in sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used "heterocercal fin" to mean a tail fin with unequal lobes in which the....*
- *The article explained what "heterocercal fin" means with a simple example.*

heterodactyl foot *(noun)*

A bird's foot having the first and second toes of each foot directed backward and the third and fourth forward.

- *Understanding "heterodactyl foot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heterodactyl foot" to mean a bird's foot having the first and second toes of....*

heterodon *(noun)*

A genus of small colubrid snakes containing the North American hognose snakes.

- *Understanding "heterodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "heterodon" means with a simple example.*

heterograft *(noun)*

Tissue from an animal of one species used as a temporary graft (as in cases of severe burns) on an individual of another species.

- *The article explained what "heterograft" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heterograft" to mean tissue from an animal of one species used as a....*

heterokontae *(noun)*

All the yellow-green algae having flagella of unequal length.

- *They discussed "heterokontae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterokontae."*

---

heterokontophyta *(noun)*

Algae having chlorophyll a and usually c, and flagella of unequal lengths; terminology supersedes Chrysophyta in some classifications.

- *In class, the teacher used "heterokontophyta" to mean algae having chlorophyll a and usually c, and....*
- *He looked up "heterokontophyta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heteromyidae *(noun)*

Small New World burrowing mouselike rodents with fur-lined cheek pouches and hind limbs and tail adapted to leaping; adapted to desert conditions: pocket mice; kangaroo mice; kangaroo rats.

- *Understanding "heteromyidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heteromyidae" to mean small new world burrowing mouselike rodents with....*

---

heteroploid *(noun)*

(genetics) an organism or cell having a chromosome number that is not an even multiple of the haploid chromosome number for that species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heteroploid."*
- *He looked up "heteroploid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heteroploidy *(noun)*

The condition of being heteroploid.

- *Understanding "heteroploidy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heteroploidy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heteropterous insect *(noun)*

True bugs: insects whose forewings are membranous but have leathery tips.

- *They discussed "heteropterous insect" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "heteropterous insect" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heteroscelus incanus *(noun)*

Tattler of Pacific coastal regions.

- *They discussed "heteroscelus incanus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "heteroscelus incanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heterosomata *(noun)*

Flatfishes: halibut; sole; flounder; plaice; turbot; tonguefishes.

- *Understanding "heterosomata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heterosomata" during the group presentation.*

---

heterostracan *(noun)*

Extinct jawless fish with the anterior part of the body covered with bony plates; of the Silurian and Devonian.

- *The article explained what "heterostracan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "heterostracan" during the group presentation.*

---

heterostraci *(noun)*

Extinct group of armored jawless fishes or fish-like vertebrate; taxonomy is not clear.

- *The article explained what "heterostraci" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "heterostraci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heterotaxy *(noun)*

Any abnormal position of the organs of the body.

- *The article explained what "heterotaxy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heterotaxy" to mean any abnormal position of the organs of the body.*

---

heterotrichales *(noun)*

Yellow-green algae with simple or branching filaments; comprising the single family Tribonemaceae.

- *He looked up "heterotrichales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "heterotrichales" during the group presentation.*

---

hexagrammos *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hexagrammidae.

- *He looked up "hexagrammos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexagrammos."*

---

hexagrammos decagrammus *(noun)*

Common food and sport fish of western coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "hexagrammos decagrammus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hexagrammos decagrammus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hexamita *(noun)*

Flagellates free-living or parasitic in intestines of birds.

- *The article explained what "hexamita" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hexamita" to mean flagellates free-living or parasitic in intestines....*

---

hexanchidae *(noun)*

Primitive sharks.

- *He looked up "hexanchidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexanchidae."*

---

hexanchus *(noun)*

A genus of Hexanchidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexanchus."*
- *The article explained what "hexanchus" means with a simple example.*

---

hexanchus griseus *(noun)*

Large primitive shark widely distributed in warm seas.

- *They discussed "hexanchus griseus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexanchus griseus."*

---

hexapoda *(noun)*

Insects; about five-sixths of all known animal species.

- *Understanding "hexapoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hexapoda" during the group presentation.*

---

hilus *(noun)*

(anatomy) a depression or fissure where vessels or nerves or ducts enter a bodily organ.

- *The hilus of the kidney.*
- *The article explained what "hilus" means with a simple example.*

---

himantopus *(noun)*

Major one of two genera of stilts; similar to avocets but with straight bills.

- *He looked up "himantopus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "himantopus" during the group presentation.*

---

himantopus himantopus *(noun)*

Stilt of Europe and Africa and Asia having mostly white plumage but with black wings.

- *He looked up "himantopus himantopus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "himantopus himantopus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

himantopus himantopus leucocephalus *(noun)*

Stilt of the southwest Pacific including Australia and New Zealand having mostly white plumage but with black wings and nape of neck.

- *The article explained what "himantopus himantopus leucocephalus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "himantopus himantopus leucocephalus" during the group presentation.*

himantopus mexicanus *(noun)*

Stilt of southwestern United States to northern South America having black plumage extending from the head down the back of the neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "himantopus mexicanus."*
- *Understanding "himantopus mexicanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

himantopus novae-zelandiae *(noun)*

Blackish stilt of New Zealand sometimes considered a color phase of the white-headed stilt.

- *They discussed "himantopus novae-zelandiae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "himantopus novae-zelandiae" because he had never seen it before.*

himantopus stilt *(noun)*

Long-legged three-toed black-and-white wading bird of inland ponds and marshes or brackish lagoons.

- *Understanding "himantopus stilt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "himantopus stilt" means with a simple example.*

hippobosca *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hippoboscidae.

- *Understanding "hippobosca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hippobosca" because he had never seen it before.*

hippobosca equina *(noun)*

Winged fly parasitic on horses.

- *They discussed "hippobosca equina" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hippobosca equina."*

hippoboscid *(noun)*

Bloodsucking dipterous fly parasitic on birds and mammals.

- *Understanding "hippoboscid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hippoboscid" during the group presentation.*

hippoboscidae *(noun)*

Winged or wingless dipterans: louse flies.

- *Understanding "hippoboscidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hippoboscidae" to mean winged or wingless dipterans: louse flies.*

hippodamia convergens *(noun)*

A variety of ladybug.

- *In class, the teacher used "hippodamia convergens" to mean a variety of ladybug.*
- *The article explained what "hippodamia convergens" means with a simple example.*

hippoglossoides *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae.

- *Understanding "hippoglossoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hippoglossoides" means with a simple example.*

hippoglossoides platessoides *(noun)*

Large American food fish.

- *He looked up "hippoglossoides platessoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hippoglossoides platessoides" during the group presentation.*

hippoglossus hippoglossus *(noun)*

Largest United States flatfish.

- *In class, the teacher used "hippoglossus hippoglossus" to mean largest united states flatfish.*
- *They discussed "hippoglossus hippoglossus" during the group presentation.*

hippoglossus stenolepsis *(noun)*

A righteye flounder found in the Pacific.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hippoglossus stenolepsis."*
- *They discussed "hippoglossus stenolepsis" during the group presentation.*

---

hippopotamidae *(noun)*

Hippopotami.

- *He looked up "hippopotamidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hippopotamidae" to mean hippopotami.*

---

hippopotamus amphibius *(noun)*

Massive thick-skinned herbivorous animal living in or around rivers of tropical Africa.

- *They discussed "hippopotamus amphibius" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hippopotamus amphibius" means with a simple example.*

---

hipposideridae *(noun)*

Old World leafnose bats.

- *In class, the teacher used "hipposideridae" to mean old world leafnose bats.*
- *He looked up "hipposideridae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hipposideros *(noun)*

Horseshoe bats.

- *The article explained what "hipposideros" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hipposideros" during the group presentation.*

---

hippotragus *(noun)*

Sable antelopes.

- *In class, the teacher used "hippotragus" to mean sable antelopes.*
- *The article explained what "hippotragus" means with a simple example.*

---

hippotragus niger *(noun)*

Large black East African antelope with sharp backward-curving horns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hippotragus niger."*
- *Understanding "hippotragus niger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hipsurus *(noun)*

A genus of Embiotocidae.

- *They discussed "hipsurus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hipsurus."*

---

hipsurus caryi *(noun)*

Pacific coast fish.

- *The article explained what "hipsurus caryi" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hipsurus caryi."*

---

hirschsprung's disease *(noun)*

Congenital condition in which the colon does not have the normal network of nerves; there is little urge to defecate so the feces accumulate and cause megacolon.

- *In class, the teacher used "hirschsprung's disease" to mean congenital condition in which the colon does not....*
- *He looked up "hirschsprung's disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hirudinidae *(noun)*

A family of Hirudinea.

- *In class, the teacher used "hirudinidae" to mean a family of hirudinea.*
- *They discussed "hirudinidae" during the group presentation.*

---

hirudo medicinalis *(noun)*

Large European freshwater leech formerly used for bloodletting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hirudo medicinalis."*

- *The article explained what "hirudo medicinalis" means with a simple example.*

---

hirundinidae *(noun)*

Swallows and martins.

- *Understanding "hirundinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hirundinidae" means with a simple example.*

---

hirundo pyrrhonota *(noun)*

North American swallow that lives in colonies and builds bottle-shaped mud nests on cliffs and walls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hirundo pyrrhonota."*
- *He looked up "hirundo pyrrhonota" because he had never seen it before.*

---

histiocyte *(noun)*

A macrophage that is found in connective tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "histiocyte."*
- *He looked up "histiocyte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

histoincompatibility *(noun)*

Incompatibility in which one person's tissue cannot be transplanted to another person.

- *Understanding "histoincompatibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "histoincompatibility" means with a simple example.*

---

historicalness *(noun)*

The state of having in fact existed in the past.

- *The article explained what "historicalness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "historicalness" during the group presentation.*

---

hoactzin *(noun)*

Crested ill-smelling South American bird whose young have claws on the first and second digits of the wings.

- *In class, the teacher used "hoactzin" to mean crested ill-smelling south american bird whose....*
- *The article explained what "hoactzin" means with a simple example.*

---

hogchoker *(noun)*

Useless as food; in coastal streams from Maine to Texas and Panama.

- *In class, the teacher used "hogchoker" to mean useless as food; in coastal streams from maine to....*
- *The article explained what "hogchoker" means with a simple example.*

---

hognosed skunk *(noun)*

Large naked-muzzled skunk with white back and tail; of southwestern North America and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "hognosed skunk" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hognosed skunk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

holandric gene *(noun)*

A gene located on a Y chromosome.

- *The article explained what "holandric gene" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "holandric gene" during the group presentation.*

---

holbrookia *(noun)*

Earless lizards.

- *He looked up "holbrookia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "holbrookia" during the group presentation.*

---

holibut *(noun)*

Marine food fish of the northern Atlantic or northern Pacific; the largest flatfish and one of the largest teleost fishes.

- *The article explained what "holibut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holibut" to mean marine food fish of the northern atlantic or....*

---

holocanthus tricolor *(noun)*

Gold and black butterflyfish found from West Indies to Brazil.

- *Understanding "holocanthus tricolor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "holocanthus tricolor" during the group presentation.*

---

holocentridae *(noun)*

Squirrelfishes and soldierfishes.

- *The article explained what "holocentridae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holocentridae."*

---

holocentrus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Holocentridae; squirrelfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "holocentrus" to mean type genus of the family holocentridae; squirrelfishes.*
- *The article explained what "holocentrus" means with a simple example.*

---

holocentrus ascensionis *(noun)*

Bright red fish of West Indies and Bermuda.

- *The article explained what "holocentrus ascensionis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holocentrus ascensionis" to mean bright red fish of west indies and bermuda.*

---

holocentrus bullisi *(noun)*

A squirrelfish found from South Carolina to Bermuda and Gulf of Mexico.

- *Understanding "holocentrus bullisi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "holocentrus bullisi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holocentrus coruscus *(noun)*

On reefs from Bermuda and Florida to northern South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holocentrus coruscus."*
- *He looked up "holocentrus coruscus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holocephali *(noun)*

Chimaeras and extinct forms.

- *Understanding "holocephali" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holocephali" to mean chimaeras and extinct forms.*

---

holometabola *(noun)*

Insects that undergo complete metamorphosis.

- *They discussed "holometabola" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "holometabola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holothurian *(noun)*

Echinoderm having a flexible sausage-shaped body, tentacles surrounding the mouth and tube feet; free-living mud feeders.

- *The article explained what "holothurian" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holothurian."*

---

holothuridae *(noun)*

A family of Holothuroidea.

- *He looked up "holothuridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holothuridae."*

---

holothuroidea *(noun)*

Class of echinoderms including the sea cucumbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holothuroidea."*
- *They discussed "holothuroidea" during the group presentation.*

---

homaridae *(noun)*

Large-clawed lobsters.

- *Understanding "homaridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "homaridae" means with a simple example.*

---

hominoidea *(noun)*

Anthropoid apes and human beings.

- *The article explained what "hominoidea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hominoidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homo soloensis *(noun)*

Extinct primitive hominid of late Pleistocene; Java; formerly Javanthropus.

- *In class, the teacher used "homo soloensis" to mean extinct primitive hominid of late pleistocene;....*
- *They discussed "homo soloensis" during the group presentation.*

---

homocercal fin *(noun)*

Symmetrical tail fin extending beyond the end of the vertebral column as in most bony fishes.

- *He looked up "homocercal fin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homocercal fin" to mean symmetrical tail fin extending beyond the end of....*

---

homograft *(noun)*

Tissue or organ transplanted from a donor of the same species but different genetic makeup; recipient's immune system must be suppressed to prevent rejection of the graft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homograft."*
- *The article explained what "homograft" means with a simple example.*

---

homona *(noun)*

Tea tortrix.

- *In class, the teacher used "homona" to mean tea tortrix.*
- *He looked up "homona" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homona coffearia *(noun)*

Small Indian moth infesting e.g. tea and coffee plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "homona coffearia" to mean small indian moth infesting e.g. tea and coffee plants.*
- *He looked up "homona coffearia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homopteran *(noun)*

Insects having membranous forewings and hind wings.

- *They discussed "homopteran" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "homopteran" means with a simple example.*

---

homopterous insect *(noun)*

Insects having membranous forewings and hind wings.

- *The article explained what "homopterous insect" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homopterous insect" to mean insects having membranous forewings and hind wings.*

---

honeycreeper *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized finches of the Hawaiian islands.

- *They discussed "honeycreeper" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honeycreeper."*

---

honeysucker *(noun)*

Australasian bird with tongue and bill adapted for extracting nectar.

- *In class, the teacher used "honeysucker" to mean australasian bird with tongue and bill adapted for....*
- *Understanding "honeysucker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hooknose *(noun)*

A nose with a prominent slightly aquiline bridge.

- *In class, the teacher used "hooknose" to mean a nose with a prominent slightly aquiline bridge.*
- *Understanding "hooknose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hoopoo *(noun)*

Any of several crested Old World birds with a slender downward-curved bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "hoopoo" to mean any of several crested old world birds with a....*
- *Understanding "hoopoo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hordeolum *(noun)*

An infection of the sebaceous gland of the eyelid.

- *The article explained what "hordeolum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hordeolum" during the group presentation.*

hornpout *(noun)*

Catfish common in eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hornpout."*
- *He looked up "hornpout" because he had never seen it before.*

horsefish *(noun)*

Any of several silvery marine fishes with very flat bodies.

- *They discussed "horsefish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "horsefish" because he had never seen it before.*

horseleech *(noun)*

Any of several large freshwater leeches.

- *Understanding "horseleech" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "horseleech" means with a simple example.*

horseshoe whipsnake *(noun)*

Slender fast-moving Eurasian snake.

- *He looked up "horseshoe whipsnake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horseshoe whipsnake."*

housedog *(noun)*

A dog trained to guard a house.

- *He looked up "housedog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "housedog" to mean a dog trained to guard a house.*

humblebee *(noun)*

Robust hairy social bee of temperate regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humblebee."*
- *The article explained what "humblebee" means with a simple example.*

humidness *(noun)*

Wetness in the atmosphere.

- *He looked up "humidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "humidness" during the group presentation.*

hyalinisation *(noun)*

The state of being hyaline or having become hyaline.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyalinisation" to mean the state of being hyaline or having become hyaline.*
- *The article explained what "hyalinisation" means with a simple example.*

hyalinization *(noun)*

The state of being hyaline or having become hyaline.

- *The patient's arterioles showed marked hyalinization.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyalinization."*

hyalophora *(noun)*

American silkworm moth.

- *They discussed "hyalophora" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyalophora."*

---

hyalophora cecropia *(noun)*

North American silkworm moth; larvae feed on the leaves of forest trees.

- *They discussed "hyalophora cecropia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyalophora cecropia."*

---

hyaloplasm *(noun)*

The clear nongranular portion of the cytoplasm of a cell.

- *Understanding "hyaloplasm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hyaloplasm" during the group presentation.*

---

hyalospongiae *(noun)*

Sponges with siliceous spicules that have six rays; choanocytes are restricted to finger-shaped chambers.

- *The article explained what "hyalospongiae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hyalospongiae" during the group presentation.*

---

hydatidosis *(noun)*

Infestation with larval echinococci (tapeworms).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydatidosis."*
- *They discussed "hydatidosis" during the group presentation.*

---

hydramnios *(noun)*

An abnormality of pregnancy; accumulation of excess amniotic fluid.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydramnios" to mean an abnormality of pregnancy; accumulation of excess....*
- *The article explained what "hydramnios" means with a simple example.*

---

hydrarthrosis *(noun)*

Inflammation and swelling of a movable joint because of excess synovial fluid.

- *Understanding "hydrarthrosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrarthrosis" to mean inflammation and swelling of a movable joint....*

---

hydremia *(noun)*

Blood disorder in which there is excess fluid volume compared with the cell volume of the blood.

- *They discussed "hydremia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hydremia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydrobates *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hydrobatidae.

- *The article explained what "hydrobates" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrobates."*

---

hydrobates pelagicus *(noun)*

Sooty black petrel with white markings; of the northern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

- *Understanding "hydrobates pelagicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrobates pelagicus."*

---

hydrobatidae *(noun)*

Storm petrels.

- *He looked up "hydrobatidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hydrobatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrocephaly *(noun)*

An abnormal condition in which cerebrospinal fluid collects in the ventricles of the brain; in infants it can cause abnormally rapid growth of the head and bulging fontanelles and a small face; in adults the symptoms are primarily neurological.

- *Understanding "hydrocephaly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "hydrocephaly" during the group presentation.*

hydrochoerus *(noun)*

A genus of Hydrochoeridae.

- *The article explained what "hydrochoerus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrochoerus" to mean a genus of hydrochoeridae.*

hydrochoerus hydrochaeris *(noun)*

Pig-sized tailless South American amphibious rodent with partly webbed feet; largest living rodent.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrochoerus hydrochaeris" to mean pig-sized tailless south american amphibious rodent....*
- *They discussed "hydrochoerus hydrochaeris" during the group presentation.*

hydrodamalis *(noun)*

A genus of the family Dugongidae comprising only Steller's sea cow.

- *The article explained what "hydrodamalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrodamalis" to mean a genus of the family dugongidae comprising only....*

hydrodamalis gigas *(noun)*

Extinct large sirenian mammal formerly found near the Asiatic coast of the Bering Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrodamalis gigas" to mean extinct large sirenian mammal formerly found near....*
- *The article explained what "hydrodamalis gigas" means with a simple example.*

hydromantes *(noun)*

Web-toed salamanders.

- *He looked up "hydromantes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydromantes."*

hydromantes brunus *(noun)*

Similar to Shasta salamander; lives in cliff crevices and taluses.

- *They discussed "hydromantes brunus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hydromantes brunus" because he had never seen it before.*

hydromantes shastae *(noun)*

Primarily a cave dweller in the Mount Shasta area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydromantes shastae."*
- *He looked up "hydromantes shastae" because he had never seen it before.*

hydromyinae *(noun)*

Water rats of Australia and New Guinea.

- *They discussed "hydromyinae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydromyinae" to mean water rats of australia and new guinea.*

hydrothorax *(noun)*

Accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity (the space between the lungs and the walls of the chest) often resulting from disease of the heart or kidneys.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrothorax" to mean accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity (the....*
- *He looked up "hydrothorax" because he had never seen it before.*

hydrozoan *(noun)*

Colonial coelenterates having the polyp phase dominant.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrozoan" to mean colonial coelenterates having the polyp phase dominant.*
- *Understanding "hydrozoan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hyemoschus *(noun)*

Water chevrotains.

- *He looked up "hyemoschus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hyemoschus" during the group presentation.*

hyemoschus aquaticus *(noun)*

Largest chevrotain; of marshy areas of west Africa.

- *He looked up "hyemoschus aquaticus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hyemoschus aquaticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hyla arenicolor *(noun)*

A small chiefly ground dweller that stays within easy jumping distance of water; of United States southwest and northern Mexico.

- *Understanding "hyla arenicolor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hyla arenicolor" during the group presentation.*

hyla regilla *(noun)*

The most commonly heard frog on the Pacific coast of America.

- *He looked up "hyla regilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyla regilla."*

hylactophryne *(noun)*

Barking frogs.

- *Understanding "hylactophryne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hylactophryne" means with a simple example.*

hylactophryne augusti *(noun)*

Of southwest United States and Mexico; call is like a dog's bark.

- *In class, the teacher used "hylactophryne augusti" to mean of southwest united states and mexico; call is like....*
- *Understanding "hylactophryne augusti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hylidae *(noun)*

The amphibian family of tree frogs.

- *He looked up "hylidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hylidae" during the group presentation.*

hylobates syndactylus *(noun)*

Large black gibbon of Sumatra having the 2nd and 3rd toes partially united by a web.

- *Understanding "hylobates syndactylus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hylobates syndactylus" during the group presentation.*

hylobatidae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the lesser apes (gibbons and siamangs); sometimes considered a subfamily of Pongidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "hylobatidae" to mean used in some classifications for the lesser apes....*
- *They discussed "hylobatidae" during the group presentation.*

hylocichla *(noun)*

American thrush: wood thrush; hermit thrush; veery.

- *In class, the teacher used "hylocichla" to mean american thrush: wood thrush; hermit thrush; veery.*
- *The article explained what "hylocichla" means with a simple example.*

hylocichla fuscescens *(noun)*

Tawny brown North American thrush noted for its song.

- *Understanding "hylocichla fuscescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hylocichla fuscescens" during the group presentation.*

hylocichla mustelina *(noun)*

Large thrush common in eastern American woodlands; noted for its melodious song.

- *Understanding "hylocichla mustelina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hylocichla mustelina."*

hylophylax *(noun)*

A genus of Formicariidae.

- *Understanding "hylophylax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hylophylax."*

---

hylophylax naevioides *(noun)*

A kind of antbird.

- *They discussed "hylophylax naevioides" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hylophylax naevioides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hymenopter *(noun)*

Insects having two pairs of membranous wings and an ovipositor specialized for stinging or piercing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hymenopter."*
- *They discussed "hymenopter" during the group presentation.*

---

hymenopteran *(noun)*

Insects having two pairs of membranous wings and an ovipositor specialized for stinging or piercing.

- *He looked up "hymenopteran" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hymenopteran" during the group presentation.*

---

hymenopteron *(noun)*

Insects having two pairs of membranous wings and an ovipositor specialized for stinging or piercing.

- *In class, the teacher used "hymenopteron" to mean insects having two pairs of membranous wings and an....*
- *Understanding "hymenopteron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hymenopterous insect *(noun)*

Insects having two pairs of membranous wings and an ovipositor specialized for stinging or piercing.

- *Understanding "hymenopterous insect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hymenopterous insect" to mean insects having two pairs of membranous wings and an....*

---

hynerpeton *(noun)*

Earliest fossil amphibian ever found; of the Devonian; found in Pennsylvania.

- *Understanding "hynerpeton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hynerpeton" to mean earliest fossil amphibian ever found; of the....*

---

hypentelium *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Catostomidae.

- *He looked up "hypentelium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hypentelium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypentelium nigricans *(noun)*

Widely distributed in warm clear shallow streams.

- *He looked up "hypentelium nigricans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hypentelium nigricans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperacusia *(noun)*

Abnormal acuteness of hearing due to increased irritability of the sensory neural mechanism; characterized by intolerance for ordinary sound levels.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperacusia" to mean abnormal acuteness of hearing due to increased....*
- *He looked up "hyperacusia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hyperadrenalism *(noun)*

A glandular disorder caused by excessive ACTH resulting in greater than normal functioning of the adrenal gland; characterized by obesity.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperadrenalism" to mean a glandular disorder caused by excessive acth....*
- *They discussed "hyperadrenalism" during the group presentation.*

---

hyperadrenocorticism *(noun)*

A glandular disorder caused by excessive cortisol.

- *He looked up "hyperadrenocorticism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperadrenocorticism."*

hyperaemia *(noun)*

Increased blood in an organ or other body part.

- *They discussed "hyperaemia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hyperaemia" because he had never seen it before.*

hyperbetalipoproteinemia *(noun)*

A genetic disorder characterized by high levels of beta-lipoproteins and cholesterol; can lead to atherosclerosis at an early age.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperbetalipoproteinemia."*
- *Understanding "hyperbetalipoproteinemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypercalcinuria *(noun)*

The presence of abnormally high levels of calcium in the urine; usually the result of excessive bone resorption in hyperparathyroidism or osteoporosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypercalcinuria."*
- *He looked up "hypercalcinuria" because he had never seen it before.*

hypercalciuria *(noun)*

The presence of abnormally high levels of calcium in the urine; usually the result of excessive bone resorption in hyperparathyroidism or osteoporosis.

- *They discussed "hypercalciuria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypercalciuria" to mean the presence of abnormally high levels of calcium....*

hypercarbia *(noun)*

The physical condition of having the presence of an abnormally high level of carbon dioxide in the circulating blood.

- *He looked up "hypercarbia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypercarbia" to mean the physical condition of having the presence of an....*

hypercellularity *(noun)*

The state of having abnormally many cells.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypercellularity" to mean the state of having abnormally many cells.*
- *The article explained what "hypercellularity" means with a simple example.*

hypercholesteremia *(noun)*

The presence of an abnormal amount of cholesterol in the cells and plasma of the blood; associated with the risk of atherosclerosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypercholesteremia."*
- *He looked up "hypercholesteremia" because he had never seen it before.*

hyperchromic anaemia *(noun)*

Anemia characterized by an increase in the concentration of corpuscular hemoglobin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperchromic anaemia."*
- *Understanding "hyperchromic anaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hyperchromic anemia *(noun)*

Anemia characterized by an increase in the concentration of corpuscular hemoglobin.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperchromic anemia" to mean anemia characterized by an increase in the....*
- *The article explained what "hyperchromic anemia" means with a simple example.*

hyperdactyly *(noun)*

Birth defect characterized by the presence of more than the normal number of fingers or toes.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperdactyly" to mean birth defect characterized by the presence of more....*
- *The article explained what "hyperdactyly" means with a simple example.*

hyperglyphe perciformis *(noun)*

Blackish fish of New England waters.

- *Understanding "hyperglyphe perciformis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyperglyphe perciformis" to mean blackish fish of new england waters.*

hypericism *(noun)*

A severe dermatitis of herbivorous domestic animals attributable to photosensitivity from eating Saint John's wort.

- *They discussed "hypericism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hypericism" means with a simple example.*

---

hyperlipaemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperlipaemia" to mean presence of excess lipids in the blood.*
- *The article explained what "hyperlipaemia" means with a simple example.*

---

hyperlipemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *They discussed "hyperlipemia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperlipemia."*

---

hyperlipoidaemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *He looked up "hyperlipoidaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyperlipoidaemia" to mean presence of excess lipids in the blood.*

---

hyperlipoidemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *The article explained what "hyperlipoidemia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hyperlipoidemia" during the group presentation.*

---

hyperlipoproteinemia *(noun)*

Any of various disorders of lipoprotein and cholesterol metabolism that result in high levels of lipoprotein and cholesterol in the circulating blood.

- *The article explained what "hyperlipoproteinemia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyperlipoproteinemia" to mean any of various disorders of lipoprotein and....*

---

hypermastigina *(noun)*

Cellulose-producing flagellates.

- *The article explained what "hypermastigina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypermastigina" to mean cellulose-producing flagellates.*

---

hypermastigote *(noun)*

Flagellate symbiotic in the intestines of e.g. termites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypermastigote."*
- *He looked up "hypermastigote" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypermetropia *(noun)*

Abnormal condition in which vision for distant objects is better than for near objects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypermetropia."*
- *The article explained what "hypermetropia" means with a simple example.*

---

hypermetropy *(noun)*

Abnormal condition in which vision for distant objects is better than for near objects.

- *He looked up "hypermetropy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hypermetropy" during the group presentation.*

---

hypermotility *(noun)*

Excessive movement; especially excessive motility of the gastrointestinal tract.

- *The article explained what "hypermotility" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hypermotility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperoartia *(noun)*

Lampreys as distinguished from hagfishes.

- *He looked up "hyperoartia" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperoartia" to mean lampreys as distinguished from hagfishes.*

---

hyperodontidae *(noun)*

Beaked whales; in some especially former classifications included in the family Physeteridae.

- *The article explained what "hyperodontidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hyperodontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperoglyphe *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *He looked up "hyperoglyphe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyperoglyphe" to mean a genus of stromateidae.*

---

hyperoodon *(noun)*

Bottle-nosed whales.

- *The article explained what "hyperoodon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hyperoodon" during the group presentation.*

---

hyperoodon ampullatus *(noun)*

Northern Atlantic beaked whale with a bulbous forehead.

- *The article explained what "hyperoodon ampullatus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hyperoodon ampullatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperotreta *(noun)*

Hagfishes as distinguished from lampreys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperotreta."*
- *The article explained what "hyperotreta" means with a simple example.*

---

hyperpiesia *(noun)*

Persistent and pathological high blood pressure for which no specific cause can be found.

- *They discussed "hyperpiesia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hyperpiesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperpiesis *(noun)*

Persistent and pathological high blood pressure for which no specific cause can be found.

- *They discussed "hyperpiesis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hyperpiesis" means with a simple example.*

---

hyperpituitarism *(noun)*

Excessive activity of the pituitary gland (especially overactivity of the anterior lobe which leads to excess secretion of growth hormone).

- *They discussed "hyperpituitarism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyperpituitarism" to mean excessive activity of the pituitary gland....*

---

hyperpyrexia *(noun)*

Extremely high fever (especially in children).

- *Understanding "hyperpyrexia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hyperpyrexia" during the group presentation.*

---

hypersplenism *(noun)*

Enlarged spleen and a decrease in one or more types of blood cells; associated with many disorders.

- *They discussed "hypersplenism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hypersplenism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperthermy *(noun)*

Abnormally high body temperature; sometimes induced (as in treating some forms of cancer).

- *They discussed "hyperthermy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hyperthermy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypertonicity *(noun)*

(of muscular tissue) the state of being hypertonic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypertonicity."*
- *He looked up "hypertonicity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypertonus *(noun)*

(of muscular tissue) the state of being hypertonic.

- *They discussed "hypertonus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hypertonus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypervolaemia *(noun)*

A blood disorder consisting of an increase in the volume of circulating blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypervolaemia" to mean a blood disorder consisting of an increase in the....*
- *They discussed "hypervolaemia" during the group presentation.*

---

hypervolemia *(noun)*

A blood disorder consisting of an increase in the volume of circulating blood.

- *They discussed "hypervolemia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hypervolemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypesthesia *(noun)*

Impairment of tactile sensitivity; decrease of sensitivity.

- *The article explained what "hypesthesia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypesthesia" to mean impairment of tactile sensitivity; decrease of....*

---

hyphantria *(noun)*

Fall webworms.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyphantria" to mean fall webworms.*
- *Understanding "hyphantria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyphantria cunea *(noun)*

A variety of webworm.

- *He looked up "hyphantria cunea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hyphantria cunea" during the group presentation.*

---

hypnophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of falling asleep.

- *The article explained what "hypnophobia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hypnophobia" during the group presentation.*

---

hypoadrenalism *(noun)*

A glandular disorder caused by failure of function of the cortex of the adrenal gland and marked by anemia and prostration with brownish skin.

- *He looked up "hypoadrenalism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hypoadrenalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypoadrenocorticism *(noun)*

A glandular disorder caused by failure of function of the cortex of the adrenal gland and marked by anemia and prostration with brownish skin.

- *Understanding "hypoadrenocorticism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hypoadrenocorticism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypobetalipoproteinemia *(noun)*

A hereditary disorder characterized by low levels of beta-lipoproteins and lipids and cholesterol.

- *They discussed "hypobetalipoproteinemia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hypobetalipoproteinemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypocalcaemia *(noun)*

Abnormally low level of calcium in the blood; associated with hypoparathyroidism or kidney malfunction or vitamin D deficiency.

- *He looked up "hypocalcaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypocalcaemia."*

---

hypocapnia *(noun)*

A state in which the level of carbon dioxide in the blood is lower than normal; can result from deep or rapid breathing.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypocapnia" to mean a state in which the level of carbon dioxide in the....*
- *They discussed "hypocapnia" during the group presentation.*

---

hypocellularity *(noun)*

The state of having abnormally few cells.

- *He looked up "hypocellularity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypocellularity" to mean the state of having abnormally few cells.*

---

hypochondrium *(noun)*

The upper region of the abdomen just below the lowest ribs on either side of the epigastrium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypochondrium."*
- *The article explained what "hypochondrium" means with a simple example.*

---

hypoderma *(noun)*

In some classifications considered the type genus of the family Hypodermatidae: warble flies.

- *The article explained what "hypoderma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypoderma" to mean in some classifications considered the type genus....*

---

hypodermatidae *(noun)*

Warble flies.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypodermatidae" to mean warble flies.*
- *They discussed "hypodermatidae" during the group presentation.*

---

hypoesthesia *(noun)*

Impairment of tactile sensitivity; decrease of sensitivity.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypoesthesia" to mean impairment of tactile sensitivity; decrease of....*
- *He looked up "hypoesthesia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypolipoproteinemia *(noun)*

Any of various disorders of lipoprotein and cholesterol metabolism that result in low levels of lipoprotein and cholesterol in the circulating blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypolipoproteinemia."*
- *He looked up "hypolipoproteinemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypopachus *(noun)*

Sheep frogs.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypopachus" to mean sheep frogs.*
- *He looked up "hypopachus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypophyseal stalk *(noun)*

The funnel-shaped stalk connecting the pituitary gland to the hypothalamus.

- *They discussed "hypophyseal stalk" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hypophyseal stalk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypophysectomised *(adjective)*

Having the pituitary gland removed by surgery.

- *The speaker chose "hypophysectomised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hypophysectomised."*

---

hypophysectomized *(adjective)*

Having the pituitary gland removed by surgery.

- *Hypophysectomized tadpoles.*
- *Students compared "hypophysectomized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hypoproteinemia *(noun)*

Abnormally low level of protein in the blood; can indicate inadequate diet or intestinal or renal disorders.

- *The article explained what "hypoproteinemia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypoproteinemia" to mean abnormally low level of protein in the blood; can....*

hyposmia *(noun)*

Lessened sensitivity to odors.

- *He looked up "hyposmia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hyposmia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypothrombinemia *(noun)*

A low level of prothrombin (factor II) in the circulating blood; results in long clotting time and poor clot formation and sometimes excessive bleeding; can result from vitamin K deficiency.

- *They discussed "hypothrombinemia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hypothrombinemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypotonicity *(noun)*

(of muscular tissue) the state of being hypotonic.

- *They discussed "hypotonicity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hypotonicity" because he had never seen it before.*

hypotonus *(noun)*

(of muscular tissue) the state of being hypotonic.

- *The article explained what "hypotonus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypotonus."*

hypovitaminosis *(noun)*

Any of several diseases caused by deficiency of one or more vitamins.

- *He looked up "hypovitaminosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hypovitaminosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypovolaemia *(noun)*

A blood disorder consisting of a decrease in the volume of circulating blood.

- *He looked up "hypovolaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hypovolaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypsiglena *(noun)*

Night snakes.

- *Understanding "hypsiglena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypsiglena."*

hypsiglena torquata *(noun)*

Nocturnal prowler of western United States and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "hypsiglena torquata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypsiglena torquata" to mean nocturnal prowler of western united states and mexico.*

hypsiprymnodon *(noun)*

Musk kangaroos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypsiprymnodon."*
- *He looked up "hypsiprymnodon" because he had never seen it before.*

hypsiprymnodon moschatus *(noun)*

Small kangaroo of northeastern Australia.

- *Understanding "hypsiprymnodon moschatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypsiprymnodon moschatus" to mean small kangaroo of northeastern australia.*

hyracoidea *(noun)*

Hyraxes and some extinct animals.

- *They discussed "hyracoidea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyracoidea."*

---

hyracotherium *(noun)*

Extinct horse genus; formerly called eohippus.

- *Understanding "hyracotherium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hyracotherium" during the group presentation.*

---

hysterocatalepsy *(noun)*

Hysteria with cataleptic symptoms.

- *Understanding "hysterocatalepsy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hysterocatalepsy" means with a simple example.*

---

hystricidae *(noun)*

Old World porcupines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hystricidae."*
- *The article explained what "hystricidae" means with a simple example.*

---

hystricomorpha *(noun)*

An order of rodents including: porcupines; guinea pigs; chinchillas; etc.

- *Understanding "hystricomorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hystricomorpha" during the group presentation.*

---

ibero-mesornis *(noun)*

Sparrow-sized fossil bird of the Cretaceous period having a vestigial tail; found in Spain; considered possibly the third most primitive of all birds.

- *Understanding "ibero-mesornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ibero-mesornis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ibizan podenco *(noun)*

Breed of slender agile medium-sized hound found chiefly in the Balearic Islands; said to have been bred originally by the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt.

- *The article explained what "ibizan podenco" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ibizan podenco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ichthyosauria *(noun)*

Extinct marine reptiles: ichthyosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ichthyosauria."*
- *He looked up "ichthyosauria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ichthyosauridae *(noun)*

Later ichthyosaurs of the Jurassic and Cretaceous; widely distributed in both hemispheres.

- *He looked up "ichthyosauridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ichthyosauridae" during the group presentation.*

---

ichyostega *(noun)*

Early tetrapod amphibian found in Greenland.

- *He looked up "ichyostega" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ichyostega" to mean early tetrapod amphibian found in greenland.*

---

icteria *(noun)*

New World chats.

- *They discussed "icteria" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "icteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

icteria virens *(noun)*

American warbler noted for imitating songs of other birds.

- *He looked up "icteria virens" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "icteria virens" to mean american warbler noted for imitating songs of other....*

---

icteridae *(noun)*

American orioles; American blackbirds; bobolinks; meadowlarks.

- *Understanding "icteridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "icteridae" means with a simple example.*

---

icterus galbula *(noun)*

A kind of New World oriole.

- *The article explained what "icterus galbula" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "icterus galbula."*

---

icterus galbula bullockii *(noun)*

Western subspecies of northern oriole.

- *The article explained what "icterus galbula bullockii" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "icterus galbula bullockii."*

---

icterus galbula galbula *(noun)*

Eastern subspecies of northern oriole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "icterus galbula galbula."*
- *The article explained what "icterus galbula galbula" means with a simple example.*

---

icterus neonatorum *(noun)*

Yellowish appearance in newborn infants; usually subsides spontaneously.

- *They discussed "icterus neonatorum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "icterus neonatorum" means with a simple example.*

---

ictiobus *(noun)*

Buffalo fishes.

- *Understanding "ictiobus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ictiobus."*

---

ictiobus niger *(noun)*

Fish of the lower Mississippi.

- *The article explained what "ictiobus niger" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ictiobus niger" to mean fish of the lower mississippi.*

---

ictodosauria *(noun)*

Extinct reptiles of the later Triassic period.

- *The article explained what "ictodosauria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ictodosauria."*

---

ictonyx *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *Understanding "ictonyx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ictonyx" during the group presentation.*

---

ictonyx frenata *(noun)*

Muishond of northern Africa.

- *The article explained what "ictonyx frenata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ictonyx frenata" to mean muishond of northern africa.*

---

ictonyx striata *(noun)*

Ferret-sized muishond often tamed.

- *Understanding "ictonyx striata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ictonyx striata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

idiopathy *(noun)*

Any disease arising from internal dysfunctions of unknown cause.

- *They discussed "idiopathy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "idiopathy" because he had never seen it before.*

iguania *(noun)*

New World lizards.

- *Understanding "iguania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "iguania" because he had never seen it before.*

iguanid *(noun)*

Lizards of the New World and Madagascar and some Pacific islands; typically having a long tail and bright throat patch in males.

- *They discussed "iguanid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "iguanid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iguanid lizard *(noun)*

Lizards of the New World and Madagascar and some Pacific islands; typically having a long tail and bright throat patch in males.

- *They discussed "iguanid lizard" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "iguanid lizard" means with a simple example.*

iguanidae *(noun)*

New World lizards.

- *They discussed "iguanidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "iguanidae" means with a simple example.*

ileitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the ileum.

- *They discussed "ileitis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ileitis" means with a simple example.*

ileocolic artery *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the superior mesenteric artery and supplies the terminal part of the ileum and the cecum and the vermiform appendix and the ascending colon.

- *He looked up "ileocolic artery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ileocolic artery" to mean an artery that originates from the superior....*

ileocolic vein *(noun)*

A vein that drains the end of the ileum and the appendix and the cecum and the lower part of the ascending colon.

- *The article explained what "ileocolic vein" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ileocolic vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iliolumbar artery *(noun)*

An artery that originates in the internal iliac artery and supplies the pelvic muscles and bones.

- *The article explained what "iliolumbar artery" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iliolumbar artery."*

iliolumbar vein *(noun)*

A branch of the internal iliac vein.

- *Understanding "iliolumbar vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "iliolumbar vein" means with a simple example.*

immaculateness *(noun)*

The state of being spotlessly clean.

- *They discussed "immaculateness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immaculateness."*

immanency *(noun)*

The state of being within or not going beyond a given domain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immanency."*
- *Understanding "immanency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

immatureness *(noun)*

Not having reached maturity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immatureness."*
- *They discussed "immatureness" during the group presentation.*

---

imminency *(noun)*

The state of being imminent and liable to happen soon.

- *The article explained what "imminency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imminency" to mean the state of being imminent and liable to happen soon.*

---

imminentness *(noun)*

The state of being imminent and liable to happen soon.

- *He looked up "imminentness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "imminentness" during the group presentation.*

---

immunocompetence *(noun)*

The ability to develop an immune response following exposure to an antigen.

- *He looked up "immunocompetence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immunocompetence."*

---

immurement *(noun)*

The state of being imprisoned.

- *He practiced the immurement of his enemies in the castle dungeon.*
- *They discussed "immurement" during the group presentation.*

---

impeachability *(noun)*

The state of being liable to impeachment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impeachability."*
- *The article explained what "impeachability" means with a simple example.*

---

impecuniousness *(noun)*

A state of lacking money.

- *He looked up "impecuniousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "impecuniousness" to mean a state of lacking money.*

---

impendence *(noun)*

The state of being imminent and liable to happen soon.

- *He looked up "impendence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impendence."*

---

impendency *(noun)*

The state of being imminent and liable to happen soon.

- *In class, the teacher used "impendency" to mean the state of being imminent and liable to happen soon.*
- *They discussed "impendency" during the group presentation.*

---

imperativeness *(noun)*

The state of demanding notice or attention.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperativeness."*
- *They discussed "imperativeness" during the group presentation.*

---

imperfectness *(noun)*

The state or an instance of being imperfect.

- *Understanding "imperfectness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imperfectness" to mean the state or an instance of being imperfect.*

impossibleness *(noun)*

Incapability of existing or occurring.

- *Understanding "impossibleness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "impossibleness" to mean incapability of existing or occurring.*

impureness *(noun)*

The condition of being impure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impureness."*
- *They discussed "impureness" during the group presentation.*

inachis *(noun)*

A genus of Nymphalidae.

- *The article explained what "inachis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "inachis" during the group presentation.*

inachis io *(noun)*

European butterfly having reddish-brown wings each marked with a purple eyespot.

- *They discussed "inachis io" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inachis io" to mean european butterfly having reddish-brown wings each....*

inclemency *(noun)*

Weather unsuitable for outdoor activities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inclemency."*
- *He looked up "inclemency" because he had never seen it before.*

inclementness *(noun)*

Weather unsuitable for outdoor activities.

- *Understanding "inclementness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inclementness" to mean weather unsuitable for outdoor activities.*

incommodiousness *(noun)*

An inconvenient discomfort.

- *The article explained what "incommodiousness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "incommodiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inconceivability *(noun)*

The state of being impossible to conceive.

- *He looked up "inconceivability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inconceivability."*

inconceivableness *(noun)*

The state of being impossible to conceive.

- *The article explained what "inconceivableness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "inconceivableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inculpability *(noun)*

A state of innocence.

- *The article explained what "inculpability" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inculpability" to mean a state of innocence.*

inculpableness *(noun)*

A state of innocence.

- *Understanding "inculpableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inculpableness."*

indicatoridae *(noun)*

Honey guides.

- *He looked up "indicatoridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indicatoridae."*

---

indictability *(noun)*

The state of being liable to impeachment.

- *They discussed "indictability" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "indictability" means with a simple example.*

---

indispose *(verb)*

Cause to feel unwell.

- *She was indisposed.*
- *She tried to use "indispose" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

indri brevicaudatus *(noun)*

Large short-tailed lemur of Madagascar having thick silky fur in black and white and fawn.

- *He looked up "indri brevicaudatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indri brevicaudatus."*

---

indriidae *(noun)*

A family of Lemuroidea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indriidae."*
- *The article explained what "indriidae" means with a simple example.*

---

indris *(noun)*

Large short-tailed lemur of Madagascar having thick silky fur in black and white and fawn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indris."*
- *They discussed "indris" during the group presentation.*

---

infantile amaurotic idiocy *(noun)*

A hereditary disorder of lipid metabolism occurring most frequently in individuals of Jewish descent in eastern Europe; accumulation of lipids in nervous tissue results in death in early childhood.

- *Understanding "infantile amaurotic idiocy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "infantile amaurotic idiocy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

infectious polyneuritis *(noun)*

A form of peripheral polyneuritis characterized by pain and weakness and sometimes paralysis of the limbs; cause is unknown.

- *In class, the teacher used "infectious polyneuritis" to mean a form of peripheral polyneuritis characterized by....*
- *They discussed "infectious polyneuritis" during the group presentation.*

---

inferior thalamostriate vein *(noun)*

Tributaries to the basal vein.

- *He looked up "inferior thalamostriate vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "inferior thalamostriate vein" during the group presentation.*

---

infusorian *(noun)*

Any member of the subclass Infusoria.

- *In class, the teacher used "infusorian" to mean any member of the subclass infusoria.*
- *The article explained what "infusorian" means with a simple example.*

---

inguen *(noun)*

The crease at the junction of the inner part of the thigh with the trunk together with the adjacent region and often including the external genitals.

- *He looked up "inguen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "inguen" during the group presentation.*

---

inherency *(noun)*

The state of inhering; the state of being a fixed characteristic.

- *They discussed "inherency" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "inherency" means with a simple example.*

inmarriage *(noun)*

Marriage within one's own tribe or group as required by custom or law.

- *They discussed "inmarriage" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "inmarriage" means with a simple example.*

inoculator *(noun)*

A medical practitioner who inoculates people against diseases.

- *Understanding "inoculator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inoculator" means with a simple example.*

inosculation *(noun)*

A natural or surgical joining of parts or branches of tubular structures so as to make or become continuous.

- *Understanding "inosculation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "inosculation" because he had never seen it before.*

insaneness *(noun)*

Obsolete terms for legal insanity.

- *They discussed "insaneness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insaneness."*

insectivora *(noun)*

Shrews; moles; hedgehogs; tenrecs.

- *The article explained what "insectivora" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insectivora" to mean shrews; moles; hedgehogs; tenrecs.*

insessores *(noun)*

A bird with feet adapted for perching (as on tree branches); this order is now generally abandoned by taxonomists.

- *He looked up "insessores" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insessores" to mean a bird with feet adapted for perching (as on tree....*

insistency *(noun)*

The state of demanding notice or attention.

- *They discussed "insistency" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "insistency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

insobriety *(noun)*

A temporary state resulting from excessive consumption of alcohol.

- *He looked up "insobriety" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "insobriety" during the group presentation.*

instillator *(noun)*

Medical apparatus that puts a liquid into a cavity drop by drop.

- *They discussed "instillator" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "instillator" means with a simple example.*

insufflate *(verb)*

Treat by blowing a powder or vapor into a bodily cavity.

- *He did not know how to use "insufflate" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "insufflate" in real sentences.*

insularism *(noun)*

The state of being isolated or detached.

- *The article explained what "insularism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "insularism" during the group presentation.*

interbrain *(noun)*

The posterior division of the forebrain; connects the cerebral hemispheres with the mesencephalon.

- *Understanding "interbrain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interbrain" to mean the posterior division of the forebrain; connects....*

intercapitular vein *(noun)*

Veins connecting the dorsal and palmar veins of the hand or the dorsal and plantar veins of the foot.

- *The article explained what "intercapitular vein" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intercapitular vein."*

intermaxillary suture *(noun)*

The suture between the two maxillae of the upper jawbone.

- *They discussed "intermaxillary suture" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "intermaxillary suture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

internasal suture *(noun)*

The suture between the two nasal bones.

- *The article explained what "internasal suture" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "internasal suture" during the group presentation.*

interoceptor *(noun)*

Any receptor that responds to stimuli inside the body.

- *Understanding "interoceptor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interoceptor" to mean any receptor that responds to stimuli inside the body.*

intracapsular surgery *(noun)*

Cataract surgery in which the entire lens is removed.

- *He looked up "intracapsular surgery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intracapsular surgery."*

intravasation *(noun)*

Entry of foreign matter into a blood vessel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intravasation."*
- *Understanding "intravasation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inunct *(verb)*

Administer an oil or ointment to ; often in a religious ceremony of blessing.

- *In everyday English, people use "inunct" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "inunct" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

invalidism *(noun)*

Chronic ill health.

- *He looked up "invalidism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "invalidism" to mean chronic ill health.*

involutional depression *(noun)*

A major depressive episode associated with the climacteric.

- *Understanding "involutional depression" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "involutional depression" during the group presentation.*

iodise *(verb)*

Treat with iodine so as to prevent infection.

- *Can you use "iodise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "iodise" when talking about this idea.*

iodize *(verb)*

Treat with iodine so as to prevent infection.

- *Iodize a wound.*
- *Iodize salt.*

---

ipidae *(noun)*

Large family of bark-boring or wood-boring short-beaked beetles; very destructive to forest and fruit trees.

- *Understanding "ipidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ipidae" to mean large family of bark-boring or wood-boring....*

---

irenidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the suborder Oscines.

- *They discussed "irenidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irenidae" to mean a family of birds of the suborder oscines.*

---

iridocyclitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the iris and ciliary body of the eye.

- *They discussed "iridocyclitis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iridocyclitis" to mean inflammation of the iris and ciliary body of the eye.*

---

iridokeratitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the iris and cornea of the eye.

- *They discussed "iridokeratitis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "iridokeratitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

iridoncus *(noun)*

Swelling of the iris of the eye.

- *He looked up "iridoncus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "iridoncus" during the group presentation.*

---

iridoprocne *(noun)*

A genus of Hirundinidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "iridoprocne" to mean a genus of hirundinidae.*
- *He looked up "iridoprocne" because he had never seen it before.*

---

iridoprocne bicolor *(noun)*

Bluish-green-and-white North American swallow; nests in tree cavities.

- *He looked up "iridoprocne bicolor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iridoprocne bicolor."*

---

irreality *(noun)*

The state of being insubstantial or imaginary; not existing objectively or in fact.

- *The article explained what "irreality" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irreality" to mean the state of being insubstantial or imaginary; not....*

---

ischigualastia *(noun)*

Early reptile found in Argentina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ischigualastia."*
- *He looked up "ischigualastia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

isogamete *(noun)*

Either of a pair of conjugating gametes of the same size and structure.

- *He looked up "isogamete" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isogamete."*

---

isometropia *(noun)*

Equality of refractive power in the two eyes.

- *Understanding "isometropia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isometropia."*

isospondyli *(noun)*

Most primitive teleost fishes; all are soft-finned: salmon; trout; herring; shad; sardines; anchovies; whitefish; smelts; tarpon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isospondyli."*
- *He looked up "isospondyli" because he had never seen it before.*

istiophoridae *(noun)*

Sailfishes; spearfishes; marlins.

- *He looked up "istiophoridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "istiophoridae" during the group presentation.*

istiophorus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Istiophoridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "istiophorus."*
- *He looked up "istiophorus" because he had never seen it before.*

istiophorus albicans *(noun)*

A kind of sailfish.

- *He looked up "istiophorus albicans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "istiophorus albicans" during the group presentation.*

isuridae *(noun)*

In some classifications another name for the family Lamnidae.

- *Understanding "isuridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "isuridae" because he had never seen it before.*

isurus oxyrhincus *(noun)*

Very swift active bluish shark found worldwide in warm waters; important game fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isurus oxyrhincus."*
- *Understanding "isurus oxyrhincus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

isurus paucus *(noun)*

Similar to shortfin mako but darker blue.

- *He looked up "isurus paucus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isurus paucus" to mean similar to shortfin mako but darker blue.*

itinerate *(verb)*

Travel from place to place, as for work.

- *He did not know how to use "itinerate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "itinerate" when talking about this idea.*

ivorybill *(noun)*

Large black-and-white woodpecker of southern United States and Cuba having an ivory bill; nearly extinct.

- *He looked up "ivorybill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivorybill."*

ixobrychus exilis *(noun)*

Small American bittern.

- *Understanding "ixobrychus exilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ixobrychus exilis" to mean small american bittern.*

ixodes dammini *(noun)*

A northeastern tick now recognized as same species as Ixodes scapularis.

- *The article explained what "ixodes dammini" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ixodes dammini" to mean a northeastern tick now recognized as same species....*

ixodes neotomae *(noun)*

A tick that usually does not bite humans; transmits Lyme disease spirochete to dusky-footed wood rats.

- *He looked up “ixodes neotomae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ixodes neotomae.”*

---

ixodes persulcatus *(noun)*

Bites humans; a vector for Lyme disease spirochete.

- *They discussed “ixodes persulcatus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “ixodes persulcatus” means with a simple example.*

---

ixodes spinipalpis *(noun)*

Usually does not bite humans; transmits Lyme disease spirochete to cottontail rabbits and wood rats.

- *Understanding “ixodes spinipalpis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ixodes spinipalpis” to mean usually does not bite humans; transmits lyme....*

---

ixodid *(noun)*

Ticks having a hard shield on the back and mouth parts that project from the head.

- *They discussed “ixodid” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “ixodid” because he had never seen it before.*

---

jabiru mycteria *(noun)*

Large white stork of warm regions of the world especially America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jabiru mycteria.”*
- *Understanding “jabiru mycteria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jacamar *(noun)*

Tropical American insectivorous bird having a long sharp bill and iridescent green or bronze plumage.

- *They discussed “jacamar” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jacamar.”*

---

jacksmelt *(noun)*

A relatively large silversides of the Pacific coast of North America (known to reach 18 inches in length).

- *He looked up “jacksmelt” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jacksmelt.”*

---

jacksnipe *(noun)*

A small short-billed Old World snipe.

- *He looked up “jacksnipe” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “jacksnipe” to mean a small short-billed old world snipe.*

---

jacquemier’s sign *(noun)*

A purplish discoloration of the mucous membrane of the vagina that occurs early in pregnancy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jacquemier’s sign.”*
- *Understanding “jacquemier’s sign” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jactitate *(verb)*

Move or stir about violently.

- *He did not know how to use “jactitate” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “jactitate” in real sentences.*

---

jaculus jaculus *(noun)*

A variety of jerboa.

- *Understanding “jaculus jaculus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “jaculus jaculus” to mean a variety of jerboa.*

---

jaguarondi *(noun)*

Long-bodied long-tailed tropical American wildcat.

- *He looked up “jaguarondi” because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jaguarondi."*

---

jaguarundi *(noun)*

Long-bodied long-tailed tropical American wildcat.

- *He looked up "jaguarundi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jaguarundi" during the group presentation.*

---

jaguarundi cat *(noun)*

Long-bodied long-tailed tropical American wildcat.

- *In class, the teacher used "jaguarundi cat" to mean long-bodied long-tailed tropical american wildcat.*
- *Understanding "jaguarundi cat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jassid *(noun)*

A variety of leafhopper.

- *Understanding "jassid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jassid" means with a simple example.*

---

jassidae *(noun)*

Family of small leafhoppers coextensive with the Cicadellidae and not distinguished from it in some classifications.

- *Understanding "jassidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jassidae."*

---

javanthropus *(noun)*

Former genus of primitive man; now Homo soloensis: comprises Solo man.

- *The article explained what "javanthropus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "javanthropus."*

---

jawfish *(noun)*

Small large-mouthed tropical marine fishes common along sandy bottoms; males brood egg balls in their mouths; popular aquarium fishes.

- *He looked up "jawfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jawfish."*

---

jejunitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the jejunum of the small intestine.

- *The article explained what "jejunitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jejunitis" to mean inflammation of the jejunum of the small intestine.*

---

jejunoileitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the jejunum and the ileum of the small intestine.

- *Understanding "jejunoileitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jejunoileitis."*

---

jird *(noun)*

Gerbil of northern Africa.

- *They discussed "jird" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jird" means with a simple example.*

---

jointworm *(noun)*

Larva of chalcid flies injurious to the straw of wheat and other grains.

- *They discussed "jointworm" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jointworm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jordanella floridae *(noun)*

A fish with a dark-blue back and whitish sides with red stripes; found in swamps and streams of Florida.

- *Understanding "jordanella floridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jordanella floridae" during the group presentation.*

---

jugale *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the union of the frontal and temporal processes of the zygomatic bone.

- *Understanding "jugale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jugale" during the group presentation.*

jument *(noun)*

An animal such as a donkey or ox or elephant used for transporting loads or doing other heavy work.

- *They discussed "jument" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jument."*

jumping bristletail *(noun)*

Wingless insect living in dark moist places as under dead tree trunks; they make erratic leaps when disturbed.

- *The article explained what "jumping bristletail" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jumping bristletail."*

junketeer *(verb)*

Go on a pleasure trip.

- *Can you use "junketeer" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "junketeer" and when to wait.*

juvenile amaurotic idiocy *(noun)*

A congenital progressive disorder of lipid metabolism having an onset at age 5 and characterized by blindness and dementia and early death.

- *He looked up "juvenile amaurotic idiocy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "juvenile amaurotic idiocy" during the group presentation.*

kafocin *(noun)*

Antibiotic related to cephalosporin but no longer in common use.

- *They discussed "kafocin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kafocin" because he had never seen it before.*

kakatoe *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *He looked up "kakatoe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kakatoe" during the group presentation.*

kakatoe galerita *(noun)*

White cockatoo with a yellow erectile crest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kakatoe galerita."*
- *They discussed "kakatoe galerita" during the group presentation.*

kakatoe leadbeateri *(noun)*

White Australian cockatoo with roseate tinged plumage.

- *He looked up "kakatoe leadbeateri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kakatoe leadbeateri" during the group presentation.*

kakke disease *(noun)*

The endemic form of beriberi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kakke disease."*
- *He looked up "kakke disease" because he had never seen it before.*

kalemia *(noun)*

The presence of excess potassium in the circulating blood.

- *He looked up "kalemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kalemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kaliuresis *(noun)*

The presence of excess potassium in the urine.

- *He looked up “kaliuresis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “kaliuresis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kallman’s syndrome *(noun)*

Hypogonadism with anosmia; a congenital sexual disorder that prevents the testicles from maturing at puberty.

- *The article explained what “kallman’s syndrome” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “kallman’s syndrome” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kalotermes *(noun)*

Type genus of Kalotermitidae; termites destructive of wood and living trees.

- *They discussed “kalotermes” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kalotermes.”*

---

kalotermitidae *(noun)*

Primitive termites of warm regions.

- *They discussed “kalotermitidae” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “kalotermitidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kaluresis *(noun)*

The presence of excess potassium in the urine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kaluresis.”*
- *They discussed “kaluresis” during the group presentation.*

---

kamchatkan sea eagle *(noun)*

Found on coasts of the northwestern Pacific.

- *He looked up “kamchatkan sea eagle” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kamchatkan sea eagle.”*

---

kanchil *(noun)*

Small chevrotain of southeastern Asia.

- *He looked up “kanchil” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kanchil.”*

---

kaposi’s varicelliform eruption *(noun)*

A now rare complication of vaccinia superimposed on atopic dermatitis with high fever and generalized vesicles and papulovesicles.

- *He looked up “kaposi’s varicelliform eruption” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kaposi’s varicelliform eruption” to mean a now rare complication of vaccinia superimposed on....*

---

karyolymph *(noun)*

A clear liquid in the cell nucleus in which the nucleolus and chromatin and other structures are dispersed.

- *In class, the teacher used “karyolymph” to mean a clear liquid in the cell nucleus in which the....*
- *The article explained what “karyolymph” means with a simple example.*

---

karyon *(noun)*

A part of the cell containing DNA and RNA and responsible for growth and reproduction.

- *In class, the teacher used “karyon” to mean a part of the cell containing dna and rna and....*
- *Understanding “karyon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

karyoplasm *(noun)*

The protoplasm that constitutes the nucleus of a cell.

- *They discussed “karyoplasm” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “karyoplasm” because he had never seen it before.*

---

katsuwonidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate family comprising the oceanic bonitos.

- *They discussed “katsuwonidae” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “katsuwonidae” means with a simple example.*

katsuwonus *(noun)*

Oceanic bonitos; in some classifications placed in its own family Katsuwonidae.

- *Understanding "katsuwonus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "katsuwonus" because he had never seen it before.*

katsuwonus pelamis *(noun)*

Fish whose flesh is dried and flaked for Japanese cookery; may be same species as skipjack tuna.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "katsuwonus pelamis."*
- *He looked up "katsuwonus pelamis" because he had never seen it before.*

kelp greenling *(noun)*

Common food and sport fish of western coast of North America.

- *They discussed "kelp greenling" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kelp greenling" means with a simple example.*

kenyapithecus *(noun)*

Extinct primate having powerful chewing muscles along with large molars and small incisors; fossils found in Kenya.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kenyapithecus."*
- *He looked up "kenyapithecus" because he had never seen it before.*

keratalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the cornea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keratalgia."*
- *He looked up "keratalgia" because he had never seen it before.*

keratectasia *(noun)*

Abnormal bulging of the cornea of the eye.

- *They discussed "keratectasia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "keratectasia" means with a simple example.*

keratoacanthoma *(noun)*

Skin tumor that grows rapidly (especially in older people) and resembles a carcinoma but does not spread; it usually disappears spontaneously, often leaving a scar.

- *Understanding "keratoacanthoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keratoacanthoma."*

keratocele *(noun)*

Hernia of the cornea.

- *They discussed "keratocele" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "keratocele" means with a simple example.*

keratoderma *(noun)*

Any skin disorder consisting of a growth that appears horny.

- *The article explained what "keratoderma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keratoderma."*

keratoderma blennorrhagica *(noun)*

Skin disease characterized by a scaly rash on the palms and soles; associated with Reiter's syndrome.

- *In class, the teacher used "keratoderma blennorrhagica" to mean skin disease characterized by a scaly rash on the....*
- *Understanding "keratoderma blennorrhagica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

keratodermia *(noun)*

Any skin disorder consisting of a growth that appears horny.

- *In class, the teacher used "keratodermia" to mean any skin disorder consisting of a growth that....*
- *He looked up "keratodermia" because he had never seen it before.*

keratoiritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the cornea and the iris of the eye.

- *He looked up "keratoiritis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "keratoiritis" during the group presentation.*

---

keratomalacia *(noun)*

Softening and drying and ulceration of the cornea resulting from vitamin A deficiency; symptom of cystic fibrosis or sprue.

- *Understanding "keratomalacia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "keratomalacia" means with a simple example.*

---

keratomycosis *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the cornea.

- *They discussed "keratomycosis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "keratomycosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

keratonosis *(noun)*

Any abnormal condition of the outer skin (epidermis).

- *Understanding "keratonosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "keratonosis" during the group presentation.*

---

keratonosus *(noun)*

Any disease of the cornea.

- *Understanding "keratonosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "keratonosus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

keratoscleritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the cornea and sclera of the eye.

- *He looked up "keratoscleritis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "keratoscleritis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

keratoscope *(noun)*

Medical instrument to examine the cornea in order to detect irregularities in its anterior surface.

- *Understanding "keratoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "keratoscope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

keratosis blennorrhagica *(noun)*

Skin disease characterized by a scaly rash on the palms and soles; associated with Reiter's syndrome.

- *In class, the teacher used "keratosis blennorrhagica" to mean skin disease characterized by a scaly rash on the....*
- *The article explained what "keratosis blennorrhagica" means with a simple example.*

---

keratosis follicularis *(noun)*

A rare hereditary condition marked by dark crusted patches (sometimes containing pus).

- *He looked up "keratosis follicularis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "keratosis follicularis" to mean a rare hereditary condition marked by dark crusted....*

---

kerion *(noun)*

Ringworm infection of the hair follicles of the scalp and beard that usually results in a swelling that is covered with pustules and oozes fluid.

- *In class, the teacher used "kerion" to mean ringworm infection of the hair follicles of the....*
- *They discussed "kerion" during the group presentation.*

---

kernig's sign *(noun)*

Symptom of meningitis; patient cannot extend the leg at the knee when the thigh is flexed because of stiffness in the hamstrings.

- *They discussed "kernig's sign" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kernig's sign."*

---

ketoaciduria *(noun)*

Excessive amounts of ketone bodies in the urine as in diabetes mellitus or starvation.

- *The article explained what "ketoaciduria" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "ketoaciduria" to mean excessive amounts of ketone bodies in the urine as....*

---

ketonemia *(noun)*

An abnormal increase of ketone bodies in the blood as in diabetes mellitus.

- *The article explained what "ketonemia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ketonemia."*

---

ketonuria *(noun)*

Excessive amounts of ketone bodies in the urine as in diabetes mellitus or starvation.

- *In class, the teacher used "ketonuria" to mean excessive amounts of ketone bodies in the urine as....*
- *They discussed "ketonuria" during the group presentation.*

---

kildeer *(noun)*

American plover of inland waters and fields having a distinctive cry.

- *He looked up "kildeer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kildeer" during the group presentation.*

---

kinetosis *(noun)*

The state of being dizzy or nauseated because of the motions that occur while traveling in or on a moving vehicle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinetosis."*
- *He looked up "kinetosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kingdom monera *(noun)*

Prokaryotic bacteria and blue-green algae and various primitive pathogens; because of lack of consensus on how to divide the organisms into phyla informal names are used for the major divisions.

- *The article explained what "kingdom monera" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kingdom monera" to mean prokaryotic bacteria and blue-green algae and....*

---

kingdom prokaryotae *(noun)*

Prokaryotic bacteria and blue-green algae and various primitive pathogens; because of lack of consensus on how to divide the organisms into phyla informal names are used for the major divisions.

- *He looked up "kingdom prokaryotae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kingdom prokaryotae."*

---

kinosternidae *(noun)*

Mud turtles; musk turtles.

- *In class, the teacher used "kinosternidae" to mean mud turtles; musk turtles.*
- *He looked up "kinosternidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kinosternon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Kinosternidae.

- *He looked up "kinosternon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinosternon."*

---

kneepan *(noun)*

A small flat triangular bone in front of the knee that protects the knee joint.

- *In class, the teacher used "kneepan" to mean a small flat triangular bone in front of the knee....*
- *They discussed "kneepan" during the group presentation.*

---

kogia *(noun)*

Pygmy sperm whales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kogia."*
- *He looked up "kogia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kogia breviceps *(noun)*

Small sperm whale of warm waters of both coasts of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "kogia breviceps" to mean small sperm whale of warm waters of both coasts of....*
- *They discussed "kogia breviceps" during the group presentation.*

---

kogia simus *(noun)*

Very small (to 8 feet) sperm whale of central coasts of Atlantic and Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "kogia simus" to mean very small (to 8 feet) sperm whale of central....*
- *The article explained what "kogia simus" means with a simple example.*

---

koodoo *(noun)*

Either of two spiral-horned antelopes of the African bush.

- *The article explained what "koodoo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "koodoo" to mean either of two spiral-horned antelopes of the....*

---

koplik's spots *(noun)*

Small red spots with white centers found on the mucous membranes of the mouth and tongue; symptom of measles that appears one or two days before the measles rash appears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "koplik's spots."*
- *He looked up "koplik's spots" because he had never seen it before.*

---

korsakoff's psychosis *(noun)*

Dementia observed during the last stages of severe chronic alcoholism; involves loss of memory for recent events although long term memory is intact.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "korsakoff's psychosis."*
- *They discussed "korsakoff's psychosis" during the group presentation.*

---

korsakoff's syndrome *(noun)*

Dementia observed during the last stages of severe chronic alcoholism; involves loss of memory for recent events although long term memory is intact.

- *They discussed "korsakoff's syndrome" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "korsakoff's syndrome" to mean dementia observed during the last stages of severe....*

---

koudou *(noun)*

Either of two spiral-horned antelopes of the African bush.

- *The article explained what "koudou" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "koudou" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kraurosis *(noun)*

Atrophy and shriveling of the skin or mucous membrane.

- *They discussed "kraurosis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kraurosis" means with a simple example.*

---

kraurosis vulvae *(noun)*

Kraurosis of the vulva; often a precancerous lesion.

- *In class, the teacher used "kraurosis vulvae" to mean kraurosis of the vulva; often a precancerous lesion.*
- *The article explained what "kraurosis vulvae" means with a simple example.*

---

krypterophaneron *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Anomalopidae.

- *The article explained what "krypterophaneron" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "krypterophaneron" during the group presentation.*

---

kupffer's cell *(noun)*

Specialized cells in the liver that destroy bacteria, foreign proteins, and worn-out blood cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kupffer's cell."*
- *The article explained what "kupffer's cell" means with a simple example.*

---

kuvasz *(noun)*

Long-established Hungarian breed of tall light-footed but sturdy white dog; used also as a hunting dog.

- *He looked up "kuvasz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kuvasz" during the group presentation.*

---

kyphosus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Kyphosidae.

- *Understanding "kyphosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kyphosus" during the group presentation.*

---

kyphosus sectatrix *(noun)*

Food and game fish around Bermuda and Florida; often follow ships.

- *The article explained what "kyphosus sectatrix" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kyphosus sectatrix."*

---

labrocyte *(noun)*

A large connective tissue cell that contains histamine and heparin and serotonin which are released in allergic reactions or in response to injury or inflammation.

- *They discussed "labrocyte" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "labrocyte" means with a simple example.*

---

labyrinthodont *(noun)*

An amphibian of the superorder Labyrinthodontia.

- *The article explained what "labyrinthodont" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "labyrinthodont" to mean an amphibian of the superorder labyrinthodontia.*

---

labyrinthodonta *(noun)*

Extinct amphibians typically resembling heavy-bodied salamanders or crocodiles and having a solid flattened skull and conical teeth; Devonian through Triassic.

- *He looked up "labyrinthodonta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labyrinthodonta."*

---

labyrinthodontia *(noun)*

Extinct amphibians typically resembling heavy-bodied salamanders or crocodiles and having a solid flattened skull and conical teeth; Devonian through Triassic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labyrinthodontia."*
- *He looked up "labyrinthodontia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lacertidae *(noun)*

Old World lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "lacertidae" to mean old world lizards.*
- *They discussed "lacertidae" during the group presentation.*

---

lacertilia *(noun)*

True lizards; including chameleons and geckos.

- *In class, the teacher used "lacertilia" to mean true lizards; including chameleons and geckos.*
- *Understanding "lacertilia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lachnolaimus *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *Understanding "lachnolaimus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lachnolaimus" to mean a genus of labridae.*

---

lachnolaimus maximus *(noun)*

Large wrasse of western Atlantic; head of male resembles a pig's snout.

- *Understanding "lachnolaimus maximus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lachnolaimus maximus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lactobacillaceae *(noun)*

Lactic acid bacteria and important pathogens; bacteria that ferment carbohydrates chiefly into lactic acid.

- *The article explained what "lactobacillaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lactobacillaceae" to mean lactic acid bacteria and important pathogens;....*

---

lactobacteriaceae *(noun)*

Lactic acid bacteria and important pathogens; bacteria that ferment carbohydrates chiefly into lactic acid.

- *He looked up "lactobacteriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lactobacteriaceae" during the group presentation.*

lactophrys *(noun)*

A genus of Ostraciidae.

- *They discussed "lactophrys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lactophrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lactophrys quadricornis *(noun)*

Trunkfish having hornlike spines over the eyes.

- *They discussed "lactophrys quadricornis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lactophrys quadricornis."*

lactosuria *(noun)*

Presence of lactose in the urine; can occur during pregnancy or lactation.

- *They discussed "lactosuria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lactosuria."*

ladybeetle *(noun)*

Small round bright-colored and spotted beetle that usually feeds on aphids and other insect pests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ladybeetle."*
- *Understanding "ladybeetle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lagidium *(noun)*

A genus of Chinchillidae.

- *He looked up "lagidium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lagidium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lagodon *(noun)*

A genus of Sparidae.

- *Understanding "lagodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lagodon" to mean a genus of sparidae.*

lagodon rhomboides *(noun)*

Similar to sea bream; small spiny-finned fish found in bays along the southeastern coast of the United States.

- *He looked up "lagodon rhomboides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lagodon rhomboides."*

lagomorpha *(noun)*

Rabbits; hares; pikas; formerly considered the suborder Duplicidentata of the order Rodentia.

- *He looked up "lagomorpha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lagomorpha" during the group presentation.*

lagophthalmos *(noun)*

Abnormal condition in which an eye cannot close completely.

- *The article explained what "lagophthalmos" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lagophthalmos" during the group presentation.*

lagopus scoticus *(noun)*

Reddish-brown grouse of upland moors of Great Britain.

- *He looked up "lagopus scoticus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lagopus scoticus" to mean reddish-brown grouse of upland moors of great britain.*

lagorchestes *(noun)*

Hare wallabies.

- *In class, the teacher used "lagorchestes" to mean hare wallabies.*
- *The article explained what "lagorchestes" means with a simple example.*

lagostomus maximus *(noun)*

Gregarious burrowing rodent larger than the chinchillas.

- *He looked up "lagostomus maximus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lagostomus maximus" during the group presentation.*

---

lagothrix *(noun)*

Woolly monkeys.

- *In class, the teacher used "lagothrix" to mean woolly monkeys.*
- *They discussed "lagothrix" during the group presentation.*

---

lambdacism *(noun)*

Speech defect involving excessive use or unusual pronunciation of the phoneme 'l'.

- *They discussed "lambdacism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lambdacism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lambis *(noun)*

Scorpion shells of shallow tropical waters of the eastern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "lambis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lambis" during the group presentation.*

---

lamboid suture *(noun)*

The suture between the occipital and parietal bones.

- *In class, the teacher used "lamboid suture" to mean the suture between the occipital and parietal bones.*
- *Understanding "lamboid suture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lamellibranch *(noun)*

Marine or freshwater mollusks having a soft body with platelike gills enclosed within two shells hinged together.

- *Understanding "lamellibranch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lamellibranch" means with a simple example.*

---

lamellibranchia *(noun)*

Oysters; clams; scallops; mussels.

- *In class, the teacher used "lamellibranchia" to mean oysters; clams; scallops; mussels.*
- *Understanding "lamellibranchia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lamellicorn beetle *(noun)*

Beetle having antennae with hard platelike terminal segments.

- *The article explained what "lamellicorn beetle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamellicorn beetle."*

---

lamellicornia *(noun)*

Scarabaeid beetles and stag beetles.

- *He looked up "lamellicornia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lamellicornia" to mean scarabaeid beetles and stag beetles.*

---

laminariaceae *(noun)*

Large family of marine brown algae including many economically important large kelps chiefly of northern waters.

- *Understanding "laminariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laminariaceae" to mean large family of marine brown algae including many....*

---

laminariales *(noun)*

In some classifications coextensive with family Laminariaceae: marine brown algae of cold or polar seas.

- *In class, the teacher used "laminariales" to mean in some classifications coextensive with family....*
- *The article explained what "laminariales" means with a simple example.*

---

lammergeyer *(noun)*

The largest Eurasian bird of prey; having black feathers hanging around the bill.

- *Understanding "lammergeyer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “lammergeyer” means with a simple example.*

---

lamnidae *(noun)*

Oceanic sharks.

- *They discussed “lamnidae” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “lamnidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lamper eel *(noun)*

Primitive eellike freshwater or anadromous cyclostome having round sucking mouth with a rasping tongue.

- *They discussed “lamper eel” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lamper eel” to mean primitive eellike freshwater or anadromous....*

---

lampris *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lampridae.

- *He looked up “lampris” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lampris.”*

---

lampris guttatus *(noun)*

From Nova Scotia to West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what “lampris guttatus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lampris guttatus” to mean from nova scotia to west indies and gulf of mexico.*

---

lampris regius *(noun)*

Large elliptical brightly colored deep-sea fish of Atlantic and Pacific and Mediterranean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lampris regius.”*
- *The article explained what “lampris regius” means with a simple example.*

---

lampropeltis *(noun)*

King snakes and milk snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used “lampropeltis” to mean king snakes and milk snakes.*
- *They discussed “lampropeltis” during the group presentation.*

---

lampropeltis getulus *(noun)*

Widespread in United States except northern regions; black or brown with yellow bands.

- *They discussed “lampropeltis getulus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “lampropeltis getulus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lampropeltis triangulum *(noun)*

Nonvenomous tan and brown king snake with an arrow-shaped occipital spot; southeastern ones have red stripes like coral snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used “lampropeltis triangulum” to mean nonvenomous tan and brown king snake with an....*
- *The article explained what “lampropeltis triangulum” means with a simple example.*

---

lampshell *(noun)*

Marine animal with bivalve shell having a pair of arms bearing tentacles for capturing food; found worldwide.

- *Understanding “lampshell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “lampshell” during the group presentation.*

---

lancelet *(noun)*

Small translucent lancet-shaped burrowing marine animal; primitive forerunner of the vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used “lancelet” to mean small translucent lancet-shaped burrowing marine....*
- *Understanding “lancelet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lancetfish *(noun)*

Large elongate scaleless oceanic fishes with sharp teeth and a long dorsal fin that resembles a sail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lancetfish.”*
- *The article explained what “lancetfish” means with a simple example.*

---

langouste *(noun)*

Large edible marine crustacean having a spiny carapace but lacking the large pincers of true lobsters.

- *In class, the teacher used "langouste" to mean large edible marine crustacean having a spiny....*
- *They discussed "langouste" during the group presentation.*

---

lanius excubitor *(noun)*

A common European butcherbird.

- *The article explained what "lanius excubitor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lanius excubitor" during the group presentation.*

---

lanius lucovicianus *(noun)*

A common shrike of southeastern United States having black bands around the eyes.

- *They discussed "lanius lucovicianus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lanius lucovicianus" means with a simple example.*

---

lanius ludovicianus excubitorides *(noun)*

A butcherbird of western North America; grey with white underparts.

- *In class, the teacher used "lanius ludovicianus excubitorides" to mean a butcherbird of western north america; grey with....*
- *Understanding "lanius ludovicianus excubitorides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lanternfish *(noun)*

Small fish having rows of luminous organs along each side; some surface at night.

- *In class, the teacher used "lanternfish" to mean small fish having rows of luminous organs along....*
- *He looked up "lanternfish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lanthanotidae *(noun)*

Stout-bodied lizards.

- *He looked up "lanthanotidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lanthanotidae" to mean stout-bodied lizards.*

---

lanthanotus *(noun)*

One species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lanthanotus."*
- *Understanding "lanthanotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lanthanotus borneensis *(noun)*

A stout-bodied pleurodont lizard of Borneo.

- *The article explained what "lanthanotus borneensis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lanthanotus borneensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

laparocele *(noun)*

Hernia through the abdomen.

- *He looked up "laparocele" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laparocele."*

---

largemouthed bass *(noun)*

A large black bass; the angle of the jaw falls behind the eye.

- *He looked up "largemouthed bass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "largemouthed bass."*

---

largemouthed black bass *(noun)*

A large black bass; the angle of the jaw falls behind the eye.

- *They discussed "largemouthed black bass" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "largemouthed black bass."*

---

laricariidae *(noun)*

Armored catfish.

- *In class, the teacher used "laricariidae" to mean armored catfish.*
- *He looked up "laricariidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

larid *(noun)*

Long-winged web-footed aquatic bird of the gull family.

- *Understanding "larid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "larid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laridae *(noun)*

Gull family: gulls and terns.

- *Understanding "laridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "laridae" during the group presentation.*

---

larus ridibundus *(noun)*

Small black-headed European gull.

- *Understanding "larus ridibundus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "larus ridibundus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

larvacea *(noun)*

Small free-swimming tunicates; sometimes classified as an order.

- *The article explained what "larvacea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "larvacea" to mean small free-swimming tunicates; sometimes classified....*

---

larvacean *(noun)*

Any member of the class Larvacea.

- *They discussed "larvacean" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "larvacean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laryngopharyngitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the larynx and pharynx.

- *He looked up "laryngopharyngitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "laryngopharyngitis" during the group presentation.*

---

laryngopharynx *(noun)*

The lower part of the pharynx.

- *In class, the teacher used "laryngopharynx" to mean the lower part of the pharynx.*
- *He looked up "laryngopharynx" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laryngostenosis *(noun)*

Abnormal narrowing of the larynx.

- *Understanding "laryngostenosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "laryngostenosis" during the group presentation.*

---

laryngotracheobronchitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the larynx and trachea and bronchial passageways.

- *The article explained what "laryngotracheobronchitis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "laryngotracheobronchitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lasiocampa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lasiocampidae: eggars.

- *In class, the teacher used "lasiocampa" to mean type genus of the lasiocampidae: eggars.*
- *Understanding "lasiocampa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lasiocampid *(noun)*

Medium-sized stout-bodied neutral-colored moths with comb-like antennae.

- *In class, the teacher used "lasiocampid" to mean medium-sized stout-bodied neutral-colored moths....*
- *They discussed "lasiocampid" during the group presentation.*

lasiocampid moth *(noun)*

Medium-sized stout-bodied neutral-colored moths with comb-like antennae.

- *He looked up "lasiocampid moth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lasiocampid moth."*

lasiocampidae *(noun)*

Tent caterpillars; eggars; lappet moths.

- *In class, the teacher used "lasiocampidae" to mean tent caterpillars; eggars; lappet moths.*
- *The article explained what "lasiocampidae" means with a simple example.*

lasiurus *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "lasiurus" to mean a genus of vespertilionidae.*
- *They discussed "lasiurus" during the group presentation.*

lasiurus borealis *(noun)*

North American bat of a brick or rusty red color with hairs tipped with white.

- *They discussed "lasiurus borealis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lasiurus borealis."*

lateralize *(verb)*

Move or displace to one side so as to make lateral.

- *Can you use "lateralize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "lateralize" until he saw an example.*

lates calcarifer *(noun)*

A species of large perch noted for its sporting and eating qualities; lives in marine, estuary, and freshwater habitats.

- *The article explained what "lates calcarifer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lates calcarifer" during the group presentation.*

latimeria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Latimeridae: coelacanth.

- *He looked up "latimeria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "latimeria" to mean type genus of the latimeridae: coelacanth.*

latimeria chalumnae *(noun)*

Fish thought to have been extinct since the Cretaceous period but found in 1938 off the coast of Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "latimeria chalumnae" to mean fish thought to have been extinct since the....*
- *The article explained what "latimeria chalumnae" means with a simple example.*

latimeridae *(noun)*

Extinct except for the coelacanth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "latimeridae."*
- *He looked up "latimeridae" because he had never seen it before.*

latrodectus mactans *(noun)*

Venomous New World spider; the female is black with an hourglass-shaped red mark on the underside of the abdomen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "latrodectus mactans."*
- *They discussed "latrodectus mactans" during the group presentation.*

launce *(noun)*

Very small silvery eellike schooling fishes that burrow into sandy beaches.

- *Understanding "launce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "launce" during the group presentation.*

leafnose bat *(noun)*

Bat having a leaflike flap at the end of the nose; especially of the families Phyllostomatidae and Rhinolophidae and Hipposideridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "leafnose bat" to mean bat having a leaflike flap at the end of the nose;....*
- *They discussed "leafnose bat" during the group presentation.*

---

leatherfish *(noun)*

Any of several brightly colored tropical filefishes.

- *The article explained what "leatherfish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leatherfish."*

---

leatherjack *(noun)*

Any of several New World tropical fishes having tiny embedded scales.

- *He looked up "leatherjack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leatherjack."*

---

lebistes reticulatus *(noun)*

Small freshwater fish of South America and the West Indies; often kept in aquariums.

- *Understanding "lebistes reticulatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lebistes reticulatus."*

---

lefteye flounder *(noun)*

Flatfishes with both eyes on the left side of the head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lefteye flounder."*
- *He looked up "lefteye flounder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lefteyed flounder *(noun)*

Flatfishes with both eyes on the left side of the head.

- *They discussed "lefteyed flounder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lefteyed flounder" means with a simple example.*

---

leiopelma *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Leiopelmatidae.

- *He looked up "leiopelma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leiopelma" to mean type and sole genus of the family leiopelmatidae.*

---

leiopelmatidae *(noun)*

Primitive New Zealand frogs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leiopelmatidae."*
- *Understanding "leiopelmatidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leipoa *(noun)*

Australian mound bird; incubates eggs naturally in sandy mounds.

- *He looked up "leipoa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "leipoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leipoa ocellata *(noun)*

Australian mound bird; incubates eggs naturally in sandy mounds.

- *The article explained what "leipoa ocellata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "leipoa ocellata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leishmaniosis *(noun)*

Sores resulting from a tropical infection by protozoa of the genus Leishmania which are spread by sandflies.

- *Understanding "leishmaniosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leishmaniosis" to mean sores resulting from a tropical infection by....*

---

lemmus lemmus *(noun)*

Notable for mass migrations even into the sea where many drown.

- *In class, the teacher used "lemmus lemmus" to mean notable for mass migrations even into the sea where....*

- *Understanding "lemmus lemmus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lemmus trimucronatus *(noun)*

Of northwestern Canada and Alaska.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemmus trimucronatus."*
- *Understanding "lemmus trimucronatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lemuridae *(noun)*

Typical lemurs; of Madagascar.

- *He looked up "lemuridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lemuridae" to mean typical lemurs; of madagascar.*

---

lemuroidea *(noun)*

Lemuridae; Lorisidae; Daubentoniidae; Indriidae; used in some classifications instead of Prosimii; in others considered a subdivision of Prosimii.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemuroidea."*
- *He looked up "lemuroidea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lenitive *(noun)*

Remedy that eases pain and discomfort.

- *In class, the teacher used "lenitive" to mean remedy that eases pain and discomfort.*
- *The article explained what "lenitive" means with a simple example.*

---

lente iletin *(noun)*

Trade names for forms of insulin that are used to treat diabetes mellitus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lente iletin."*
- *He looked up "lente iletin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lentiform nucleus *(noun)*

A basal ganglion shaped like a lens and including the outer reddish putamen and the inner pale yellow pallidum.

- *They discussed "lentiform nucleus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lentiform nucleus" means with a simple example.*

---

leonberg *(noun)*

A large dog (usually with a golden coat) produced by crossing a St Bernard and a Newfoundland.

- *In class, the teacher used "leonberg" to mean a large dog (usually with a golden coat) produced....*
- *The article explained what "leonberg" means with a simple example.*

---

leoncita *(noun)*

Small South American marmoset with silky fur and long nonprehensile tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leoncita."*
- *The article explained what "leoncita" means with a simple example.*

---

leontocebus oedipus *(noun)*

South American tamarin with a tufted head.

- *In class, the teacher used "leontocebus oedipus" to mean south american tamarin with a tufted head.*
- *Understanding "leontocebus oedipus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leontocebus rosalia *(noun)*

Golden South American monkey with long soft hair forming a mane.

- *He looked up "leontocebus rosalia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "leontocebus rosalia" during the group presentation.*

---

leopardess *(noun)*

Female leopard.

- *In class, the teacher used "leopardess" to mean female leopard.*
- *The article explained what "leopardess" means with a simple example.*

---

lepadidae *(noun)*

Goose barnacles.

- *The article explained what "lepadidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lepadidae" to mean goose barnacles.*

lepidochelys kempii *(noun)*

Grey sea turtle of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "lepidochelys kempii" to mean grey sea turtle of the atlantic and gulf coasts of....*
- *The article explained what "lepidochelys kempii" means with a simple example.*

lepidochelys olivacea *(noun)*

Olive-colored sea turtle of tropical Pacific and Indian and the southern Atlantic oceans.

- *They discussed "lepidochelys olivacea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lepidochelys olivacea" to mean olive-colored sea turtle of tropical pacific and....*

lepidocybium *(noun)*

A genus of Gempylidae.

- *Understanding "lepidocybium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepidocybium."*

lepidocybium flavobrunneum *(noun)*

Large snake mackerel with rings like spectacles around its eyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "lepidocybium flavobrunneum" to mean large snake mackerel with rings like spectacles....*
- *Understanding "lepidocybium flavobrunneum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepidophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of snakes.

- *He looked up "lepidophobia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lepidophobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepidopteron *(noun)*

Insect that in the adult state has four wings more or less covered with tiny scales.

- *They discussed "lepidopteron" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lepidopteron" because he had never seen it before.*

lepidopterous insect *(noun)*

Insect that in the adult state has four wings more or less covered with tiny scales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepidopterous insect."*
- *Understanding "lepidopterous insect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepidosauria *(noun)*

Diapsid reptiles: lizards; snakes; tuataras.

- *He looked up "lepidosauria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lepidosauria" to mean diapsid reptiles: lizards; snakes; tuataras.*

lepisma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lepismatidae: silverfish.

- *The article explained what "lepisma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepisma."*

lepisma saccharina *(noun)*

Silver-grey wingless insect found in houses feeding on book bindings and starched clothing.

- *He looked up "lepisma saccharina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lepisma saccharina" during the group presentation.*

lepisosteidae *(noun)*

Comprises the genus Lepisosteus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepisosteidae."*
- *The article explained what "lepisosteidae" means with a simple example.*

---

lepisosteus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lepisosteidae: freshwater gars.

- *He looked up "lepisosteus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lepisosteus" during the group presentation.*

---

lepisosteus osseus *(noun)*

Primitive predaceous North American fish covered with hard scales and having long jaws with needlelike teeth.

- *Understanding "lepisosteus osseus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lepisosteus osseus" during the group presentation.*

---

lepomis macrochirus *(noun)*

Important edible sunfish of eastern and central United States.

- *The article explained what "lepomis macrochirus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepomis macrochirus."*

---

leporid *(noun)*

Rabbits and hares.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leporid."*
- *Understanding "leporid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leporid mammal *(noun)*

Rabbits and hares.

- *Understanding "leporid mammal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leporid mammal" during the group presentation.*

---

leporidae *(noun)*

Hares and rabbits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leporidae."*
- *They discussed "leporidae" during the group presentation.*

---

leporide *(noun)*

Red breed of domestic rabbits; hybrid between Old World rabbit and hare.

- *In class, the teacher used "leporide" to mean red breed of domestic rabbits; hybrid between old....*
- *He looked up "leporide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leppy *(noun)*

Motherless calf in a range herd of cattle.

- *Understanding "leppy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "leppy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lepromatous leprosy *(noun)*

A very serious form of leprosy characterized by lesions that spread over much of the body and affecting many systems of the body.

- *The article explained what "lepromatous leprosy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lepromatous leprosy" during the group presentation.*

---

leptinotarsa *(noun)*

Colorado potato beetles.

- *In class, the teacher used "leptinotarsa" to mean colorado potato beetles.*
- *He looked up "leptinotarsa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leptinotarsa decemlineata *(noun)*

Black-and-yellow beetle that feeds in adult and larval stages on potato leaves; originally of eastern Rocky Mountains; now worldwide.

- *He looked up "leptinotarsa decemlineata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leptinotarsa decemlineata."*

leptocephalus *(noun)*

Slender transparent larva of eels and certain fishes.

- *The article explained what "leptocephalus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leptocephalus" to mean slender transparent larva of eels and certain fishes.*

leptodactylidae *(noun)*

New World frogs; in some classifications essentially coextensive with the family Bufonidae.

- *Understanding "leptodactylidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leptodactylidae" during the group presentation.*

leptodactylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Leptodactylidae; in some classifications placed in the family Bufonidae.

- *They discussed "leptodactylus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leptodactylus" because he had never seen it before.*

leptodactylus pentadactylus *(noun)*

Large toothed frog of South America and Central America resembling the bullfrog.

- *In class, the teacher used "leptodactylus pentadactylus" to mean large toothed frog of south america and central....*
- *He looked up "leptodactylus pentadactylus" because he had never seen it before.*

leptoglossus *(noun)*

Leaf-footed bugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "leptoglossus" to mean leaf-footed bugs.*
- *He looked up "leptoglossus" because he had never seen it before.*

leptomeninges *(noun)*

The two innermost layers of the meninges; cerebrospinal fluid circulates between these innermost layers.

- *He looked up "leptomeninges" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leptomeninges" to mean the two innermost layers of the meninges;....*

leptomeningitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the leptomeninges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leptomeningitis."*
- *The article explained what "leptomeningitis" means with a simple example.*

leptoptilus *(noun)*

Adjutant birds and marabous.

- *The article explained what "leptoptilus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leptoptilus" to mean adjutant birds and marabous.*

leptoptilus crumeniferus *(noun)*

Large African black-and-white carrion-eating stork; its downy underwing feathers are used to trim garments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leptoptilus crumeniferus."*
- *The article explained what "leptoptilus crumeniferus" means with a simple example.*

leptoptilus dubius *(noun)*

Large Indian stork with a military gait.

- *The article explained what "leptoptilus dubius" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "leptoptilus dubius" during the group presentation.*

leptotyphlopidae *(noun)*

Blind snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leptotyphlopidae."*
- *He looked up "leptotyphlopidae" because he had never seen it before.*

leptotyphlops *(noun)*

Blind snakes of Asia and Africa and Americas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leptotyphlops."*
- *The article explained what "leptotyphlops" means with a simple example.*

---

leptotyphlops humilis *(noun)*

Burrows among roots of shrubs and beneath rocks in desert and rocky hillside areas and beach sand of western United States.

- *He looked up "leptotyphlops humilis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leptotyphlops humilis" to mean burrows among roots of shrubs and beneath rocks in....*

---

lepus townsendi *(noun)*

Largest hare of northern plains and western mountains of United States; brownish-grey in summer and pale grey in winter; tail nearly always all white.

- *In class, the teacher used "lepus townsendi" to mean largest hare of northern plains and western....*
- *He looked up "lepus townsendi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lerot *(noun)*

Dormouse of southern Europe and northern Africa.

- *He looked up "lerot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lerot."*

---

leucaemia *(noun)*

Malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues; characterized by abnormal proliferation of leukocytes; one of the four major types of cancer.

- *He looked up "leucaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "leucaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leucocytosis *(noun)*

An abnormal increase in the number of white blood cells in the blood as a result of infection (as in leukemia).

- *He looked up "leucocytosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leucocytosis."*

---

leucocytozoan *(noun)*

Parasitic in birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leucocytozoan."*
- *He looked up "leucocytozoan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leucocytozoon *(noun)*

Parasitic in birds.

- *The article explained what "leucocytozoon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leucocytozoon."*

---

leucoma *(noun)*

Eye disease consisting of an opaque white spot on the cornea.

- *He looked up "leucoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leucoma" to mean eye disease consisting of an opaque white spot on....*

---

leucopenia *(noun)*

An abnormal lowering of the white blood cell count.

- *They discussed "leucopenia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leucopenia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leucorrhea *(noun)*

Discharge of white mucous material from the vagina; often an indication of infection.

- *He looked up "leucorrhea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "leucorrhea" during the group presentation.*

---

leukoderma *(noun)*

A congenital skin condition characterized by spots or bands of unpigmented skin.

- *The article explained what "leukoderma" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "leukoderma" during the group presentation.*

leukoencephalitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the white matter of the brain.

- *They discussed "leukoencephalitis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "leukoencephalitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leukoma *(noun)*

Eye disease consisting of an opaque white spot on the cornea.

- *In class, the teacher used "leukoma" to mean eye disease consisting of an opaque white spot on....*
- *Understanding "leukoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leukorrhea *(noun)*

Discharge of white mucous material from the vagina; often an indication of infection.

- *In class, the teacher used "leukorrhea" to mean discharge of white mucous material from the vagina;....*
- *The article explained what "leukorrhea" means with a simple example.*

leydig's cell *(noun)*

A cell in the testes that secretes the hormone testosterone.

- *He looked up "leydig's cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leydig's cell."*

librate *(verb)*

Vibrate before coming to a total rest.

- *The children's swing librated.*
- *Can you use "librate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

lichanura *(noun)*

Boas of western North America.

- *The article explained what "lichanura" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lichanura" to mean boas of western north america.*

lichanura trivirgata *(noun)*

Boa of rocky desert of southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "lichanura trivirgata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lichanura trivirgata."*

lichtenoid eczema *(noun)*

Eczema characterized by thickening of the skin with accentuated skin lines.

- *He looked up "lichtenoid eczema" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lichtenoid eczema."*

lienal artery *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the celiac trunk and supplies blood to the spleen.

- *He looked up "lienal artery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lienal artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lightlessness *(noun)*

Total absence of light.

- *In class, the teacher used "lightlessness" to mean total absence of light.*
- *The article explained what "lightlessness" means with a simple example.*

limanda *(noun)*

A genus of Pleuronectidae; righteye flounders having a humped nose and small scales; the underside is often brightly colored.

- *In class, the teacher used "limanda" to mean a genus of pleuronectidae; righteye flounders....*
- *The article explained what "limanda" means with a simple example.*

limanda ferruginea *(noun)*

American flounder having a yellowish tail.

- *He looked up “limanda ferruginea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “limanda ferruginea” to mean american flounder having a yellowish tail.*

limenitis *(noun)*

Mainly dark northern butterflies with white wing bars.

- *Understanding “limenitis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “limenitis” because he had never seen it before.*

limenitis archippus *(noun)*

Showy American butterfly resembling the monarch but smaller.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limenitis archippus.”*
- *Understanding “limenitis archippus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

limenitis arthemis *(noun)*

North American butterfly with blue-black wings crossed by a broad white band.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limenitis arthemis.”*
- *The article explained what “limenitis arthemis” means with a simple example.*

limenitis astyanax *(noun)*

Similar to the banded purple but with red spots on underwing surfaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limenitis astyanax.”*
- *They discussed “limenitis astyanax” during the group presentation.*

limenitis camilla *(noun)*

Eurasian butterfly with brown wings and white markings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limenitis camilla.”*
- *They discussed “limenitis camilla” during the group presentation.*

limicolae *(noun)*

Term used in some classifications for migratory shorebirds; coextensive with the Charadrii.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limicolae.”*
- *He looked up “limicolae” because he had never seen it before.*

limicoline bird *(noun)*

Any of numerous wading birds that frequent mostly seashores and estuaries.

- *He looked up “limicoline bird” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limicoline bird.”*

limnocryptes minima *(noun)*

A small short-billed Old World snipe.

- *Understanding “limnocryptes minima” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “limnocryptes minima” means with a simple example.*

limnodromus griseus *(noun)*

A dowitcher with a grey back.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limnodromus griseus.”*
- *Understanding “limnodromus griseus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

limnodromus scolopaceus *(noun)*

A dowitcher with a red breast.

- *Understanding “limnodromus scolopaceus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limnodromus scolopaceus.”*

limosa haemastica *(noun)*

New World godwit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limosa haemastica."*
- *The article explained what "limosa haemastica" means with a simple example.*

---

limpkin *(noun)*

Wading bird of Florida, Cuba and Jamaica having a drooping bill and a distinctive wailing call.

- *In class, the teacher used "limpkin" to mean wading bird of florida, cuba and jamaica having a....*
- *The article explained what "limpkin" means with a simple example.*

---

limulidae *(noun)*

Horseshoe crabs.

- *Understanding "limulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "limulidae" to mean horseshoe crabs.*

---

lintwhite *(noun)*

Small Old World finch whose male has a red breast and forehead.

- *In class, the teacher used "lintwhite" to mean small old world finch whose male has a red breast....*
- *The article explained what "lintwhite" means with a simple example.*

---

liomys *(noun)*

Pocket mice.

- *The article explained what "liomys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liomys" to mean pocket mice.*

---

liomys irroratus *(noun)*

Large pocket mouse of Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "liomys irroratus" to mean large pocket mouse of mexico.*
- *The article explained what "liomys irroratus" means with a simple example.*

---

lionet *(noun)*

A small or young lion.

- *The article explained what "lionet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lionet" to mean a small or young lion.*

---

liopelma *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Leiopelmatidae.

- *They discussed "liopelma" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "liopelma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

liopelma hamiltoni *(noun)*

Primitive New Zealand frog with four unwebbed toes on forefeet and five on hind feet.

- *In class, the teacher used "liopelma hamiltoni" to mean primitive new zealand frog with four unwebbed toes....*
- *They discussed "liopelma hamiltoni" during the group presentation.*

---

liopelmidae *(noun)*

Primitive New Zealand frogs.

- *They discussed "liopelmidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "liopelmidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liothyronine *(noun)*

Thyroid hormone similar to thyroxine but with one less iodine atom per molecule and produced in smaller quantity; exerts the same biological effects as thyroxine but is more potent and briefer.

- *Understanding "liothyronine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liothyronine."*

---

lipaemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "lipaemia" to mean presence of excess lipids in the blood.*
- *The article explained what "lipaemia" means with a simple example.*

liparidae *(noun)*

Snailfishes.

- *The article explained what "liparidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liparidae" to mean snailfishes.*

liparididae *(noun)*

Snailfishes.

- *He looked up "liparididae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "liparididae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liparis liparis *(noun)*

Small tadpole-shaped cold-water fishes with pelvic fins forming a sucker; related to lumpfish.

- *Understanding "liparis liparis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "liparis liparis" because he had never seen it before.*

lipemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *They discussed "lipemia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lipemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lipidaemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lipidaemia."*
- *They discussed "lipidaemia" during the group presentation.*

lipidemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "lipidemia" to mean presence of excess lipids in the blood.*
- *He looked up "lipidemia" because he had never seen it before.*

lipidosis *(noun)*

A disorder of lipid metabolism; abnormal levels of certain fats accumulate in the body.

- *He looked up "lipidosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lipidosis" during the group presentation.*

lipizzan *(noun)*

A compact and sturdy saddle horse that is bred and trained in Vienna; smart and docile and excellent for dressage.

- *They discussed "lipizzan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lipizzan" because he had never seen it before.*

lipoidaemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *He looked up "lipoidaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lipoidaemia."*

lipoidemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *The article explained what "lipoidemia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lipoidemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lipomatosis *(noun)*

Pathology in which fat accumulates in lipomas in the body.

- *He looked up "lipomatosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lipomatosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liposcelis *(noun)*

A genus of Psocidae.

- *They discussed "liposcelis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liposcelis."*

---

liposcelis divinatorius *(noun)*

Minute wingless psocopterous insects injurious to books and papers.

- *In class, the teacher used "liposcelis divinatorius" to mean minute wingless psocopterous insects injurious to....*
- *The article explained what "liposcelis divinatorius" means with a simple example.*

---

lipotyphla *(noun)*

Moles; hedgehogs; true shrews.

- *Understanding "lipotyphla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lipotyphla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lippizan *(noun)*

A compact and sturdy saddle horse that is bred and trained in Vienna; smart and docile and excellent for dressage.

- *A Lippizan is black or brown when born but turns white by the time it is five years old.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lippizan."*

---

lippizaner *(noun)*

A compact and sturdy saddle horse that is bred and trained in Vienna; smart and docile and excellent for dressage.

- *In class, the teacher used "lippizaner" to mean a compact and sturdy saddle horse that is bred and....*
- *The article explained what "lippizaner" means with a simple example.*

---

lithiasis *(noun)*

The formation of stones (calculi) in an internal organ.

- *He looked up "lithiasis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithiasis."*

---

lithodidae *(noun)*

Deep-sea crabs of cold waters.

- *The article explained what "lithodidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithodidae."*

---

litocranius *(noun)*

Antelopes of eastern Africa: gerenuks.

- *The article explained what "litocranius" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "litocranius."*

---

litocranius walleri *(noun)*

Slender East African antelope with slim neck and backward-curving horns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "litocranius walleri."*
- *Understanding "litocranius walleri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

littorinidae *(noun)*

Periwinkles.

- *He looked up "littorinidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "littorinidae."*

---

livedo *(noun)*

Skin disorder characterized by patchy bluish discolorations on the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "livedo."*
- *He looked up "livedo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lizardfish *(noun)*

Tropical fishes with large mouths in lizard-like heads; found worldwide.

- *He looked up "lizardfish" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "lizardfish" to mean tropical fishes with large mouths in lizard-like....*

---

lobefin *(noun)*

Any fish of the order Crossopterygii; most known only in fossil form.

- *The article explained what "lobefin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lobefin" during the group presentation.*

---

lobipes *(noun)*

A genus of Phalaropidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "lobipes" to mean a genus of phalaropidae.*
- *Understanding "lobipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lobipes lobatus *(noun)*

Breeds in Arctic regions of Old and New Worlds; large flocks often seen far out at sea.

- *Understanding "lobipes lobatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lobipes lobatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lobotes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lobotidae.

- *He looked up "lobotes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobotes."*

---

lobotes pacificus *(noun)*

Tripletail found in the Pacific.

- *The article explained what "lobotes pacificus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lobotes pacificus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lobotes surinamensis *(noun)*

Tripletail found from Cape Cod to northern South America.

- *They discussed "lobotes surinamensis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lobotes surinamensis" means with a simple example.*

---

lobotidae *(noun)*

Tripletails.

- *They discussed "lobotidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lobotidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lobworm *(noun)*

Marine worms having a row of tufted gills along each side of the back; often used for fishing bait.

- *Understanding "lobworm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lobworm" to mean marine worms having a row of tufted gills along....*

---

locoism *(noun)*

A disease of livestock caused by locoweed poisoning; characterized by weakness and lack of coordination and trembling and partial paralysis.

- *Understanding "locoism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "locoism" means with a simple example.*

---

locustidae *(noun)*

Short-horned grasshoppers; true locusts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locustidae."*
- *They discussed "locustidae" during the group presentation.*

---

lofortyx *(noun)*

California quail.

- *The article explained what "lofortyx" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lofortyx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lofortyx californicus *(noun)*

Plump chunky bird of coastal California and Oregon.

- *The article explained what “lofortyx californicus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lofortyx californicus.”*

logagraphia *(noun)*

A loss of the ability to write or to express thoughts in writing because of a brain lesion.

- *They discussed “logagraphia” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “logagraphia” because he had never seen it before.*

logginess *(noun)*

A dull and listless state resulting from weariness.

- *They discussed “logginess” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “logginess” because he had never seen it before.*

loginess *(noun)*

A dull and listless state resulting from weariness.

- *He looked up “loginess” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “loginess.”*

lollop *(verb)*

Walk clumsily and with a bounce.

- *The coach explained when to use “lollop” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “lollop” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

longicorn *(noun)*

Long-bodied beetle having very long antennae.

- *They discussed “longicorn” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “longicorn” because he had never seen it before.*

longicorn beetle *(noun)*

Long-bodied beetle having very long antennae.

- *Understanding “longicorn beetle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “longicorn beetle” means with a simple example.*

longsightedness *(noun)*

Abnormal condition in which vision for distant objects is better than for near objects.

- *The article explained what “longsightedness” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “longsightedness.”*

longwool *(noun)*

A domestic long-wool sheep.

- *They discussed “longwool” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “longwool” because he had never seen it before.*

lookdown *(noun)*

Similar to moonfish but with eyes high on the truncated forehead.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lookdown.”*
- *The article explained what “lookdown” means with a simple example.*

lookdown fish *(noun)*

Similar to moonfish but with eyes high on the truncated forehead.

- *The article explained what “lookdown fish” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “lookdown fish” during the group presentation.*

lophiidae *(noun)*

Large-headed marine fishes comprising the anglers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lophiidae.”*
- *He looked up “lophiidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lophius *(noun)*

Type genus of family Lophiidae.

- *He looked up “lophius” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lophius” to mean type genus of family lophiidae.*

---

lophius americanus *(noun)*

Fishes having large mouths with a wormlike filament attached for luring prey.

- *Understanding “lophius americanus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “lophius americanus” means with a simple example.*

---

lophodytes *(noun)*

A genus of Merginae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lophodytes.”*
- *They discussed “lophodytes” during the group presentation.*

---

lophodytes cucullatus *(noun)*

Small North American duck with a high circular crest on the male’s head.

- *He looked up “lophodytes cucullatus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “lophodytes cucullatus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lopholatilus *(noun)*

Large brightly colored food fish of deep Atlantic waters.

- *He looked up “lopholatilus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lopholatilus” to mean large brightly colored food fish of deep atlantic....*

---

lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps *(noun)*

Yellow-spotted violet food fish of warm deep waters.

- *They discussed “lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps.”*

---

loricata *(noun)*

Former name for the order Crocodylia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “loricata.”*
- *The article explained what “loricata” means with a simple example.*

---

lorisidae *(noun)*

Slow-moving omnivorous nocturnal primates of tropical Asia; usually tailless.

- *Understanding “lorisidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lorisidae.”*

---

lotusland *(noun)*

An idyllic realm of contentment and self-indulgence.

- *He looked up “lotusland” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lotusland” to mean an idyllic realm of contentment and self-indulgence.*

---

louvar *(noun)*

Large silvery fish found worldwide in warm seas but nowhere common; resembles a whale and feeds on plankton.

- *They discussed “louvar” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “louvar” means with a simple example.*

---

loxia curvirostra *(noun)*

Finch with a bill whose tips cross when closed.

- *They discussed “loxia curvirostra” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “loxia curvirostra” to mean finch with a bill whose tips cross when closed.*

loxostege *(noun)*

Garden webworms.

- *Understanding "loxostege" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loxostege."*

loxostege similalis *(noun)*

A variety of webworm.

- *They discussed "loxostege similalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "loxostege similalis" means with a simple example.*

Politics & Government

legislation *(noun)*

A law or set of laws made by a government or parliament.

- *The new legislation bans smoking in all public buildings.*
- *Parliament will debate the proposed legislation on data privacy next month.*

bureaucracy *(noun)*

A system of government or administration with many complicated rules, procedures, and officials; often used to criticize slow official processes.

- *Starting a business there involves fighting through endless bureaucracy.*
- *The reform aims to reduce bureaucracy and speed up the visa process.*

referendum *(noun)*

A vote in which all the people of a country or region are asked to give their opinion on or decide an important political question.

- *The country held a referendum on whether to join the trade union.*
- *In the referendum, 62 percent of voters supported the new constitution.*

constituency *(noun)*

An area whose residents elect a representative to a parliament or congress; also, the voters of that area.

- *She campaigns hard in her constituency before every election.*
- *The MP regularly visits people in his constituency.*

bipartisan *(adjective)*

Supported by two political parties that usually oppose each other.

- *The bill received bipartisan support in Congress.*
- *A bipartisan committee investigated the scandal.*

lobby *(verb / noun)*

To try to influence politicians to support a particular cause; also, a group that does this.

- *Environmental groups lobbied for stronger clean-air laws.*
- *The industry lobby opposed the new tax.*

sanction *(noun / verb)*

An official penalty or restriction, often against a country; to approve or to punish.

- *Economic sanctions were imposed after the invasion.*
- *The board sanctioned the new policy.*

coalition *(noun)*

A temporary alliance of political parties or groups that work together.

- *No party won a majority, so a coalition government was formed.*
- *A coalition of charities raised money for the victims.*

sovereignty *(noun)*

The power of a country to govern itself without outside control.

- *The treaty respected each nation's sovereignty.*
- *Debates about sovereignty often arise in trade talks.*

impeach *(verb)*

To formally accuse a public official of serious wrongdoing while in office.

- *Congress voted to impeach the president.*
- *The governor was impeached for corruption.*

---

diplomacy *(noun)*

The skill and practice of managing relations between countries; also, tact in dealing with people.

- *Quiet diplomacy helped end the conflict.*
- *She handled the complaint with great diplomacy.*

---

amendment *(noun)*

A change or addition made to a law, document, or agreement.

- *The constitution was updated by a new amendment.*
- *They proposed an amendment to the contract.*

---

turnout *(noun)*

The number of people who vote in an election, often as a percentage.

- *Voter turnout was higher than expected.*
- *Bad weather usually lowers election turnout.*

---

chukaku-ha *(noun)*

An ultra-leftist militant group founded in 1957 from the breakup of the Japanese Communist Party; includes a covert action wing.

- *Chukaku-Ha attacks tend to cause property damage rather than casualties.*
- *He looked up "chukaku-ha" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clangoring *(noun)*

A loud resonant repeating noise.

- *He looked up "clangoring" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clangoring."*

---

cleistogamy *(noun)*

The production of small nonopening self-pollinating flowers.

- *The article explained what "cleistogamy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cleistogamy" during the group presentation.*

---

clippety-clop *(noun)*

The sound of a horse's hoofs hitting on a hard surface.

- *They discussed "clippety-clop" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clippety-clop."*

---

cnpz *(noun)*

A terrorist organization in Bolivia that acts as an umbrella for numerous small indigenous subversive groups; a revival of a group with Marxist-Leninist ideologies originally established by Che Guevara in the 1960s.

- *They discussed "cnpz" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cnpz" to mean a terrorist organization in bolivia that acts as an....*

---

coact *(verb)*

Act together, as of organisms.

- *Learners should practice how to use "coact" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "coact" and when to wait.*

---

coeducate *(verb)*

Educate persons of both sexes together.

- *He did not know how to use "coeducate" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "coeducate" and when to wait.*

---

coevals *(noun)*

All the people living at the same time or of approximately the same age.

- *They discussed "coevals" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coevals."*

---

collectivise *(verb)*

Bring under collective control; of farms and industrial enterprises.

- *She tried to use "collectivise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "collectivise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

comeupance *(noun)*

An outcome (good or bad) that is well deserved.

- *In class, the teacher used "comeupance" to mean an outcome (good or bad) that is well deserved.*
- *The article explained what "comeupance" means with a simple example.*

---

conglobation *(noun)*

An occurrence combining miscellaneous things into a (more or less) rounded mass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conglobation."*
- *They discussed "conglobation" during the group presentation.*

---

consociate *(verb)*

Bring or come into association or action.

- *The churches consociated to fight their dissolution.*
- *She tried to use "consociate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

contestee *(noun)*

A winner (of a race or an election etc.) whose victory is contested.

- *He looked up "contestee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contestee."*

---

contester *(noun)*

Someone who contests an outcome (of a race or an election etc.).

- *They discussed "contester" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "contester" to mean someone who contests an outcome (of a race or an....*

---

contingence *(noun)*

A possible event or occurrence or result.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contingence."*
- *He looked up "contingence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cotilion *(noun)*

A ball at which young ladies are presented to society.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotilion."*
- *He looked up "cotilion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crepitation *(noun)*

The sharp sound of snapping noises.

- *He looked up "crepitation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crepitation" during the group presentation.*

---

crepitation rale *(noun)*

The crackling sound heard on auscultation when patients with respiratory diseases inhale; associated with tuberculosis and pneumonia and congestive heart failure.

- *In class, the teacher used "crepitation rale" to mean the crackling sound heard on auscultation when....*
- *They discussed "crepitation rale" during the group presentation.*

---

crestless wave *(noun)*

The undulating movement of the surface of the open sea.

- *They discussed "crestless wave" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "crestless wave" because he had never seen it before.*

culturati *(noun)*

People interested in culture and cultural activities.

- *They discussed "culturati" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "culturati."*

dccp *(noun)*

An agency of the United Nations that promotes drug control and crime prevention.

- *Understanding "dccp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dccp" to mean an agency of the united nations that promotes drug....*

deconstructivism *(noun)*

A school of architecture based on the philosophical theory of deconstruction.

- *He looked up "deconstructivism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deconstructivism."*

decrepitation *(noun)*

The crackling or breaking up of certain crystals when they are heated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decrepitation."*
- *The article explained what "decrepitation" means with a simple example.*

defervescence *(noun)*

Abatement of a fever as indicated by a reduction in body temperature.

- *In class, the teacher used "defervescence" to mean abatement of a fever as indicated by a reduction in....*
- *He looked up "defervescence" because he had never seen it before.*

deliquium *(noun)*

A spontaneous loss of consciousness caused by insufficient blood to the brain.

- *The article explained what "deliquium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "deliquium" during the group presentation.*

deracinate *(verb)*

Move (people) forcibly from their homeland into a new and foreign environment.

- *She tried to use "deracinate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deracinate" in real sentences.*

derecognise *(verb)*

Cause to be no longer approved or accepted.

- *She tried to use "derecognise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "derecognise" in real sentences.*

derecognize *(verb)*

Cause to be no longer approved or accepted.

- *Carter derecognized Taiwan in 1979 after the U.S. recognized the People's Republic of China.*
- *In everyday English, people use "derecognize" when talking about this idea.*

derestrict *(verb)*

Make free from restrictions.

- *Can you use "derestrict" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "derestrict" carefully so everyone would understand.*

dextrorotation *(noun)*

Rotation to the right.

- *In class, the teacher used "dextrorotation" to mean rotation to the right.*
- *He looked up "dextrorotation" because he had never seen it before.*

dflp *(noun)*

A Marxist-Leninist group that believes Palestinian goals can only be achieved by revolutionary change.

- *In 1974 the DFLP took over a schoolhouse and massacred Israeli schoolchildren.*
- *Understanding "dflp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

discommode *(verb)*

To cause inconvenience or discomfort to.

- *The coach explained when to use "discommode" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "discommode" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

disembarrassment *(noun)*

Something that extricates you from embarrassment.

- *In class, the teacher used "disembarrassment" to mean something that extricates you from embarrassment.*
- *The article explained what "disembarrassment" means with a simple example.*

---

disoblige *(verb)*

To cause inconvenience or discomfort to.

- *The coach explained when to use "disoblige" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "disoblige" until he saw an example.*

---

disorganise *(verb)*

Remove the organization from.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disorganise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disorganise" when talking about this idea.*

---

dissever *(verb)*

Separate into parts or portions.

- *He did not know how to use "dissever" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "dissever" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dissilience *(noun)*

The emergence of seeds as seed pods burst open when they are ripe.

- *In class, the teacher used "dissilience" to mean the emergence of seeds as seed pods burst open when....*
- *The article explained what "dissilience" means with a simple example.*

---

doei *(noun)*

An agency that collects political and economic and technical information about energy matters and makes the Department of Energy's technical and analytical expertise available to other members of the Intelligence Community.

- *The article explained what "doei" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doei."*

---

dojc *(noun)*

An agency of the Canadian government that provides litigation and legal advice and opinions to the government.

- *Understanding "dojc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dojc."*

---

driftage *(noun)*

The deviation (by a vessel or aircraft) from its intended course due to drifting.

- *He looked up "driftage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "driftage."*

---

drippage *(noun)*

A liquid (as water) that flows in drops (as from the eaves of house).

- *He looked up "drippage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drippage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eagre *(noun)*

A high wave (often dangerous) caused by tidal flow (as by colliding tidal currents or in a narrow estuary).

- *In class, the teacher used "eagre" to mean a high wave (often dangerous) caused by tidal flow....*

- *The article explained what “eagre” means with a simple example.*

ebbtide *(noun)*

The tide while water is flowing out.

- *They discussed “ebbtide” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ebbtide.”*

egotrip *(verb)*

Act in a way that attracts attention.

- *This teacher always egotrips and the students don’t like him.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “egotrip” in real sentences.*

egtk *(noun)*

A terrorist group that is the remnants of the original Bolivian insurgents trained by Che Guevara; attacks small unprotected targets such as power pylons or oil pipelines or government buildings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “egtk.”*
- *The article explained what “egtk” means with a simple example.*

electioneer *(verb)*

Work actively for a political candidate or a party.

- *My neighbors are busy electioneering during the Presidential election campaign.*
- *In everyday English, people use “electioneer” when talking about this idea.*

enthronisation *(noun)*

The ceremony of installing a new monarch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “enthronisation.”*
- *He looked up “enthronisation” because he had never seen it before.*

enthronization *(noun)*

The ceremony of installing a new monarch.

- *Understanding “enthronization” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “enthronization” during the group presentation.*

estivation *(noun)*

(botany) the arrangement of sepals and petals in a flower bud before it opens.

- *Understanding “estivation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “estivation” because he had never seen it before.*

euskadi ta askatasuna *(noun)*

A terrorist organization organized in 1959 by student activists who were dissatisfied with the moderate nationalism of the traditional Basque party; want to create an independent homeland in Spain’s western Pyrenees.

- *They discussed “euskadi ta askatasuna” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “euskadi ta askatasuna” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

extrasystole *(noun)*

A premature systole resulting in a momentary cardiac arrhythmia.

- *The article explained what “extrasystole” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “extrasystole” during the group presentation.*

fatah tanzim *(noun)*

A terrorist group organized by Yasser Arafat in 1995 as the armed wing of al-Fatah; serves a dual function of violent confrontation with Israel and serves as Arafat’s unofficial militia to prevent rival Islamists from usurping leadership.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fatah tanzim.”*
- *The article explained what “fatah tanzim” means with a simple example.*

fecundation *(noun)*

Making fertile as by applying fertilizer or manure.

- *He looked up “fecundation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fecundation.”*

fete champetre *(noun)*

A party of people assembled for social interaction out of doors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fete champetre."*
- *He looked up "fete champetre" because he had never seen it before.*

fhlmc *(noun)*

A corporation authorized by Congress to provide a secondary market for residential mortgages.

- *In class, the teacher used "fhlmc" to mean a corporation authorized by congress to provide a....*
- *He looked up "fhlmc" because he had never seen it before.*

filibusterer *(noun)*

A legislator who gives long speeches in an effort to delay or obstruct legislation that he (or she) opposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "filibusterer" to mean a legislator who gives long speeches in an effort....*
- *The article explained what "filibusterer" means with a simple example.*

fluxion *(noun)*

A flow or discharge.

- *They discussed "fluxion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fluxion" to mean a flow or discharge.*

followers of the phrophet *(noun)*

A resurgent Islamic fundamentalist organization based in Nigeria that is thought to be planning terrorist attacks.

- *The article explained what "followers of the phrophet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "followers of the phrophet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

footle *(verb)*

Act foolishly, as by talking nonsense.

- *Can you use "footle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "footle" until he saw an example.*

forefend *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *Can you use "forefend" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "forefend" carefully so everyone would understand.*

foregather *(verb)*

Collect in one place.

- *Can you use "foregather" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "foregather" and when to wait.*

foreswear *(verb)*

Do without or cease to hold or adhere to.

- *I am foreswearing women forever.*
- *She tried to use "foreswear" carefully so everyone would understand.*

foretoken *(noun)*

An event that is experienced as indicating important things to come.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foretoken."*
- *He looked up "foretoken" because he had never seen it before.*

forgather *(verb)*

Collect in one place.

- *She tried to use "forgather" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "forgather" until he saw an example.*

frivol *(verb)*

Act frivolously.

- *The coach explained when to use "frivol" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "frivol" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

funrun *(noun)*

A footrace run for fun (often including runners who are sponsored for a charity).

- *He looked up "funrun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "funrun."*

---

fuqra *(noun)*

An Islamic terrorist group organized in the 1980s; seeks to purify Islam through violence; the cells in North America and the Caribbean insulate themselves from Western culture and will even attack other Muslims who they regard as heretics.

- *The article explained what "fuqra" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fuqra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galere *(noun)*

A coterie of undesirable people.

- *In class, the teacher used "galere" to mean a coterie of undesirable people.*
- *The article explained what "galere" means with a simple example.*

---

gangdom *(noun)*

Underworld organizations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gangdom."*
- *He looked up "gangdom" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gendarmery *(noun)*

French police force; a group of gendarmes or gendarmes collectively.

- *Understanding "gendarmery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gendarmery" to mean french police force; a group of gendarmes or....*

---

gourmandizer *(noun)*

A person who is devoted to eating and drinking to excess.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gourmandizer."*
- *He looked up "gourmandizer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grapo *(noun)*

An armed wing of the (illegal) Communist Party of Spain; seeks to overthrow the Spanish government and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist regime.

- *GRAPO is vehemently opposed to the United States.*
- *The article explained what "grapo" means with a simple example.*

---

gynarchy *(noun)*

A political system governed by a woman.

- *They discussed "gynarchy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gynarchy."*

---

gynecocracy *(noun)*

A political system governed by a woman.

- *They discussed "gynecocracy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gynecocracy" means with a simple example.*

---

harakat al-jihad al-islami al-filastini *(noun)*

A militant Palestinian terrorist group created in 1979 and committed to the creation of an Islamic state in Palestine and to the destruction of Israel; smaller and more exclusively militant that Hamas.

- *Understanding "harakat al-jihad al-islami al-filastini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "harakat al-jihad al-islami al-filastini" during the group presentation.*

---

hassidim *(noun)*

A sect of Orthodox Jews that arose out of a pietistic movement originating in eastern Europe in the second half of the 18th century; a sect that follows the Mosaic law strictly.

- *He looked up "hassidim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hassidim."*

---

hayrick *(noun)*

A stack of hay.

- *The article explained what "hayrick" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hayrick."*

---

hebraism *(noun)*

Jews collectively who practice a religion based on the Torah and the Talmud.

- *The article explained what "hebraism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hebraism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hendrik frensch verwoerd *(noun)*

South African statesman who instituted the policy of apartheid (1901-1966).

- *He looked up "hendrik frensch verwoerd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hendrik frensch verwoerd."*

---

hierocracy *(noun)*

A ruling body composed of clergy.

- *The article explained what "hierocracy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hierocracy" during the group presentation.*

---

hindooism *(noun)*

The religion of most people in India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.

- *He looked up "hindooism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hindooism."*

---

homefolk *(noun)*

The people of your home locality (especially your own family).

- *He wrote his homefolk every day.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homefolk."*

---

hymeneals *(noun)*

The social event at which the ceremony of marriage is performed.

- *In class, the teacher used "hymeneals" to mean the social event at which the ceremony of marriage....*
- *The article explained what "hymeneals" means with a simple example.*

---

ibda-c *(noun)*

A Turkish terrorist organization that claimed responsibility for bombing a British consulate and bank in Istanbul; a violent opponent of Turkey's secular government and its ties to the European Union and NATO.

- *He looked up "ibda-c" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ibda-c" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

illegalise *(verb)*

Declare illegal; outlaw.

- *Can you use "illegalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "illegalise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

illegalize *(verb)*

Declare illegal; outlaw.

- *She tried to use "illegalize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "illegalize" when talking about this idea.*

---

immure *(verb)*

Lock up or confine, in or as in a jail.

- *Can you use "immure" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "immure" and when to wait.*

incommode *(verb)*

To cause inconvenience or discomfort to.

- *Can you use "incommode" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "incommode" and when to wait.*

infract *(verb)*

Act in disregard of laws, rules, contracts, or promises.

- *He did not know how to use "infract" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "infract" in real sentences.*

inhume *(verb)*

Place in a grave or tomb.

- *The coach explained when to use "inhume" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "inhume" until he saw an example.*

inmarry *(verb)*

Marry within one's own tribe or group.

- *The inhabitants of this isolated village tend to inmarry.*
- *She tried to use "inmarry" carefully so everyone would understand.*

instroke *(noun)*

The stroke of an engine piston moving away from the crankshaft.

- *The article explained what "instroke" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "instroke" to mean the stroke of an engine piston moving away from the....*

intelnet *(noun)*

A computer network similar to but separate from the internet; devoted to the dissemination of information to and for the Intelligence Community.

- *The article explained what "intelnet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intelnet."*

interlope *(verb)*

Encroach on the rights of others, as in trading without a proper license.

- *Learners should practice how to use "interlope" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "interlope" until he saw an example.*

intromit *(verb)*

Allow to enter; grant entry to.

- *The coach explained when to use "intromit" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "intromit" until he saw an example.*

invigilate *(verb)*

Watch over (students taking an exam, to prevent cheating).

- *Learners should practice how to use "invigilate" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "invigilate" until he saw an example.*

jabat al-tahrir al-filistiniyyah *(noun)*

A terrorist group formed in 1977 as the result of a split with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; became a satellite of al-Fatah; made terrorist attacks on Israel across the Lebanese border.

- *He looked up "jabat al-tahrir al-filistiniyyah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jabat al-tahrir al-filistiniyyah" to mean a terrorist group formed in 1977 as the result of a....*

jamaat ul-fuqra *(noun)*

An Islamic terrorist group organized in the 1980s; seeks to purify Islam through violence; the cells in North America and the Caribbean insulate themselves from Western culture and will even attack other Muslims who they regard as heretics.

- *The article explained what "jamaat ul-fuqra" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jamaat ul-fuqra."*

jayshullah *(noun)*

An indigenous Islamic terrorist group in Azerbaijan that attempted to bomb the United States embassy in 1999.

- *The article explained what "jayshullah" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jayshullah."*

---

jollify *(verb)*

Celebrate noisily, often indulging in drinking; engage in uproarious festivities.

- *He did not know how to use "jollify" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "jollify" and when to wait.*

---

judicatory *(noun)*

The system of law courts that administer justice and constitute the judicial branch of government.

- *In class, the teacher used "judicatory" to mean the system of law courts that administer justice....*
- *The article explained what "judicatory" means with a simple example.*

---

kashag *(noun)*

The advisory board of the Tibetan government-in-exile.

- *They discussed "kashag" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kashag" to mean the advisory board of the tibetan government-in-exile.*

---

klavern *(noun)*

A local unit of the Ku Klux Klan.

- *They discussed "klavern" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "klavern" means with a simple example.*

---

knesseth *(noun)*

The Israeli unicameral parliament.

- *They discussed "knesseth" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knesseth."*

---

kokka *(noun)*

The branch of Shinto recognized as the official state religion of Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kokka."*
- *They discussed "kokka" during the group presentation.*

---

kokka shinto *(noun)*

The branch of Shinto recognized as the official state religion of Japan.

- *He looked up "kokka shinto" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kokka shinto" to mean the branch of shinto recognized as the official....*

---

lablink *(noun)*

A defense laboratory that provides essential services in fundamental science for national security and environmental protection and provides technologies that contribute to industrial competitiveness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lablink."*
- *He looked up "lablink" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lashkar-e-tayyiba *(noun)*

A brutal terrorist group active in Kashmir; fights against India with the goal of restoring Islamic rule of India.

- *Understanding "lashkar-e-tayyiba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lashkar-e-tayyiba" means with a simple example.*

---

levorotation *(noun)*

Rotation to the left.

- *He looked up "levorotation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "levorotation."*

---

lobbyism *(noun)*

The practice of lobbying; the activities of a lobbyist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobbyism."*
- *He looked up "lobbyism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

logroll *(verb)*

Work toward the passage of some legislation by exchanging political favors such as trading votes.

- *Can you use "logroll" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "logroll" and when to wait.*

---

luminism *(noun)*

An artistic movement in the United States that was derived from the Hudson River school; active from 1850 to 1870; painted realistic landscapes in a style that pictured atmospheric light and the use of aerial perspective.

- *Understanding "luminism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "luminism" means with a simple example.*

---

matriarchate *(noun)*

A form of social organization in which a female is the family head and title is traced through the female line.

- *The article explained what "matriarchate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matriarchate" to mean a form of social organization in which a female is....*

---

mbundu *(noun)*

An ethnic group speaking Umbundu and living in western Angola.

- *The article explained what "mbundu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mbundu" to mean an ethnic group speaking umbundu and living in....*

---

mcia *(noun)*

An agency of the United States Marine Corps that provides responsive and broad intelligence support for the worldwide Marine Corps organization.

- *Understanding "mcia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mcia" to mean an agency of the united states marine corps that....*

---

memorialisation *(noun)*

A ceremony to honor the memory of someone or something.

- *They discussed "memorialisation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "memorialisation" to mean a ceremony to honor the memory of someone or something.*

---

miaul *(noun)*

The sound made by a cat (or any sound resembling this).

- *Understanding "miaul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miaul."*

---

microseism *(noun)*

A small earthquake.

- *The article explained what "microseism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "microseism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

misally *(verb)*

Make a bad alliance; ally inappropriately.

- *Can you use "misally" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "misally" and when to wait.*

---

miscreation *(noun)*

Something abnormal or anomalous.

- *In class, the teacher used "miscreation" to mean something abnormal or anomalous.*
- *He looked up "miscreation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misdemean *(verb)*

Behave badly.

- *He did not know how to use "misdemean" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "misdemean" carefully so everyone would understand.*

misdo *(verb)*

Do wrongly or improperly.

- *Misdo one's job.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misdo" in real sentences.*

misgovern *(verb)*

Govern badly.

- *She tried to use "misgovern" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "misgovern" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

mishpachah *(noun)*

(Yiddish) the entire family network of relatives by blood or marriage (and sometimes close friends).

- *Understanding "mishpachah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mishpachah."*

mishpocha *(noun)*

(Yiddish) the entire family network of relatives by blood or marriage (and sometimes close friends).

- *She invited the whole mishpocha.*
- *Understanding "mishpocha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mismarry *(verb)*

Marry an unsuitable partner.

- *She tried to use "mismarry" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mismarry" and when to wait.*

moksa *(noun)*

(Hinduism) release from the cycle of rebirth.

- *They discussed "moksa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moksa."*

monocracy *(noun)*

A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.).

- *They discussed "monocracy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "monocracy" because he had never seen it before.*

moranzanist patriotic front *(noun)*

A terrorist group of radical leftists formed in the late 1980s; seeks to prevent the United States from intervening in Honduran economic and political affairs.

- *Understanding "moranzanist patriotic front" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "moranzanist patriotic front" means with a simple example.*

movimiento revolucionario tupac anaru *(noun)*

A Marxist-Leninist terrorist organization in Peru; was formed in 1983 to overthrow the Peruvian government and replace it with a Marxist regime; has connections with the ELN in Bolivia.

- *Understanding "movimiento revolucionario tupac anaru" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "movimiento revolucionario tupac anaru" means with a simple example.*

muckheap *(noun)*

A heap of dung or refuse.

- *In class, the teacher used "muckheap" to mean a heap of dung or refuse.*
- *The article explained what "muckheap" means with a simple example.*

muckhill *(noun)*

A heap of dung or refuse.

- *They discussed "muckhill" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "muckhill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mujahadein *(noun)*

A military force of Muslim guerilla warriors engaged in a jihad.

- *Understanding "mujahadein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mujahadein."*

---

mujahadin *(noun)*

A military force of Muslim guerilla warriors engaged in a jihad.

- *The article explained what "mujahadin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mujahadin" during the group presentation.*

---

mujahedeen kompak *(noun)*

A militant Islamic militia that was formed in 2005 by hardliners who split from Jemaah Islamiyah.

- *They discussed "mujahedeen kompak" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mujahedeen kompak" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mulct *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *In everyday English, people use "mulct" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mulct" in real sentences.*

---

multibank holding company *(noun)*

A bank holding company owning several banks.

- *They discussed "multibank holding company" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "multibank holding company" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muslimism *(noun)*

The civilization of Muslims collectively which is governed by the Muslim religion.

- *Understanding "muslimism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "muslimism" during the group presentation.*

---

mussitation *(noun)*

A low continuous indistinct sound; often accompanied by movement of the lips without the production of articulate speech.

- *He looked up "mussitation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mussitation" during the group presentation.*

---

mutawa'een *(noun)*

Religious police in Saudi Arabia whose duty is to ensure strict adherence to established codes of conduct; offenders may be detained indefinitely; foreigners are not excluded.

- *He looked up "mutawa'een" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mutawa'een" during the group presentation.*

---

nascence *(noun)*

The event of being born.

- *He looked up "nascence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nascence" to mean the event of being born.*

---

nascency *(noun)*

The event of being born.

- *In class, the teacher used "nascency" to mean the event of being born.*
- *He looked up "nascency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nawcwpns *(noun)*

The principal agency of the United States Navy for research and development for air warfare and missile weapon systems.

- *They discussed "nawcwpns" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nawcwpns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neoexpressionism *(noun)*

An art movement based on expressionism; developed in 1980s in Europe and United States; crudely drawn garish paintings.

- *The article explained what "neoexpressionism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "neoexpressionism" during the group presentation.*

neoromanticism *(noun)*

An art movement based on a revival of Romanticism in art and literature.

- *In class, the teacher used "neoromanticism" to mean an art movement based on a revival of romanticism....*
- *He looked up "neoromanticism" because he had never seen it before.*

nonalinement *(noun)*

People (or countries) who are not aligned with other people (or countries) in a pact or treaty.

- *He looked up "nonalinement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonalinement."*

nonappointive *(adjective)*

Filled by popular election rather than by appointment.

- *Would you call this situation "nonappointive"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nonappointive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nondepository financial institution *(noun)*

A financial institution that funds their investment activities from the sale of securities or insurance.

- *In class, the teacher used "nondepository financial institution" to mean a financial institution that funds their investment....*
- *Understanding "nondepository financial institution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nonelected *(adjective)*

Filled by appointment rather than by election.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonelected."*
- *The speaker chose "nonelected" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nonelective *(adjective)*

Filled by appointment rather than by election.

- *A nonelective office.*
- *Students compared "nonelective" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nonlegal *(adjective)*

Not regulated or sanctioned by law.

- *Would you call this situation "nonlegal"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nonlegal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nuwc *(noun)*

The agency that provides scientific and engineering and technical support for submarine and undersea warfare systems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuwc."*
- *He looked up "nuwc" because he had never seen it before.*

ochlocracy *(noun)*

A political system in which a mob is the source of control; government by the masses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ochlocracy."*
- *He looked up "ochlocracy" because he had never seen it before.*

octette *(noun)*

A set of eight similar things considered as a unit.

- *He looked up "octette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octette."*

oecumenism *(noun)*

A movement promoting union between religions (especially between Christian churches).

- *The article explained what "oecumenism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oecumenism."*

omayyad *(noun)*

The first dynasty of Arab caliphs whose capital was Damascus.

- *In class, the teacher used "omayyad" to mean the first dynasty of arab caliphs whose capital was....*
- *The article explained what "omayyad" means with a simple example.*

---

ommiad *(noun)*

The first dynasty of Arab caliphs whose capital was Damascus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ommiad."*
- *Understanding "ommiad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outstroke *(noun)*

The stroke of an engine piston moving toward the crankshaft.

- *In class, the teacher used "outstroke" to mean the stroke of an engine piston moving toward the....*
- *They discussed "outstroke" during the group presentation.*

---

ovimbundu *(noun)*

An ethnic group speaking Umbundu and living in western Angola.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ovimbundu."*
- *He looked up "ovimbundu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ovotestis *(noun)*

Hermaphroditic gonad that contains both testicular and ovarian tissue.

- *In class, the teacher used "ovotestis" to mean hermaphroditic gonad that contains both testicular....*
- *They discussed "ovotestis" during the group presentation.*

---

panchayet *(noun)*

A village council in India or southern Pakistan.

- *The article explained what "panchayet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panchayet."*

---

partiya karkeran kurdistan *(noun)*

A Marxist-Leninist terrorist group of Kurds trying to establish an independent Kurdish state in eastern Turkey.

- *Understanding "partiya karkeran kurdistan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "partiya karkeran kurdistan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pdflp *(noun)*

A Marxist-Leninist group that believes Palestinian goals can only be achieved by revolutionary change.

- *In class, the teacher used "pdflp" to mean a marxist-leninist group that believes palestinian....*
- *The article explained what "pdflp" means with a simple example.*

---

peripetia *(noun)*

A sudden and unexpected change of fortune or reverse of circumstances (especially in a literary work).

- *The article explained what "peripetia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "peripetia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peripety *(noun)*

A sudden and unexpected change of fortune or reverse of circumstances (especially in a literary work).

- *In class, the teacher used "peripety" to mean a sudden and unexpected change of fortune or....*
- *He looked up "peripety" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pesantran *(noun)*

A Muslim school in Indonesia operated by religious leaders; produces young militants skilled in jihad.

- *In class, the teacher used "pesantran" to mean a muslim school in indonesia operated by religious....*
- *He looked up "pesantran" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phyle *(noun)*

A tribe of ancient Athenians.

- *In class, the teacher used "phyle" to mean a tribe of ancient athenians.*

- *The article explained what "phyle" means with a simple example.*

---

pollenation *(noun)*

Transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pollenation."*
- *They discussed "pollenation" during the group presentation.*

---

preindication *(noun)*

An event that is experienced as indicating important things to come.

- *They discussed "preindication" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "preindication" means with a simple example.*

---

punchayet *(noun)*

A village council in India or southern Pakistan.

- *They discussed "punchayet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "punchayet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pupet regime *(noun)*

A government that is appointed by and whose affairs are directed by an outside authority that may impose hardships on those governed.

- *They discussed "pupet regime" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pupet regime" to mean a government that is appointed by and whose affairs....*

---

quadrumvirate *(noun)*

A group of four men.

- *Understanding "quadrumvirate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "quadrumvirate" means with a simple example.*

---

quarterlight *(noun)*

Car window consisting of a small pivoted glass vent in the door of a car.

- *In class, the teacher used "quarterlight" to mean car window consisting of a small pivoted glass vent....*
- *They discussed "quarterlight" during the group presentation.*

---

rajanya *(noun)*

The second highest of the four varnas: the noble or warrior category.

- *He looked up "rajanya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rajanya" to mean the second highest of the four varnas: the noble or....*

---

raree-show *(noun)*

An exhibition of pictures or objects viewed through a small hole or magnifying glass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raree-show."*
- *Understanding "raree-show" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reductivism *(noun)*

An art movement in sculpture and painting that began in the 1950s and emphasized extreme simplification of form and color.

- *They discussed "reductivism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reductivism."*

---

remittal *(noun)*

An abatement in intensity or degree (as in the manifestations of a disease).

- *Understanding "remittal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "remittal."*

---

rhonchus *(noun)*

A sound like whistling or snoring that is heard with a stethoscope during expiration as air passes through obstructed channels.

- *He looked up "rhonchus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rhonchus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

right to confront accusors *(noun)*

A right guaranteed by the 6th amendment to the US Constitution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right to confront accusors."*
- *He looked up "right to confront accusors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saclant *(noun)*

Commanding officer of ACLANT; a general of the United States Army nominated by the President of the United States and approved by the North Atlantic Council.

- *He looked up "saclant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saclant" to mean commanding officer of aclant; a general of the....*

---

saktism *(noun)*

A Hindu sect worshiping Shakti.

- *Understanding "saktism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "saktism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sanctionative *(adjective)*

Implying sanction or serving to sanction.

- *The guardian's duties were primarily sanctionative rather than administrative.*
- *Would you call this situation "sanctionative"? Explain why.*

---

satisfice *(verb)*

Decide on and pursue a course of action satisfying the minimum requirements to achieve a goal.

- *Optimization requires processes that are more complex than those needed to merely satisfice.*
- *Can you use "satisfice" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

satisfise *(verb)*

Decide on and pursue a course of action satisfying the minimum requirements to achieve a goal.

- *He did not know how to use "satisfise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "satisfise" and when to wait.*

---

sayeret *(noun)*

Israel's elite secret commando unit responsible for counterterrorist and top secret intelligence gathering and hostage rescue missions.

- *The article explained what "sayeret" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sayeret" during the group presentation.*

---

sayeret mat'kal *(noun)*

Israel's elite secret commando unit responsible for counterterrorist and top secret intelligence gathering and hostage rescue missions.

- *In class, the teacher used "sayeret mat'kal" to mean israel's elite secret commando unit responsible for....*
- *Understanding "sayeret mat'kal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sayeret matkal *(noun)*

Israel's elite secret commando unit responsible for counterterrorist and top secret intelligence gathering and hostage rescue missions.

- *The article explained what "sayeret matkal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sayeret matkal" to mean israel's elite secret commando unit responsible for....*

---

schmeer *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a batch of things that go together.

- *He bought the whole schmeer.*
- *They discussed "schmeer" during the group presentation.*

---

screenland *(noun)*

The personnel of the film industry.

- *They discussed "screenland" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "screenland" means with a simple example.*

---

scrimshank *(verb)*

British military language: avoid work.

- *Can you use “scrimshank” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “scrimshank” and when to wait.*

---

sea-poose *(noun)*

The seaward undercurrent created after waves have broken on the shore.

- *Understanding “sea-poose” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “sea-poose” means with a simple example.*

---

seaquake *(noun)*

An earthquake at the sea bed.

- *Understanding “seaquake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “seaquake” means with a simple example.*

---

secretariate *(noun)*

An administrative unit responsible for maintaining records and other secretarial duties; especially for international organizations.

- *He looked up “secretariate” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “secretariate” during the group presentation.*

---

sectionalise *(verb)*

Divide into sections, especially into geographic sections.

- *He did not know how to use “sectionalise” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “sectionalise” in real sentences.*

---

sectionalize *(verb)*

Divide into sections, especially into geographic sections.

- *Sectionalize a country.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “sectionalize” in real sentences.*

---

seism *(noun)*

Shaking and vibration at the surface of the earth resulting from underground movement along a fault plane of from volcanic activity.

- *They discussed “seism” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “seism” means with a simple example.*

---

separationism *(noun)*

Advocacy of a policy of strict separation of church and state.

- *The article explained what “separationism” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “separationism.”*

---

septette *(noun)*

A set of seven similar things considered as a unit.

- *Understanding “septette” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “septette” means with a simple example.*

---

sequella *(noun)*

A secondary consequence.

- *Understanding “sequella” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sequella” to mean a secondary consequence.*

---

sevensome *(noun)*

Seven people considered as a unit.

- *The article explained what “sevensome” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sevensome” to mean seven people considered as a unit.*

---

sextette *(noun)*

A set of six similar things considered as a unit.

- *He looked up “sextette” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sextette” during the group presentation.*

sezession *(noun)*

An Austrian school of art and architecture parallel to the French art nouveau in the 1890s.

- *They discussed "sezession" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sezession" means with a simple example.*

shaktism *(noun)*

A Hindu sect worshiping Shakti.

- *He looked up "shaktism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shaktism."*

shamanise *(verb)*

Practice shamanism.

- *He did not know how to use "shamanise" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shamanise" in real sentences.*

shamanize *(verb)*

Practice shamanism.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shamanize" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "shamanize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sheeprun *(noun)*

Farm devoted to raising sheep.

- *He looked up "sheeprun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sheeprun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sheepwalk *(noun)*

Farm devoted to raising sheep.

- *He looked up "sheepwalk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sheepwalk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shillyshally *(noun)*

The act of procrastinating; putting off or delaying or defering an action to a later time.

- *In class, the teacher used "shillyshally" to mean the act of procrastinating; putting off or delaying....*
- *The article explained what "shillyshally" means with a simple example.*

shimchath torah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a Jewish holy day celebrated on the 22nd or 23rd of Tishri to celebrate the completion of the annual cycle of readings of the Torah.

- *The article explained what "shimchath torah" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shimchath torah."*

shingly *(adjective)*

Abounding in small stones.

- *Landed at a shingly little beach.*
- *Students compared "shingly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

shining clubmoss *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *In class, the teacher used "shining clubmoss" to mean a variety of club moss.*
- *The article explained what "shining clubmoss" means with a simple example.*

shinleaf *(noun)*

North American evergreen with small pinkish bell-shaped flowers and oblong leaves used formerly for shinplasters.

- *Understanding "shinleaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shinleaf" during the group presentation.*

shinney *(noun)*

A simple version of hockey played by children on the streets (or on ice or on a field) using a ball or can as the puck.

- *He looked up "shinney" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shinney" during the group presentation.*

---

shinpad *(noun)*

A stiff protective garment worn by hockey players or a catcher in baseball to protect the shins.

- *They discussed "shinpad" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shinpad" to mean a stiff protective garment worn by hockey players....*

---

shinplaster *(noun)*

Paper money of little value issued on insufficient security.

- *The article explained what "shinplaster" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shinplaster."*

---

shintoist *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of Shintoism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shintoist."*
- *The speaker chose "shintoist" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shintoistic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of Shintoism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shintoistic."*
- *Would you call this situation "shintoistic"? Explain why.*

---

shiny lyonia *(noun)*

Showy evergreen shrub of southeastern United States with shiny leaves and angled branches and clusters of pink to reddish flowers that resemble an umbel.

- *The article explained what "shiny lyonia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shiny lyonia" to mean showy evergreen shrub of southeastern united states....*

---

shipworm *(noun)*

Wormlike marine bivalve that bores into wooden piers and ships by means of drill-like shells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shipworm."*
- *They discussed "shipworm" during the group presentation.*

---

shirodkar's operation *(noun)*

A surgical procedure in which a suture is used to close the cervix in a pregnant woman; is performed when the cervix has failed to retain previous pregnancies.

- *In class, the teacher used "shirodkar's operation" to mean a surgical procedure in which a suture is used to....*
- *Understanding "shirodkar's operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shirr *(verb)*

Bake (eggs) in their shells until they are set.

- *Shirr the eggs.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shirr" in real sentences.*

---

shirtlifter *(noun)*

A homosexual man.

- *In class, the teacher used "shirtlifter" to mean a homosexual man.*
- *Understanding "shirtlifter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shirtwaister *(noun)*

A blouse with buttons down the front.

- *In Britain they call a shirtwaist a shirtwaister.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shirtwaister."*

---

shittah *(noun)*

Source of a wood mentioned frequently in the Bible; probably a species of genus Acacia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shittah."*

- *The article explained what "shittah" means with a simple example.*

---

shittah tree *(noun)*

Source of a wood mentioned frequently in the Bible; probably a species of genus Acacia.

- *The article explained what "shittah tree" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shittah tree" to mean source of a wood mentioned frequently in the bible;....*

---

shittimwood *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of southeastern United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "shittimwood" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shittimwood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shitwork *(noun)*

Trivial, unrewarding, tedious, dirty, and disagreeable chores.

- *The article explained what "shitwork" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shitwork" to mean trivial, unrewarding, tedious, dirty, and....*

---

shivaism *(noun)*

A Hindu sect worshiping Shiva.

- *He looked up "shivaism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shivaism."*

---

shivaist *(noun)*

Worshipper of Shiva.

- *They discussed "shivaist" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shivaist" means with a simple example.*

---

shlemiel *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a dolt who is a habitual bungler.

- *They discussed "shlemiel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shlemiel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shlep *(verb)*

Pull along heavily, like a heavy load against a resistance.

- *Can you shlep this bag of potatoes upstairs?*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shlep" in real sentences.*

---

shlepper *(noun)*

(Yiddish) an awkward and stupid person.

- *The article explained what "shlepper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shlepper."*

---

shlimazel *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a very unlucky or inept person who fails at everything.

- *The article explained what "shlimazel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shlimazel" to mean (yiddish) a very unlucky or inept person who fails....*

---

shlockmeister *(noun)*

(slang) a merchant who deals in shoddy or inferior merchandise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shlockmeister."*
- *He looked up "shlockmeister" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shmear *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a batch of things that go together.

- *He looked up "shmear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shmear."*

---

shmo *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a jerk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shmo.”*
- *They discussed “shmo” during the group presentation.*

---

shnook *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a gullible simpleton more to be pitied than despised.

- *Don’t be such an apologetic shnook.*
- *He looked up “shnook” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shnorr *(verb)*

Obtain or seek to obtain by cadging or wheedling.

- *He is always shnorring cigarettes from his friends.*
- *She tried to use “shnorr” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

shnorrer *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a scrounger who takes advantage of the generosity of others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shnorrer.”*
- *He looked up “shnorrer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shoaly *(adjective)*

Full of submerged reefs or sandbanks or shoals.

- *Shoaly waters.*
- *Would you call this situation “shoaly”? Explain why.*

---

shodden *(adjective)*

Wearing footgear.

- *The speaker chose “shodden” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “shodden” when it is wearing footgear.*

---

shoebird *(noun)*

Large stork-like bird of the valley of the White Nile with a broad bill suggesting a wooden shoe.

- *Understanding “shoebird” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “shoebird” means with a simple example.*

---

shoeblack *(noun)*

A person who polishes shoes and boots.

- *He looked up “shoeblack” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shoeblack.”*

---

shoeblack plant *(noun)*

Large showy Asiatic shrub or small tree having large single or double red to deep-red flowers.

- *The article explained what “shoeblack plant” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “shoeblack plant” during the group presentation.*

---

shoeful *(noun)*

The amount that a shoe will hold.

- *He emptied out a shoeful of water.*
- *Understanding “shoeful” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shoetree *(noun)*

A wooden or metal device that is inserted into a shoe to preserve its shape when it is not being worn.

- *They discussed “shoetree” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shoetree” to mean a wooden or metal device that is inserted into a....*

---

shophar *(noun)*

An ancient musical horn made from the horn of a ram; used in ancient times by the Israelites to sound a warning or a summons; used in synagogues today on solemn occasions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shophar."*
- *The article explained what "shophar" means with a simple example.*

---

shopsoiled *(adjective)*

Worn or faded from being on display in a store.

- *Would you call this situation "shopsoiled"? Explain why.*
- *A "shopsoiled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

shopwalker *(noun)*

An employee of a retail store who supervises sales personnel and helps with customer problems.

- *A floorwalker is called a shopwalker in Britain.*
- *Understanding "shopwalker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shopwindow *(noun)*

A window of a store facing onto the street; used to display merchandise for sale in the store.

- *Understanding "shopwindow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shopwindow."*

---

shorea teysmanniana *(noun)*

Valuable Philippine timber tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "shorea teysmanniana" to mean valuable philippine timber tree.*
- *He looked up "shorea teysmanniana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shortia *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Shortia; evergreen perennial herbs with smooth leathery basal leaves and showy white solitary flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "shortia" to mean any plant of the genus shortia; evergreen perennial....*
- *He looked up "shortia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shortia galacifolia *(noun)*

Plant of southeastern United States having solitary white funnel-shaped flowers flushed with pink and large glossy green leaves that turn bronze-red in fall.

- *In class, the teacher used "shortia galacifolia" to mean plant of southeastern united states having solitary....*
- *The article explained what "shortia galacifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

shorttail weasel *(noun)*

Mustelid of northern hemisphere in its white winter coat.

- *The article explained what "shorttail weasel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shorttail weasel" to mean mustelid of northern hemisphere in its white winter....*

---

shote *(noun)*

A young pig.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shote."*
- *The article explained what "shote" means with a simple example.*

---

shovelboard *(noun)*

A game in which players use long sticks to shove wooden disks onto the scoring area marked on a smooth surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shovelboard."*
- *The article explained what "shovelboard" means with a simple example.*

---

shovelnose catfish *(noun)*

Large catfish of central United States having a flattened head and projecting jaw.

- *He looked up "shovelnose catfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shovelnose catfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shover *(noun)*

Someone who pushes.

- *The article explained what "shover" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

showily *(adverb)*

With ostentation; in an ostentatious manner.

- *Using "showily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "showily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

shrewishly *(adverb)*

In a shrewish manner.

- *She spoke "shrewishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "shrewishly" naturally.*

shrewishness *(noun)*

A nature given to nagging or scolding.

- *He looked up "shrewishness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shrewishness."*

shrewmouse *(noun)*

Small mouselike mammal with a long snout; related to moles.

- *Understanding "shrewmouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shrewmouse."*

shrimpfish *(noun)*

Slender tropical shallow-water East Indian fish covered with transparent plates.

- *They discussed "shrimpfish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shrimpfish" means with a simple example.*

shrublet *(noun)*

Dwarf shrub.

- *The article explained what "shrublet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shrublet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shtickl *(noun)*

A really little shtik.

- *He looked up "shtickl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shtickl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shtik *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a devious trick; a bit of cheating.

- *How did you ever fall for a shtik like that?*
- *Give him a shtik cake.*

shtikl *(noun)*

A really little shtik.

- *Have a shtikl cake.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shtikl."*

shtup *(noun)*

Slang for sexual intercourse.

- *In class, the teacher used "shtup" to mean slang for sexual intercourse.*
- *The article explained what "shtup" means with a simple example.*

shudderingly *(adverb)*

With a shudder.

- *Shudderingly, she acknowledged to herself that she dared not face what lay before her.*
- *She spoke "shudderingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

shuddery *(adjective)*

Provoking fear terror.

- *The most terrible and shuddery...tales of murder and revenge.*
- *Would you call this situation "shuddery"? Explain why.*

---

shufti *(noun)*

A quick look around (originally military slang).

- *Take a shufti while you're out there.*
- *They discussed "shufti" during the group presentation.*

---

shuha *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to any Shinto sect other than Kokka Shinto.

- *The speaker chose "shuha" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shuha."*

---

shuha shinto *(noun)*

Any branch of Shinto other than Kokka.

- *In class, the teacher used "shuha shinto" to mean any branch of shinto other than kokka.*
- *Understanding "shuha shinto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shumac *(noun)*

A shrub or tree of the genus Rhus (usually limited to the non-poisonous members of the genus).

- *They discussed "shumac" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shumac" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shumard oak *(noun)*

Large deciduous red oak of southern and eastern United States having large seven-lobed to nine-lobed elliptical leaves, large acorns and medium hard coarse-grained wood.

- *They discussed "shumard oak" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shumard oak" to mean large deciduous red oak of southern and eastern....*

---

shumard red oak *(noun)*

Large deciduous red oak of southern and eastern United States having large seven-lobed to nine-lobed elliptical leaves, large acorns and medium hard coarse-grained wood.

- *He looked up "shumard red oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shumard red oak."*

---

shun giku *(noun)*

Grown for its succulent edible leaves used in Asian cooking.

- *He looked up "shun giku" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shun giku."*

---

sialia *(noun)*

North American bluebirds.

- *The article explained what "sialia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sialia."*

---

sialidae *(noun)*

An arthropod family including: alderflies.

- *In class, the teacher used "sialidae" to mean an arthropod family including: alderflies.*
- *They discussed "sialidae" during the group presentation.*

---

sialis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sialidae.

- *The article explained what "sialis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sialis" during the group presentation.*

---

sialis lutaria *(noun)*

Dark-colored insect having predaceous aquatic larvae.

- *The article explained what "sialis lutaria" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "sialis lutaria" to mean dark-colored insect having predaceous aquatic larvae.*

---

sialolith *(noun)*

A stone formed in the salivary gland.

- *The article explained what "sialolith" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sialolith" to mean a stone formed in the salivary gland.*

---

sibyllic *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a prophet or prophecy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sibyllic."*
- *A "sibyllic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

siccative *(noun)*

A substance that promotes drying (e.g., calcium oxide absorbs water and is used to remove moisture).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siccative."*
- *He looked up "siccative" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sickbag *(noun)*

A bag provided on an airplane for passengers who are suffering from airsickness and need to vomit.

- *He looked up "sickbag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sickbag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sickeningness *(noun)*

Extreme unpalatability to the mouth.

- *He looked up "sickeningness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sickeningness" during the group presentation.*

---

sickish *(adjective)*

Feeling nausea; feeling about to vomit.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sickish" when it is feeling nausea; feeling about to vomit.*
- *Would you call this situation "sickish"? Explain why.*

---

sicklepod *(noun)*

North American rock cress having very long curved pods.

- *He looked up "sicklepod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sicklepod."*

---

sickleweed golden aster *(noun)*

A variety of golden aster.

- *He looked up "sickleweed golden aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sickleweed golden aster" during the group presentation.*

---

sida hermaphrodita *(noun)*

Tall handsome perennial herb of southeastern United States having maplelike leaves and white flowers.

- *The article explained what "sida hermaphrodita" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sida hermaphrodita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sida rhombifolia *(noun)*

Herb widely distributed in tropics and subtropics used for forage and medicinally as a demulcent and having a fine soft bast stronger than jute; sometimes an aggressive weed.

- *They discussed "sida rhombifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sida rhombifolia" to mean herb widely distributed in tropics and subtropics....*

---

sidalcea *(noun)*

Genus of showy plants of western North America having palmate leaves and variously colored racemose flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "sidalcea" to mean genus of showy plants of western north america....*
- *He looked up "sidalcea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sidalcea malviflora *(noun)*

Perennial purple-flowered wild mallow of western North America that is also cultivated.

- *The article explained what "sidalcea malviflora" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sidalcea malviflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sideritis *(noun)*

Genus of woolly aromatic herbs or subshrubs or shrubs of Mediterranean region.

- *He looked up "sideritis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sideritis" during the group presentation.*

---

sideroblast *(noun)*

An erythroblast having granules of ferritin.

- *He looked up "sideroblast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sideroblast."*

---

siderocyte *(noun)*

An abnormal red blood cell containing granules of iron not bound in hemoglobin.

- *The article explained what "siderocyte" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "siderocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

siderophilin *(noun)*

A globulin in blood plasma that carries iron.

- *In class, the teacher used "siderophilin" to mean a globulin in blood plasma that carries iron.*
- *Understanding "siderophilin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sidesman *(noun)*

(Church of England) an assistant to the churchwarden; collects offerings of money in the church.

- *In class, the teacher used "sidesman" to mean (church of england) an assistant to the....*
- *He looked up "sidesman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sidesplittingly *(adverb)*

In a very humorous manner.

- *She spoke "sidesplittingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "sidesplittingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sidestroke *(noun)*

A swimming stroke in which the arms move forward and backward while the legs do a scissors kick.

- *They discussed "sidestroke" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sidestroke" means with a simple example.*

---

sieva bean *(noun)*

Small flat green bean similar to lima beans.

- *Understanding "sieva bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sieva bean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sightreader *(noun)*

A performer who reads without preparation or prior acquaintance (as in music).

- *In class, the teacher used "sightreader" to mean a performer who reads without preparation or prior....*
- *Understanding "sightreader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sigmodon *(noun)*

American cotton rats.

- *In class, the teacher used "sigmodon" to mean american cotton rats.*
- *The article explained what "sigmodon" means with a simple example.*

---

sigmodon hispidus *(noun)*

Destructive long-haired burrowing rat of southern North America and Central America.

- *They discussed "sigmodon hispidus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sigmodon hispidus."*

---

sigmoidectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of part or all of the sigmoid colon (usually to remove a malignant tumor).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sigmoidectomy."*
- *He looked up "sigmoidectomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sigmoidoscope *(noun)*

An endoscope (a flexible fiberoptic probe) for examining the sigmoid colon.

- *They discussed "sigmoidoscope" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sigmoidoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

signory *(noun)*

The estate of a seigneur.

- *They discussed "signory" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signory."*

---

sihasapa *(noun)*

A member of a group of Siouan people who constituted a division of the Teton Sioux.

- *Understanding "sihasapa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sihasapa" during the group presentation.*

---

silicious *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing or resembling silica.

- *Would you call this situation "silicious"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "silicious" when it is relating to or containing or resembling silica.*

---

silicle *(noun)*

Short broad silique occurring in some cruciferous plants.

- *The article explained what "silicle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silicle" to mean short broad silique occurring in some cruciferous....*

---

silique *(noun)*

Narrow elongated seed capsule peculiar to the family Cruciferae.

- *Understanding "silique" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "silique" because he had never seen it before.*

---

silkgrass *(noun)*

Valuable forage grass of dry upland areas and plains of western North America to northern Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silkgrass."*
- *They discussed "silkgrass" during the group presentation.*

---

silklike *(adjective)*

Having a smooth, gleaming surface reflecting light.

- *A silklike fabric.*
- *Students compared "silklike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

silkweed *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Asclepias having milky juice and pods that split open releasing seeds with downy tufts.

- *He looked up "silkweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "silkweed" during the group presentation.*

---

sillabub *(noun)*

Sweetened cream beaten with wine or liquor.

- *In class, the teacher used "sillabub" to mean sweetened cream beaten with wine or liquor.*
- *The article explained what "sillabub" means with a simple example.*

sillaginidae *(noun)*

Small family of small food fishes in shallow waters of the Pacific around Indonesia.

- *In class, the teacher used "sillaginidae" to mean small family of small food fishes in shallow waters....*
- *The article explained what "sillaginidae" means with a simple example.*

sillago *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sillaginidae.

- *The article explained what "sillago" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sillago."*

silphium laciniatum *(noun)*

North American perennial having a resinous odor and yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "silphium laciniatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silphium laciniatum" to mean north american perennial having a resinous odor and....*

silurid *(noun)*

Old World freshwater catfishes having naked skin and a long anal fin more or less merged with the eellike caudal fin.

- *Understanding "silurid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "silurid" because he had never seen it before.*

silurid fish *(noun)*

Old World freshwater catfishes having naked skin and a long anal fin more or less merged with the eellike caudal fin.

- *He looked up "silurid fish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silurid fish" to mean old world freshwater catfishes having naked skin....*

siluridae *(noun)*

Old World catfishes.

- *Understanding "siluridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "siluridae" during the group presentation.*

siluriform fish *(noun)*

Any of numerous mostly freshwater bottom-living fishes of Eurasia and North America with barbels like whiskers around the mouth.

- *He looked up "siluriform fish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siluriform fish."*

siluriformes *(noun)*

An order of fish belonging to the superorder Malacopterygii including catfishes.

- *Understanding "siluriformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siluriformes."*

silurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Siluridae: catfishes.

- *They discussed "silurus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "silurus" because he had never seen it before.*

silurus glanis *(noun)*

Large elongated catfish of central and eastern Europe.

- *The article explained what "silurus glanis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silurus glanis" to mean large elongated catfish of central and eastern europe.*

silver quandong *(noun)*

Pale easily worked timber from the quandong tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "silver quandong" to mean pale easily worked timber from the quandong tree.*
- *The article explained what "silver quandong" means with a simple example.*

silver quandong tree *(noun)*

Australian tree having hard white timber and glossy green leaves with white flowers followed by one-seeded glossy blue fruit.

- *Understanding "silver quandong tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "silver quandong tree" means with a simple example.*

---

silverbell tree *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of West Virginia to Florida and Texas.

- *He looked up "silverbell tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silverbell tree."*

---

silverberry *(noun)*

Deciduous unarmed North American shrub with silvery leaves and fruits.

- *The article explained what "silverberry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silverberry" to mean deciduous unarmed north american shrub with silvery....*

---

silverbush *(noun)*

Deciduous unarmed North American shrub with silvery leaves and fruits.

- *The article explained what "silverbush" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "silverbush" during the group presentation.*

---

silverish *(adjective)*

Of lustrous grey; covered with or tinged with the color of silver.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "silverish."*
- *Students compared "silverish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

silvern *(adjective)*

Having the white lustrous sheen of silver.

- *A land of silver (or silvern) rivers where the salmon leap.*
- *A soft silvern voice.*

---

silverpoint *(noun)*

A drawing made on specially prepared paper with an instrument having a silver tip (15th and 16th centuries).

- *The article explained what "silverpoint" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "silverpoint" during the group presentation.*

---

silverrod *(noun)*

Plant of eastern North America having creamy white flowers.

- *Understanding "silverrod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silverrod."*

---

silverspot *(noun)*

Butterfly with silver spots on the underside of the hind wings.

- *They discussed "silverspot" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "silverspot" means with a simple example.*

---

silversword *(noun)*

Low-growing plant found only in volcanic craters on Hawaii having rosettes of narrow pointed silver-green leaves and clusters of profuse red-purple flowers on a tall stem.

- *Understanding "silversword" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silversword" to mean low-growing plant found only in volcanic craters on....*

---

silvertop palmetto *(noun)*

Small stocky fan palm of southern Florida and Cuba.

- *In class, the teacher used "silvertop palmetto" to mean small stocky fan palm of southern florida and cuba.*
- *He looked up "silvertop palmetto" because he had never seen it before.*

---

silverweed *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial having leaves silvery beneath; northern United States; Europe; Asia.

- *Understanding "silverweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "silverweed" during the group presentation.*

---

silverworker *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs articles of silver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silverworker."*
- *The article explained what "silverworker" means with a simple example.*

---

silvery spleenwort *(noun)*

North American fern with narrow fronds on yellowish leafstalks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silvery spleenwort."*
- *Understanding "silvery spleenwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

silvex *(noun)*

A herbicide that is effective in controlling woody plants but is toxic to animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silvex."*
- *The article explained what "silvex" means with a simple example.*

---

silvia atricapilla *(noun)*

Small brownish-grey warbler with a black crown.

- *Understanding "silvia atricapilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "silvia atricapilla" means with a simple example.*

---

silybum *(noun)*

Small genus of east African herbs.

- *They discussed "silybum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silybum" to mean small genus of east african herbs.*

---

silybum marianum *(noun)*

Tall Old World biennial thistle with large clasping white-blotched leaves and purple flower heads; naturalized in California and South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silybum marianum."*
- *He looked up "silybum marianum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

simal *(noun)*

East Indian silk cotton tree yielding fibers inferior to kapok.

- *In class, the teacher used "simal" to mean east indian silk cotton tree yielding fibers....*
- *The article explained what "simal" means with a simple example.*

---

simarouba *(noun)*

Type genus of Simaroubaceae; tropical American trees and shrubs having a pale soft wood and bitter bark.

- *The article explained what "simarouba" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "simarouba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

simarouba amara *(noun)*

Tree of the Amazon valley yielding a light brittle timber locally regarded as resistant to insect attack.

- *The article explained what "simarouba amara" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "simarouba amara" to mean tree of the amazon valley yielding a light brittle....*

---

simarouba glauca *(noun)*

Medium to large tree of tropical North and South America having odd-pinnate leaves and long panicles of small pale yellow flowers followed by scarlet fruits.

- *Understanding "simarouba glauca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simarouba glauca."*

---

simaroubaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs with bitter bark having dry usually one-seeded winged fruit.

- *They discussed "simaroubaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "simaroubaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

simazine *(noun)*

A herbicide used to control weeds (especially among crops).

- *In class, the teacher used "simazine" to mean a herbicide used to control weeds (especially among....*
- *The article explained what "simazine" means with a simple example.*

simchas torah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a Jewish holy day celebrated on the 22nd or 23rd of Tishri to celebrate the completion of the annual cycle of readings of the Torah.

- *He looked up "simchas torah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simchas torah."*

simchat torah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a Jewish holy day celebrated on the 22nd or 23rd of Tishri to celebrate the completion of the annual cycle of readings of the Torah.

- *They discussed "simchat torah" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simchat torah."*

simhat torah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a Jewish holy day celebrated on the 22nd or 23rd of Tishri to celebrate the completion of the annual cycle of readings of the Torah.

- *Understanding "simhat torah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "simhat torah" to mean (judaism) a jewish holy day celebrated on the 22nd....*

simhath torah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a Jewish holy day celebrated on the 22nd or 23rd of Tishri to celebrate the completion of the annual cycle of readings of the Torah.

- *He looked up "simhath torah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "simhath torah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

simmpleness *(noun)*

Absence of affectation or pretense.

- *In class, the teacher used "simmpleness" to mean absence of affectation or pretense.*
- *Understanding "simmpleness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

simon zelotes *(noun)*

One of the twelve Apostles (first century).

- *In class, the teacher used "simon zelotes" to mean one of the twelve apostles (first century).*
- *The article explained what "simon zelotes" means with a simple example.*

simonise *(verb)*

Polish with wax.

- *Can you use "simonise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "simonise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

simoniz *(noun)*

A brand of car polish.

- *The article explained what "simoniz" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simoniz."*

simonize *(verb)*

Polish with wax.

- *The motorcycle has been Simonized.*
- *She tried to use "simonize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

simoon *(noun)*

A violent hot sand-laden wind on the deserts of Arabia and North Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simoon."*
- *Understanding "simoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

simperer *(noun)*

A smiler whose smile is silly and self-conscious and sometimes coy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simperer."*
- *Understanding "simperer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

simperingly *(adverb)*

With a lack of courage and determination.

- *Simperingly, the accused begged for mercy.*
- *Using "simperingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

simulative electronic deception *(noun)*

Actions to represent friendly notional or actual capabilities to mislead hostile forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "simulative electronic deception" to mean actions to represent friendly notional or actual....*
- *The article explained what "simulative electronic deception" means with a simple example.*

---

simuliidae *(noun)*

Blackflies and sand flies.

- *In class, the teacher used "simuliidae" to mean blackflies and sand flies.*
- *He looked up "simuliidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

simultaneousness *(noun)*

Happening or existing or done at the same time.

- *He looked up "simultaneousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "simultaneousness" to mean happening or existing or done at the same time.*

---

sinanthropus *(noun)*

Genus to which Peking man was formerly assigned.

- *In class, the teacher used "sinanthropus" to mean genus to which peking man was formerly assigned.*
- *The article explained what "sinanthropus" means with a simple example.*

---

sinapism *(noun)*

A plaster containing powdered black mustard; applied to the skin as a counterirritant or rubefacient.

- *He looked up "sinapism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinapism."*

---

sinciput *(noun)*

The front part of the head or skull (including the forehead).

- *The article explained what "sinciput" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sinciput" to mean the front part of the head or skull (including the....*

---

singan *(noun)*

A city of central China; capital of ancient Chinese empire 221-206 BC.

- *He looked up "singan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "singan."*

---

singlestick *(noun)*

A stick used instead of a sword for fencing.

- *Understanding "singlestick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "singlestick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sinistrality *(noun)*

Preference for using the left hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinistrality."*
- *The article explained what "sinistrality" means with a simple example.*

---

sinistrorsal *(adjective)*

Spiraling upward from right to left.

- *A "sinistrorsal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "sinistrorsal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sinistrorse *(adjective)*

Spiraling upward from right to left.

- *Sinistrorse vines.*
- *The speaker chose "sinistrorse" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sinkable *(adjective)*

Capable of being sunk.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sinkable."*
- *Would you call this situation "sinkable"? Explain why.*

sinningia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial tuberous herbs and shrubs of Central and South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "sinningia" to mean genus of perennial tuberous herbs and shrubs of....*
- *Understanding "sinningia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sinningia speciosa *(noun)*

South American herb cultivated in many varieties as a houseplant for its large handsome leaves and large variously colored bell-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "sinningia speciosa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sinningia speciosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sinoper *(noun)*

A red ocher formerly used as a pigment.

- *In class, the teacher used "sinoper" to mean a red ocher formerly used as a pigment.*
- *They discussed "sinoper" during the group presentation.*

sinopia *(noun)*

A red ocher formerly used as a pigment.

- *They discussed "sinopia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sinopia" means with a simple example.*

sinopis *(noun)*

A red ocher formerly used as a pigment.

- *They discussed "sinopis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sinopis" to mean a red ocher formerly used as a pigment.*

sinornis *(noun)*

Sparrow-sized fossil bird of the Jurassic period to the Cretaceous period having a keeled breastbone and vestigial tail; found in China; considered possibly the second most primitive of all birds.

- *The article explained what "sinornis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sinornis" during the group presentation.*

sinuousness *(noun)*

Having curves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinuousness."*
- *Understanding "sinuousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sinus cavernosus *(noun)*

Either of a pair of large venous sinuses in the cranial cavity.

- *They discussed "sinus cavernosus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sinus cavernosus" because he had never seen it before.*

sinus coronarius *(noun)*

A short sinus receiving most of the veins of the heart; empties into the right atrium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinus coronarius."*
- *The article explained what "sinus coronarius" means with a simple example.*

sinus ethmoidales *(noun)*

A sinus of the meatuses of the nasal cavity (behind the bridge of the nose).

- *The article explained what "sinus ethmoidales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sinus ethmoidales" to mean a sinus of the meatuses of the nasal cavity (behind....*

---

sinus paranasales *(noun)*

Any of the paired sinuses in the bones of the face adjacent to the nasal cavity that are lined with mucous membrane that is continuous with the lining of the nasal cavities.

- *They discussed "sinus paranasales" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sinus paranasales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sinus sigmoideus *(noun)*

An S-shaped dural sinus on the temporal and occipital bones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinus sigmoideus."*
- *He looked up "sinus sigmoideus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sinus venosus sclerae *(noun)*

A circular canal in the eye that drains aqueous humor from the anterior chamber of the eye into the anterior ciliary veins.

- *In class, the teacher used "sinus venosus sclerae" to mean a circular canal in the eye that drains aqueous....*
- *They discussed "sinus venosus sclerae" during the group presentation.*

---

siphonophora *(noun)*

Marine colonial hydrozoans.

- *He looked up "siphonophora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "siphonophora" during the group presentation.*

---

sipuncula *(noun)*

Peanut worms.

- *Understanding "sipuncula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sipuncula" to mean peanut worms.*

---

sipunculid *(noun)*

Small unsegmented marine worm that when disturbed retracts its anterior portion into the body giving the appearance of a peanut.

- *Understanding "sipunculid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sipunculid" means with a simple example.*

---

sir edwin landseer luytens *(noun)*

English architect who planned the city of New Delhi (1869-1944).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir edwin landseer luytens."*
- *They discussed "sir edwin landseer luytens" during the group presentation.*

---

sir henry maxmilian beerbohm *(noun)*

English writer and caricaturist (1872-1956).

- *He looked up "sir henry maxmilian beerbohm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sir henry maxmilian beerbohm" during the group presentation.*

---

sir john hawkyns *(noun)*

English privateer involved in the slave trade; later helped build the fleet that in 1588 defeated the Spanish Armada (1532-1595).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir john hawkyns" to mean english privateer involved in the slave trade;....*
- *He looked up "sir john hawkyns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir john vanbrigh *(noun)*

English architect (1664-1726).

- *He looked up "sir john vanbrigh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir john vanbrigh."*

---

sir paul gavrilovich vinogradoff *(noun)*

British historian (born in Russia) (1854-1925).

- *The article explained what "sir paul gavrilovich vinogradoff" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "sir paul gavrilovich vinogradoff" to mean british historian (born in russia) (1854-1925).*

---

sir richrd steele *(noun)*

English writer (1672-1729).

- *Understanding "sir richrd steele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir richrd steele."*

---

sirenian *(noun)*

Any of two families of large herbivorous aquatic mammals with paddle-shaped tails and flipper-like forelimbs and no hind limbs.

- *They discussed "sirenian" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sirenian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sirenian mammal *(noun)*

Any of two families of large herbivorous aquatic mammals with paddle-shaped tails and flipper-like forelimbs and no hind limbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "sirenian mammal" to mean any of two families of large herbivorous aquatic....*
- *They discussed "sirenian mammal" during the group presentation.*

---

sisham *(noun)*

East Indian tree whose leaves are used for fodder; yields a compact dark brown durable timber used in shipbuilding and making railroad ties.

- *The article explained what "sisham" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sisham" during the group presentation.*

---

siskiyou lewisia *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial having a dense basal rosette of long spatula-shaped leaves and panicles of pink or white-and-red-striped or pink-purple flowers; found on cliffs and in rock crevices in mountains of southwestern Oregon and northern California.

- *He looked up "siskiyou lewisia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siskiyou lewisia."*

---

sison amomum *(noun)*

A slender roadside herb of western Europe and Mediterranean areas that has foliage resembling parsley and has white flowers with aromatic seeds.

- *He looked up "sison amomum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sison amomum."*

---

sissiness *(noun)*

The trait of being effeminate (derogatory of a man).

- *In class, the teacher used "sissiness" to mean the trait of being effeminate (derogatory of a man).*
- *The article explained what "sissiness" means with a simple example.*

---

sissoo *(noun)*

East Indian tree whose leaves are used for fodder; yields a compact dark brown durable timber used in shipbuilding and making railroad ties.

- *In class, the teacher used "sissoo" to mean east indian tree whose leaves are used for fodder;....*
- *He looked up "sissoo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sissu *(noun)*

East Indian tree whose leaves are used for fodder; yields a compact dark brown durable timber used in shipbuilding and making railroad ties.

- *The article explained what "sissu" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sissu."*

---

sissyish *(adjective)*

Having unsuitable feminine qualities.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sissyish."*
- *Students compared "sissyish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sisterlike *(adjective)*

Like or characteristic of or befitting a sister.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sisterlike."*
- *The speaker chose "sisterlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sistrurus *(noun)*

Pygmy rattlesnakes.

- *Understanding "sistrurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sistrurus" means with a simple example.*

sistrurus catenatus *(noun)*

Pygmy rattlesnake found in moist areas from the Great Lakes to Mexico; feeds on mice and small amphibians.

- *In class, the teacher used "sistrurus catenatus" to mean pygmy rattlesnake found in moist areas from the....*
- *They discussed "sistrurus catenatus" during the group presentation.*

sistrurus miliaris *(noun)*

Small pygmy rattlesnake.

- *He looked up "sistrurus miliaris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sistrurus miliaris."*

sisymbrium barbarea *(noun)*

Noxious cress with yellow flowers; sometimes placed in genus Sisymbrium.

- *In class, the teacher used "sisymbrium barbarea" to mean noxious cress with yellow flowers; sometimes placed....*
- *The article explained what "sisymbrium barbarea" means with a simple example.*

sisymbrium officinale *(noun)*

Stiffly branching Old World annual with pale yellow flowers; widely naturalized in North America; formerly used medicinally.

- *Understanding "sisymbrium officinale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sisymbrium officinale" to mean stiffly branching old world annual with pale yellow....*

sisymbrium tanacetifolia *(noun)*

Perennial stellate and hairy herb with small yellow flowers of mountains of southern Europe; sometimes placed in genus Sisymbrium.

- *Understanding "sisymbrium tanacetifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sisymbrium tanacetifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

sisyridae *(noun)*

An arthropod family of the order Neuroptera that includes spongeflies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sisyridae."*
- *He looked up "sisyridae" because he had never seen it before.*

sisyrinchium *(noun)*

Chiefly North American grasslike herbs.

- *They discussed "sisyrinchium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sisyrinchium."*

sitophylus *(noun)*

A genus of Bruchidae.

- *Understanding "sitophylus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sitophylus" because he had never seen it before.*

sitophylus oryzae *(noun)*

Brown weevil that infests stored grain especially rice.

- *He looked up "sitophylus oryzae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sitophylus oryzae" to mean brown weevil that infests stored grain especially rice.*

sitotroga *(noun)*

Grain moths.

- *He looked up "sitotroga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sitotroga."*

sitotroga cerealella *(noun)*

Small moth whose larvae feed on kernels of stored grains.

- *Understanding "sitotroga cerealella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sitotroga cerealella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sitsang *(noun)*

An autonomous region of the Peoples Republic of China; located in the Himalayas.

- *They discussed "sitsang" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sitsang" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sium sisarum *(noun)*

An Asiatic herb cultivated in Europe for its sweet edible tuberous root.

- *Understanding "sium sisarum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sium sisarum" to mean an asiatic herb cultivated in europe for its sweet....*

---

sivaism *(noun)*

A Hindu sect worshiping Shiva.

- *Understanding "sivaism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sivaism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sivapithecus *(noun)*

Fossil primates found in India.

- *Understanding "sivapithecus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sivapithecus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

six-lined racerunner *(noun)*

Very swift lizard of eastern and central United States.

- *Understanding "six-lined racerunner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "six-lined racerunner" means with a simple example.*

---

sixsome *(noun)*

Six people considered as a unit.

- *Understanding "sixsome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sixsome."*

---

sizeableness *(noun)*

Unusual largeness in size or extent or number.

- *He looked up "sizeableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sizeableness."*

---

sjaelland *(noun)*

The largest island of Denmark and the site of Copenhagen.

- *In class, the teacher used "sjaelland" to mean the largest island of denmark and the site of....*
- *He looked up "sjaelland" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skagens odde *(noun)*

A cape on the northernmost tip of Jutland between the Skagerrak and the Kattegatt.

- *He looked up "skagens odde" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skagens odde" to mean a cape on the northernmost tip of jutland between....*

---

skagerak *(noun)*

A broad strait of the North Sea between Jutland and Norway.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skagerak."*
- *Understanding "skagerak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skaw *(noun)*

A cape on the northernmost tip of Jutland between the Skagerrak and the Kattegatt.

- *In class, the teacher used "skaw" to mean a cape on the northernmost tip of jutland between....*

- *They discussed "skaw" during the group presentation.*

---

skepful *(noun)*

The quantity a skep can hold.

- *In class, the teacher used "skepful" to mean the quantity a skep can hold.*
- *He looked up "skepful" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skiagram *(noun)*

A photographic image produced on a radiosensitive surface by radiation other than visible light (especially by X-rays or gamma rays).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skiagram."*
- *The article explained what "skiagram" means with a simple example.*

---

skiagraph *(noun)*

A photographic image produced on a radiosensitive surface by radiation other than visible light (especially by X-rays or gamma rays).

- *In class, the teacher used "skiagraph" to mean a photographic image produced on a radiosensitive....*
- *The article explained what "skiagraph" means with a simple example.*

---

skiagraphy *(noun)*

The process of making a radiograph; producing an image on a radiosensitive surface by radiation other than visible light.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skiagraphy."*
- *He looked up "skiagraphy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skibob *(noun)*

A vehicle resembling a bicycle but having skis instead of wheels; the rider wears short skis for balancing.

- *He looked up "skibob" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "skibob" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skidpan *(noun)*

A paved surface on which cars can be made to skid so that drivers can practice controlling them.

- *Understanding "skidpan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skidpan."*

---

skilletfish *(noun)*

Clingfish with typical skillet shape.

- *He looked up "skilletfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "skilletfish" during the group presentation.*

---

skilly *(noun)*

A thin porridge or soup (usually oatmeal and water flavored with meat).

- *He looked up "skilly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "skilly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skimcoat *(verb)*

Coat with a mixture of gypsum and spackle.

- *He skimcoated the drywall.*
- *Can you use "skimcoat" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

skirret *(noun)*

An Asiatic herb cultivated in Europe for its sweet edible tuberous root.

- *He looked up "skirret" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skirret" to mean an asiatic herb cultivated in europe for its sweet....*

---

skirt of tasses *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the body below the waist.

- *They discussed "skirt of tasses" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skirt of tasses" to mean armor plate that protects the body below the waist.*

---

skittishly *(adverb)*

In a skittish manner.

- *The horse pranced around skittishly.*
- *She spoke "skittishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

skoplje *(noun)*

Capital of modern Macedonia.

- *He looked up "skoplje" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skoplje."*

---

skreak *(verb)*

Make a high-pitched, screeching noise.

- *He did not know how to use "skreak" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "skreak" and when to wait.*

---

skunkbush *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of California with unpleasantly scented usually trifoliate leaves and edible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "skunkbush" to mean deciduous shrub of california with unpleasantly....*
- *Understanding "skunkbush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skunkweed *(noun)*

Tall herb of the Rocky Mountains having sticky leaves and an offensive smell.

- *They discussed "skunkweed" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "skunkweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skyjack *(verb)*

Subject an aircraft to air piracy.

- *The plane was skyjacked to Uzbekistan.*
- *She tried to use "skyjack" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

skysail *(noun)*

The sail above the royal on a square-rigger.

- *In class, the teacher used "skysail" to mean the sail above the royal on a square-rigger.*
- *They discussed "skysail" during the group presentation.*

---

slackly *(adverb)*

In a relaxed manner; not rigid.

- *The narrator describes the scene "slackly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "slackly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

slagheap *(noun)*

Pile of waste matter from coal mining etc.

- *The article explained what "slagheap" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slagheap."*

---

slanderously *(adverb)*

In a false and slanderous and defamatory manner; with slander or calumny.

- *Using "slanderously" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "slanderously" naturally.*

---

slangily *(adverb)*

With slang; in a slangy manner.

- *He expresses himself slangily.*
- *Using "slangily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

slanginess *(noun)*

Casualness in use of language.

- *They discussed "slanginess" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slanginess."*

---

slantingly *(adverb)*

With a slant.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "slantingly" naturally.*
- *Place "slantingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

slantways *(adverb)*

At a slant; moving or directed in a slantwise position or direction.

- *She spoke "slantways," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "slantways" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

slantwise *(adverb)*

At a slant; moving or directed in a slantwise position or direction.

- *She spoke "slantwise," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "slantwise" naturally.*

---

slaphappy *(adjective)*

Dazed from or as if from repeated blows.

- *Slaphappy with exhaustion.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "slaphappy" when it is dazed from or as if from repeated blows.*

---

slatey *(adjective)*

Of the color of slate or granite.

- *Students compared "slatey" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "slatey."*

---

slatternliness *(noun)*

In the manner of a slattern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slatternliness."*
- *Understanding "slatternliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slaughterous *(adjective)*

Accompanied by bloodshed.

- *Students compared "slaughterous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "slaughterous."*

---

slaveless *(adjective)*

Where slavery was prohibited.

- *It is useful to describe something as "slaveless" when it is where slavery was prohibited.*
- *A "slaveless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

slavelike *(adjective)*

Suitable for a slave or servant.

- *It is useful to describe something as "slavelike" when it is suitable for a slave or servant.*
- *Would you call this situation "slavelike"? Explain why.*

---

sledder *(noun)*

Someone who rides a sled.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sledder."*
- *They discussed "sledder" during the group presentation.*

---

sleeplessly *(adverb)*

Without sleep; in a sleepless manner.

- *He was lying in bed sleeplessly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sleeplessly" in the final chapter.*

sleepyheaded *(adjective)*

Ready to fall asleep.

- *Sleepyheaded students.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “sleepyheaded.”*

slenderise *(verb)*

Make slender or appear to be slender.

- *She tried to use “slenderise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “slenderise” in real sentences.*

slenderize *(verb)*

Make slender or appear to be slender.

- *In everyday English, people use “slenderize” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “slenderize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sleuthhound *(noun)*

A breed of large powerful hound of European origin having very acute smell and used in tracking.

- *The article explained what “sleuthhound” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “sleuthhound” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

slezsko *(noun)*

A region of central Europe rich in deposits of coal and iron ore; annexed by Prussia in 1742 but now largely in Poland.

- *They discussed “slezsko” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “slezsko.”*

slideway *(noun)*

Sloping channel through which things can descend.

- *Understanding “slideway” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “slideway.”*

slightingly *(adverb)*

In a disparaging manner.

- *Place “slightingly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “slightingly” naturally.*

sliminess *(noun)*

The quality of being disgusting to the senses or emotions.

- *They discussed “sliminess” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sliminess” to mean the quality of being disgusting to the senses or....*

slimly *(adverb)*

In a slim or slender manner.

- *He answered “slimly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “slimly” can make your explanation more exact.*

slipover *(noun)*

A sweater that is put on by pulling it over the head.

- *Understanding “slipover” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “slipover” because he had never seen it before.*

slipperwort *(noun)*

Any garden plant of the genus Calceolaria having flowers with large inflated slipper-shaped lower lip.

- *The article explained what “slipperwort” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “slipperwort.”*

slipskin grape *(noun)*

A grape whose skin slips readily from the pulp.

- *Understanding "slipskin grape" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slipskin grape."*

---

slipstick *(noun)*

Analog computer consisting of a handheld instrument used for rapid calculations; have been replaced by pocket calculators.

- *He looked up "slipstick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slipstick" to mean analog computer consisting of a handheld instrument....*

---

slivery *(adjective)*

Resembling or consisting of or embedded with long slender fragments of (especially) wood having sharp points.

- *Would you call this situation "slivery"? Explain why.*
- *A "slivery" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sloanea *(noun)*

Genus of tropical hardwood timber trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sloanea."*
- *They discussed "sloanea" during the group presentation.*

---

sloanea jamaicensis *(noun)*

West Indian timber tree having very hard wood.

- *He looked up "sloanea jamaicensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sloanea jamaicensis."*

---

slobberer *(noun)*

A person who dribbles.

- *In class, the teacher used "slobberer" to mean a person who dribbles.*
- *Understanding "slobberer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sloganeer *(noun)*

Someone who coins and uses slogans to promote a cause.

- *In class, the teacher used "sloganeer" to mean someone who coins and uses slogans to promote a cause.*
- *Understanding "sloganeer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slopingly *(adverb)*

With a slant.

- *Using "slopingly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "slopingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

slopseller *(noun)*

A dealer in cheap ready-made clothing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slopseller."*
- *He looked up "slopseller" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slopseller's shop *(noun)*

A store that sells cheap ready-made clothing.

- *They discussed "slopseller's shop" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "slopseller's shop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slopshop *(noun)*

A store that sells cheap ready-made clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "slopshop" to mean a store that sells cheap ready-made clothing.*
- *They discussed "slopshop" during the group presentation.*

---

sloucher *(noun)*

A person who slouches; someone with a drooping carriage.

- *They discussed "sloucher" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sloucher.”*

slouchily *(adverb)*

In a slouchy manner.

- *Slouchily dressed.*
- *Place “slouchily” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

slouchingly *(adverb)*

With a slouching gait or posture.

- *He stood slouchingly at the garden gate.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “slouchingly” naturally.*

sloughy *(adjective)*

(of soil) soft and watery.

- *The sloughy edge of the pond.*
- *A “sloughy” approach may work better in this case.*

slovenija *(noun)*

A mountainous republic in central Europe; formerly part of the Habsburg monarchy and Yugoslavia; achieved independence in 1991.

- *They discussed “slovenija” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “slovenija” because he had never seen it before.*

slowcoach *(noun)*

Someone who moves slowly.

- *In England they call a slowpoke a slowcoach.*
- *The article explained what “slowcoach” means with a simple example.*

slowgoing *(adjective)*

Not inclined to be enterprising.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “slowgoing.”*
- *Students compared “slowgoing” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

slowworm *(noun)*

Small burrowing legless European lizard with tiny eyes; popularly believed to be blind.

- *In class, the teacher used “slowworm” to mean small burrowing legless european lizard with tiny....*
- *The article explained what “slowworm” means with a simple example.*

slubbed *(adjective)*

Of textiles; having a rough surface.

- *A “slubbed” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “slubbed”? Explain why.*

slugabed *(noun)*

A person who stays in bed until a relatively late hour.

- *They discussed “slugabed” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “slugabed.”*

sluicegate *(noun)*

Regulator consisting of a valve or gate that controls the rate of water flow through a sluice.

- *In class, the teacher used “sluicegate” to mean regulator consisting of a valve or gate that....*
- *He looked up “sluicegate” because he had never seen it before.*

sluiceway *(noun)*

Conduit that carries a rapid flow of water controlled by a sluicegate.

- *He looked up “sluiceway” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sluiceway” to mean conduit that carries a rapid flow of water....*

slumberer *(noun)*

A rester who is sleeping.

- *They discussed "slumberer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "slumberer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slumberous *(adjective)*

Inclined to or marked by drowsiness.

- *Slumberous (or slumbrous) eyes.*
- *A slumberous June morning.*

---

slumbery *(adjective)*

Inclined to or marked by drowsiness.

- *'slumbery' is archaic.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "slumbery."*

---

slumbrous *(adjective)*

Inclined to or marked by drowsiness.

- *Slumberous (or slumbrous) eyes.*
- *Would you call this situation "slumbrous"? Explain why.*

---

slumgullion *(noun)*

A thin stew of meat and vegetables.

- *They discussed "slumgullion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "slumgullion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sluttishness *(noun)*

In the manner of a slattern.

- *They discussed "sluttishness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sluttishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slyboots *(noun)*

A shifty deceptive person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slyboots."*
- *He looked up "slyboots" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smalleye hammerhead *(noun)*

Fished for the hide and vitamin-rich liver.

- *Understanding "smalleye hammerhead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "smalleye hammerhead" means with a simple example.*

---

smallmouthed bass *(noun)*

A variety of black bass; the angle of the jaw falls below the eye.

- *In class, the teacher used "smallmouthed bass" to mean a variety of black bass; the angle of the jaw falls....*
- *He looked up "smallmouthed bass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smallmouthed black bass *(noun)*

A variety of black bass; the angle of the jaw falls below the eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smallmouthed black bass."*
- *He looked up "smallmouthed black bass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smalltooth sawfish *(noun)*

Commonly found in tropical bays and estuaries; not aggressive.

- *In class, the teacher used "smalltooth sawfish" to mean commonly found in tropical bays and estuaries; not....*
- *The article explained what "smalltooth sawfish" means with a simple example.*

---

smaltite *(noun)*

A grey mineral consisting of cobalt arsenide and nickel; an important source of cobalt and nickel.

- *The article explained what "smaltite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smaltite."*

---

smarmily *(adverb)*

In an unctuous manner.

- *She spoke "smarmily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "smarmily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

smarminess *(noun)*

Smug self-serving earnestness.

- *He looked up "smarminess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smarminess."*

---

smidgin *(noun)*

A tiny or scarcely detectable amount.

- *The article explained what "smidgin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smidgin."*

---

smilacaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *In class, the teacher used "smilacaceae" to mean one of many subfamilies into which some....*
- *They discussed "smilacaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

smiledon *(noun)*

Saber-toothed tigers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smiledon."*
- *They discussed "smiledon" during the group presentation.*

---

smiledon californicus *(noun)*

North American sabertooth; culmination of sabertooth development.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smiledon californicus."*
- *He looked up "smiledon californicus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smilo *(noun)*

Perennial mountain rice native to Mediterranean region and introduced into North America.

- *Understanding "smilo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "smilo" means with a simple example.*

---

smilo grass *(noun)*

Perennial mountain rice native to Mediterranean region and introduced into North America.

- *Understanding "smilo grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "smilo grass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smirker *(noun)*

A smiler whose smile is offensively self-satisfied.

- *The article explained what "smirker" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "smirker" during the group presentation.*

---

smitane *(noun)*

Veloute or brown sauce with sauteed chopped onion and dry white wine and sour cream.

- *The article explained what "smitane" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "smitane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smooth earthball *(noun)*

An earthball with a peridium that is firm dry and smooth when young but developing cracks when mature; pale orange-yellow when young and reddish brown at maturity.

- *The article explained what "smooth earthball" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "smooth earthball" to mean an earthball with a peridium that is firm dry and....*

smooth woodsia *(noun)*

Rock-inhabiting fern of Arctic and subarctic Europe to eastern Asia.

- *He looked up “smooth woodsia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “smooth woodsia” during the group presentation.*

smoothbark *(noun)*

Any of several Australian eucalypts having the bark smooth except at or near the base of the trunk.

- *Understanding “smoothbark” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “smoothbark” during the group presentation.*

smoothhound *(noun)*

Smooth dogfish of European coastal waters.

- *Understanding “smoothhound” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “smoothhound” means with a simple example.*

smoothhound shark *(noun)*

Smooth dogfish of European coastal waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “smoothhound shark.”*
- *The article explained what “smoothhound shark” means with a simple example.*

smsgt *(noun)*

A senior noncommissioned officer in the Air Force with a rank comparable to master sergeant in the Army.

- *In class, the teacher used “smsgt” to mean a senior noncommissioned officer in the air force....*
- *They discussed “smsgt” during the group presentation.*

smutch *(verb)*

Make a smudge on; soil by smudging.

- *Learners should practice how to use “smutch” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “smutch” carefully so everyone would understand.*

smuttily *(adverb)*

In a smutty manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “smuttily” naturally.*
- *Using “smuttily” can make your explanation more exact.*

smyrnium olusatrum *(noun)*

European herb somewhat resembling celery widely naturalized in Britain coastal regions and often cultivated as a potherb.

- *He looked up “smyrnium olusatrum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “smyrnium olusatrum” during the group presentation.*

snailfish *(noun)*

Small tadpole-shaped cold-water fishes with pelvic fins forming a sucker; related to lumpfish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snailfish.”*
- *Understanding “snailfish” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

snailflower *(noun)*

Perennial tropical American vine cultivated for its racemes of showy yellow and purple flowers having the corolla keel coiled like a snail shell; sometimes placed in genus Phaseolus.

- *Understanding “snailflower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “snailflower” to mean perennial tropical american vine cultivated for its....*

snake muishond *(noun)*

Small slender burrowing muishond with white top of the head.

- *They discussed “snake muishond” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “snake muishond” to mean small slender burrowing muishond with white top of....*

snake polypody *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns with long rhizomes; tropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "snake polypody" to mean epiphytic ferns with long rhizomes; tropical america.*
- *They discussed "snake polypody" during the group presentation.*

---

snakeberry *(noun)*

North American perennial herb with alternately compound leaves and racemes of small white flowers followed by bright red oval poisonous berries.

- *He looked up "snakeberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snakeberry."*

---

snakebird *(noun)*

Fish-eating bird of warm inland waters having a long flexible neck and slender sharp-pointed bill.

- *They discussed "snakebird" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "snakebird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snakeblenny *(noun)*

Found in Arctic and northern Atlantic waters.

- *Understanding "snakeblenny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "snakeblenny" means with a simple example.*

---

snakefish *(noun)*

Tropical fishes with large mouths in lizard-like heads; found worldwide.

- *Understanding "snakefish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snakefish."*

---

snakefly *(noun)*

Predatory insect of western North America having a long necklike prothorax.

- *The article explained what "snakefly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snakefly" to mean predatory insect of western north america having a....*

---

snapline *(noun)*

A chalked string used in the building trades to make a straight line on a vertical surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "snapline" to mean a chalked string used in the building trades to....*
- *They discussed "snapline" during the group presentation.*

---

snappishly *(adverb)*

In an ill-natured and snappish manner.

- *'Don't talk to me now,' she said snappishly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "snappishly" naturally.*

---

snappishness *(noun)*

A disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.

- *The article explained what "snappishness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snappishness" to mean a disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.*

---

snarer *(noun)*

Someone who sets snares for birds or small animals.

- *The article explained what "snarer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snarer" to mean someone who sets snares for birds or small animals.*

---

sneakingly *(adverb)*

In a sneaky manner.

- *I always felt sneakingly that I wanted to be a concert pianist.*
- *Using "sneakingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sneezeweed *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Helenium characteristically causing sneezing.

- *The article explained what "sneezeweed" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “sneezeweed” to mean any of various plants of the genus helenium....*

---

sneezeweed yarrow *(noun)*

Eurasian herb having loose heads of button-shaped white flowers and long grey-green leaves that cause sneezing when powdered.

- *The article explained what “sneezeweed yarrow” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sneezeweed yarrow” to mean eurasian herb having loose heads of button-shaped....*

---

sneezewort *(noun)*

Eurasian herb having loose heads of button-shaped white flowers and long grey-green leaves that cause sneezing when powdered.

- *In class, the teacher used “sneezewort” to mean eurasian herb having loose heads of button-shaped....*
- *Understanding “sneezewort” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snickersnee *(noun)*

Fighting with knives.

- *Understanding “snickersnee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “snickersnee” means with a simple example.*

---

sniffler *(noun)*

A person who breathes audibly through a congested nose.

- *They discussed “sniffler” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “sniffler” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snitcher *(noun)*

A thief who steals without using violence.

- *In class, the teacher used “snitcher” to mean a thief who steals without using violence.*
- *The article explained what “snitcher” means with a simple example.*

---

sniveler *(noun)*

A person who breathes audibly through a congested nose.

- *Understanding “sniveler” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sniveler” during the group presentation.*

---

sniveller *(noun)*

A person given to excessive complaints and crying and whining.

- *Understanding “sniveller” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sniveller” to mean a person given to excessive complaints and crying....*

---

snobbism *(noun)*

The trait of condescending to those of lower social status.

- *The article explained what “snobbism” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “snobbism” to mean the trait of condescending to those of lower social....*

---

snootily *(adverb)*

In a snobbish manner.

- *Using “snootily” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “snootily” naturally.*

---

snootiness *(noun)*

The quality of being snooty.

- *He disliked his neighbors’ snootiness.*
- *They discussed “snootiness” during the group presentation.*

---

snorty *(adjective)*

(British informal) ill-tempered or annoyed.

- *The speaker chose “snorty” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “snorty.”*

---

snuffler *(noun)*

A person who breathes noisily (as through a nose blocked by mucus).

- *They discussed "snuffler" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snuffler."*

---

snuffly *(adjective)*

Liable to sniffle.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "snuffly."*
- *Students compared "snuffly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

snuggery *(noun)*

A small secluded room.

- *Understanding "snuggery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "snuggery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soakage *(noun)*

The process of becoming softened and saturated as a consequence of being immersed in water (or other liquid).

- *They discussed "soakage" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "soakage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soapberry *(noun)*

A tree of the genus Sapindus whose fruit is rich in saponin.

- *They discussed "soapberry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soapberry" to mean a tree of the genus sapindus whose fruit is rich in....*

---

soapberry family *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical New and Old World deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs bearing leathery drupes with yellow translucent flesh; most plants produce toxic saponins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soapberry family."*
- *The article explained what "soapberry family" means with a simple example.*

---

soapberry tree *(noun)*

A tree of the genus Sapindus whose fruit is rich in saponin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soapberry tree."*
- *The article explained what "soapberry tree" means with a simple example.*

---

soapberry vine *(noun)*

Tendril-climbing vine.

- *The article explained what "soapberry vine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soapberry vine" to mean tendril-climbing vine.*

---

soapfish *(noun)*

Fishes with slimy mucus-covered skin; found in the warm Atlantic coastal waters of America.

- *The article explained what "soapfish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soapfish" to mean fishes with slimy mucus-covered skin; found in the....*

---

soapiness *(noun)*

The quality of being soap or being covered with soap.

- *She could smell the soapiness of the doctor's hands.*
- *The article explained what "soapiness" means with a simple example.*

---

soaprock *(noun)*

A soft heavy compact variety of talc having a soapy feel; used to make hearths and tabletops and ornaments.

- *Understanding "soaprock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soaprock."*

---

soapweed *(noun)*

Tall arborescent yucca of southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "soapweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "soapweed" during the group presentation.*

---

sobersided *(adjective)*

Completely lacking in humor or lightness of touch.

- *Choreography that was sobersided and sententious.*
- *A play with a sobersided social message.*

---

sobersides *(noun)*

A serious and sedate individual.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sobersides."*
- *He looked up "sobersides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sobralia *(noun)*

Any of various showy orchids of the genus Sobralia having leafy stems and bright-colored solitary or racemose flowers similar to those of genus Cattleya.

- *They discussed "sobralia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sobralia" means with a simple example.*

---

sociableness *(noun)*

The relative tendency or disposition to be sociable or associate with one's fellows.

- *The article explained what "sociableness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sociableness" during the group presentation.*

---

socialiser *(noun)*

A person who takes part in social activities.

- *Understanding "socialiser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "socialiser" to mean a person who takes part in social activities.*

---

socializer *(noun)*

A person who takes part in social activities.

- *The article explained what "socializer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "socializer."*

---

sociobiologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to sociobiology.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sociobiologic."*
- *Would you call this situation "sociobiologic"? Explain why.*

---

sociobiologically *(adverb)*

With respect to sociobiology.

- *Explain the behavior sociobiologically.*
- *Using "sociobiologically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sociolinguist *(noun)*

A linguist who studies the social and cultural factors that influence linguistic communication.

- *He looked up "sociolinguist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sociolinguist."*

---

sociolinguistically *(adverb)*

With respect to sociolinguistics.

- *Sociolinguistically fascinating.*
- *He answered "sociolinguistically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sodalist *(noun)*

A member of a sodality.

- *The article explained what "sodalist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sodalist."*

sodbuster *(noun)*

A person who operates a farm.

- *The article explained what "sodbuster" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sodbuster."*

sodium ethylmercurithiosalicylate *(noun)*

A light-colored crystalline powder (trade name Merthiolate) used as a surgical antiseptic.

- *The article explained what "sodium ethylmercurithiosalicylate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sodium ethylmercurithiosalicylate" to mean a light-colored crystalline powder (trade name....*

sodium thiosulphate *(noun)*

A compound used as a fixing agent in photographic developing.

- *The article explained what "sodium thiosulphate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sodium thiosulphate" during the group presentation.*

sodomise *(verb)*

Practice anal sex upon.

- *In everyday English, people use "sodomise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sodomise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sodomist *(noun)*

Someone who engages in anal copulation (especially a male who engages in anal copulation with another male).

- *In class, the teacher used "sodomist" to mean someone who engages in anal copulation (especially....*
- *He looked up "sodomist" because he had never seen it before.*

sofia scicolone *(noun)*

Italian film actress (born in 1934).

- *The article explained what "sofia scicolone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sofia scicolone" to mean italian film actress (born in 1934).*

softheaded *(adjective)*

Foolish; totally unsound.

- *The speaker chose "softheaded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "softheaded."*

soigne *(adjective)*

Polished and well-groomed; showing sophisticated elegance.

- *The speaker chose "soigne" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "soigne" approach may work better in this case.*

soignee *(adjective)*

Polished and well-groomed; showing sophisticated elegance.

- *Would you call this situation "soignee"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "soignee."*

soilure *(noun)*

The act of soiling something.

- *The article explained what "soilure" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soilure" to mean the act of soiling something.*

solandra *(noun)*

Shrubby climbers of tropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "solandra" to mean shrubby climbers of tropical america.*
- *He looked up "solandra" because he had never seen it before.*

solandra guttata *(noun)*

Mexican evergreen climbing plant having large solitary funnel-shaped fragrant yellow flowers with purple-brown ridges in the throat.

- *Understanding "solandra guttata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solandra guttata."*

---

solanopteris *(noun)*

Tropical American epiphytic ferns having rhizomes with tubers and roots as well as scales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solanopteris."*
- *He looked up "solanopteris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solanopteris bifrons *(noun)*

Small epiphytic fern of South America with tuberous swellings along rhizomes.

- *Understanding "solanopteris bifrons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "solanopteris bifrons" during the group presentation.*

---

solant goose *(noun)*

Very large white gannet with black wing tips.

- *In class, the teacher used "solant goose" to mean very large white gannet with black wing tips.*
- *Understanding "solant goose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solanum aviculare *(noun)*

Australian annual sometimes cultivated for its racemes of purple flowers and edible yellow egg-shaped fruit.

- *The article explained what "solanum aviculare" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "solanum aviculare" during the group presentation.*

---

solanum burbankii *(noun)*

Improved garden variety of black nightshade having small edible orange or black berries.

- *He looked up "solanum burbankii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solanum burbankii."*

---

solanum carolinense *(noun)*

Coarse prickly weed having pale yellow flowers and yellow berrylike fruit; common throughout southern and eastern United States.

- *Understanding "solanum carolinense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solanum carolinense" to mean coarse prickly weed having pale yellow flowers and....*

---

solanum commersonii *(noun)*

South American potato vine.

- *Understanding "solanum commersonii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "solanum commersonii" means with a simple example.*

---

solanum elaeagnifolium *(noun)*

Weedy nightshade with silvery foliage and violet or blue or white flowers; roundish berry widely used to curdle milk; central United States to South America.

- *They discussed "solanum elaeagnifolium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solanum elaeagnifolium" to mean weedy nightshade with silvery foliage and violet or....*

---

solanum jamesii *(noun)*

Erect or spreading perennial of southwestern United States and Mexico bearing small pale brown to cream-colored tubers resembling potatoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solanum jamesii."*
- *The article explained what "solanum jamesii" means with a simple example.*

---

solanum jasmoides *(noun)*

Copiously branched vine of Brazil having deciduous leaves and white flowers tinged with blue.

- *In class, the teacher used "solanum jasmoides" to mean copiously branched vine of brazil having deciduous....*
- *They discussed "solanum jasmoides" during the group presentation.*

---

solanum macranthum *(noun)*

South American shrub or small tree widely cultivated in the tropics; not a true potato.

- *They discussed "solanum macranthum" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “solanum macranthum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

solanum melanocerasum *(noun)*

Improved garden variety of black nightshade having small edible orange or black berries.

- *The article explained what “solanum melanocerasum” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “solanum melanocerasum.”*

---

solanum nigrum guineese *(noun)*

Improved garden variety of black nightshade having small edible orange or black berries.

- *Understanding “solanum nigrum guineese” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “solanum nigrum guineese” during the group presentation.*

---

solanum quitoense *(noun)*

Small perennial shrub cultivated in uplands of South America for its edible bright orange fruits resembling tomatoes or oranges.

- *In class, the teacher used “solanum quitoense” to mean small perennial shrub cultivated in uplands of....*
- *They discussed “solanum quitoense” during the group presentation.*

---

solanum rostratum *(noun)*

North American nightshade with prickly foliage and racemose yellow flowers.

- *Understanding “solanum rostratum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “solanum rostratum” means with a simple example.*

---

solanum wendlandii *(noun)*

Vine of Costa Rica sparsely armed with hooklike spines and having large lilac-blue flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “solanum wendlandii” to mean vine of costa rica sparsely armed with hooklike....*
- *The article explained what “solanum wendlandii” means with a simple example.*

---

solarisation *(noun)*

Exposure to the rays of the sun.

- *Understanding “solarisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “solarisation” because he had never seen it before.*

---

solarise *(verb)*

Expose to the rays of the sun or affect by exposure to the sun.

- *She tried to use “solarise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “solarise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

solarize *(verb)*

Expose to the rays of the sun or affect by exposure to the sun.

- *The film solarized.*
- *Be careful not to solarize the photographic film.*

---

solderer *(noun)*

A worker who joins or mends with solder.

- *In class, the teacher used “solderer” to mean a worker who joins or mends with solder.*
- *The article explained what “solderer” means with a simple example.*

---

soldierfish *(noun)*

The larger squirrelfishes.

- *He looked up “soldierfish” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soldierfish.”*

---

soldierlike *(adjective)*

(of persons) befitting a warrior.

- *A “soldierlike” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “soldierlike” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

soleirolia *(noun)*

One species; a dwarf creeping mat-forming evergreen herb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soleirolia."*
- *He looked up "soleirolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soleirolia soleirolii *(noun)*

Prostrate or creeping Corsican herb with moss-like small round short-stemmed leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "soleirolia soleirolii" to mean prostrate or creeping corsican herb with moss-like....*
- *Understanding "soleirolia soleirolii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

soleless *(adjective)*

Having no sole.

- *Students compared "soleless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "soleless"? Explain why.*

---

solemness *(noun)*

A trait of dignified seriousness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solemness."*
- *He looked up "solemness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solenichthyes *(noun)*

Bellows fishes; shrimpfishes; cornetfishes; pipefishes; small order of chiefly tropical marine fishes of varied and bizarre form all having a small mouth at the end of a drawn-out tubular snout.

- *In class, the teacher used "solenichthyes" to mean bellows fishes; shrimpfishes; cornetfishes;....*
- *Understanding "solenichthyes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solenidae *(noun)*

Razor clams.

- *In class, the teacher used "solenidae" to mean razor clams.*
- *They discussed "solenidae" during the group presentation.*

---

solenogaster *(noun)*

Deep-water wormlike mollusks lacking calcareous plates on the body but having fine slimy spicules on the covering mantle.

- *In class, the teacher used "solenogaster" to mean deep-water wormlike mollusks lacking calcareous....*
- *He looked up "solenogaster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solenogastres *(noun)*

An order of Amphineura.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solenogastres."*
- *The article explained what "solenogastres" means with a simple example.*

---

solenostemon *(noun)*

Genus of shrubby often succulent herbs of tropical Africa and Asia; includes some plants often placed in genus Coleus.

- *He looked up "solenostemon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solenostemon."*

---

solenostemon blumei *(noun)*

Perennial aromatic herb of southeastern Asia having large usually bright-colored or blotched leaves and spikes of blue-violet flowers; sometimes placed in genus Solenostemon.

- *Understanding "solenostemon blumei" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "solenostemon blumei" means with a simple example.*

---

solenostemon scutellarioides *(noun)*

Perennial aromatic herb of southeastern Asia having large usually bright-colored or blotched leaves and spikes of blue-violet flowers; sometimes placed in genus Solenostemon.

- *He looked up "solenostemon scutellarioides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solenostemon scutellarioides" to mean perennial aromatic herb of southeastern asia having....*

---

solicitorship *(noun)*

The position of solicitor.

- *He looked up "solicitorship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solicitorship."*

---

solidago missouriensis *(noun)*

Similar to meadow goldenrod but usually smaller.

- *The article explained what "solidago missouriensis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solidago missouriensis" to mean similar to meadow goldenrod but usually smaller.*

---

solidago multiradiata *(noun)*

Goldenrod similar to narrow goldenrod but having bristly hairs on edges of leaf stalks; mountainous regions of western America.

- *The article explained what "solidago multiradiata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "solidago multiradiata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solidago spathulata *(noun)*

Western American goldenrod with long narrow clusters of small yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "solidago spathulata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "solidago spathulata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solitary pussytoes *(noun)*

A variety of pussytoes.

- *He looked up "solitary pussytoes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solitary pussytoes" to mean a variety of pussytoes.*

---

solitudinarian *(noun)*

One who lives in solitude.

- *He looked up "solitudinarian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solitudinarian."*

---

solleret *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the foot; consists of mail with a solid toe and heel.

- *He looked up "solleret" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "solleret" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solubleness *(noun)*

The property of being dissoluble.

- *They discussed "solubleness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solubleness."*

---

solvating agent *(noun)*

An agent that converts something into a solvate.

- *In class, the teacher used "solvating agent" to mean an agent that converts something into a solvate.*
- *He looked up "solvating agent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

somateria *(noun)*

Eider ducks.

- *They discussed "somateria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "somateria" means with a simple example.*

---

somatogenetic *(adjective)*

Of or arising from physiological causes rather than being psychogenic in origin.

- *Would you call this situation "somatogenetic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "somatogenetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

somatogenic *(adjective)*

Of or arising from physiological causes rather than being psychogenic in origin.

- *Somatogenic theories of schizophrenia.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "somatogenic."*

somatotrophic hormone *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland; promotes growth in humans.

- *He looked up "somatotrophic hormone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "somatotrophic hormone" to mean a hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland;....*

somatotrophin *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland; promotes growth in humans.

- *The article explained what "somatotrophin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "somatotrophin" to mean a hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland;....*

somatotropic hormone *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland; promotes growth in humans.

- *Understanding "somatotropic hormone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "somatotropic hormone" means with a simple example.*

somatotype *(noun)*

A category of physique.

- *They discussed "somatotype" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somatotype."*

somnambulate *(verb)*

Walk in one's sleep.

- *The coach explained when to use "somnambulate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "somnambulate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

somnambulation *(noun)*

Walking by a person who is asleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somnambulation."*
- *He looked up "somnambulation" because he had never seen it before.*

somniferous *(adjective)*

Sleep inducing.

- *Students compared "somniferous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "somniferous."*

somnific *(adjective)*

Sleep inducing.

- *Students compared "somnific" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "somnific" approach may work better in this case.*

somniloquism *(noun)*

Uttering speech while asleep.

- *Understanding "somniloquism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "somniloquism" means with a simple example.*

somniloquist *(noun)*

Someone who talks while asleep.

- *The article explained what "somniloquist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "somniloquist" during the group presentation.*

somniloquy *(noun)*

Uttering speech while asleep.

- *He looked up "somniloquy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somniloquy."*

somnolently *(adverb)*

In a drowsy manner.

- *She spoke "somnolently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "somnolently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sonchus oleraceus *(noun)*

Annual Eurasian sow thistle with soft spiny leaves and rayed yellow flower heads.

- *Understanding "sonchus oleraceus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonchus oleraceus."*

---

songful *(adjective)*

Richly melodious.

- *Students compared "songful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "songful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

songfulness *(noun)*

The property of being suitable for singing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "songfulness."*
- *The article explained what "songfulness" means with a simple example.*

---

songlike *(adjective)*

Having a melody (as distinguished from recitative).

- *Would you call this situation "songlike"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "songlike" when it is having a melody (as distinguished from recitative).*

---

sonneteer *(noun)*

A poet who writes sonnets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonneteer."*
- *They discussed "sonneteer" during the group presentation.*

---

sonograph *(noun)*

An instrument that uses the differential transmission and reflection of ultrasonic waves in order to provide an image of a bodily organ.

- *They discussed "sonograph" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sonograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sonometer *(noun)*

An instrument used to measure the sensitivity of hearing.

- *He looked up "sonometer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonometer."*

---

sonora semiannulata *(noun)*

Small shy brightly-ringed terrestrial snake of arid or semiarid areas of western North America.

- *He looked up "sonora semiannulata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sonora semiannulata" to mean small shy brightly-ringed terrestrial snake of arid....*

---

sonoran whipsnake *(noun)*

Both terrestrial and arboreal snake of United States southwest.

- *In class, the teacher used "sonoran whipsnake" to mean both terrestrial and arboreal snake of united....*
- *Understanding "sonoran whipsnake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sonorousness *(noun)*

Having the character of a loud deep sound; the quality of being resonant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonorousness."*
- *He looked up "sonorousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sonsy *(adjective)*

(of a woman's body) having a large bosom and pleasing curves.

- *Would you call this situation "sonsy"? Explain why.*

- *A “sonsy” approach may work better in this case.*

---

soochong *(noun)*

A fine quality of black tea native to China.

- *In class, the teacher used “soochong” to mean a fine quality of black tea native to china.*
- *The article explained what “soochong” means with a simple example.*

---

sophonias *(noun)*

A Hebrew minor prophet of the late 7th century BC.

- *Understanding “sophonias” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sophonias” to mean a hebrew minor prophet of the late 7th century bc.*

---

sophora secundiflora *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree having pinnate leaves poisonous to livestock and dense racemes of intensely fragrant blue flowers and red beans.

- *They discussed “sophora secundiflora” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “sophora secundiflora” means with a simple example.*

---

sophora tetraptera *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of New Zealand and Chile having pendulous racemes of tubular golden-yellow flowers; yields a hard strong wood.

- *Understanding “sophora tetraptera” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sophora tetraptera” to mean shrub or small tree of new zealand and chile having....*

---

sorbefacient *(adjective)*

Inducing or promoting absorption.

- *The speaker chose “sorbefacient” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “sorbefacient” when it is inducing or promoting absorption.*

---

sorbus aucuparia *(noun)*

Eurasian tree with orange-red berrylike fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sorbus aucuparia.”*
- *The article explained what “sorbus aucuparia” means with a simple example.*

---

sorbus torminalis *(noun)*

European tree bearing edible small speckled brown fruit.

- *He looked up “sorbus torminalis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sorbus torminalis” to mean european tree bearing edible small speckled brown fruit.*

---

sorcerise *(verb)*

Transform or change by means of sorcery.

- *In everyday English, people use “sorcerise” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “sorcerise” until he saw an example.*

---

sorcerize *(verb)*

Transform or change by means of sorcery.

- *The coach explained when to use “sorcerize” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “sorcerize” in real sentences.*

---

sordidly *(adverb)*

In a sordid or squalid way.

- *Place “sordidly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke “sordidly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

sordino *(noun)*

A mute for a violin.

- *He looked up “sordino” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sordino” during the group presentation.*

---

sorehead *(noun)*

Someone who is peevish or disgruntled.

- *The article explained what "sorehead" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sorehead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

soren aabye kierkegaard *(noun)*

Danish philosopher who is generally considered. along with Nietzsche, to be a founder of existentialism (1813-1855).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soren aabye kierkegaard."*
- *He looked up "soren aabye kierkegaard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sorgho *(noun)*

Any of several sorghums cultivated as a source of syrup.

- *He looked up "sorgho" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorgho."*

---

sorghum halepense *(noun)*

Tall perennial grass that spreads by creeping rhizomes and is grown for fodder; naturalized in southern United States where it is a serious pest on cultivated land.

- *Understanding "sorghum halepense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sorghum halepense" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sorghum vulgare rosburghii *(noun)*

Sorghum having slender dry stalks and small hard grains; introduced into United States from India.

- *They discussed "sorghum vulgare rosburghii" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sorghum vulgare rosburghii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sorghum vulgare technicum *(noun)*

Tall grasses grown for the elongated stiff-branched panicle used for brooms and brushes.

- *They discussed "sorghum vulgare technicum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sorghum vulgare technicum" means with a simple example.*

---

sorgo *(noun)*

Any of several sorghums cultivated as a source of syrup.

- *Understanding "sorgo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sorgo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sorriness *(noun)*

Worthlessness due to insignificance.

- *He looked up "sorriness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorriness."*

---

sorrower *(noun)*

A person who is feeling grief (as grieving over someone who has died).

- *They discussed "sorrower" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorrower."*

---

sorus *(noun)*

A spore-producing structure in certain lichens and fungi.

- *Understanding "sorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sorus" during the group presentation.*

---

sottish *(adjective)*

Given to or marked by the consumption of alcohol.

- *Sottish behavior.*
- *Would you call this situation "sottish"? Explain why.*

---

sottishly *(adverb)*

In a sottish manner.

- *Using "sottishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

- *He answered “sottishly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sottishness *(noun)*

Lack of restraint in use of alcohol.

- *They discussed “sottishness” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sottishness” to mean lack of restraint in use of alcohol.*

---

sou’easter *(noun)*

A strong wind from the southeast.

- *In class, the teacher used “sou’easter” to mean a strong wind from the southeast.*
- *The article explained what “sou’easter” means with a simple example.*

---

sou’west *(adverb)*

To, toward, or in the southwest.

- *The narrator describes the scene “sou’west” in the final chapter.*
- *He answered “sou’west,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

souari *(noun)*

Large South American evergreen tree trifoliate leaves and drupes with nutlike seeds used as food and a source of cooking oil.

- *They discussed “souari” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “souari.”*

---

souari nut *(noun)*

A large nutlike seed of a South American tree.

- *Understanding “souari nut” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “souari nut” because he had never seen it before.*

---

souari tree *(noun)*

Large South American evergreen tree trifoliate leaves and drupes with nutlike seeds used as food and a source of cooking oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “souari tree.”*
- *He looked up “souari tree” because he had never seen it before.*

---

soufflot *(noun)*

French architect (1713-1780).

- *In class, the teacher used “soufflot” to mean french architect (1713-1780).*
- *He looked up “soufflot” because he had never seen it before.*

---

soughing *(adjective)*

Characterized by soft sounds; ; ; - R.P.Warren.

- *A soughing wind in the pines.*
- *Students compared “soughing” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

soughingly *(adverb)*

With a soft sound.

- *The branches of the trees moved soughingly in the breeze.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “soughingly” in the final chapter.*

---

soullessly *(adverb)*

In a soulless manner.

- *They were soullessly grubbing for profit.*
- *Using “soullessly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

soundable *(adjective)*

(of depth) capable of being sounded or measured for depth.

- *The speaker chose “soundable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “soundable.”*

---

soundlessness *(noun)*

The property of making no sound.

- *They discussed "soundlessness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soundlessness" to mean the property of making no sound.*

---

soupfin *(noun)*

Pacific shark valued for its fins (used by Chinese in soup) and liver (rich in vitamin A).

- *He looked up "soupfin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soupfin" to mean pacific shark valued for its fins (used by chinese....*

---

soupfin shark *(noun)*

Pacific shark valued for its fins (used by Chinese in soup) and liver (rich in vitamin A).

- *The article explained what "soupfin shark" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soupfin shark" to mean pacific shark valued for its fins (used by chinese....*

---

soupiness *(noun)*

The property of having the thickness of heavy cream.

- *They discussed "soupiness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "soupiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soupspoon *(noun)*

A spoon with a rounded bowl for eating soup.

- *In class, the teacher used "soupspoon" to mean a spoon with a rounded bowl for eating soup.*
- *The article explained what "soupspoon" means with a simple example.*

---

sourball *(noun)*

Round piece of tart hard candy.

- *He looked up "sourball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sourball."*

---

sourdine *(noun)*

An organ stop resulting in a soft muted sound.

- *The article explained what "sourdine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sourdine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sourish *(adjective)*

Tasting sour like a lemon.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sourish."*
- *Would you call this situation "sourish"? Explain why.*

---

sousing *(noun)*

The act of making something completely wet.

- *Understanding "sousing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sousing."*

---

souslik *(noun)*

Rather large central Eurasian ground squirrel.

- *He looked up "souslik" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "souslik."*

---

soutache *(noun)*

A narrow braid used as a decorative trimming.

- *Understanding "soutache" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soutache" to mean a narrow braid used as a decorative trimming.*

---

southeaster *(noun)*

A strong wind from the southeast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southeaster."*
- *The article explained what "southeaster" means with a simple example.*

---

southeastwardly *(adverb)*

In a southeastward direction.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "southeastwardly" naturally.*
- *She spoke "southeastwardly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

southern spatterdock *(noun)*

Of flowing waters of the southeastern United States; may form obstructive mats in streams.

- *Understanding "southern spatterdock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "southern spatterdock" means with a simple example.*

---

southernness *(noun)*

The property of being to the south.

- *The article explained what "southernness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "southernness" to mean the property of being to the south.*

---

southwester *(noun)*

A strong wind from the southwest.

- *They discussed "southwester" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southwester."*

---

southwestwardly *(adverb)*

In a southwestward direction.

- *The narrator describes the scene "southwestwardly" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "southwestwardly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

souvlakia *(noun)*

Made of lamb.

- *The article explained what "souvlakia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "souvlakia" during the group presentation.*

---

sowbane *(noun)*

Herb considered fatal to swine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sowbane."*
- *Understanding "sowbane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sowbelly *(noun)*

Salt pork from the belly of a hog carcass.

- *They discussed "sowbelly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sowbelly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sowbread *(noun)*

Common wild European cyclamen with pink flowers.

- *The article explained what "sowbread" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sowbread" during the group presentation.*

---

spaceward *(adverb)*

Towards outer space.

- *He answered "spaceward," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "spaceward" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

spacewards *(adverb)*

Towards outer space.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "spacewards" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "spacewards" in the final chapter.*

spaciotemporal *(adjective)*

Existing in both space and time; having both spatial extension and temporal duration.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spaciotemporal."*
- *The speaker chose "spaciotemporal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

spaciously *(adverb)*

With ample room.

- *The furniture was spaciously spread out.*
- *She spoke "spaciously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

spadeful *(noun)*

The quantity a shovel can hold.

- *In class, the teacher used "spadeful" to mean the quantity a shovel can hold.*
- *He looked up "spadeful" because he had never seen it before.*

spandril *(noun)*

An approximately triangular surface area between two adjacent arches and the horizontal plane above them.

- *The article explained what "spandril" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spandril" to mean an approximately triangular surface area between....*

sparaxis *(noun)*

Deciduous perennial herbs of South Africa.

- *They discussed "sparaxis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sparaxis" means with a simple example.*

sparaxis tricolor *(noun)*

A showy often-cultivated plant with tawny yellow often purple-spotted flowers.

- *The article explained what "sparaxis tricolor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sparaxis tricolor" during the group presentation.*

sparerib *(noun)*

A cut of pork ribs with much of the meat trimmed off.

- *He looked up "sparerib" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sparerib" during the group presentation.*

sparganiaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Sparganium.

- *He looked up "sparganiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sparganiaceae."*

sparganium *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Sparganiaceae; marsh or aquatic herbs of temperate regions.

- *They discussed "sparganium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sparganium."*

sparid *(noun)*

Spiny-finned food fishes of warm waters having well-developed teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sparid."*
- *He looked up "sparid" because he had never seen it before.*

sparid fish *(noun)*

Spiny-finned food fishes of warm waters having well-developed teeth.

- *The article explained what "sparid fish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sparid fish" to mean spiny-finned food fishes of warm waters having....*

sparidae *(noun)*

Porgies; scups.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sparidae."*
- *Understanding "sparidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sparkleberry *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of eastern United States having black inedible berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "sparkleberry" to mean shrub or small tree of eastern united states having....*
- *He looked up "sparkleberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sparmannia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical African shrubs.

- *He looked up "sparmannia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sparmannia" during the group presentation.*

---

sparmannia africana *(noun)*

Large shrub of South Africa having many conspicuously hairy branches with large hairy leaves and clusters of conspicuous white flowers.

- *They discussed "sparmannia africana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sparmannia africana."*

---

spartina cynosuroides *(noun)*

Tall reedlike grass common in salt meadows.

- *The article explained what "spartina cynosuroides" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spartina cynosuroides."*

---

spartina pectinmata *(noun)*

North American cordgrass having leaves with dry membranous margins and glumes with long awns.

- *He looked up "spartina pectinmata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spartina pectinmata."*

---

spartium *(noun)*

One species: Spanish broom.

- *The article explained what "spartium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "spartium" during the group presentation.*

---

spartium junceum *(noun)*

Tall thornless shrub having pale yellow flowers and flexible rushlike twigs used in basketry; of southwestern Europe and Mediterranean; naturalized in California.

- *Understanding "spartium junceum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spartium junceum."*

---

spasmolysis *(noun)*

The relaxation or relief of muscle spasms.

- *They discussed "spasmolysis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spasmolysis" to mean the relaxation or relief of muscle spasms.*

---

spasmolytic *(noun)*

A drug used to relieve or prevent spasms (especially of the smooth muscles).

- *Understanding "spasmolytic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spasmolytic" means with a simple example.*

---

spatangoida *(noun)*

Heart-shaped sea urchins.

- *They discussed "spatangoida" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spatangoida" to mean heart-shaped sea urchins.*

---

spatterdock *(noun)*

Common water lily of eastern and central North America, having broad leaves and globe-shaped yellow flowers; in sluggish fresh or slightly brackish water.

- *In class, the teacher used "spatterdock" to mean common water lily of eastern and central north....*

- *They discussed “spatterdock” during the group presentation.*

---

spavined *(adjective)*

(of horses) afflicted with a swelling of the hock-joint.

- *It is useful to describe something as “spavined” when it is (of horses) afflicted with a swelling of the hock-joint.*
- *A “spavined” approach may work better in this case.*

---

spawl *(noun)*

A fragment broken off from the edge or face of stone or ore and having at least one thin edge.

- *They discussed “spawl” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “spawl” because he had never seen it before.*

---

speakable *(adjective)*

Capable of being uttered in words or sentences.

- *It is useful to describe something as “speakable” when it is capable of being uttered in words or sentences.*
- *The speaker chose “speakable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spearnose bat *(noun)*

New World bat with a pointed nose leaf; found from southern United States to Paraguay.

- *They discussed “spearnose bat” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spearnose bat.”*

---

specialiser *(noun)*

An expert who is devoted to one occupation or branch of learning.

- *Understanding “specialiser” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “specialiser” during the group presentation.*

---

specialistic *(adjective)*

Of or related to or characteristic of specialists.

- *A “specialistic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “specialistic”? Explain why.*

---

specializer *(noun)*

An expert who is devoted to one occupation or branch of learning.

- *The article explained what “specializer” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “specializer” to mean an expert who is devoted to one occupation or....*

---

speciate *(verb)*

Evolve so as to lead to a new species or develop in a way most suited to the environment.

- *Learners should practice how to use “speciate” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “speciate” when talking about this idea.*

---

speciousness *(noun)*

An appearance of truth that is false or deceptive; seeming plausibility.

- *The speciousness of his argument.*
- *Understanding “speciousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

speckless *(adjective)*

Completely neat and clean.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “speckless.”*
- *Students compared “speckless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

spectinomycin *(noun)*

An antibiotic used to treat gonorrhea.

- *The article explained what “spectinomycin” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “spectinomycin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spectrographically *(adverb)*

By spectrographic means.

- *The speech spectrum was displayed spectrographically.*
- *Place "spectrographically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

spectroscopical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving spectroscopy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "spectroscopical" when it is of or relating to or involving spectroscopy.*
- *The speaker chose "spectroscopical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

speculativeness *(noun)*

The quality of being a conclusion or opinion based on supposition and conjecture rather than on fact or investigation.

- *Her work is highly contentious because of its speculativeness and lack of supporting evidence.*
- *He rejected stocks that didn't pay dividends because of their speculativeness.*

---

speechifier *(noun)*

A person who delivers a speech or oration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speechifier."*
- *They discussed "speechifier" during the group presentation.*

---

speechlessly *(adverb)*

Without speaking.

- *He stood up soundlessly and speechlessly and glided across the hallway and through a door.*
- *Place "speechlessly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

spelaeologist *(noun)*

A person who explores caves.

- *They discussed "spelaeologist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spelaeologist" to mean a person who explores caves.*

---

speleologist *(noun)*

A person who explores caves.

- *He looked up "speleologist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "speleologist" during the group presentation.*

---

spelldown *(noun)*

A contest in which you are eliminated if you fail to spell a word correctly.

- *In class, the teacher used "spelldown" to mean a contest in which you are eliminated if you fail....*
- *The article explained what "spelldown" means with a simple example.*

---

spergula *(noun)*

Small genus of Old World annual herbs: corn spurry.

- *The article explained what "spergula" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spergula."*

---

spergula arvensis *(noun)*

Small European weed with whorled leaves and white flowers.

- *He looked up "spergula arvensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spergula arvensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spergularia *(noun)*

Chiefly maritime Eurasian herbs: sand spurry; sea spurry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spergularia."*
- *He looked up "spergularia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spergularia rubra *(noun)*

Prostrate weedy herb with tiny pink flowers; widespread throughout Europe and Asia on sand dunes and heath and coastal cliffs; naturalized in eastern North America.

- *The article explained what “spergularia rubra” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “spergularia rubra” during the group presentation.*

---

spermatid *(noun)*

An immature gamete produced by a spermatocyte; develops into a spermatozoon.

- *The article explained what “spermatid” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spermatid” to mean an immature gamete produced by a spermatocyte;....*

---

spermatocele *(noun)*

A swelling on the epididymis or the testis; usually contains spermatozoa.

- *In class, the teacher used “spermatocele” to mean a swelling on the epididymis or the testis; usually....*
- *The article explained what “spermatocele” means with a simple example.*

---

spermatocide *(noun)*

A contraceptive agent that kills spermatozoa.

- *Understanding “spermatocide” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spermatocide” to mean a contraceptive agent that kills spermatozoa.*

---

spermatocyte *(noun)*

A male gametocyte that develops into four spermatids.

- *He looked up “spermatocyte” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spermatocyte” to mean a male gametocyte that develops into four spermatids.*

---

spermatophyte *(noun)*

Plant that reproduces by means of seeds not spores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spermatophyte.”*
- *They discussed “spermatophyte” during the group presentation.*

---

spermatozoan *(noun)*

The male reproductive cell; the male gamete.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spermatozoan.”*
- *He looked up “spermatozoan” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spermatozoid *(noun)*

A motile male gamete of a plant such as an alga or fern or gymnosperm.

- *They discussed “spermatozoid” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spermatozoid” to mean a motile male gamete of a plant such as an alga or....*

---

spermophile *(noun)*

Any of various terrestrial burrowing rodents of Old and New Worlds; often destroy crops.

- *He looked up “spermophile” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spermophile” to mean any of various terrestrial burrowing rodents of old....*

---

spermous *(adjective)*

Consisting of or resembling spermatozoa.

- *It is useful to describe something as “spermous” when it is consisting of or resembling spermatozoa.*
- *The speaker chose “spermous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spewer *(noun)*

A person who vomits.

- *Understanding “spewer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “spewer” during the group presentation.*

---

sphacelate *(verb)*

Undergo necrosis.

- *Learners should practice how to use “sphacelate” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “sphacelate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

sphacele *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Labiatae.

- *The article explained what "sphacele" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphacele."*

sphacele calycina *(noun)*

California plant with woolly stems and leaves and large white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphacele calycina."*
- *He looked up "sphacele calycina" because he had never seen it before.*

sphacelotheca *(noun)*

Genus of smut fungus.

- *Understanding "sphacelotheca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sphacelotheca" because he had never seen it before.*

sphacelotheca reiliana *(noun)*

Smut fungus attacking heads of corn or sorghum and causing a covered smut.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphacelotheca reiliana."*
- *He looked up "sphacelotheca reiliana" because he had never seen it before.*

sphacelus *(noun)*

The localized death of living cells (as from infection or the interruption of blood supply).

- *Understanding "sphacelus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sphacelus" means with a simple example.*

sphaeralcea *(noun)*

Large genus of chiefly tropical herbs with showy flowers and mostly globose fruits: globe mallows.

- *They discussed "sphaeralcea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sphaeralcea" means with a simple example.*

sphaeralcea coccinea *(noun)*

False mallow of western United States having racemose red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Malvastrum.

- *In class, the teacher used "sphaeralcea coccinea" to mean false mallow of western united states having....*
- *They discussed "sphaeralcea coccinea" during the group presentation.*

sphaeralcea fasciculata *(noun)*

Shrub of coastal ranges of California and Baja California having hairy branches and spikes of numerous mauve flowers; sometimes placed in genus Sphaeralcea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphaeralcea fasciculata."*
- *They discussed "sphaeralcea fasciculata" during the group presentation.*

sphaeralcea remota *(noun)*

A rare mallow found only in Illinois resembling the common hollyhock and having pale rose-mauve flowers; sometimes placed in genus Sphaeralcea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphaeralcea remota."*
- *He looked up "sphaeralcea remota" because he had never seen it before.*

sphaeriaceae *(noun)*

Parasitic fungi having globose and sometimes necked or beaked perithecia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphaeriaceae."*
- *He looked up "sphaeriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

sphaeriales *(noun)*

Large order of ascomycetous fungi usually having a dark hard perithecia with definite ostioles; in more recent classifications often divided among several orders.

- *They discussed "sphaeriales" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphaeriales."*

sphaerobolaceae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of fungi in which the more or less spherical gleba is forcibly ejected at maturity.

- *In class, the teacher used "sphaerobolaceae" to mean monotypic family of fungi in which the more or less....*
- *The article explained what "sphaerobolaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

sphaerocarpaceae *(noun)*

Liverworts with bilaterally symmetrical gametophytes; sometimes placed in the order Jungermanniales.

- *The article explained what "sphaerocarpaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sphaerocarpaceae" to mean liverworts with bilaterally symmetrical....*

---

sphaerocarpales *(noun)*

Small order sometimes included in the order Jungermanniales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphaerocarpales."*
- *The article explained what "sphaerocarpales" means with a simple example.*

---

sphaerocarpos *(noun)*

Type genus of Sphaerocarpaceae; liverworts with small many-lobed usually orbicular thallus.

- *He looked up "sphaerocarpos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sphaerocarpos" to mean type genus of sphaerocarpaceae; liverworts with....*

---

sphaerocarpus *(noun)*

Type genus of Sphaerocarpaceae; liverworts with small many-lobed usually orbicular thallus.

- *He looked up "sphaerocarpus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphaerocarpus."*

---

sphagnales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Sphagnum; in some classifications isolated in a separate subclass.

- *In class, the teacher used "sphagnales" to mean coextensive with the genus sphagnum; in some....*
- *He looked up "sphagnales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sphecidae *(noun)*

Mud daubers; some digger wasps.

- *He looked up "sphecidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sphecidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sphecius *(noun)*

Large solitary wasps: cicada killer.

- *He looked up "sphecius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphecius."*

---

sphecius speciosis *(noun)*

Large black or rust-colored wasp that preys on cicadas.

- *In class, the teacher used "sphecius speciosis" to mean large black or rust-colored wasp that preys on cicadas.*
- *They discussed "sphecius speciosis" during the group presentation.*

---

sphecoid *(noun)*

Any of various solitary wasps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphecoid."*
- *The article explained what "sphecoid" means with a simple example.*

---

sphecoid wasp *(noun)*

Any of various solitary wasps.

- *Understanding "sphecoid wasp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sphecoid wasp" during the group presentation.*

---

sphecoidea *(noun)*

Families Sphecidae and Stizidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphecoidea."*

- *He looked up "sphecoidea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sphecotheres *(noun)*

A genus of Old World orioles.

- *The article explained what "sphecotheres" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sphecotheres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sphenion *(noun)*

The anterior tip of the parietal bone.

- *He looked up "sphenion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphenion."*

---

spheniscidae *(noun)*

Comprising all existing penguins.

- *He looked up "spheniscidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spheniscidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spheniscidae seabird *(noun)*

Flightless cold-water seabirds: penguins.

- *He looked up "spheniscidae seabird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spheniscidae seabird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spheniscus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Spheniscidae: jackass penguins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spheniscus."*
- *He looked up "spheniscus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spheniscus demersus *(noun)*

Small penguin of South America and southern Africa with a braying call.

- *They discussed "spheniscus demersus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spheniscus demersus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sphenopsida *(noun)*

Horsetails and related forms.

- *In class, the teacher used "sphenopsida" to mean horsetails and related forms.*
- *He looked up "sphenopsida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sphericalness *(noun)*

The roundness of a 3-dimensional object.

- *He looked up "sphericalness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sphericalness" during the group presentation.*

---

spherocyte *(noun)*

An abnormal spherical red blood cell.

- *Understanding "spherocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spherocyte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spherometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring the curvature of a surface.

- *He looked up "spherometer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spherometer."*

---

spherule *(noun)*

A small sphere.

- *Understanding "spherule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spherule" during the group presentation.*

---

sphingid *(noun)*

Any of various moths with long narrow forewings capable of powerful flight and hovering over flowers to feed.

- *Understanding "sphingid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sphingid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sphingine *(adjective)*

Resembling a sphinx.

- *A sphingine smile.*
- *A "sphingine" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sphyraena *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Sphyraenidae: barracuda.

- *They discussed "sphyraena" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sphyraena" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sphyraena barracuda *(noun)*

Large (up to 6 ft) greyish-brown barracuda highly regarded as a food and sport fish; may be dangerous to swimmers.

- *He looked up "sphyraena barracuda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sphyraena barracuda" during the group presentation.*

---

sphyraenidae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of large active fishes of tropical and subtropical waters: barracuda.

- *They discussed "sphyraenidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sphyraenidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sphyrapicus *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *They discussed "sphyrapicus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sphyrapicus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sphyrapicus varius *(noun)*

Eastern North American sapsucker having a pale yellow abdomen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphyrapicus varius."*
- *They discussed "sphyrapicus varius" during the group presentation.*

---

sphyrapicus varius ruber *(noun)*

Western North American sapsucker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphyrapicus varius ruber."*
- *He looked up "sphyrapicus varius ruber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sphyrna *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sphyrnidae.

- *They discussed "sphyrna" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sphyrna" to mean type genus of the sphyrnidae.*

---

sphyrna tiburo *(noun)*

Small harmless hammerhead having a spade-shaped head; abundant in bays and estuaries.

- *Understanding "sphyrna tiburo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphyrna tiburo."*

---

sphyrna tudes *(noun)*

Fished for the hide and vitamin-rich liver.

- *He looked up "sphyrna tudes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sphyrna tudes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sphyrna zygaena *(noun)*

Fished for the hides and vitamin-rich liver.

- *Understanding "sphyrna zygaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphyrna zygaena."*

---

sphyrnidae *(noun)*

Hammerhead sharks; bonnethead sharks.

- *They discussed "sphyrnidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphyrnidae."*

---

spicate *(adjective)*

Having or relating to spikes.

- *Spicate inflorescence.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spicate."*

---

spiceberry *(noun)*

Spicy red berrylike fruit; source of wintergreen oil.

- *In class, the teacher used "spiceberry" to mean spicy red berrylike fruit; source of wintergreen oil.*
- *Understanding "spiceberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spicemill *(noun)*

A mill for grinding spices.

- *Understanding "spicemill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spicemill" during the group presentation.*

---

spicery *(noun)*

The property of being seasoned with spice and so highly flavored.

- *They discussed "spicery" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spicery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spicily *(adverb)*

With strong spices; in a spicy manner.

- *The soup was spicily flavored.*
- *Using "spicily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

spiculum *(noun)*

Small pointed structure serving as a skeletal element in various marine and freshwater invertebrates e.g. sponges and corals.

- *In class, the teacher used "spiculum" to mean small pointed structure serving as a skeletal....*
- *He looked up "spiculum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spiderflower *(noun)*

Any of various often strong-smelling plants of the genus Cleome having showy spider-shaped flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "spiderflower" to mean any of various often strong-smelling plants of the....*
- *He looked up "spiderflower" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spiderlike *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a member of the class Arachnida.

- *It is useful to describe something as "spiderlike" when it is relating to or resembling a member of the class....*
- *A "spiderlike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

spiderly *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a member of the class Arachnida.

- *It is useful to describe something as "spiderly" when it is relating to or resembling a member of the class....*
- *The speaker chose "spiderly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spiderwort *(noun)*

Any plant of the family Commelinaceae.

- *The article explained what "spiderwort" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spiderwort."*

spiderwort family *(noun)*

Large widely distributed family of chiefly perennial herbs or climbers: spiderworts.

- *They discussed "spiderwort family" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spiderwort family" because he had never seen it before.*

spiegeleisen *(noun)*

Pig iron containing manganese; used as a deoxidizing agent and to raise the manganese content in making steel.

- *They discussed "spiegeleisen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spiegeleisen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spikelike *(adjective)*

Resembling a spike.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spikelike."*
- *Would you call this situation "spikelike"? Explain why.*

spikemoss *(noun)*

Any of numerous fern allies of the genus Selaginella.

- *In class, the teacher used "spikemoss" to mean any of numerous fern allies of the genus selaginella.*
- *Understanding "spikemoss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spillikin *(noun)*

A thin strip of wood used in playing the game of jackstraws.

- *The article explained what "spillikin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "spillikin" during the group presentation.*

spillikins *(noun)*

A game in which players try to pick each jackstraw (or spillikin) off of a pile without moving any of the others.

- *He looked up "spillikins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spillikins."*

spilogale *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "spilogale" to mean a genus of mustelidae.*
- *Understanding "spilogale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spilogale putorius *(noun)*

Small skunk with a marbled black and white coat; of United States and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "spilogale putorius" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spilogale putorius" to mean small skunk with a marbled black and white coat; of....*

spinacia oleracea *(noun)*

Southwestern Asian plant widely cultivated for its succulent edible dark green leaves.

- *Understanding "spinacia oleracea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spinacia oleracea" to mean southwestern asian plant widely cultivated for its....*

spinally *(adverb)*

In the spine.

- *Spinally administered.*
- *He answered "spinally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

spindleberry *(noun)*

Any shrubby trees or woody vines of the genus Euonymus having showy usually reddish berries.

- *The article explained what "spindleberry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spindleberry" to mean any shrubby trees or woody vines of the genus....*

spindleberry tree *(noun)*

Any shrubby trees or woody vines of the genus Euonymus having showy usually reddish berries.

- *They discussed "spindleberry tree" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spindleberry tree" to mean any shrubby trees or woody vines of the genus....*

---

spindlelegs *(noun)*

A thin person with long thin legs.

- *Understanding "spindlelegs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spindlelegs" means with a simple example.*

---

spindleshanks *(noun)*

A thin person with long thin legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spindleshanks."*
- *They discussed "spindleshanks" during the group presentation.*

---

spininess *(noun)*

The quality of being covered with prickly thorns or spines.

- *He looked up "spininess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spininess."*

---

spinmeister *(noun)*

A public relations person who tries to forestall negative publicity by publicizing a favorable interpretation of the words or actions of a company or political party or famous person.

- *The article explained what "spinmeister" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spinmeister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spinnability *(noun)*

The quality of being suitable for spinning or the capability of being spun (used of textile fibers).

- *In class, the teacher used "spinnability" to mean the quality of being suitable for spinning or the....*
- *He looked up "spinnability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spinnbar *(adjective)*

Capable of being spun into fibres.

- *The speaker chose "spinnbar" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "spinnbar" when it is capable of being spun into fibres.*

---

spinnbarkeit *(noun)*

The capacity of a viscous liquid (especially the cervical mucus) to be drawn out into a strand or blown up into a bubble.

- *In class, the teacher used "spinnbarkeit" to mean the capacity of a viscous liquid (especially the....*
- *Understanding "spinnbarkeit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spinus *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subgenus of Carduelis: siskins and New World goldfinches.

- *Understanding "spinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spinus pinus *(noun)*

Small finch of North American coniferous forests.

- *They discussed "spinus pinus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spinus pinus" means with a simple example.*

---

spinus tristis *(noun)*

American finch whose male has yellow body plumage in summer.

- *He looked up "spinus tristis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spinus tristis" to mean american finch whose male has yellow body plumage....*

---

spiny talinum *(noun)*

Low cushion-forming plant with rose to crimson-magenta flowers and leaf midribs that persist as spines when the leaves die; southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spiny talinum."*

- *The article explained what “spiny talinum” means with a simple example.*

spipistrellus hesperus *(noun)*

Of western North America.

- *Understanding “spipistrellus hesperus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “spipistrellus hesperus” because he had never seen it before.*

spiraea prunifolia *(noun)*

Shrub having copious small white flowers in spring.

- *In class, the teacher used “spiraea prunifolia” to mean shrub having copious small white flowers in spring.*
- *The article explained what “spiraea prunifolia” means with a simple example.*

spiranthes *(noun)*

Large cosmopolitan genus of white-flowered terrestrial orchids.

- *The article explained what “spiranthes” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spiranthes” to mean large cosmopolitan genus of white-flowered....*

spiranthes cernua *(noun)*

An orchid of the genus Spiranthes having tall erect densely flowered spiraling clusters of creamy white vanilla-scented flowers; widely distributed especially in low damp places of eastern and central North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spiranthes cernua.”*
- *They discussed “spiranthes cernua” during the group presentation.*

spiranthes porrifolia *(noun)*

Similar to Spiranthes romanzoffiana;States.

- *He looked up “spiranthes porrifolia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spiranthes porrifolia.”*

spiranthes romanzoffiana *(noun)*

Orchid having dense clusters of gently spiraling creamy white flowers with 2 upper petals forming a hood; western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “spiranthes romanzoffiana” to mean orchid having dense clusters of gently spiraling....*
- *They discussed “spiranthes romanzoffiana” during the group presentation.*

spiranthes spiralis *(noun)*

European orchid having shorter racemes of strongly spiraling snow-white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “spiranthes spiralis” to mean european orchid having shorter racemes of strongly....*
- *He looked up “spiranthes spiralis” because he had never seen it before.*

spirilla *(noun)*

Any flagellated aerobic bacteria having a spirally twisted rodlike form.

- *In class, the teacher used “spirilla” to mean any flagellated aerobic bacteria having a spirally....*
- *The article explained what “spirilla” means with a simple example.*

spirillaceae *(noun)*

Rigid spirally curved elongate bacteria.

- *Understanding “spirillaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “spirillaceae” during the group presentation.*

spiritise *(verb)*

Imbue with a spirit.

- *The coach explained when to use “spiritise” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “spiritise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

spiritize *(verb)*

Imbue with a spirit.

- *He did not know how to use “spiritize” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “spiritize” when talking about this idea.*

spiritlessness *(noun)*

The trait of lacking enthusiasm for or interest in things generally.

- *They discussed "spiritlessness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spiritlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spiritous *(adjective)*

Containing or of the nature of alcohol.

- *Spiritous beverages.*
- *Would you call this situation "spiritous"? Explain why.*

spiritualisation *(noun)*

The act of making something spiritual; infusing it with spiritual content.

- *Understanding "spiritualisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spiritualisation" means with a simple example.*

spiritualise *(verb)*

Purify from the corrupting influences of the world.

- *She tried to use "spiritualise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spiritualise" in real sentences.*

spiritualization *(noun)*

The act of making something spiritual; infusing it with spiritual content.

- *The article explained what "spiritualization" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "spiritualization" during the group presentation.*

spiritualty *(noun)*

Property or income owned by a church.

- *Understanding "spiritualty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spiritualty."*

spirochaeta *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Spirochaetaceae; a bacterium that is flexible, undulating, and chiefly aquatic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spirochaeta."*
- *Understanding "spirochaeta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spirochaetaceae *(noun)*

Large coarsely spiral bacteria; free-living in fresh or salt water or commensal in bodies of oysters.

- *The article explained what "spirochaetaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spirochaetaceae" to mean large coarsely spiral bacteria; free-living in....*

spirochaetales *(noun)*

Higher bacteria; slender spiral rodlike forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spirochaetales."*
- *He looked up "spirochaetales" because he had never seen it before.*

spirochaete *(noun)*

Parasitic or free-living bacteria; many pathogenic to humans and other animals.

- *They discussed "spirochaete" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spirochaete" means with a simple example.*

spirodela *(noun)*

Minute aquatic herbs floating on the water surface consisting of a shiny leaflike frond and 2-21 roots.

- *The article explained what "spirodela" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spirodela" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spirodela polyrrhiza *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan except South America and New Zealand and some oceanic islands.

- *The article explained what "spirodela polyrrhiza" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spirodela polyrrhiza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spirogram *(noun)*

A recording of breathing made with a spirograph.

- *Understanding "spirogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spirogram" to mean a recording of breathing made with a spirograph.*

---

spirula *(noun)*

A small tropical cephalopod of the genus Spirula having prominent eyes and short arms and a many-chambered shell coiled in a flat spiral.

- *In class, the teacher used "spirula" to mean a small tropical cephalopod of the genus spirula....*
- *They discussed "spirula" during the group presentation.*

---

spirula peronii *(noun)*

A small tropical cephalopod of the genus Spirula having prominent eyes and short arms and a many-chambered shell coiled in a flat spiral.

- *He looked up "spirula peronii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spirula peronii."*

---

spirulidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Spirula; included in the order Belemnoidea in some older classifications.

- *In class, the teacher used "spirulidae" to mean coextensive with the genus spirula; included in the....*
- *The article explained what "spirulidae" means with a simple example.*

---

spittlebug *(noun)*

Small leaping herbivorous insect that lives in a mass of protective froth which it and its larvae secrete.

- *They discussed "spittlebug" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spittlebug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spizella *(noun)*

Chipping sparrow; field sparrow; tree sparrow.

- *He looked up "spizella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spizella."*

---

spizella arborea *(noun)*

Finch common in winter in the northern U.S.

- *In class, the teacher used "spizella arborea" to mean finch common in winter in the northern u.s.*
- *He looked up "spizella arborea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spizella passerina *(noun)*

Small North American finch common in urban areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "spizella passerina" to mean small north american finch common in urban areas.*
- *The article explained what "spizella passerina" means with a simple example.*

---

spizella pusilla *(noun)*

Common North American finch of brushy pasturelands.

- *In class, the teacher used "spizella pusilla" to mean common north american finch of brushy pasturelands.*
- *He looked up "spizella pusilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

splashboard *(noun)*

Protective covering consisting of a panel to protect people from the splashing water or mud etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "splashboard."*
- *Understanding "splashboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

splashiness *(noun)*

Lack of elegance as a consequence of being pompous and puffed up with vanity.

- *The article explained what "splashiness" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "splashiness."*

---

splayfoot *(noun)*

A foot afflicted with a fallen arch; abnormally flattened and spread out.

- *The article explained what "splayfoot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "splayfoot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

splayfooted *(adjective)*

Having feet that turn outward.

- *It is useful to describe something as "splayfooted" when it is having feet that turn outward.*
- *The speaker chose "splayfooted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spleenwort *(noun)*

Any of various chiefly rock-inhabiting ferns of the genus Asplenium.

- *The article explained what "spleenwort" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spleenwort."*

---

splenius *(noun)*

Either of two flat muscles that extend from the upper vertebrae to the base of the skull and serve to rotate or flex or extend the head and neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "splenius."*
- *He looked up "splenius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

splenius muscle *(noun)*

Either of two flat muscles that extend from the upper vertebrae to the base of the skull and serve to rotate or flex or extend the head and neck.

- *He looked up "splenius muscle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "splenius muscle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

splinterless *(adjective)*

Resistant to shattering or splintering.

- *It is useful to describe something as "splinterless" when it is resistant to shattering or splintering.*
- *Would you call this situation "splinterless"? Explain why.*

---

splinterproof *(adjective)*

Resistant to shattering or splintering.

- *The speaker chose "splinterproof" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "splinterproof" when it is resistant to shattering or splintering.*

---

splitsaw *(noun)*

A handsaw for cutting with the grain of the wood.

- *They discussed "splitsaw" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "splitsaw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

splitworm *(noun)*

Greyish-brown moth whose larva is the potato tuberworm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "splitworm."*
- *They discussed "splitworm" during the group presentation.*

---

spodoptera frugiperda *(noun)*

Larva of a migratory American noctuid moth; destroys grasses and small grains.

- *Understanding "spodoptera frugiperda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spodoptera frugiperda."*

---

spoilable *(noun)*

Food that will decay rapidly if not refrigerated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spoilable."*
- *He looked up "spoilable" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spoilation *(noun)*

The act of stripping and taking by force.

- *He looked up "spoilation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spoilation."*

---

spokeshave *(noun)*

A small plane that has a handle on each side of its blade; used for shaping or smoothing cylindrical wooden surfaces (originally wheel spokes).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spokeshave."*
- *Understanding "spokeshave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spondaic *(adjective)*

Of or consisting of spondees.

- *Spondaic hexameter.*
- *The speaker chose "spondaic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spondias *(noun)*

Tropical trees having one-seeded fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spondias."*
- *He looked up "spondias" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spondias mombin *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having edible yellow fruit.

- *The article explained what "spondias mombin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spondias mombin" to mean tropical american tree having edible yellow fruit.*

---

spondias purpurea *(noun)*

Common tropical American shrub or small tree with purplish fruit.

- *They discussed "spondias purpurea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spondias purpurea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spongefly *(noun)*

Hairy-bodied insect whose larvae feed on freshwater sponges.

- *They discussed "spongefly" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spongefly" to mean hairy-bodied insect whose larvae feed on freshwater....*

---

spongillafly *(noun)*

Hairy-bodied insect whose larvae feed on freshwater sponges.

- *He looked up "spongillafly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spongillafly."*

---

spongioblast *(noun)*

Any of various columnar epithelial cells in the central nervous system that develop into neuroglia.

- *They discussed "spongioblast" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spongioblast" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spontaneousness *(noun)*

The quality of being spontaneous and coming from natural feelings without constraint.

- *In class, the teacher used "spontaneousness" to mean the quality of being spontaneous and coming from....*
- *The article explained what "spontaneousness" means with a simple example.*

---

spoondrift *(noun)*

Spray blown up from the surface of the sea.

- *He looked up "spoondrift" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spoondrift" during the group presentation.*

---

spoonfeeding *(noun)*

Feeding someone (as a baby) from a spoon.

- *The article explained what "spoonfeeding" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spoonfeeding" to mean feeding someone (as a baby) from a spoon.*

---

spoonleaf yucca *(noun)*

Yucca with long stiff leaves having filamentlike appendages.

- *Understanding "spoonleaf yucca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spoonleaf yucca" during the group presentation.*

---

sporangiophore *(noun)*

Stalk bearing one or more sporangia.

- *Understanding "sporangiophore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sporangiophore" to mean stalk bearing one or more sporangia.*

---

sporobolus cryptandrus *(noun)*

Erect smooth grass of sandy places in eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sporobolus cryptandrus."*
- *They discussed "sporobolus cryptandrus" during the group presentation.*

---

sporobolus poiretii *(noun)*

Grass native to West Indies but common in southern United States having tufted wiry stems often infested with a dark fungus.

- *The article explained what "sporobolus poiretii" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sporobolus poiretii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sporocarp *(noun)*

Specialized leaf branch in certain aquatic ferns that encloses the sori or clusters of sporangia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sporocarp."*
- *He looked up "sporocarp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sporogenous *(adjective)*

Producing spores or reproducing by means of spores.

- *Would you call this situation "sporogenous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sporogenous" when it is producing spores or reproducing by means of spores.*

---

sporophore *(noun)*

A spore-bearing branch or organ: the part of the thallus of a sporophyte that develops spores; in ferns and mosses and liverworts is practically equivalent to the sporophyte.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sporophore."*
- *He looked up "sporophore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sporophyl *(noun)*

Leaf in ferns and mosses that bears the sporangia.

- *In class, the teacher used "sporophyl" to mean leaf in ferns and mosses that bears the sporangia.*
- *They discussed "sporophyl" during the group presentation.*

---

sporophyll *(noun)*

Leaf in ferns and mosses that bears the sporangia.

- *In class, the teacher used "sporophyll" to mean leaf in ferns and mosses that bears the sporangia.*
- *The article explained what "sporophyll" means with a simple example.*

---

sporozoa *(noun)*

Strictly parasitic protozoans that are usually immobile; includes plasmodia and coccidia and piroplasms and malaria parasites.

- *They discussed "sporozoa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sporozoa" to mean strictly parasitic protozoans that are usually....*

---

sporozoan *(noun)*

Parasitic spore-forming protozoan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sporozoan."*
- *He looked up "sporozoan" because he had never seen it before.*

sporozoite *(noun)*

One of the minute active bodies into which sporozoans divide in one stage of their life cycle.

- *Understanding "sporozoite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sporozoite" means with a simple example.*

sportively *(adverb)*

In a merry sportive manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "sportively" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "sportively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

sportiveness *(noun)*

Lively high-spirited playfulness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sportiveness."*
- *He looked up "sportiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

spotted antbird *(noun)*

A kind of antbird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spotted antbird."*
- *He looked up "spotted antbird" because he had never seen it before.*

spotted bonytongue *(noun)*

A species of large fish found in Australian rivers.

- *They discussed "spotted bonytongue" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spotted bonytongue" because he had never seen it before.*

spotted cowbane *(noun)*

Tall biennial water hemlock of northeastern North America having purple-spotted stems and clusters of extremely poisonous tuberous roots resembling small sweet potatoes.

- *Understanding "spotted cowbane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spotted cowbane" means with a simple example.*

spotted squeateague *(noun)*

Weakfish of southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spotted squeateague."*
- *Understanding "spotted squeateague" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spotweld *(verb)*

Make circular welds.

- *These pipes are only spotwelded.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spotweld" in real sentences.*

spouter *(noun)*

An obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.

- *In class, the teacher used "spouter" to mean an obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.*
- *The article explained what "spouter" means with a simple example.*

spraguea *(noun)*

Small genus of usually perennial herbs having deep woody taproots and flower heads of umbels or cymes.

- *He looked up "spraguea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spraguea" during the group presentation.*

spraguea umbellatum *(noun)*

Pink clusters of densely packed flowers on prostrate stems resemble upturned pads of cats' feet; grow in coniferous forests of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "spraguea umbellatum" to mean pink clusters of densely packed flowers on....*
- *They discussed "spraguea umbellatum" during the group presentation.*

sprawler *(noun)*

A person who sprawls.

- *He is such a sprawler he needs a bed to himself.*
- *He looked up "sprawler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sprawly *(adjective)*

Spread out irregularly.

- *A big sprawly city.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sprawly" when it is spread out irregularly.*

---

spreadeagle *(verb)*

Defeat disastrously.

- *In everyday English, people use "spreadeagle" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spreadeagle" in real sentences.*

---

spreading pogonia *(noun)*

Orchid of northeastern United States with magenta-pink flowers having funnel-shaped lip; sometimes placed in genus Pogonia.

- *He looked up "spreading pogonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spreading pogonia."*

---

sprigged *(adjective)*

Decorated with designs of sprigs.

- *Sprigged muslin.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sprigged."*

---

sprigger *(noun)*

A worker who strips the stems from moistened tobacco leaves and binds the leaves together into books.

- *The article explained what "sprigger" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sprigger."*

---

sprigtail *(noun)*

Large grouse of prairies and open forests of western North America.

- *The article explained what "sprigtail" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sprigtail" during the group presentation.*

---

spring cankerworm *(noun)*

Variably colored looper; larva of Paleacrita vernata.

- *Understanding "spring cankerworm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spring cankerworm" during the group presentation.*

---

spring vetchling *(noun)*

Bushy European perennial having nodding racemose violet-blue flowers.

- *They discussed "spring vetchling" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spring vetchling" means with a simple example.*

---

springbuck *(noun)*

A South African gazelle noted for springing lightly into the air.

- *In class, the teacher used "springbuck" to mean a south african gazelle noted for springing lightly....*
- *Understanding "springbuck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

springless *(adjective)*

Lacking in elasticity or vitality.

- *Went off with springless steps.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "springless" when it is lacking in elasticity or vitality.*

---

springtide *(noun)*

A swelling rush of anything.

- *He rose on the springtide of prosperity.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "springtide."*

---

sprucely *(adverb)*

In a stylish manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "sprucely" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "sprucely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

spue *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Can you use "spue" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "spue" and when to wait.*

---

spumy *(adjective)*

Emitting or filled with bubbles as from carbonation or fermentation.

- *Students compared "spumy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "spumy"? Explain why.*

---

spurner *(noun)*

A person who rejects (someone or something) with contempt.

- *She was known as a spurner of all suitors.*
- *He was no spurner of rules.*

---

spyeria *(noun)*

Fritillaries.

- *The article explained what "spyeria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "spyeria" during the group presentation.*

---

spyhole *(noun)*

A hole (in a door or an oven etc) through which you can peep.

- *He looked up "spyhole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spyhole" to mean a hole (in a door or an oven etc) through which you....*

---

squabbler *(noun)*

Someone who quarrels about a small matter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squabbler."*
- *Understanding "squabbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squabby *(adjective)*

Short and fat.

- *The speaker chose "squabby" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "squabby" when it is short and fat.*

---

squalidae *(noun)*

Dogfishes having a spine in each dorsal fin.

- *They discussed "squalidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squalidae" to mean dogfishes having a spine in each dorsal fin.*

---

squalidly *(adverb)*

In a sordid or squalid way.

- *He answered "squalidly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "squalidly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

squalus acanthias *(noun)*

Destructive dogfish of the Atlantic coastal waters of America and Europe; widely used in anatomy classes.

- *Understanding "squalus acanthias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "squalus acanthias" because he had never seen it before.*

---

squalus suckleyi *(noun)*

Dogfish of Pacific coast of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squalus suckleyi."*
- *The article explained what "squalus suckleyi" means with a simple example.*

---

squamule *(noun)*

A minute scale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squamule."*
- *The article explained what "squamule" means with a simple example.*

---

squamulose *(adjective)*

Covered with tiny scales.

- *A "squamulose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "squamulose" when it is covered with tiny scales.*

---

squanderer *(noun)*

A recklessly extravagant consumer.

- *Understanding "squanderer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "squanderer" during the group presentation.*

---

squandermania *(noun)*

Prodigious squandering (usually by a government).

- *They discussed "squandermania" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "squandermania" means with a simple example.*

---

squareflipper square flipper *(noun)*

Medium-sized greyish to yellow seal with bristles each side of muzzle; of the Arctic Ocean.

- *In class, the teacher used "squareflipper square flipper" to mean medium-sized greyish to yellow seal with bristles....*
- *The article explained what "squareflipper square flipper" means with a simple example.*

---

squaretail *(noun)*

Sluggish square-tailed fish armored with tough bony scales; of deep warm waters.

- *The article explained what "squaretail" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "squaretail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squatina *(noun)*

Type genus of the Squatinidae: angel sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used "squatina" to mean type genus of the squatinidae: angel sharks.*
- *Understanding "squatina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squatina squatina *(noun)*

Sharks with broad flat bodies and winglike pectoral fins but that swim the way sharks do.

- *Understanding "squatina squatina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "squatina squatina" during the group presentation.*

---

squatinidae *(noun)*

Bottom-dwelling ray-like sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used "squatinidae" to mean bottom-dwelling ray-like sharks.*
- *The article explained what "squatinidae" means with a simple example.*

---

squatness *(noun)*

The property of being short and broad.

- *The article explained what "squatness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squatness" to mean the property of being short and broad.*

---

squattiness *(noun)*

A short and stout physique.

- *Understanding "squattiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squattiness" to mean a short and stout physique.*

---

squawbush *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of California with unpleasantly scented usually trifoliate leaves and edible fruit.

- *They discussed "squawbush" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "squawbush" means with a simple example.*

---

squawker *(noun)*

The loudspeaker on an intercom or public address system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squawker."*
- *He looked up "squawker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

squawky *(adjective)*

Like the cackles or squawks a hen makes especially after laying an egg.

- *The speaker chose "squawky" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "squawky" when it is like the cackles or squawks a hen makes especially....*

---

squawroot *(noun)*

Tall herb of eastern North America and Asia having blue berrylike fruit and a thick knotty rootstock formerly used medicinally.

- *They discussed "squawroot" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squawroot" to mean tall herb of eastern north america and asia having....*

---

squeamishly *(adverb)*

In a squeamish manner.

- *'I would rather not touch,' he said squeamishly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "squeamishly" in the final chapter.*

---

squeezability *(noun)*

The property of being able to occupy less space.

- *The article explained what "squeezability" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squeezability" to mean the property of being able to occupy less space.*

---

squelcher *(noun)*

An electric circuit that cuts off a receiver when the signal becomes weaker than the noise.

- *In class, the teacher used "squelcher" to mean an electric circuit that cuts off a receiver when....*
- *He looked up "squelcher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

squillidae *(noun)*

Crustaceans that burrow in mud or under stones in shallow water along the seashore.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squillidae."*
- *They discussed "squillidae" during the group presentation.*

---

squinched *(adjective)*

Having eyes half closed in order to see better.

- *Squinched eyes.*
- *Students compared "squinched" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

squinter *(noun)*

A person with strabismus.

- *The article explained what "squinter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squinter" to mean a person with strabismus.*

---

squirearchy *(noun)*

The gentry who own land (considered as a class).

- *In class, the teacher used "squirearchy" to mean the gentry who own land (considered as a class).*
- *Understanding "squirearchy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

squirmer *(noun)*

One who can't stay still (especially a child).

- *In class, the teacher used "squirmer" to mean one who can't stay still (especially a child).*
- *They discussed "squirmer" during the group presentation.*

squirrelfish *(noun)*

Similar to sea bream; small spiny-finned fish found in bays along the southeastern coast of the United States.

- *They discussed "squirrelfish" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squirrelfish" to mean similar to sea bream; small spiny-finned fish found....*

stableness *(noun)*

The quality or attribute of being firm and steadfast.

- *Understanding "stableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stableness."*

stachyose *(noun)*

A tetrasaccharide found in the tubers of the Chinese artichoke.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stachyose."*
- *They discussed "stachyose" during the group presentation.*

stacte *(noun)*

(Old Testament) one of several sweet-smelling spices used in incense.

- *Understanding "stacte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stacte" because he had never seen it before.*

staddle *(noun)*

A base or platform on which hay or corn is stacked.

- *They discussed "staddle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "staddle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

staffordshire bullterrier *(noun)*

English breed of strong stocky dog having a broad skull and smooth coat.

- *Understanding "staffordshire bullterrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "staffordshire bullterrier" because he had never seen it before.*

stagflationary *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or promoting stagflation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "stagflationary" when it is characteristic of or promoting stagflation.*
- *Students compared "stagflationary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

staggerbush *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of coastal plain of the eastern United States having nodding pinkish-white flowers; poisonous to stock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staggerbush."*
- *He looked up "staggerbush" because he had never seen it before.*

staggerer *(noun)*

Someone who walks unsteadily as if about to fall.

- *He looked up "staggerer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "staggerer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

staghead *(noun)*

An abnormal tufted growth of small branches on a tree or shrub caused by fungi or insects or other physiological disturbance.

- *They discussed "staghead" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "staghead" to mean an abnormal tufted growth of small branches on a....*

staghound *(noun)*

A large heavy hound formerly used in hunting stags and other large game; similar to but larger than a foxhound.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staghound."*
- *He looked up "staghound" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stagily *(adverb)*

In a stagy and theatrical manner.

- *Using "stagily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "stagily" in the final chapter.*

---

staginess *(noun)*

An artificial and mannered quality.

- *They discussed "staginess" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "staginess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stagira *(noun)*

An ancient town of Greece where Aristotle was born.

- *The article explained what "stagira" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stagira."*

---

stagirus *(noun)*

An ancient town of Greece where Aristotle was born.

- *In class, the teacher used "stagirus" to mean an ancient town of greece where aristotle was born.*
- *He looked up "stagirus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

staidly *(adverb)*

In a grave and sober manner.

- *He answered "staidly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "staidly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

staidness *(noun)*

A trait of dignified seriousness.

- *Understanding "staidness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "staidness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stainability *(noun)*

(cytology) the capacity of cells or cell parts to stain specifically with certain dyes.

- *The article explained what "stainability" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stainability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stainable *(adjective)*

Capable of being stained (especially of cells and cell parts).

- *A "stainable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "stainable"? Explain why.*

---

stairhead *(noun)*

Platform at the top of a staircase.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stairhead."*
- *They discussed "stairhead" during the group presentation.*

---

stalinabad *(noun)*

The capital of Tajikistan; formerly Stalinabad 1926-1991.

- *They discussed "stalinabad" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stalinabad" to mean the capital of tajikistan; formerly stalinabad....*

---

stalinisation *(noun)*

Social process of adopting (or being forced to adopt) the policies and practices of Joseph Stalin.

- *In class, the teacher used "stalinisation" to mean social process of adopting (or being forced to....*

- *Understanding "stalinisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stalinise *(verb)*

Transform in accordance with Stalin's policies.

- *Learners should practice how to use "stalinise" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stalinise" and when to wait.*

---

stalinize *(verb)*

Transform in accordance with Stalin's policies.

- *Russia was slowly stalinized after Lenin's death.*
- *Can you use "stalinize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

stalino *(noun)*

An industrial city in the Donets Basin.

- *In class, the teacher used "stalino" to mean an industrial city in the donets basin.*
- *He looked up "stalino" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stalwartness *(noun)*

The property of being strong and resolute.

- *The article explained what "stalwartness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stalwartness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stammel *(noun)*

A coarse woolen cloth formerly used for undergarments and usually dyed bright red.

- *They discussed "stammel" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stammel" means with a simple example.*

---

stanchly *(adverb)*

In a staunch manner.

- *He answered "stanchly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "stanchly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

standardiser *(noun)*

A person who sets a standard for things to conform to.

- *In class, the teacher used "standardiser" to mean a person who sets a standard for things to conform to.*
- *The article explained what "standardiser" means with a simple example.*

---

standardizer *(noun)*

A person who sets a standard for things to conform to.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "standardizer."*
- *Understanding "standardizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

standoffishly *(adverb)*

In a standoffish manner.

- *Standoffishly, he declined the invitation to the office party.*
- *She spoke "standoffishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

standoffishness *(noun)*

A disposition to be distant and unsympathetic in manner.

- *He looked up "standoffishness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "standoffishness."*

---

standpat *(adjective)*

Old-fashioned and out of date.

- *A "standpat" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "standpat" when it is old-fashioned and out of date.*

---

stanhopea *(noun)*

Any of various orchids of the genus Stanhopea having a single large leaf and loose racemes of large fragrant flowers of various colors; Mexico to Brazil.

- *The article explained what "stanhopea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stanhopea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stanleya *(noun)*

Prince's plume.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stanleya."*
- *He looked up "stanleya" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stanleya pinnata *(noun)*

Perennial of southwestern United States having leathery blue-green pinnatifid leaves and thick plumelike spikes of yellow flowers; sometimes placed in genus Cleome.

- *In class, the teacher used "stanleya pinnata" to mean perennial of southwestern united states having....*
- *The article explained what "stanleya pinnata" means with a simple example.*

---

stannic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing tin.

- *Would you call this situation "stannic"? Explain why.*
- *A "stannic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stannic chloride *(noun)*

A colorless caustic liquid made by treating tin with chlorine.

- *In class, the teacher used "stannic chloride" to mean a colorless caustic liquid made by treating tin....*
- *The article explained what "stannic chloride" means with a simple example.*

---

stannic sulfide *(noun)*

A yellow pigment sometimes suspended in lacquer.

- *Understanding "stannic sulfide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "stannic sulfide" during the group presentation.*

---

stannite *(noun)*

A dark grey mineral with a metallic luster that is a source of tin.

- *In class, the teacher used "stannite" to mean a dark grey mineral with a metallic luster that is....*
- *Understanding "stannite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stapedectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the stapes of the middle ear.

- *Understanding "stapedectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stapedectomy" means with a simple example.*

---

stapelia *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Stapelia having succulent leafless toothed stems resembling cacti and large foul-smelling (often star-shaped) flowers.

- *They discussed "stapelia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stapelia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stapelias asterias *(noun)*

Stapelia of Cape Province having mostly dark red-brown flowers with flat starlike corollas.

- *He looked up "stapelias asterias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stapelias asterias."*

---

staphylaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of order Sapindales found mostly in the north temperate zone.

- *Understanding "staphylaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "staphylaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

staphylea *(noun)*

A genus of small trees or shrubs of the family Staphylaceae.

- *They discussed "staphylea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "staphylea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

staplegun *(noun)*

A hand-held machine for driving staples home.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staplegun."*
- *They discussed "staplegun" during the group presentation.*

---

star earthball *(noun)*

An earthball with a smooth upper surface that is at first buried in sand; the top of the fruiting body opens up to form segments like the ray of an umbel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "star earthball."*
- *The article explained what "star earthball" means with a simple example.*

---

starchless *(adjective)*

Lacking starch.

- *Students compared "starchless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "starchless"? Explain why.*

---

starchlike *(adjective)*

Resembling starch.

- *Students compared "starchlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "starchlike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

starets *(noun)*

A religious adviser (not necessarily a priest) in the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *In class, the teacher used "starets" to mean a religious adviser (not necessarily a priest) in....*
- *The article explained what "starets" means with a simple example.*

---

starnose mole *(noun)*

Amphibious mole of eastern North America having pink fleshy tentacles around the nose.

- *Understanding "starnose mole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "starnose mole" to mean amphibious mole of eastern north america having....*

---

starwort *(noun)*

Low-growing north temperate herb having small white star-shaped flowers; named for its alleged ability to ease sharp pains in the side.

- *Understanding "starwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "starwort" during the group presentation.*

---

stassano furnace *(noun)*

An electric furnace in which an electric arc provides the source of heat for making steel.

- *He looked up "stassano furnace" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stassano furnace."*

---

statant *(adjective)*

Standing on four feet.

- *A "statant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "statant"? Explain why.*

---

statesmanly *(adjective)*

Marked by the qualities of or befitting a statesman; ; -V.L.Parrington.

- *A "statesmanly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "statesmanly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

staunchness *(noun)*

Loyalty in the face of trouble and difficulty.

- *They discussed "staunchness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staunchness."*

staurikosaur *(noun)*

Primitive dinosaur found in Brazil.

- *They discussed "staurikosaur" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "staurikosaur" means with a simple example.*

staurikosaurus *(noun)*

Primitive dinosaur found in Brazil.

- *The article explained what "staurikosaurus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staurikosaurus."*

steamfitter *(noun)*

A craftsman who installs and maintains equipment for ventilating or heating or refrigerating.

- *He looked up "steamfitter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steamfitter" to mean a craftsman who installs and maintains equipment....*

steaminess *(noun)*

Cloudiness resulting from haze or mist or vapor.

- *He looked up "steaminess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "steaminess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

steatopygia *(noun)*

An extreme accumulation of fat on the buttocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "steatopygia" to mean an extreme accumulation of fat on the buttocks.*
- *The article explained what "steatopygia" means with a simple example.*

steatornis *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Steatornithidae.

- *Understanding "steatornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steatornis" to mean type and sole genus of the family steatornithidae.*

steatornis caripensis *(noun)*

Nocturnal fruit-eating bird of South America that has fatty young yielding an oil that is used instead of butter.

- *The article explained what "steatornis caripensis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "steatornis caripensis" during the group presentation.*

steenbok *(noun)*

Small plains antelope of southeastern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steenbok."*
- *They discussed "steenbok" during the group presentation.*

steepish *(adjective)*

Somewhat steep.

- *A "steepish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "steepish."*

steerageway *(noun)*

(nautical) the minimum rate of motion needed for a vessel to be maneuvered.

- *The article explained what "steerageway" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "steerageway" during the group presentation.*

steganopus *(noun)*

A genus of Phalaropidae.

- *They discussed "steganopus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "steganopus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

steganopus tricolor *(noun)*

Breeds on the northern great plains of Canada.

- *The article explained what “steganopus tricolor” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “steganopus tricolor.”*

---

stegocephalia *(noun)*

In former classifications a division of class Amphibia comprising all pre-Jurassic and some later extinct large salamandriform amphibia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stegocephalia.”*
- *They discussed “stegocephalia” during the group presentation.*

---

stegosaur *(noun)*

Herbivorous ornithischian dinosaur with a row of bony plates along its back and a spiked tail probably used as a weapon.

- *They discussed “stegosaur” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stegosaur.”*

---

stegosaur stenops *(noun)*

Herbivorous ornithischian dinosaur with a row of bony plates along its back and a spiked tail probably used as a weapon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stegosaur stenops.”*
- *Understanding “stegosaur stenops” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steinbok *(noun)*

Small plains antelope of southeastern Africa.

- *They discussed “steinbok” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “steinbok” to mean small plains antelope of southeastern africa.*

---

stelis *(noun)*

Any of various small tropical American orchids of the genus Stelis having long slender racemes of numerous small to minute flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “stelis” to mean any of various small tropical american orchids of....*
- *Understanding “stelis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stellaria holostea *(noun)*

Low-growing north temperate herb having small white star-shaped flowers; named for its alleged ability to ease sharp pains in the side.

- *Understanding “stellaria holostea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stellaria holostea.”*

---

stellate venule *(noun)*

A star-shaped group of venules in the renal cortex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stellate venule.”*
- *They discussed “stellate venule” during the group presentation.*

---

stemless hymenoxys *(noun)*

Perennial having tufted basal leaves and short leafless stalks each bearing a solitary yellow flower head; dry hillsides and plains of west central North America.

- *He looked up “stemless hymenoxys” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “stemless hymenoxys” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stemmatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a textual stemma.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “stemmatic.”*
- *The speaker chose “stemmatic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stenocarpus *(noun)*

Small genus of timber trees; Australia to Malaysia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stenocarpus.”*
- *The article explained what “stenocarpus” means with a simple example.*

---

stenocarpus salignus *(noun)*

Tree or tall shrub with shiny leaves and umbels of fragrant creamy-white flowers; yields hard heavy reddish wood.

- *The article explained what “stenocarpus salignus” means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “stenocarpus salignus” to mean tree or tall shrub with shiny leaves and umbels of....*

---

stenocarpus sinuatus *(noun)*

Eastern Australian tree widely cultivated as a shade tree and for its glossy leaves and circular clusters of showy red to orange-scarlet flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stenocarpus sinuatus.”*
- *Understanding “stenocarpus sinuatus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stenochlaena *(noun)*

Large tropical ferns; some epiphytic climbers and some terrestrial bog ferns; Africa; Asia; Australasia.

- *The article explained what “stenochlaena” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stenochlaena” to mean large tropical ferns; some epiphytic climbers and....*

---

stenograph *(noun)*

A machine for typewriting shorthand characters.

- *The article explained what “stenograph” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “stenograph” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stenographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or employing stenography.

- *Students compared “stenographical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “stenographical” when it is of or relating to or employing stenography.*

---

stenopelmatidae *(noun)*

Long-horned grasshoppers.

- *The article explained what “stenopelmatidae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stenopelmatidae” to mean long-horned grasshoppers.*

---

stenopelmatus *(noun)*

Sand crickets.

- *In class, the teacher used “stenopelmatus” to mean sand crickets.*
- *They discussed “stenopelmatus” during the group presentation.*

---

stenopelmatus fuscus *(noun)*

Large wingless nocturnal grasshopper that burrows in loose soil along the Pacific coast of the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stenopelmatus fuscus.”*
- *He looked up “stenopelmatus fuscus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

stenopterygius *(noun)*

An ichthyosaur of the genus Stenopterygius.

- *The article explained what “stenopterygius” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stenopterygius.”*

---

stenopterygius quadrisicissus *(noun)*

An ichthyosaur of the genus Stenopterygius.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stenopterygius quadrisicissus.”*
- *Understanding “stenopterygius quadrisicissus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stenosed *(adjective)*

Abnormally constricted body canal or passage.

- *A stenosed coronary artery.*
- *A “stenosed” approach may work better in this case.*

---

stenotaphrum *(noun)*

Lawn grasses.

- *Understanding “stenotaphrum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “stenotaphrum” during the group presentation.*

---

stenotaphrum secundatum *(noun)*

Low mat-forming grass of southern United States and tropical America; grown as a lawn grass.

- *They discussed "stenotaphrum secundatum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stenotaphrum secundatum" means with a simple example.*

---

stenotomus aculeatus *(noun)*

Porgy of southern Atlantic coastal waters of North America.

- *Understanding "stenotomus aculeatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stenotomus aculeatus" to mean porgy of southern atlantic coastal waters of north....*

---

stenotomus chrysops *(noun)*

Found in Atlantic coastal waters of North America from South Carolina to Maine; esteemed as a panfish.

- *He looked up "stenotomus chrysops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stenotomus chrysops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stenotus *(noun)*

Genus of western North American low evergreen shrubs growing in dense tufts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stenotus."*
- *Understanding "stenotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stenotus acaulis *(noun)*

Dark green erect herb of northwestern United States and southwestern Canada having stiff leaves in dense tufts and yellow flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Haplopappus.

- *The article explained what "stenotus acaulis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stenotus acaulis" to mean dark green erect herb of northwestern united states....*

---

stephane mallarme *(noun)*

French symbolist poet noted for his free verse (1842-1898).

- *The article explained what "stephane mallarme" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stephane mallarme" to mean french symbolist poet noted for his free verse....*

---

stephanion *(noun)*

The craniometric point on the coronal suture above the acoustic meatus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stephanion."*
- *Understanding "stephanion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stephanomeria *(noun)*

Malheur wire lettuce.

- *In class, the teacher used "stephanomeria" to mean malheur wire lettuce.*
- *He looked up "stephanomeria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stephanomeria malheurensis *(noun)*

A small plant of Oregon resembling mustard; a threatened species.

- *Understanding "stephanomeria malheurensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stephanomeria malheurensis" to mean a small plant of oregon resembling mustard; a....*

---

steradian *(noun)*

The unit of solid angle adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steradian."*
- *He looked up "steradian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stercobilinogen *(noun)*

A chromogen formed in the intestine from the breakdown of bilirubin; yields urobilins on oxidation; some is excreted in the feces and some is resorbed and excreted in bile or urine.

- *They discussed "stercobilinogen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stercobilinogen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stercolith *(noun)*

A hard mass of fecal matter.

- *The article explained what "stercolith" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stercolith" to mean a hard mass of fecal matter.*

---

stercorariidae *(noun)*

Jaegers and skuas:.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stercorariidae."*
- *They discussed "stercorariidae" during the group presentation.*

---

stercorarius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Stercorariidae: jaegers.

- *He looked up "stercorarius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stercorarius."*

---

stercorarius parasiticus *(noun)*

A variety of jaeger.

- *He looked up "stercorarius parasiticus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stercorarius parasiticus" to mean a variety of jaeger.*

---

sterculia acerifolia *(noun)*

South Australian tree having panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *The article explained what "sterculia acerifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sterculia acerifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sterculia apetala *(noun)*

Large deciduous tree native to Panama and from which the country takes its name; having densely leafy crown and naked trunk.

- *He looked up "sterculia apetala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sterculia apetala" to mean large deciduous tree native to panama and from....*

---

sterculiaceae *(noun)*

A large family of plants of order Malvales.

- *Understanding "sterculiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sterculiaceae" to mean a large family of plants of order malvales.*

---

stereophony *(noun)*

Reproducer in which two microphones feed two or more loudspeakers to give a three-dimensional effect to the sound.

- *He looked up "stereophony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stereophony" during the group presentation.*

---

stereospondyli *(noun)*

Formerly a suborder of Stegocephalia; amphibia having vertebrae whose component elements are fused into a single piece.

- *He looked up "stereospondyli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stereospondyli."*

---

sternocleido mastoideus *(noun)*

One of two thick muscles running from the sternum and clavicle to the mastoid and occipital bone; turns head obliquely to the opposite side; when acting together they flex the neck and extend the head.

- *The article explained what "sternocleido mastoideus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sternocleido mastoideus" to mean one of two thick muscles running from the sternum....*

---

sternotherus *(noun)*

Musk turtles.

- *Understanding "sternotherus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sternotherus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sternutative *(adjective)*

Causing sneezing.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sternutative" when it is causing sneezing.*
- *The speaker chose "sternutative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sternutator *(noun)*

A chemical substance that causes sneezing and coughing and crying.

- *Police used a sternutatory to subdue the mob.*
- *The article explained what "sternutator" means with a simple example.*

sternutatory *(noun)*

A chemical substance that causes sneezing and coughing and crying.

- *Police used a sternutatory to subdue the mob.*
- *He looked up "sternutatory" because he had never seen it before.*

sternwheeler *(noun)*

A paddle steamer having the paddle wheel in the stern.

- *Understanding "sternwheeler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sternwheeler" because he had never seen it before.*

sterope *(noun)*

One of the stars in the star cluster Pleiades.

- *Understanding "sterope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sterope" to mean one of the stars in the star cluster pleiades.*

stertor *(noun)*

The act of snoring or producing a snoring sound.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stertor."*
- *The article explained what "stertor" means with a simple example.*

stertorous *(adjective)*

Of breathing having a heavy snoring sound.

- *Would you call this situation "stertorous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stertorous" when it is of breathing having a heavy snoring sound.*

stertorously *(adverb)*

In a noisy and stertorous manner.

- *He was breathing stertorously.*
- *Using "stertorously" can make your explanation more exact.*

stewpan *(noun)*

A saucepan used for stewing.

- *Understanding "stewpan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stewpan" to mean a saucepan used for stewing.*

sthene *(noun)*

A unit of force equal to 1000 newtons.

- *They discussed "sthene" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sthene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stichaeidae *(noun)*

Pricklebacks.

- *In class, the teacher used "stichaeidae" to mean pricklebacks.*
- *Understanding "stichaeidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sticherus *(noun)*

Umbrella ferns; warm regions of Australia and New Zealand.

- *Understanding "sticherus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sticherus."*

sticherus flabellatus *(noun)*

Large Australasian fern with fanlike repeatedly forked fronds; sometimes placed in genus Gleichenia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sticherus flabellatus."*
- *He looked up "sticherus flabellatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stickily *(adverb)*

In a sticky viscid manner.

- *He felt the blood move stickily from his split scalp and trickle down his forehead.*
- *He answered "stickily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sticktight *(noun)*

Parasitic on especially the heads of chickens.

- *In class, the teacher used "sticktight" to mean parasitic on especially the heads of chickens.*
- *The article explained what "sticktight" means with a simple example.*

---

sticktight flea *(noun)*

Parasitic on especially the heads of chickens.

- *Understanding "sticktight flea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sticktight flea."*

---

stickweed *(noun)*

Any of several herbaceous plants having seeds that cling to clothing.

- *The article explained what "stickweed" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stickweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stictomys *(noun)*

Mountain pacas.

- *They discussed "stictomys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stictomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stictopelia *(noun)*

A genus of Columbidae.

- *The article explained what "stictopelia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stictopelia" during the group presentation.*

---

stictopelia cuneata *(noun)*

Small Australian dove.

- *He looked up "stictopelia cuneata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stictopelia cuneata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stigmatist *(noun)*

A person whose body is marked by religious stigmata (such as marks resembling the wounds of the crucified Christ).

- *They discussed "stigmatist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stigmatist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stilbesterol *(noun)*

Synthetic nonsteroid with the properties of estrogen; formerly used to treat menstrual problems but was found to be associated with vaginal cancers in the daughters of women so treated during pregnancy.

- *In class, the teacher used "stilbesterol" to mean synthetic nonsteroid with the properties of....*
- *They discussed "stilbesterol" during the group presentation.*

---

stilbestrol *(noun)*

A potent estrogen used in medicine and in feed for livestock and poultry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stilbestrol."*
- *The article explained what "stilbestrol" means with a simple example.*

---

stilboestrol *(noun)*

A potent estrogen used in medicine and in feed for livestock and poultry.

- *He looked up "stilboestrol" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stilboestrol."*

---

stillroom *(noun)*

A pantry or storeroom connected with the kitchen (especially in a large house) for preparing tea and beverages and for storing liquors and preserves and tea etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stillroom."*
- *The article explained what "stillroom" means with a simple example.*

---

stiltbird *(noun)*

Long-legged three-toed black-and-white wading bird of inland ponds and marshes or brackish lagoons.

- *They discussed "stiltbird" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stiltbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stiltedly *(adverb)*

In a stilted manner.

- *She answered him stiltedly.*
- *He answered "stiltedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

stingaree-bush *(noun)*

Spiny evergreen xerophytic shrub having showy rose and purple flowers and forming dense thickets; of dry rocky mountain slopes of California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stingaree-bush."*
- *Understanding "stingaree-bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stinkbird *(noun)*

Crested ill-smelling South American bird whose young have claws on the first and second digits of the wings.

- *He looked up "stinkbird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stinkbird."*

---

stinkiness *(noun)*

The attribute of having a strong offensive smell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stinkiness."*
- *They discussed "stinkiness" during the group presentation.*

---

stinking mayweed *(noun)*

Widespread rank-smelling weed having white-rayed flower heads with yellow discs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stinking mayweed."*
- *Understanding "stinking mayweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stinkpot *(noun)*

A person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.

- *He looked up "stinkpot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stinkpot" to mean a person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.*

---

stinter *(noun)*

An economizer who stints someone with something.

- *The article explained what "stinter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stinter."*

---

stippler *(noun)*

A painter who stipples (creates a stippled effect).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stippler."*
- *He looked up "stippler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stipulatory *(adjective)*

Constituted or contracted by stipulation or agreement.

- *Stipulatory obligations.*
- *Would you call this situation "stipulatory"? Explain why.*

---

stipule *(noun)*

A small leafy outgrowth at the base of a leaf or its stalk; usually occurring in pairs and soon shed.

- *In class, the teacher used "stipule" to mean a small leafy outgrowth at the base of a leaf or....*
- *The article explained what "stipule" means with a simple example.*

---

stitchwort *(noun)*

Low-growing north temperate herb having small white star-shaped flowers; named for its alleged ability to ease sharp pains in the side.

- *They discussed "stitchwort" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stitchwort" means with a simple example.*

---

stizidae *(noun)*

Cicada killers.

- *The article explained what "stizidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stizidae" to mean cicada killers.*

---

stizolobium *(noun)*

Genus of tropical herbs and woody vines having trifoliate leaves and showy flowers in axillary clusters.

- *They discussed "stizolobium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stizolobium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stizolobium deeringiana *(noun)*

The annual woody vine of Asia having long clusters of purplish flowers and densely hairy pods; cultivated in southern United States for green manure and grazing.

- *He looked up "stizolobium deeringiana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stizolobium deeringiana" to mean the annual woody vine of asia having long clusters....*

---

stizostedion *(noun)*

Pike-perches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stizostedion."*
- *The article explained what "stizostedion" means with a simple example.*

---

stizostedion vitreum *(noun)*

Pike-like freshwater perches.

- *The article explained what "stizostedion vitreum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stizostedion vitreum" to mean pike-like freshwater perches.*

---

stockholdings *(noun)*

A specific number of stocks or shares owned.

- *In class, the teacher used "stockholdings" to mean a specific number of stocks or shares owned.*
- *The article explained what "stockholdings" means with a simple example.*

---

stockhorn *(noun)*

An ancient (now obsolete) single-reed woodwind; usually made of bone.

- *The article explained what "stockhorn" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stockhorn."*

---

stockily *(adverb)*

So as to be stocky.

- *He was stockily built.*
- *He answered "stockily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

stockinet *(noun)*

Knit used especially for infants' wear and undergarments.

- *Understanding "stockinet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stockinet" to mean knit used especially for infants' wear and....*

---

stockjobber *(noun)*

One who deals only with brokers or other jobbers.

- *In class, the teacher used "stockjobber" to mean one who deals only with brokers or other jobbers.*
- *The article explained what "stockjobber" means with a simple example.*

---

stocktaker *(noun)*

An employee whose job is to take inventory.

- *An outside stocktaker had to be hired.*
- *The article explained what "stocktaker" means with a simple example.*

---

stodgily *(adverb)*

In a stuffy manner.

- *Using "stodgily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "stodgily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

stodginess *(noun)*

Dull and pompous gravity.

- *They discussed "stodginess" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stodginess" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stogy *(noun)*

A cheap cigar.

- *Understanding "stogy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stogy."*

---

stokehold *(noun)*

(nautical) chamber or compartment in which the furnaces of a ship are stoked or fired.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stokehold."*
- *He looked up "stokehold" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stokehole *(noun)*

(nautical) chamber or compartment in which the furnaces of a ship are stoked or fired.

- *Understanding "stokehole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stokehole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stokesia *(noun)*

One species: stokes' aster.

- *The article explained what "stokesia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stokesia."*

---

stokesia laevis *(noun)*

Erect perennial of southeastern United States having large heads of usually blue flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stokesia laevis."*
- *He looked up "stokesia laevis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stolidness *(noun)*

An indifference to pleasure or pain.

- *He looked up "stolidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stolidness" during the group presentation.*

---

stomachal *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving the stomach.

- *Would you call this situation "stomachal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stomachal."*

---

stomachic *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving the stomach.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stomachic."*
- *Students compared "stomachic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

stomate *(noun)*

A minute epidermal pore in a leaf or stem through which gases and water vapor can pass.

- *The article explained what "stomate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stomate" during the group presentation.*

stomatopod *(noun)*

A kind of crustacean.

- *In class, the teacher used "stomatopod" to mean a kind of crustacean.*
- *They discussed "stomatopod" during the group presentation.*

stomatopod crustacean *(noun)*

A kind of crustacean.

- *They discussed "stomatopod crustacean" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stomatopod crustacean" means with a simple example.*

stomatopoda *(noun)*

Mantis shrimps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stomatopoda."*
- *He looked up "stomatopoda" because he had never seen it before.*

stomatous *(adjective)*

Relating to or constituting plant stomata.

- *A "stomatous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "stomatous"? Explain why.*

stonecress *(noun)*

Any Old World herb of the genus Aethionema; native of sunny limestone habitats.

- *They discussed "stonecress" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stonecress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stoneless *(adjective)*

(of fruits having stones) having the stone removed.

- *Stoneless dried dates.*
- *Would you call this situation "stoneless"? Explain why.*

stonelike *(adjective)*

(of bone especially the temporal bone) resembling stone in hardness.

- *Would you call this situation "stonelike"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "stonelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

stoneroot *(noun)*

Erect perennial strong-scented with serrate pointed leaves and a loose panicle of yellowish flowers; the eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "stoneroot" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stoneroot" during the group presentation.*

stonewaller *(noun)*

One who stonewalls or refuses to answer or cooperate; someone who delays by lengthy speeches etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "stonewaller" to mean one who stonewalls or refuses to answer or....*
- *Understanding "stonewaller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stonewort *(noun)*

Any of various submerged aquatic algae of the genus Chara having nodes with whorled filamentlike branches; usually encrusted with calcium carbonate deposits.

- *They discussed "stonewort" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stonewort" to mean any of various submerged aquatic algae of the genus....*

stonyhearted *(adjective)*

Devoid of feeling for others.

- *Students compared "stonyhearted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "stonyhearted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stoolpigeon *(noun)*

Someone acting as an informer or decoy for the police.

- *The article explained what "stoolpigeon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stoolpigeon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stooper *(noun)*

A person who carries himself or herself with the head and shoulders habitually bent forward.

- *In class, the teacher used "stooper" to mean a person who carries himself or herself with the....*
- *Understanding "stooper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stopple *(verb)*

Close or secure with or as if with a stopper.

- *Can you use "stopple" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "stopple" and when to wait.*

---

storeria *(noun)*

A genus of Colubridae.

- *The article explained what "storeria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "storeria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

storeria occipitamaculata *(noun)*

Harmless woodland snake of southeastern United States.

- *The article explained what "storeria occipitamaculata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "storeria occipitamaculata" to mean harmless woodland snake of southeastern united states.*

---

storksbill *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Erodium.

- *They discussed "storksbill" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "storksbill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stormbound *(adjective)*

Delayed or confined or cut off by a storm.

- *The airport was filled with stormbound passengers.*
- *The speaker chose "stormbound" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stormily *(adverb)*

In a stormy or violent manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "stormily" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "stormily" naturally.*

---

stotinka *(noun)*

100 stotinka equal 1 lev in Bulgaria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stotinka."*
- *The article explained what "stotinka" means with a simple example.*

---

stoutheartedness *(noun)*

The trait of having a courageous spirit.

- *The article explained what "stoutheartedness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stoutheartedness" to mean the trait of having a courageous spirit.*

---

stovepiped *(adjective)*

Of or relating to data stored in separate databases.

- *Stovepiped information.*

- *A "stovepiped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stovepiping *(noun)*

Retrieval of information from unconnected databases; the situation that exists when it is necessary to climb out of one database in order to climb down into another; sometimes used for protection against wandering hackers.

- *Understanding "stovepiping" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stovepiping" means with a simple example.*

---

strabotomy *(noun)*

The surgical operation of cutting a muscle or tendon of the eye in order to correct strabismus.

- *He looked up "strabotomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strabotomy."*

---

stradavarius *(noun)*

A violin made by Antonio Stradivari or a member of his family.

- *The article explained what "stradavarius" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stradavarius" during the group presentation.*

---

strafer *(noun)*

A combat pilot who strafes the enemy.

- *The article explained what "strafer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strafer" to mean a combat pilot who strafes the enemy.*

---

stragglingly *(adverb)*

In a ragged irregular manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "stragglingly" naturally.*
- *Place "stragglingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

straightlaced *(adjective)*

Exaggeratedly proper.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "straightlaced."*
- *Students compared "straightlaced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

strapado *(noun)*

A form of torture in which the hands are tied behind a person's back and they are lifted off the ground by a rope tied to their wrists, then allowed to drop until their fall is checked with a jerk by the rope.

- *He looked up "strapado" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strapado" to mean a form of torture in which the hands are tied....*

---

straphanger *(noun)*

A commuter who uses public transportation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "straphanger."*
- *He looked up "straphanger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

straplike *(adjective)*

Long and narrow like a strap.

- *Straplike leaves.*
- *The speaker chose "straplike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

strategian *(noun)*

An expert in strategy (especially in warfare).

- *In class, the teacher used "strategian" to mean an expert in strategy (especially in warfare).*
- *The article explained what "strategian" means with a simple example.*

---

stratocracy *(noun)*

Government by the military and an army.

- *They discussed "stratocracy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stratocracy."*

stratum germinativum *(noun)*

The innermost layer of the epidermis.

- *Understanding "stratum germinativum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stratum germinativum" to mean the innermost layer of the epidermis.*

stravinskian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or like or in the manner of Stravinsky.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stravinskian."*
- *A "stravinskian" approach may work better in this case.*

stravinskyan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or like or in the manner of Stravinsky.

- *A "stravinskyan" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "stravinskyan" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

strawberry blite *(noun)*

European annual with clusters of greenish flowers followed by red pulpy berrylike fruit; naturalized North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strawberry blite."*
- *They discussed "strawberry blite" during the group presentation.*

strawboard *(noun)*

A coarse yellow cardboard made of straw pulp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strawboard."*
- *Understanding "strawboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

strawflower *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Helipterum.

- *He looked up "strawflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "strawflower" during the group presentation.*

strawworm *(noun)*

Larva of chalcid flies injurious to the straw of wheat and other grains.

- *In class, the teacher used "strawworm" to mean larva of chalcid flies injurious to the straw of....*
- *The article explained what "strawworm" means with a simple example.*

streamlet *(noun)*

A small stream.

- *They discussed "streamlet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "streamlet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

streetwalk *(verb)*

Walk the streets in search of customers.

- *She tried to use "streetwalk" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "streetwalk" and when to wait.*

strekelia *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the amaryllis family.

- *He looked up "strekelia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "strekelia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

strekelia formosissima *(noun)*

Mexican bulbous herb cultivated for its handsome bright red solitary flower.

- *In class, the teacher used "strekelia formosissima" to mean mexican bulbous herb cultivated for its handsome....*
- *The article explained what "strekelia formosissima" means with a simple example.*

strelitziaceae *(noun)*

Woody plants with erect stems of tropical South America and South Africa and Madagascar; in some classifications included in the family Musaceae.

- *The article explained what "strelitziaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strelitziaceae."*

---

strenuosity *(noun)*

Intense energy.

- *They discussed "strenuosity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "strenuosity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strenuousness *(noun)*

Extreme effortfulness.

- *They discussed "strenuousness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "strenuousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strepera *(noun)*

Bell magpies.

- *In class, the teacher used "strepera" to mean bell magpies.*
- *Understanding "strepera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strepsiceros *(noun)*

African antelopes: kudus; bongos; nyalas; bushbucks.

- *He looked up "strepsiceros" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strepsiceros."*

---

strepsirhini *(noun)*

In some classifications either coextensive with the Lemuroidea or comprising the true lemurs.

- *Understanding "strepsirhini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strepsirhini."*

---

streptobacillus *(noun)*

Any of various rod-shaped Gram-negative bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used "streptobacillus" to mean any of various rod-shaped gram-negative bacteria.*
- *He looked up "streptobacillus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

streptococcic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by streptococci.

- *A "streptococcic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "streptococcic"? Explain why.*

---

streptococcus anhemolyticus *(noun)*

A species of bacteria.

- *Understanding "streptococcus anhemolyticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "streptococcus anhemolyticus" to mean a species of bacteria.*

---

streptodornase *(noun)*

An enzyme produced by some hemolytic strains of streptococcus that dissolves fibrinous secretions from infections; used medicinally (often in combination with streptokinase).

- *The article explained what "streptodornase" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "streptodornase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

streptolysin *(noun)*

Any of several hemolysins derived from strains of streptococcus.

- *In class, the teacher used "streptolysin" to mean any of several hemolysins derived from strains of....*
- *The article explained what "streptolysin" means with a simple example.*

---

streptomyces erythreus *(noun)*

Source of the antibiotic erythromycin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "streptomyces erythreus."*

- *He looked up “streptomyces erythreus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

streptomycetaceae *(noun)*

Higher bacteria typically aerobic soil saprophytes.

- *Understanding “streptomycetaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “streptomycetaceae.”*

---

streptopelia *(noun)*

Turtledoves.

- *In class, the teacher used “streptopelia” to mean turtledoves.*
- *They discussed “streptopelia” during the group presentation.*

---

streptopelia risoria *(noun)*

Greyish Old World turtledove with a black band around the neck; often caged.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “streptopelia risoria.”*
- *Understanding “streptopelia risoria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

streptopelia turtur *(noun)*

The common European wild dove noted for its plaintive cooing.

- *In class, the teacher used “streptopelia turtur” to mean the common european wild dove noted for its....*
- *The article explained what “streptopelia turtur” means with a simple example.*

---

streptosolen *(noun)*

One species: marmalade bush.

- *He looked up “streptosolen” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “streptosolen.”*

---

streptothricin *(noun)*

A basic antibiotic derived from a soil actinomycete.

- *Understanding “streptothricin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “streptothricin” means with a simple example.*

---

stretchability *(noun)*

The capacity for being stretched.

- *The article explained what “stretchability” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “stretchability” during the group presentation.*

---

stretchiness *(noun)*

The capacity for being stretched.

- *The article explained what “stretchiness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stretchiness” to mean the capacity for being stretched.*

---

strickle *(noun)*

A tool used in a foundry to shape a mold in sand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “strickle.”*
- *He looked up “strickle” because he had never seen it before.*

---

stridence *(noun)*

Having the timbre of a loud high-pitched sound.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stridence.”*
- *Understanding “stridence” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stridulate *(verb)*

Make a shrill creaking noise by rubbing together special bodily structures.

- *Male insects such as crickets or grasshoppers stridulate.*
- *In everyday English, people use “stridulate” when talking about this idea.*

---

strigidae *(noun)*

A family of nocturnal birds of the order Strigiformes.

- *Understanding "strigidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strigidae."*

---

strikebound *(adjective)*

Closed or immobilized by a strike.

- *A strikebound airline.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "strikebound" when it is closed or immobilized by a strike.*

---

strikingness *(noun)*

The quality of standing out strongly and distinctly.

- *Understanding "strikingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strikingness."*

---

striped muishond *(noun)*

Ferret-sized muishond often tamed.

- *He looked up "striped muishond" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "striped muishond" during the group presentation.*

---

stripteaser *(noun)*

A performer who provides erotic entertainment by undressing to music.

- *In class, the teacher used "stripteaser" to mean a performer who provides erotic entertainment by....*
- *The article explained what "stripteaser" means with a simple example.*

---

strix aluco *(noun)*

Reddish-brown European owl having a round head with black eyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "strix aluco" to mean reddish-brown european owl having a round head with....*
- *The article explained what "strix aluco" means with a simple example.*

---

strizostedion vitreum glaucum *(noun)*

Variety inhabiting the Great Lakes.

- *They discussed "strizostedion vitreum glaucum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "strizostedion vitreum glaucum" means with a simple example.*

---

strobile *(noun)*

Cone-shaped mass of ovule- or spore-bearing scales or bracts.

- *He looked up "strobile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strobile."*

---

strobilomyces *(noun)*

Fungi similar to Boletus but with a shaggy scaly cap.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strobilomyces."*
- *He looked up "strobilomyces" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strobilomyces floccopus *(noun)*

Edible mild-tasting mushroom found in coniferous woodlands of eastern North America.

- *They discussed "strobilomyces floccopus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strobilomyces floccopus."*

---

strobilus *(noun)*

Cone-shaped mass of ovule- or spore-bearing scales or bracts.

- *The article explained what "strobilus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strobilus" to mean cone-shaped mass of ovule- or spore-bearing scales....*

---

stromateidae *(noun)*

Butterfishes: harvest fishes; dollar fishes.

- *He looked up "stromateidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stromateidae" to mean butterfishes: harvest fishes; dollar fishes.*

---

strombidae *(noun)*

The family of conchs.

- *He looked up "strombidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "strombidae" during the group presentation.*

---

strongylodon *(noun)*

Genus of Polynesian or southeastern Asian shrubs or vines.

- *He looked up "strongylodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strongylodon."*

---

strongylodon macrobotrys *(noun)*

Vigorous Philippine evergreen twining liana; grown for spectacular festoons of green flowers that resemble lobster claws.

- *They discussed "strongylodon macrobotrys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "strongylodon macrobotrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strontianite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of strontium carbonate.

- *Understanding "strontianite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strontianite."*

---

strophanthin *(noun)*

A bitter and very toxic glycoside derived from plants of the genus Strophanthus; in moderate doses it is a cardiac stimulant but in larger doses it is a powerful poison; used in Africa as an arrow poison.

- *In class, the teacher used "strophanthin" to mean a bitter and very toxic glycoside derived from....*
- *The article explained what "strophanthin" means with a simple example.*

---

strophanthus kombe *(noun)*

Plant that is a source of strophanthin.

- *They discussed "strophanthus kombe" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strophanthus kombe."*

---

stropharia *(noun)*

Genus of gill fungi with brown spores that is closely related to Agaricus; here placed in its own family Strophariaceae.

- *They discussed "stropharia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stropharia" means with a simple example.*

---

stropharia ambigua *(noun)*

A gilled fungus with a long stalk and a yellow slimy cap from which fragments of the broken veil hang; gills are initially white but become dark brown as spores are released.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stropharia ambigua."*
- *He looked up "stropharia ambigua" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stropharia hornemannii *(noun)*

A gilled fungus with a large slimy purple or olive cap; gills become purple with age; the stalk is long and richly decorated with pieces of the white sheath that extends up to a ring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stropharia hornemannii."*
- *He looked up "stropharia hornemannii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stropharia rugoso-annulata *(noun)*

A large gilled fungus with a broad cap and a long stalk; the cap is dark brown; the white gills turn dark purplish brown with age; edible and choice.

- *The article explained what "stropharia rugoso-annulata" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stropharia rugoso-annulata" during the group presentation.*

---

strophariaceae *(noun)*

Sometimes included in family Agaricaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strophariaceae."*
- *He looked up "strophariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

struthio *(noun)*

Type genus of the Struthionidae: African ostriches.

- *He looked up "struthio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "struthio."*

struthio camelus *(noun)*

Fast-running African flightless bird with two-toed feet; largest living bird.

- *Understanding "struthio camelus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "struthio camelus."*

struthiomimus *(noun)*

Small light-boned toothless dinosaur resembling an ostrich in size and proportions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "struthiomimus."*
- *He looked up "struthiomimus" because he had never seen it before.*

struthionidae *(noun)*

Tall terrestrial birds: ostriches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "struthionidae."*
- *Understanding "struthionidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

struthioniformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: ostriches and related extinct birds; known from the Pleistocene onward.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "struthioniformes."*
- *He looked up "struthioniformes" because he had never seen it before.*

strymon melinus *(noun)*

Larvae are pests of various economic plants.

- *The article explained what "strymon melinus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "strymon melinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stubbiness *(noun)*

The property of being short and broad.

- *He looked up "stubbiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stubbiness."*

studhorse *(noun)*

Adult male horse kept for breeding.

- *The article explained what "studhorse" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "studhorse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stuffily *(adverb)*

In a stuffy manner.

- *'Come in please,' he said stuffily.*
- *Place "stuffily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

stultification *(noun)*

The act of making something futile and useless (as by routine).

- *He looked up "stultification" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stultification" to mean the act of making something futile and useless (as....*

stultify *(verb)*

Deprive of strength or efficiency; make useless or worthless.

- *Nobody is legally allowed to stultify himself.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stultify" in real sentences.*

stumblebum *(noun)*

A second-rate prize fighter.

- *Understanding "stumblebum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stumblebum" means with a simple example.*

---

stumbler *(noun)*

A walker or runner who trips and almost falls.

- *Understanding "stumbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stumbler" means with a simple example.*

---

stumpknocker *(noun)*

Inhabits streams from South Carolina to Florida; esteemed panfish.

- *He looked up "stumpknocker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stumpknocker."*

---

stuntedness *(noun)*

Smallness of stature.

- *He looked up "stuntedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stuntedness" during the group presentation.*

---

stuporous *(adjective)*

Stunned or confused and slow to react (as from blows or drunkenness or exhaustion).

- *Would you call this situation "stuporous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "stuporous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sturnella *(noun)*

A genus of passerine birds including the meadowlarks.

- *Understanding "sturnella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sturnella."*

---

sturnella magna *(noun)*

A meadowlark of eastern North America.

- *He looked up "sturnella magna" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sturnella magna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sturnella neglecta *(noun)*

A meadowlark of western North America.

- *They discussed "sturnella neglecta" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sturnella neglecta" to mean a meadowlark of western north america.*

---

sturnidae *(noun)*

Old World starlings.

- *The article explained what "sturnidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sturnidae" during the group presentation.*

---

styleless *(adjective)*

Lacking in style or elegance.

- *A styleless way of dressing.*
- *Expensive but styleless country tweeds.*

---

stylemark *(noun)*

A distinctive characteristic or attribute.

- *He looked up "stylemark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stylemark."*

---

stylite *(noun)*

An early Christian ascetic who lived on top of high pillars.

- *Understanding "stylite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "stylite" during the group presentation.*

stylomastoid vein *(noun)*

A vein that drains the tympanic cavity and empties into the retromandibular vein.

- *Understanding "stylomastoid vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stylomastoid vein" to mean a vein that drains the tympanic cavity and empties....*

stylomecon *(noun)*

One species: wind poppy.

- *The article explained what "stylomecon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stylomecon" to mean one species: wind poppy.*

stylomecon heterophyllum *(noun)*

California wild poppy with bright red flowers.

- *The article explained what "stylomecon heterophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stylomecon heterophyllum" to mean california wild poppy with bright red flowers.*

stylophorum *(noun)*

Wood poppies.

- *Understanding "stylophorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stylophorum" means with a simple example.*

stylophorum diphyllum *(noun)*

Perennial herb native to woodland of the eastern United States having yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "stylophorum diphyllum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stylophorum diphyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stylopodium *(noun)*

An enlargement at the base of the style in some Umbelliferae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stylopodium."*
- *He looked up "stylopodium" because he had never seen it before.*

stylostixis *(noun)*

Treatment of pain or disease by inserting the tips of needles at specific points on the skin.

- *They discussed "stylostixis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stylostixis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stymy *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent the progress or accomplishment of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "stymy" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stymy" and when to wait.*

styphelia *(noun)*

Australian heathlike shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "styphelia."*
- *They discussed "styphelia" during the group presentation.*

styphelia humifusum *(noun)*

Small prostrate or ascending shrub having scarlet flowers and succulent fruit resembling cranberries; sometimes placed in genus Styphelia.

- *Understanding "styphelia humifusum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "styphelia humifusum."*

styphelia triflora *(noun)*

Heathlike shrub of southwestern Australia grown for its sharply scented foliage and pink flowers followed by pentagonal fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "styphelia triflora" to mean heathlike shrub of southwestern australia grown for....*
- *They discussed "styphelia triflora" during the group presentation.*

stypsis *(noun)*

The ability to contract or draw together soft body tissues to check blood flow or restrict secretion of fluids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stypsis."*
- *They discussed "stypsis" during the group presentation.*

---

styracaceae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of shrubs and trees of order Ebenales.

- *They discussed "styracaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "styracaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

styracosaur *(noun)*

An unusual ceratopsian dinosaur having many large spikes around the edge of its bony frill and a long nose horn; late Cretaceous.

- *He looked up "styracosaur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "styracosaur" during the group presentation.*

---

styracosaurus *(noun)*

An unusual ceratopsian dinosaur having many large spikes around the edge of its bony frill and a long nose horn; late Cretaceous.

- *Understanding "styracosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "styracosaurus" means with a simple example.*

---

styrax obassia *(noun)*

Small tree native to Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "styrax obassia."*
- *He looked up "styrax obassia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suasible *(adjective)*

Being susceptible to persuasion.

- *Students compared "suasible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "suasible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

suaveness *(noun)*

The quality of being bland and gracious or ingratiating in manner.

- *They discussed "suaveness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suaveness."*

---

subartesian *(adjective)*

(of water) rising naturally in a well to a height appreciably above that of the surrounding water table but not flowing out of the well.

- *The speaker chose "subartesian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "subartesian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

subclass acnidosporidia *(noun)*

A subclass of Sporozoa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass acnidosporidia."*
- *The article explained what "subclass acnidosporidia" means with a simple example.*

---

subclass actinopoda *(noun)*

Heliozoans; radiolarians.

- *He looked up "subclass actinopoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subclass actinopoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subclass alismatidae *(noun)*

One of four subclasses or superorders of Monocotyledones; comprises about 500 species in 14 families of aquatic and semiaquatic herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass alismatidae" to mean one of four subclasses or superorders of....*
- *The article explained what "subclass alismatidae" means with a simple example.*

---

subclass amphineura *(noun)*

A class of Gastropoda.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass amphineura" to mean a class of gastropoda.*
- *He looked up "subclass amphineura" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subclass anapsida *(noun)*

Oldest known reptiles; turtles and extinct Permian forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass anapsida."*
- *They discussed "subclass anapsida" during the group presentation.*

---

subclass archaeornithes *(noun)*

Primitive reptile-like fossil birds of the Jurassic or early Cretaceous.

- *Understanding "subclass archaeornithes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "subclass archaeornithes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subclass archosauria *(noun)*

A large subclass of diapsid reptiles including: crocodiles; alligators; dinosaurs; pterosaurs; plesiosaurs; ichthyosaurs; thecodonts.

- *Understanding "subclass archosauria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass archosauria."*

---

subclass arecidae *(noun)*

One of four subclasses or superorder of Monocotyledones; comprises about 6400 species in 5 families of trees and shrubs and terrestrial herbs and a few free-floating aquatics including: Palmae; Araceae; Pandanaceae and Lemnaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass arecidae" to mean one of four subclasses or superorder of....*
- *Understanding "subclass arecidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subclass asteridae *(noun)*

A group of mostly sympetalous herbs and some trees and shrubs mostly with 2 fused carpels; contains 43 families including Campanulales; Solanaceae; Scrophulariaceae; Labiatae; Verbenaceae; Rubiaceae; Compositae; sometimes classified as a superorder.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass asteridae" to mean a group of mostly sympetalous herbs and some trees....*
- *He looked up "subclass asteridae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subclass branchiopoda *(noun)*

Primitive aquatic mainly freshwater crustaceans: fairy shrimps; brine shrimps; tadpole shrimps; can shrimps; water fleas.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass branchiopoda" to mean primitive aquatic mainly freshwater crustaceans:....*
- *The article explained what "subclass branchiopoda" means with a simple example.*

---

subclass cnidosporidia *(noun)*

Single-host parasites of lower vertebrates and invertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass cnidosporidia" to mean single-host parasites of lower vertebrates and....*
- *Understanding "subclass cnidosporidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subclass commelinidae *(noun)*

One of four subclasses or superorders of Monocotyledones; comprises about 19,000 species in 25 families of mostly terrestrial herbs especially of moist places including: Cyperaceae; Gramineae; Bromeliaceae; and Zingiberaceae.

- *The article explained what "subclass commelinidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subclass commelinidae" to mean one of four subclasses or superorders of....*

---

subclass copepoda *(noun)*

Minute planktonic or parasitic crustaceans.

- *They discussed "subclass copepoda" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass copepoda."*

---

subclass crossopterygii *(noun)*

Fishes having paired fins resembling limbs and regarded as ancestral to amphibians.

- *Understanding "subclass crossopterygii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subclass crossopterygii" means with a simple example.*

---

subclass diapsida *(noun)*

Used in former classifications to include all living reptiles except turtles; superseded by the two subclasses Lepidosauria and Archosauria.

- *They discussed "subclass diapsida" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "subclass diapsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subclass dibranchia *(noun)*

Comprising all living cephalopods except the family Nautilidae: the orders Octopoda (octopuses) and Decapoda (squids and cuttlefish).

- *They discussed "subclass dibranchia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "subclass dibranchia" means with a simple example.*

subclass dibranchiata *(noun)*

Comprising all living cephalopods except the family Nautilidae: the orders Octopoda (octopuses) and Decapoda (squids and cuttlefish).

- *Understanding "subclass dibranchiata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subclass dibranchiata" means with a simple example.*

subclass dipnoi *(noun)*

Bony fishes of the southern hemisphere that breathe by a modified air bladder as well as gills; sometimes classified as an order of Crossopterygii.

- *The article explained what "subclass dipnoi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subclass dipnoi" to mean bony fishes of the southern hemisphere that breathe....*

subclass discomycetes *(noun)*

A large and taxonomically difficult group of Ascomycetes in which the fleshy fruiting body is disklike or cup-shaped.

- *He looked up "subclass discomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass discomycetes."*

subclass elasmobranchii *(noun)*

Sharks; rays; dogfishes; skates.

- *They discussed "subclass elasmobranchii" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass elasmobranchii."*

subclass entomostraca *(noun)*

In some older classifications includes the Branchiopoda and Copepoda and Ostracoda and Cirripedia; no longer in technical use.

- *Understanding "subclass entomostraca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "subclass entomostraca" during the group presentation.*

subclass euascomycetes *(noun)*

Category not used in many classification systems.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass euascomycetes" to mean category not used in many classification systems.*
- *They discussed "subclass euascomycetes" during the group presentation.*

subclass euryalida *(noun)*

Basket stars.

- *Understanding "subclass euryalida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass euryalida."*

subclass eutheria *(noun)*

All mammals except monotremes and marsupials.

- *They discussed "subclass eutheria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "subclass eutheria" because he had never seen it before.*

subclass exopterygota *(noun)*

Subclass of insects characterized by gradual and usually incomplete metamorphosis.

- *They discussed "subclass exopterygota" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass exopterygota."*

subclass heterobasidiomycetes *(noun)*

Category used in some classification systems for various basidiomycetous fungi including rusts and smuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass heterobasidiomycetes" to mean category used in some classification systems for....*
- *The article explained what "subclass heterobasidiomycetes" means with a simple example.*

subclass holocephali *(noun)*

Chimaeras and extinct forms.

- *He looked up "subclass holocephali" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "subclass holocephali" during the group presentation.*

subclass homobasidiomycetes *(noun)*

Category used in some classification systems for various basidiomycetous fungi including e.g. mushrooms and puffballs which are usually placed in the classes Gasteromycetes and Hymenomycetes.

- *He looked up "subclass homobasidiomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subclass homobasidiomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subclass lepidosauria *(noun)*

Diapsid reptiles: lizards; snakes; tuataras.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass lepidosauria" to mean diapsid reptiles: lizards; snakes; tuataras.*
- *They discussed "subclass lepidosauria" during the group presentation.*

subclass liliidae *(noun)*

One of four subclasses or superorders of Monocotyledones; comprises 17 families including: Liliaceae; Alliaceae; Amaryllidaceae; Iridaceae; Orchidaceae; Trilliaceae.

- *The article explained what "subclass liliidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "subclass liliidae" during the group presentation.*

subclass metatheria *(noun)*

Pouched animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass metatheria" to mean pouched animals.*
- *The article explained what "subclass metatheria" means with a simple example.*

subclass ophiurida *(noun)*

Brittle stars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass ophiurida."*
- *Understanding "subclass ophiurida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subclass opisthobranchia *(noun)*

Gastropods having the gills when present posterior to the heart and having no operculum: includes sea slugs; sea butterflies; sea hares.

- *He looked up "subclass opisthobranchia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subclass opisthobranchia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subclass pantotheria *(noun)*

Generalized extinct mammals widespread during the Jurassic; commonly conceded to be ancestral to marsupial and placental mammals.

- *The article explained what "subclass pantotheria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subclass pantotheria" to mean generalized extinct mammals widespread during the....*

subclass phytomastigina *(noun)*

Plantlike flagellates containing chlorophyll; often considered unicellular algae.

- *They discussed "subclass phytomastigina" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "subclass phytomastigina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subclass prototheria *(noun)*

Echidnas; platypus.

- *The article explained what "subclass prototheria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass prototheria."*

subclass rhizopoda *(noun)*

Creeping protozoans: amoebas and foraminifers.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass rhizopoda" to mean creeping protozoans: amoebas and foraminifers.*
- *He looked up "subclass rhizopoda" because he had never seen it before.*

subclass rosidae *(noun)*

A group of trees and shrubs and herbs mostly with polypetalous flowers; contains 108 families including Rosaceae; Crassulaceae; Myrtaceae; Melastomaceae; Euphorbiaceae; Umbelliferae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass rosidae."*
- *They discussed "subclass rosidae" during the group presentation.*

---

subclass selachii *(noun)*

Sharks; rays; dogfishes; skates.

- *Understanding "subclass selachii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subclass selachii" to mean sharks; rays; dogfishes; skates.*

---

subclass synapsida *(noun)*

Extinct reptiles of the Permian to Jurassic considered ancestral to mammals.

- *Understanding "subclass synapsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subclass synapsida" means with a simple example.*

---

subclass telosporidia *(noun)*

Parasitic sporozoans that form spores containing one or more infective sporozoites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass telosporidia."*
- *Understanding "subclass telosporidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subclass zoomastigina *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a phylum of the kingdom Protista; holozoic or saprozoic flagellates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass zoomastigina."*
- *The article explained what "subclass zoomastigina" means with a simple example.*

---

subdivider *(noun)*

Someone who divides parts into smaller parts (especially a divider of land into building sites).

- *They discussed "subdivider" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subdivider" to mean someone who divides parts into smaller parts....*

---

subdivision ascomycotina *(noun)*

A large subdivision of Eumycota including Hemiascomycetes and Plectomycetes and Pyrenomycetes and Discomycetes; sac fungi; in some classification systems considered a division of the kingdom Fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subdivision ascomycotina."*
- *Understanding "subdivision ascomycotina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subdivision cycadophyta *(noun)*

Palmlike gymnosperms: includes the surviving order Cycadales and several extinct orders; possibly not a natural group; in some systems considered a class (Cycadopsida) and in others a subdivision (Cycadophytina or Cycadophyta).

- *Understanding "subdivision cycadophyta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subdivision cycadophyta" means with a simple example.*

---

subdivision cycadophytina *(noun)*

Palmlike gymnosperms: includes the surviving order Cycadales and several extinct orders; possibly not a natural group; in some systems considered a class (Cycadopsida) and in others a subdivision (Cycadophytina or Cycadophyta).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subdivision cycadophytina."*
- *He looked up "subdivision cycadophytina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subdivision deuteromycota *(noun)*

Large and heterogeneous form division of fungi comprising forms for which no sexually reproductive stage is known.

- *He looked up "subdivision deuteromycota" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subdivision deuteromycota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subdivision deuteromycotina *(noun)*

Large and heterogeneous form division of fungi comprising forms for which no sexually reproductive stage is known.

- *The article explained what "subdivision deuteromycotina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subdivision deuteromycotina" to mean large and heterogeneous form division of fungi....*

---

subdivision ginkgophyta *(noun)*

Ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and in others as a subdivision; used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *Understanding "subdivision ginkgophyta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "subdivision ginkgophyta" to mean ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and....*

subdivision ginkgophytina *(noun)*

Ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and in others as a subdivision; used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subdivision ginkgophytina."*
- *He looked up "subdivision ginkgophytina" because he had never seen it before.*

subdivision gnetophytina *(noun)*

Gymnospermous flowering plants; supposed link between conifers and angiosperms; in some systems classified as a class (Gnetopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Gnetophytina or Gnetophyta).

- *They discussed "subdivision gnetophytina" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "subdivision gnetophytina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subdivision mastigomycota *(noun)*

Fungi in which the spores and gametes are motile; in some systems placed in the Phycomycetes group with the Zygomycota.

- *In class, the teacher used "subdivision mastigomycota" to mean fungi in which the spores and gametes are motile;....*
- *Understanding "subdivision mastigomycota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subdivision mastigomycotina *(noun)*

Fungi in which the spores and gametes are motile; in some systems placed in the Phycomycetes group with the Zygomycota.

- *They discussed "subdivision mastigomycotina" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "subdivision mastigomycotina" means with a simple example.*

subdivision pinophytina *(noun)*

Most conifers: in some systems classified as a class (Pinopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Pinophytina); used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *He looked up "subdivision pinophytina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subdivision pinophytina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subdivision pteropsida *(noun)*

Used in former classifications to include all ferns and flowering plants and divided into the three classes Filicinae and Gymnospermae and Angiospermae.

- *He looked up "subdivision pteropsida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subdivision pteropsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subdivision taxophytina *(noun)*

Yews: in some systems classified as a class (Taxopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Taxophytina) used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *He looked up "subdivision taxophytina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subdivision taxophytina."*

subdivision zygomycota *(noun)*

Division of fungi having sexually produced zygospores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subdivision zygomycota."*
- *Understanding "subdivision zygomycota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subdivision zygomycotina *(noun)*

Division of fungi having sexually produced zygospores.

- *In class, the teacher used "subdivision zygomycotina" to mean division of fungi having sexually produced zygospores.*
- *The article explained what "subdivision zygomycotina" means with a simple example.*

subduable *(adjective)*

Susceptible to being subjugated.

- *The speaker chose "subduable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "subduable" when it is susceptible to being subjugated.*

subduedness *(noun)*

A disposition to be patient and long suffering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subduedness."*
- *They discussed "subduedness" during the group presentation.*

subduer *(noun)*

Someone who overcomes and establishes ascendancy and control by force or persuasion.

- *In class, the teacher used "subduer" to mean someone who overcomes and establishes ascendancy....*
- *He looked up "subduer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suberic acid *(noun)*

A dicarboxylic acid found in cork.

- *In class, the teacher used "suberic acid" to mean a dicarboxylic acid found in cork.*
- *He looked up "suberic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subfamily acoraceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the genus Acorus which is usually assigned to Araceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily acoraceae" to mean used in some classifications for the genus acorus....*
- *Understanding "subfamily acoraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subfamily anserinae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the swans.

- *He looked up "subfamily anserinae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subfamily anserinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subfamily bassariscidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate family.

- *He looked up "subfamily bassariscidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily bassariscidae" to mean in some classifications considered a separate family.*

---

subfamily bovinae *(noun)*

Term not used technically; essentially coextensive with genus Bos: cattle; buffalo; and sometimes includes kudu.

- *He looked up "subfamily bovinae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subfamily bovinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subfamily cabombaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered an independent family of water lilies; comprises the genera Cabomba and Brasenia.

- *They discussed "subfamily cabombaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "subfamily cabombaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subfamily caesalpinioideae *(noun)*

Alternative name in some classification systems for the family Caesalpiniaceae.

- *He looked up "subfamily caesalpinioideae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily caesalpinioideae."*

---

subfamily carduelinae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for a subgroup of finches.

- *They discussed "subfamily carduelinae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily carduelinae" to mean used in some classifications for a subgroup of finches.*

---

subfamily carpinaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for the genera Carpinus, Ostryopsis, and Ostryopsis.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily carpinaceae" to mean used in some classification systems for the genera....*
- *The article explained what "subfamily carpinaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

subfamily cetoniidae *(noun)*

Considered a separate family in some classification systems.

- *The article explained what "subfamily cetoniidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily cetoniidae" to mean considered a separate family in some classification....*

---

subfamily corylaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for the genus Corylus.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily corylaceae" to mean used in some classification systems for the genus....*
- *He looked up "subfamily corylaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subfamily dracaenaceae *(noun)*

One of two subfamilies to which some classification systems assign some members of the Agavaceae.

- *The article explained what "subfamily dracaenaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily dracaenaceae."*

---

subfamily dracenaceae *(noun)*

One of two subfamilies to which some classification systems assign some members of the Agavaceae.

- *Understanding "subfamily dracenaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily dracenaceae" to mean one of two subfamilies to which some classification....*

---

subfamily emberizidae *(noun)*

Buntings and some New World sparrows.

- *The article explained what "subfamily emberizidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily emberizidae."*

---

subfamily emberizinae *(noun)*

Buntings and some New World sparrows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily emberizinae."*
- *The article explained what "subfamily emberizinae" means with a simple example.*

---

subfamily garrulinae *(noun)*

Subfamily of the crow family: jays.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily garrulinae" to mean subfamily of the crow family: jays.*
- *Understanding "subfamily garrulinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subfamily hydromyinae *(noun)*

Water rats of Australia and New Guinea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily hydromyinae."*
- *The article explained what "subfamily hydromyinae" means with a simple example.*

---

subfamily lutrinae *(noun)*

Subdivision not used in some classifications: otters.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily lutrinae" to mean subdivision not used in some classifications: otters.*
- *He looked up "subfamily lutrinae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subfamily malaconotinae *(noun)*

An African bush shrikes.

- *They discussed "subfamily malaconotinae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "subfamily malaconotinae" means with a simple example.*

---

subfamily melinae *(noun)*

Subdivision not used in some classifications: badgers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily melinae."*
- *He looked up "subfamily melinae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subfamily melolonthidae *(noun)*

Considered a separate family in some classification systems.

- *The article explained what "subfamily melolonthidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "subfamily melolonthidae" during the group presentation.*

---

subfamily mephitinae *(noun)*

Subdivision not used in some classifications: skunks.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily mephitinae" to mean subdivision not used in some classifications: skunks.*
- *The article explained what "subfamily mephitinae" means with a simple example.*

subfamily merginae *(noun)*

Mergansers and closely related diving birds.

- *Understanding "subfamily merginae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "subfamily merginae" because he had never seen it before.*

subfamily mimosoideae *(noun)*

Alternative name used in some classification systems for the family Mimosaceae.

- *Understanding "subfamily mimosoideae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subfamily mimosoideae" means with a simple example.*

subfamily nelumbonaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered an independent family of water lilies; comprises the single genus Nelumbo.

- *They discussed "subfamily nelumbonaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily nelumbonaceae" to mean in some classifications considered an independent....*

subfamily numididae *(noun)*

Guinea fowl and related birds of Africa and Madagascar.

- *He looked up "subfamily numididae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily numididae."*

subfamily numidinae *(noun)*

Guinea fowl and related birds of Africa and Madagascar.

- *Understanding "subfamily numidinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subfamily numidinae" means with a simple example.*

subfamily papilionoideae *(noun)*

Alternative name used in some classification systems for the family Papilionaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily papilionoideae."*
- *They discussed "subfamily papilionoideae" during the group presentation.*

subfamily perdicidae *(noun)*

Old World partridges.

- *He looked up "subfamily perdicidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily perdicidae."*

subfamily perdicinae *(noun)*

Old World partridges.

- *Understanding "subfamily perdicinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subfamily perdicinae" means with a simple example.*

subfamily peristediinae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subfamily of Triglidae comprising the armored searobins.

- *He looked up "subfamily peristediinae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "subfamily peristediinae" during the group presentation.*

subfamily petauristidae *(noun)*

Old World flying squirrels.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily petauristidae" to mean old world flying squirrels.*
- *Understanding "subfamily petauristidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subfamily philadelphaceae *(noun)*

One genus; usually included in family Hydrangeaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily philadelphaceae" to mean one genus; usually included in family hydrangeaceae.*
- *Understanding "subfamily philadelphaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subfamily potoroinae *(noun)*

Rat kangaroos.

- *He looked up "subfamily potoroinae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily potoroinae" to mean rat kangaroos.*

---

subfamily pythoninae *(noun)*

Old World boas: pythons; in some classifications considered a separate family from Boidae.

- *The article explained what "subfamily pythoninae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily pythoninae" to mean old world boas: pythons; in some classifications....*

---

subfamily smilacaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *Understanding "subfamily smilacaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "subfamily smilacaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

subfamily sylviinae *(noun)*

Alternative classification for the Old World warblers.

- *He looked up "subfamily sylviinae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subfamily sylviinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subfamily triglinae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subfamily of Triglidae comprising searobins having ordinary scales and no barbels (true searobins).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily triglinae."*
- *He looked up "subfamily triglinae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subfamily turdinae *(noun)*

Alternative classification for the thrushes.

- *He looked up "subfamily turdinae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subfamily turdinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subfamily uvulariaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subfamily uvulariaceae."*
- *He looked up "subfamily uvulariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subfigure *(noun)*

A figure that is a part of another figure.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfigure" to mean a figure that is a part of another figure.*
- *He looked up "subfigure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subfusc *(adjective)*

Devoid of brightness or appeal.

- *A subfusc mining town.*
- *Dark subfusc clothing.*

---

subgenus azaleastrum *(noun)*

Group of evergreen or deciduous shrubs formerly considered a separate genus; now included in the genus Rhododendron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subgenus azaleastrum."*
- *Understanding "subgenus azaleastrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subgenus calliopsis *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for some plants of genus Coreopsis.

- *The article explained what "subgenus calliopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "subgenus calliopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subgross *(adjective)*

Too small to be visible to the naked eye.

- *It is useful to describe something as "subgross" when it is too small to be visible to the naked eye.*

- *A "subgross" approach may work better in this case.*

---

subjoin *(verb)*

Add to the end.

- *Learners should practice how to use "subjoin" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "subjoin" and when to wait.*

---

subjoining *(noun)*

The act of supplementing.

- *In class, the teacher used "subjoining" to mean the act of supplementing.*
- *Understanding "subjoining" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subjugable *(adjective)*

Susceptible to being subjugated.

- *Students compared "subjugable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "subjugable."*

---

subjugator *(noun)*

A conqueror who defeats and enslaves.

- *Understanding "subjugator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "subjugator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subjunction *(noun)*

The act of supplementing.

- *He looked up "subjunction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subjunction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subkingdom *(noun)*

(biology) a taxonomic group comprising a major division of a kingdom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subkingdom."*
- *He looked up "subkingdom" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subkingdom metazoa *(noun)*

Multicellular animals having cells differentiated into tissues and organs and usually a digestive cavity and nervous system.

- *In class, the teacher used "subkingdom metazoa" to mean multicellular animals having cells differentiated....*
- *Understanding "subkingdom metazoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subkingdom parazoa *(noun)*

Multicellular organisms having less-specialized cells than in the Metazoa; comprises the single phylum Porifera.

- *The article explained what "subkingdom parazoa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subkingdom parazoa."*

---

sublieutenant *(noun)*

An officer ranking next below a lieutenant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sublieutenant."*
- *Understanding "sublieutenant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sublunar *(adjective)*

Situated between the earth and the moon.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sublunar" when it is situated between the earth and the moon.*
- *The speaker chose "sublunar" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

subluxate *(verb)*

Sprain or dislocate slightly.

- *Subluxate the hip.*
- *He did not know how to use "subluxate" until he saw an example.*

---

submaxilla *(noun)*

The jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "submaxilla" to mean the jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.*
- *The article explained what "submaxilla" means with a simple example.*

---

submergible *(adjective)*

Capable of being immersed in water or functioning while submerged.

- *A submergible electric frying pan.*
- *A "submergible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

submerse *(verb)*

Sink below the surface; go under or as if under water.

- *Learners should practice how to use "submerse" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "submerse" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

subocean *(adjective)*

Formed or situated or occurring beneath the ocean or the ocean bed.

- *Suboceanic oil resources.*
- *Would you call this situation "subocean"? Explain why.*

---

suboceanic *(adjective)*

Formed or situated or occurring beneath the ocean or the ocean bed.

- *Suboceanic oil resources.*
- *Would you call this situation "suboceanic"? Explain why.*

---

subocular *(adjective)*

Situated on or below the floor of the eye socket.

- *Students compared "subocular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "subocular" approach may work better in this case.*

---

suborder alcyonacea *(noun)*

Comprising the soft corals.

- *He looked up "suborder alcyonacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder alcyonacea" to mean comprising the soft corals.*

---

suborder anisoptera *(noun)*

Dragonflies.

- *In class, the teacher used "suborder anisoptera" to mean dragonflies.*
- *Understanding "suborder anisoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suborder anseres *(noun)*

Used in some especially older classifications; coextensive with the family Anatidae.

- *They discussed "suborder anseres" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "suborder anseres" means with a simple example.*

---

suborder anthropoidea *(noun)*

Monkeys; apes; hominids.

- *Understanding "suborder anthropoidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder anthropoidea" to mean monkeys; apes; hominids.*

---

suborder blattaria *(noun)*

Cockroaches; in some classifications considered an order.

- *Understanding "suborder blattaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder blattaria" to mean cockroaches; in some classifications considered an....*

---

suborder blattodea *(noun)*

Cockroaches; in some classifications considered an order.

- *He looked up "suborder blattodea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "suborder blattodea" during the group presentation.*

---

suborder blennioidea *(noun)*

Blennies; butterfishes; gunnels.

- *Understanding "suborder blennioidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "suborder blennioidea" means with a simple example.*

---

suborder carnosaura *(noun)*

Largest carnivorous land animals ever known.

- *They discussed "suborder carnosaura" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder carnosaura" to mean largest carnivorous land animals ever known.*

---

suborder cephalaspida *(noun)*

Extinct group of armored fish-like vertebrates; taxonomy is not clear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder cephalaspida."*
- *They discussed "suborder cephalaspida" during the group presentation.*

---

suborder ceratopsia *(noun)*

Horned dinosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder ceratopsia."*
- *They discussed "suborder ceratopsia" during the group presentation.*

---

suborder ceratosaura *(noun)*

Primitive saurischian dinosaurs.

- *He looked up "suborder ceratosaura" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder ceratosaura."*

---

suborder charadrii *(noun)*

Shorebirds: plovers; sandpipers; avocets; phalaropes; coursers; stone curlews.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder charadrii."*
- *The article explained what "suborder charadrii" means with a simple example.*

---

suborder clamatores *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems; a suborder or superfamily nearly coextensive with suborder Tyranni; Passeriformes having relatively simple vocal organs and little power of song; clamatorial birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder clamatores."*
- *They discussed "suborder clamatores" during the group presentation.*

---

suborder euronithopoda *(noun)*

Widespread group including duck-billed dinosaurs and their early relatives (hadrosaurs, trachodon and iguanodon).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder euronithopoda."*
- *Understanding "suborder euronithopoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suborder gorgonacea *(noun)*

Red corals and sea fans.

- *He looked up "suborder gorgonacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder gorgonacea."*

---

suborder gorgoniacea *(noun)*

Red corals and sea fans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder gorgoniacea."*
- *He looked up "suborder gorgoniacea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suborder heterostraci *(noun)*

Extinct group of armored jawless fishes or fish-like vertebrate; taxonomy is not clear.

- *They discussed "suborder heterostraci" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "suborder heterostraci" means with a simple example.*

suborder hyperoartia *(noun)*

Lampreys as distinguished from hagfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "suborder hyperoartia" to mean lampreys as distinguished from hagfishes.*
- *The article explained what "suborder hyperoartia" means with a simple example.*

suborder hyperotreta *(noun)*

Hagfishes as distinguished from lampreys.

- *The article explained what "suborder hyperotreta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder hyperotreta" to mean hagfishes as distinguished from lampreys.*

suborder hystricomorpha *(noun)*

An order of rodents including: porcupines; guinea pigs; chinchillas; etc.

- *He looked up "suborder hystricomorpha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "suborder hystricomorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

suborder lacertilia *(noun)*

True lizards; including chameleons and geckos.

- *Understanding "suborder lacertilia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "suborder lacertilia" during the group presentation.*

suborder lemuroidea *(noun)*

Lemuridae; Lorisidae; Daubentoniidae; Indriidae; used in some classifications instead of Prosimii; in others considered a subdivision of Prosimii.

- *The article explained what "suborder lemuroidea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "suborder lemuroidea" during the group presentation.*

suborder limicolae *(noun)*

Term used in some classifications for migratory shorebirds; coextensive with the Charadrii.

- *The article explained what "suborder limicolae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "suborder limicolae" during the group presentation.*

suborder lipotyphla *(noun)*

Moles; hedgehogs; true shrews.

- *He looked up "suborder lipotyphla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "suborder lipotyphla" during the group presentation.*

suborder maniraptora *(noun)*

Advanced theropods including oviraptorids and dromaeosaurs and possibly even modern birds.

- *Understanding "suborder maniraptora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "suborder maniraptora" because he had never seen it before.*

suborder manteodea *(noun)*

Mantises; in former classifications considered a suborder of Orthoptera.

- *Understanding "suborder manteodea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "suborder manteodea" because he had never seen it before.*

suborder marginocephalia *(noun)*

Includes boneheaded (pachycephalosaurs) and horned (ceratopsian) dinosaurs.

- *Understanding "suborder marginocephalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "suborder marginocephalia" because he had never seen it before.*

suborder megaloptera *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate order: alderflies; dobsonflies; snake flies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder megaloptera."*
- *Understanding "suborder megaloptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

suborder menotyphla *(noun)*

Elephant shrews; tree shrews.

- *They discussed "suborder menotyphla" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "suborder menotyphla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suborder menurae *(noun)*

Lyrebirds and scrubbirds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder menurae."*
- *Understanding "suborder menurae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suborder microchiroptera *(noun)*

Most of the bats in the world; all bats except fruit bats insectivorous bats.

- *They discussed "suborder microchiroptera" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder microchiroptera" to mean most of the bats in the world; all bats except....*

---

suborder mugiloidea *(noun)*

Fishes distinguished by abdominal pelvic fins: families Mugilidae; Atherinidae; Sphyraenidae.

- *Understanding "suborder mugiloidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "suborder mugiloidea" means with a simple example.*

---

suborder myomorpha *(noun)*

True rats and mice and related rodents.

- *In class, the teacher used "suborder myomorpha" to mean true rats and mice and related rodents.*
- *Understanding "suborder myomorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suborder mysticeti *(noun)*

Baleen whales: right whales; rorquals; blue whales; humpbacks.

- *They discussed "suborder mysticeti" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder mysticeti."*

---

suborder myxiniformes *(noun)*

Hagfishes as distinguished from lampreys.

- *He looked up "suborder myxiniformes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "suborder myxiniformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suborder myxinoidei *(noun)*

Hagfishes as distinguished from lampreys.

- *The article explained what "suborder myxinoidei" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder myxinoidei" to mean hagfishes as distinguished from lampreys.*

---

suborder natantia *(noun)*

Shrimp; prawns; etc.

- *He looked up "suborder natantia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder natantia."*

---

suborder nematocera *(noun)*

Mosquitoes; fungus gnats; crane flies; gnats; sand flies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder nematocera."*
- *The article explained what "suborder nematocera" means with a simple example.*

---

suborder nothosauria *(noun)*

A suborder of Sauropterygia.

- *They discussed "suborder nothosauria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder nothosauria."*

---

suborder odontoceti *(noun)*

Toothed whales: dolphins; porpoises; sperm whales; beaked whales.

- *Understanding "suborder odontoceti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “suborder odontoceti” during the group presentation.*

suborder ornithomimida *(noun)*

Lightly built medium-size theropods.

- *In class, the teacher used “suborder ornithomimida” to mean lightly built medium-size theropods.*
- *They discussed “suborder ornithomimida” during the group presentation.*

suborder ornithopoda *(noun)*

Widespread group including duck-billed dinosaurs and their early relatives (hadrosaurs, trachodon and iguanodon).

- *They discussed “suborder ornithopoda” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “suborder ornithopoda” to mean widespread group including duck-billed dinosaurs....*

suborder oscines *(noun)*

Two names for the suborder of typical songbirds.

- *Understanding “suborder oscines” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “suborder oscines” means with a simple example.*

suborder osteostraci *(noun)*

Extinct group of armored fish-like vertebrates; taxonomy is not clear.

- *Understanding “suborder osteostraci” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “suborder osteostraci” during the group presentation.*

suborder otides *(noun)*

Terrestrial game birds of the Old World and Australia: bustards.

- *Understanding “suborder otides” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “suborder otides” to mean terrestrial game birds of the old world and....*

suborder pachycephalosaurus *(noun)*

Boneheaded dinosaurs; late Cretaceous.

- *He looked up “suborder pachycephalosaurus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “suborder pachycephalosaurus” to mean boneheaded dinosaurs; late cretaceous.*

suborder passeres *(noun)*

Two names for the suborder of typical songbirds.

- *Understanding “suborder passeres” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “suborder passeres” during the group presentation.*

suborder percoidea *(noun)*

In some classifications nearly or exactly equivalent to the Perciformes which are considered a suborder.

- *In class, the teacher used “suborder percoidea” to mean in some classifications nearly or exactly....*
- *He looked up “suborder percoidea” because he had never seen it before.*

suborder petromyzoniformes *(noun)*

Lampreys as distinguished from hagfishes.

- *Understanding “suborder petromyzoniformes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “suborder petromyzoniformes.”*

suborder pinnipedia *(noun)*

Seals; sea lions; walruses.

- *The article explained what “suborder pinnipedia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “suborder pinnipedia” to mean seals; sea lions; walruses.*

suborder plesiosauria *(noun)*

Any of the plesiosaurs.

- *The article explained what “suborder plesiosauria” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “suborder plesiosauria” to mean any of the plesiosaurs.*

suborder prosauropoda *(noun)*

The earliest known dinosaurs.

- *They discussed "suborder prosauropoda" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder prosauropoda" to mean the earliest known dinosaurs.*

---

suborder prosimii *(noun)*

Not used in all classifications; in some classifications considered coextensive with the Lemuroidea; in others includes both Lemuroidea and Tarsioidea.

- *Understanding "suborder prosimii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "suborder prosimii" means with a simple example.*

---

suborder reptantia *(noun)*

Lobsters; crabs.

- *He looked up "suborder reptantia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder reptantia."*

---

suborder ruminantia *(noun)*

Cattle; bison; sheep; goats; antelopes; deer; chevrotains; giraffes; camels.

- *Understanding "suborder ruminantia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "suborder ruminantia" during the group presentation.*

---

suborder sauropoda *(noun)*

Any of the sauropod dinosaurs.

- *He looked up "suborder sauropoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "suborder sauropoda" during the group presentation.*

---

suborder sauropodomorpha *(noun)*

Gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs having huge bodies with long necks and small heads: Prosauropoda and Sauropoda (apatosaurus, diplodocus and titanosaurs).

- *They discussed "suborder sauropodomorpha" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "suborder sauropodomorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suborder sciuromorpha *(noun)*

Large more or less primitive rodents: squirrels; marmots; gophers; beavers; etc.

- *Understanding "suborder sciuromorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder sciuromorpha" to mean large more or less primitive rodents: squirrels;....*

---

suborder scombroidea *(noun)*

Mackerels; tunas; albacores; bonitos; swordfishes; sailfishes.

- *He looked up "suborder scombroidea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder scombroidea" to mean mackerels; tunas; albacores; bonitos; swordfishes;....*

---

suborder scorpaenoidea *(noun)*

Mail-cheeked fishes: scorpionfishes; gurnards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder scorpaenoidea."*
- *He looked up "suborder scorpaenoidea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suborder strepsirhini *(noun)*

In some classifications either coextensive with the Lemuroidea or comprising the true lemurs.

- *He looked up "suborder strepsirhini" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder strepsirhini."*

---

suborder tarsioidea *(noun)*

In some classifications assigned to the suborder Prosimii.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder tarsioidea."*
- *He looked up "suborder tarsioidea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suborder theropoda *(noun)*

Carnivorous saurischian dinosaurs with short forelimbs; Jurassic and Cretaceous.

- *Understanding "suborder theropoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "suborder theropoda" means with a simple example.*

---

suborder thyreophora *(noun)*

Armored dinosaurs: stegosaurs and ankylosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder thyreophora."*
- *The article explained what "suborder thyreophora" means with a simple example.*

---

suborder tyranni *(noun)*

New World flycatchers; antbirds; oven birds; woodhewers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborder tyranni."*
- *He looked up "suborder tyranni" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suborder xenarthra *(noun)*

Armadillos; American anteaters; sloths.

- *The article explained what "suborder xenarthra" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "suborder xenarthra" during the group presentation.*

---

suborder zygoptera *(noun)*

Damselflies.

- *The article explained what "suborder zygoptera" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suborder zygoptera" to mean damselflies.*

---

subordinative *(adjective)*

Serving to connect a subordinate clause to a main clause.

- *The speaker chose "subordinative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "subordinative."*

---

suborner *(noun)*

Someone who pays (or otherwise incites) you to commit a wrongful act.

- *He looked up "suborner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suborner."*

---

subphylum craniata *(noun)*

Fishes; amphibians; reptiles; birds; mammals.

- *Understanding "subphylum craniata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subphylum craniata" means with a simple example.*

---

subphylum pentastomida *(noun)*

Tongue worms.

- *In class, the teacher used "subphylum pentastomida" to mean tongue worms.*
- *He looked up "subphylum pentastomida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subsequentness *(noun)*

Following in time.

- *Understanding "subsequentness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "subsequentness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subserviently *(adverb)*

In an obsequious manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "subserviently" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "subserviently" naturally.*

---

subshrub *(noun)*

Low-growing woody shrub or perennial with woody base.

- *Understanding "subshrub" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subshrub" means with a simple example.*

subsidiser *(noun)*

Someone who assists or supports by giving a subsidy.

- *They discussed "subsidiser" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "subsidiser" means with a simple example.*

subsidizer *(noun)*

Someone who assists or supports by giving a subsidy.

- *In class, the teacher used "subsidizer" to mean someone who assists or supports by giving a subsidy.*
- *He looked up "subsidizer" because he had never seen it before.*

subsister *(noun)*

One who lives through affliction.

- *In class, the teacher used "subsister" to mean one who lives through affliction.*
- *The article explained what "subsister" means with a simple example.*

substantialness *(noun)*

The quality of being substantial or having substance.

- *The article explained what "substantialness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "substantialness" during the group presentation.*

substantiative *(adjective)*

Serving to support or corroborate.

- *Would you call this situation "substantiative"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "substantiative."*

substantival *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having the nature or function of a substantive (i.e. a noun or noun equivalent).

- *A substantival constituent.*
- *Students compared "substantival" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

subterraneous *(adjective)*

Being or operating under the surface of the earth.

- *Students compared "subterraneous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "subterraneous" approach may work better in this case.*

subthalamus *(noun)*

The ventral part of the thalamus.

- *They discussed "subthalamus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subthalamus" to mean the ventral part of the thalamus.*

subtilin *(noun)*

A polypeptide antibiotic (similar to bacitracin) obtained from a soil bacterium.

- *He looked up "subtilin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subtilin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subtilise *(verb)*

Make (senses) more keen.

- *She tried to use "subtilise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "subtilise" in real sentences.*

subtopia *(noun)*

Monotonous urban sprawl of standardized buildings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subtopia."*
- *Understanding "subtopia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subtracter *(noun)*

A person who subtracts numbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subtracter."*
- *The article explained what "subtracter" means with a simple example.*

---

subtrahend *(noun)*

The number to be subtracted from the minuend.

- *He looked up "subtrahend" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subtrahend" to mean the number to be subtracted from the minuend.*

---

subtreasury *(noun)*

A subordinate treasury or place of deposit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subtreasury."*
- *He looked up "subtreasury" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subtropic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of conditions in the subtropics.

- *Even near the equator vegetation at 5000 ft is subtropical rather than tropical.*
- *The speaker chose "subtropic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

subularia *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of north temperate regions and mountains of tropical Africa.

- *Understanding "subularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subularia" means with a simple example.*

---

subularia aquatica *(noun)*

Small aquatic plant having tufted awl-shaped leaves in a basal rosette and minute white flowers; circumboreal.

- *They discussed "subularia aquatica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "subularia aquatica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suburbanise *(verb)*

Take on suburban character.

- *He did not know how to use "suburbanise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "suburbanise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

suburbanised *(adjective)*

Surrounded by many suburbs.

- *The speaker chose "suburbanised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "suburbanised."*

---

suburbanize *(verb)*

Take on suburban character.

- *The city suburbanized.*
- *Highly suburbanized cities.*

---

subverter *(noun)*

A radical supporter of political or social revolution.

- *He looked up "subverter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subverter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subvocaliser *(noun)*

Someone who articulates speech without uttering sounds.

- *Understanding "subvocaliser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subvocaliser" means with a simple example.*

---

subvocalizer *(noun)*

Someone who articulates speech without uttering sounds.

- *The article explained what "subvocalizer" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "subvocalizer" during the group presentation.*

---

succade *(noun)*

Fruit cooked in sugar syrup and encrusted with a sugar crystals.

- *Understanding "succade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "succade" means with a simple example.*

---

succeeder *(noun)*

A person with a record of successes.

- *They discussed "succeeder" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "succeeder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

successiveness *(noun)*

A following of one thing after another in time.

- *Understanding "successiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "successiveness."*

---

succorer *(noun)*

Someone who gives help in times of need or distress or difficulty.

- *In class, the teacher used "succorer" to mean someone who gives help in times of need or distress....*
- *Understanding "succorer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

succory *(noun)*

Perennial Old World herb having rayed flower heads with blue florets cultivated for its root and its heads of crisp edible leaves used in salads.

- *Understanding "succory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "succory."*

---

succos *(noun)*

A major Jewish festival beginning on the eve of the 15th of Tishri and commemorating the shelter of the Israelites during their 40 years in the wilderness.

- *Understanding "succos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "succos."*

---

succourer *(noun)*

Someone who gives help in times of need or distress or difficulty.

- *The article explained what "succourer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "succourer."*

---

succuba *(noun)*

A female demon believed to have sexual intercourse with sleeping men.

- *He looked up "succuba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "succuba" to mean a female demon believed to have sexual intercourse....*

---

succulency *(noun)*

A juicy appetizingness.

- *In class, the teacher used "succulency" to mean a juicy appetizingness.*
- *The article explained what "succulency" means with a simple example.*

---

succus *(noun)*

Any of several liquids of the body.

- *Understanding "succus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "succus" during the group presentation.*

---

succuss *(verb)*

Shake; especially (a patient to detect fluids or air in the body).

- *In everyday English, people use "succuss" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "succuss" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

succussion *(noun)*

Shaking a person to determine whether a large amount of liquid is present in a body cavity.

- *They discussed "succussion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "succussion" to mean shaking a person to determine whether a large....*

---

suckerfish *(noun)*

Marine fishes with a flattened elongated body and a sucking disk on the head for attaching to large fish or moving objects.

- *They discussed "suckerfish" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suckerfish."*

---

suction lipectomy *(noun)*

Lipectomy (especially for cosmetic purposes) in which excess fatty tissue is removed from under the skin by suction.

- *They discussed "suction lipectomy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "suction lipectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suctorial *(adjective)*

Adapted for sucking or clinging by suction.

- *Students compared "suctorial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "suctorial" when it is adapted for sucking or clinging by suction.*

---

sudate *(verb)*

Excrete perspiration through the pores in the skin.

- *The coach explained when to use "sudate" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "sudate" until he saw an example.*

---

sudation *(noun)*

The process of the sweat glands of the skin secreting a salty fluid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sudation."*
- *Understanding "sudation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sudatorium *(noun)*

A bathhouse for hot air baths or steam baths.

- *The article explained what "sudatorium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sudatorium" to mean a bathhouse for hot air baths or steam baths.*

---

sudatory *(noun)*

A medicine that causes or increases sweating.

- *The article explained what "sudatory" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sudatory" to mean a medicine that causes or increases sweating.*

---

sudor *(noun)*

Salty fluid secreted by sweat glands.

- *They discussed "sudor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sudor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sudoriferous gland *(noun)*

Any of the glands in the skin that secrete perspiration.

- *In class, the teacher used "sudoriferous gland" to mean any of the glands in the skin that secrete perspiration.*
- *He looked up "sudoriferous gland" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sudorific *(noun)*

A medicine that causes or increases sweating.

- *Understanding "sudorific" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sudorific" means with a simple example.*

---

suety *(adjective)*

Like or full of suet.

- *Suety lamb chops.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "suety" when it is like or full of suet.*

---

suffocative *(adjective)*

Causing difficulty in breathing especially through lack of fresh air and presence of heat.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "suffocative."*
- *Students compared "suffocative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

suffrutescent *(adjective)*

Of a plant; having a woody base that does not die down each year.

- *The speaker chose "suffrutescent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "suffrutescent" approach may work better in this case.*

---

suffrutex *(noun)*

Low-growing woody shrub or perennial with woody base.

- *Understanding "suffrutex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "suffrutex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suffusive *(adjective)*

Spreading through.

- *Suffusive purple light.*
- *Would you call this situation "suffusive"? Explain why.*

---

suggester *(noun)*

Someone who advances a suggestion or proposal.

- *The suggester of this absurd strategy was a fool.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suggester."*

---

suidae *(noun)*

Pigs; hogs; boars.

- *They discussed "suidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "suidae" means with a simple example.*

---

suillus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *They discussed "suillus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "suillus" means with a simple example.*

---

suillus albivelatus *(noun)*

A short squat edible fungus with a reddish brown cap and white stalk; fruits under pines in the spring.

- *They discussed "suillus albivelatus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "suillus albivelatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suitableness *(noun)*

The quality of having the properties that are right for a specific purpose.

- *Understanding "suitableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "suitableness" means with a simple example.*

---

sukkoth *(noun)*

A major Jewish festival beginning on the eve of the 15th of Tishri and commemorating the shelter of the Israelites during their 40 years in the wilderness.

- *The article explained what "sukkoth" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sukkoth."*

---

suksdorfia *(noun)*

Any of several American plants of the genus Suksdorfia having orbicular to kidney-shaped somewhat succulent leaves and white or rose or violet flowers in terminal panicles.

- *The article explained what "suksdorfia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "suksdorfia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suksdorfia violaceae *(noun)*

Slender delicate plant with wide roundish deeply lobed leaves and deep pink to violet funnel-shaped flowers; British Columbia to northern Oregon and west to Idaho and Montana.

- *In class, the teacher used "suksdorfia violaceae" to mean slender delicate plant with wide roundish deeply....*
- *He looked up "suksdorfia violaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sula bassana *(noun)*

Very large white gannet with black wing tips.

- *He looked up "sula bassana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sula bassana."*

---

sulamyd *(noun)*

A topical sulfonamide (trade name Sulamyd) used to treat eye infections.

- *They discussed "sulamyd" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sulamyd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sulfacetamide *(noun)*

A topical sulfonamide (trade name Sulamyd) used to treat eye infections.

- *They discussed "sulfacetamide" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sulfacetamide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sulfamethazine *(noun)*

A sulfa drug used like sulfadiazine and also in veterinary medicine.

- *He looked up "sulfamethazine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sulfamethazine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sulfamezathine *(noun)*

A sulfa drug used like sulfadiazine and also in veterinary medicine.

- *He looked up "sulfamezathine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sulfamezathine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sulfanilic acid *(noun)*

A crystalline acid made from aniline and used as a dye.

- *They discussed "sulfanilic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulfanilic acid."*

---

sulfapyridine *(noun)*

Sulfa drug derived from pyridine and sulfanilamide.

- *The article explained what "sulfapyridine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulfapyridine."*

---

sulfisoxazole *(noun)*

A sulfonamide (trade name Gantrisin) used to treat infections of the urinary tract.

- *He looked up "sulfisoxazole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sulfisoxazole" to mean a sulfonamide (trade name gantrisin) used to treat....*

---

sulfurette *(verb)*

Combine with sulfur.

- *In everyday English, people use "sulfurette" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sulfurette" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sulfuretted *(adjective)*

Treated or impregnated with sulfur.

- *Sulfuretted hydrogen.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sulfuretted."*

---

sulfurized *(adjective)*

Treated or impregnated with sulfur.

- *The speaker chose “sulfurized” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “sulfurized” when it is treated or impregnated with sulfur.*

---

sulidae *(noun)*

Gannets and boobies.

- *They discussed “sulidae” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sulidae” to mean gannets and boobies.*

---

sulpha *(noun)*

Antibacterial consisting of any of several synthetic organic compounds capable of inhibiting the growth of bacteria that require PABA.

- *They discussed “sulpha” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sulpha” to mean antibacterial consisting of any of several....*

---

sulphanilic acid *(noun)*

A crystalline acid made from aniline and used as a dye.

- *They discussed “sulphanilic acid” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sulphanilic acid” to mean a crystalline acid made from aniline and used as a dye.*

---

sulphonic acid *(noun)*

An acid derived from sulphuric acid.

- *He looked up “sulphonic acid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sulphonic acid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sulphurette *(verb)*

Combine with sulfur.

- *In everyday English, people use “sulphurette” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “sulphurette” in real sentences.*

---

sulphuretted *(adjective)*

Treated or impregnated with sulfur.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “sulphuretted.”*
- *Would you call this situation “sulphuretted”? Explain why.*

---

sultrily *(adverb)*

In a sultry and sensual manner.

- *Place “sultrily” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke “sultrily,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

summational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a summation or produced by summation.

- *It is useful to describe something as “summational” when it is of or relating to a summation or produced by summation.*
- *The speaker chose “summational” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

summer crookneck *(noun)*

Yellow squash with a thin curved neck and somewhat warty skin.

- *In class, the teacher used “summer crookneck” to mean yellow squash with a thin curved neck and somewhat....*
- *The article explained what “summer crookneck” means with a simple example.*

---

summercater *(noun)*

(Maine colloquial) a temporary summer resident of Maine.

- *He looked up “summercater” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “summercater” to mean (maine colloquial) a temporary summer resident of maine.*

---

summercaters *(noun)*

(Maine colloquial) temporary summer residents of coastal Maine.

- *They discussed “summercaters” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “summercaters” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

summerise *(verb)*

Prepare for summer.

- *She tried to use "summerise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "summerise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

summerize *(verb)*

Prepare for summer.

- *Summerize your car.*
- *Summerize a house.*

sumptuosity *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something that is excessively expensive.

- *In class, the teacher used "sumptuosity" to mean the quality possessed by something that is....*
- *The article explained what "sumptuosity" means with a simple example.*

sun yixian *(noun)*

Chinese statesman who organized the Kuomintang and led the revolution that overthrew the Manchu dynasty in 1911 and 1912 (1866-1925).

- *In class, the teacher used "sun yixian" to mean chinese statesman who organized the kuomintang and....*
- *He looked up "sun yixian" because he had never seen it before.*

sunberry *(noun)*

Improved garden variety of black nightshade having small edible orange or black berries.

- *Understanding "sunberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sunberry" to mean improved garden variety of black nightshade having....*

sunblind *(noun)*

A canopy made of canvas to shelter people or things from rain or sun.

- *They discussed "sunblind" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sunblind" to mean a canopy made of canvas to shelter people or things....*

sundacarpus *(noun)*

One species.

- *They discussed "sundacarpus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sundacarpus" to mean one species.*

sundacarpus amara *(noun)*

A large fast-growing monoecious tropical evergreen tree having large glossy lanceolate leaves; of rain forests of Sumatra and Philippines to northern Queensland.

- *They discussed "sundacarpus amara" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sundacarpus amara."*

sundrops *(noun)*

A day-flowering biennial or perennial of the genus Oenothera.

- *In class, the teacher used "sundrops" to mean a day-flowering biennial or perennial of the genus....*
- *The article explained what "sundrops" means with a simple example.*

sunnily *(adverb)*

In a cheerful manner.

- *He answered "sunnily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "sunnily" can make your explanation more exact.*

sunniness *(noun)*

The quality of being cheerful and dispelling gloom.

- *Understanding "sunniness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sunniness" means with a simple example.*

sunnite *(noun)*

A member of the branch of Islam that accepts the first four caliphs as rightful successors to Muhammad.

- *In class, the teacher used "sunnite" to mean a member of the branch of islam that accepts the....*
- *The article explained what "sunnite" means with a simple example.*

---

sunporch *(noun)*

A room enclosed largely with glass and affording exposure to the sun.

- *In class, the teacher used "sunporch" to mean a room enclosed largely with glass and affording....*
- *He looked up "sunporch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sunrose *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Helianthemum; vigorous plants of stony alpine meadows and dry scrub regions.

- *The article explained what "sunrose" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sunrose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sunstruck *(adjective)*

Lighted by sunlight; ; - Wallace Stegner.

- *Violet valleys and the sunstruck ridges.*
- *Would you call this situation "sunstruck"? Explain why.*

---

sunsuit *(noun)*

A child's garment consisting of a brief top and shorts.

- *The article explained what "sunsuit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sunsuit" during the group presentation.*

---

superable *(adjective)*

Capable of being surmounted or excelled.

- *The speaker chose "superable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "superable"? Explain why.*

---

superannuate *(verb)*

Retire or become ineligible because of old age or infirmity.

- *He did not know how to use "superannuate" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "superannuate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

superciliary arch *(noun)*

A ridge on the frontal bone above the eye socket.

- *Understanding "superciliary arch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "superciliary arch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

superciliary ridge *(noun)*

A ridge on the frontal bone above the eye socket.

- *The article explained what "superciliary ridge" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "superciliary ridge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superciliously *(adverb)*

With a sneer; in an uncomplimentary sneering manner.

- *He answered "superciliously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "superciliously" in the final chapter.*

---

superciliousness *(noun)*

The trait of displaying arrogance by patronizing those considered inferior.

- *Understanding "superciliousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "superciliousness" to mean the trait of displaying arrogance by patronizing....*

---

superclass agnatha *(noun)*

Superclass of eel-shaped chordates lacking jaws and pelvic fins: lampreys; hagfishes; some extinct forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superclass agnatha."*

- *They discussed "superclass agnatha" during the group presentation.*

superclass chelicerata *(noun)*

Spiders; scorpions; horseshoe crabs.

- *He looked up "superclass chelicerata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "superclass chelicerata" during the group presentation.*

superclass gnathostomata *(noun)*

Comprising all vertebrates with upper and lower jaws.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superclass gnathostomata."*
- *The article explained what "superclass gnathostomata" means with a simple example.*

supererogation *(noun)*

An effort above and beyond the call of duty.

- *The article explained what "supererogation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supererogation."*

superfamily coccoidea *(noun)*

Scale insects and mealybugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superfamily coccoidea."*
- *He looked up "superfamily coccoidea" because he had never seen it before.*

superfamily hominoidea *(noun)*

Anthropoid apes and human beings.

- *In class, the teacher used "superfamily hominoidea" to mean anthropoid apes and human beings.*
- *The article explained what "superfamily hominoidea" means with a simple example.*

superfamily lamellicornia *(noun)*

Scarabaeid beetles and stag beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superfamily lamellicornia."*
- *He looked up "superfamily lamellicornia" because he had never seen it before.*

superfamily muroidea *(noun)*

A superfamily of rodents essentially equal to the suborder Myomorpha but with the Dipodidae excluded.

- *They discussed "superfamily muroidea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "superfamily muroidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

superfamily muscoidea *(noun)*

Two-winged flies especially the families: Muscidae; Gasterophilidae; Calliphoridae; Tachinidae.

- *The article explained what "superfamily muscoidea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superfamily muscoidea."*

superfamily platyrrhini *(noun)*

New World monkeys: capuchin; douroucouli; howler monkey; saki; spider monkey; squirrel monkey; titi; uakari; woolly monkey; marmoset; tamarin.

- *The article explained what "superfamily platyrrhini" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "superfamily platyrrhini" to mean new world monkeys: capuchin; douroucouli; howler....*

superfamily sphecoidea *(noun)*

Families Sphecidae and Stizidae.

- *He looked up "superfamily sphecoidea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superfamily sphecoidea."*

superfamily tineoidea *(noun)*

Clothes moths; carpet moths; leaf miners.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superfamily tineoidea."*
- *They discussed "superfamily tineoidea" during the group presentation.*

superfamily tyrannidae *(noun)*

New World tyrant flycatchers most numerous in Central America and South America but also in the United States and Canada.

- *In class, the teacher used "superfamily tyrannidae" to mean new world tyrant flycatchers most numerous in....*
- *The article explained what "superfamily tyrannidae" means with a simple example.*

---

superfatted *(adjective)*

(of soap) containing extra unsaponified fat.

- *Superfatted toilet soaps.*
- *The speaker chose "superfatted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

superfecundation *(noun)*

Fertilization of two or more ova released during the same menstrual cycle by sperm from separate acts of coitus (especially by different males).

- *They discussed "superfecundation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "superfecundation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superfetate *(verb)*

Conceive when a fetus is already present in the uterus.

- *The coach explained when to use "superfetate" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "superfetate" in real sentences.*

---

superfetation *(noun)*

Fertilization of a second ovum after a pregnancy has begun; results in two fetuses of different ages in the uterus at the same time.

- *Superfetation is normal in some animal species.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superfetation."*

---

superhet *(noun)*

A radio receiver that combines a locally generated frequency with the carrier frequency to produce a supersonic signal that is demodulated and amplified.

- *He looked up "superhet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superhet."*

---

superhigh frequency *(noun)*

3 to 30 gigahertz.

- *They discussed "superhigh frequency" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "superhigh frequency" means with a simple example.*

---

superinfect *(verb)*

Infect (an infected cell) further or infect a cell already containing similar organisms.

- *The coach explained when to use "superinfect" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "superinfect" in real sentences.*

---

superior thalamostriate vein *(noun)*

A long vein that helps to form the internal cerebral vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superior thalamostriate vein."*
- *He looked up "superior thalamostriate vein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

superload *(noun)*

A variable load on a structure (e.g. a bridge) such as moving traffic.

- *The article explained what "superload" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "superload" during the group presentation.*

---

superlunar *(adjective)*

Situated beyond the moon or its orbit around the earth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "superlunar."*
- *Students compared "superlunar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

superlunary *(adjective)*

Situated beyond the moon or its orbit around the earth.

- *Would you call this situation "superlunary"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "superlunary."*

---

supermarketeer *(noun)*

An operator of a supermarket.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supermarketeer."*
- *They discussed "supermarketeer" during the group presentation.*

---

supermarketer *(noun)*

An operator of a supermarket.

- *Understanding "supermarketer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "supermarketer" means with a simple example.*

---

supermex *(noun)*

United States golfer (born in 1939).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supermex."*
- *They discussed "supermex" during the group presentation.*

---

supermolecule *(noun)*

Any very large complex molecule; found only in plants and animals.

- *The article explained what "supermolecule" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "supermolecule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supernaturalistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to supernaturalism.

- *Students compared "supernaturalistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "supernaturalistic."*

---

supernaturalness *(noun)*

The quality of being attributed to power that seems to violate or go beyond natural forces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supernaturalness."*
- *They discussed "supernaturalness" during the group presentation.*

---

superorder acanthopterygii *(noun)*

Teleost fishes having fins with sharp bony rays.

- *In class, the teacher used "superorder acanthopterygii" to mean teleost fishes having fins with sharp bony rays.*
- *He looked up "superorder acanthopterygii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

superorder labyrinthodonta *(noun)*

Extinct amphibians typically resembling heavy-bodied salamanders or crocodiles and having a solid flattened skull and conical teeth; Devonian through Triassic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superorder labyrinthodonta."*
- *They discussed "superorder labyrinthodonta" during the group presentation.*

---

superorder labyrinthodontia *(noun)*

Extinct amphibians typically resembling heavy-bodied salamanders or crocodiles and having a solid flattened skull and conical teeth; Devonian through Triassic.

- *He looked up "superorder labyrinthodontia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "superorder labyrinthodontia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superorder malacopterygii *(noun)*

An extensive group of teleost fishes having fins supported by flexible cartilaginous rays.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superorder malacopterygii."*
- *They discussed "superorder malacopterygii" during the group presentation.*

---

superorder ratitae *(noun)*

Used in former classifications to include all ratite bird orders.

- *They discussed "superorder ratitae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "superorder ratitae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

superordination *(noun)*

The semantic relation of being superordinate or belonging to a higher rank or class.

- *In class, the teacher used "superordination" to mean the semantic relation of being superordinate or....*
- *They discussed "superordination" during the group presentation.*

superpatriotic *(adjective)*

Fanatically patriotic.

- *Students compared "superpatriotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "superpatriotic"? Explain why.*

superpatriotism *(noun)*

Fanatical patriotism.

- *The article explained what "superpatriotism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "superpatriotism" to mean fanatical patriotism.*

superphylum *(noun)*

(biology) a taxonomic group ranking between a phylum and below a class or subclass.

- *In class, the teacher used "superphylum" to mean (biology) a taxonomic group ranking between a....*
- *Understanding "superphylum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

superposable *(adjective)*

Coinciding exactly when superimposed.

- *A "superposable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "superposable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

supersedure *(noun)*

Act of replacing one person or thing by another especially one held to be superior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supersedure."*
- *The article explained what "supersedure" means with a simple example.*

supersensitised *(adjective)*

Having an allergy or peculiar or excessive susceptibility (especially to a specific factor).

- *Students compared "supersensitised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "supersensitised" when it is having an allergy or peculiar or excessive....*

supersensitized *(adjective)*

Having an allergy or peculiar or excessive susceptibility (especially to a specific factor).

- *A "supersensitized" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "supersensitized."*

superslasher *(noun)*

Large (20-ft) and swift carnivorous dinosaur having an upright slashing claw 15 inches long on each hind foot; early Cretaceous.

- *They discussed "superslasher" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "superslasher" to mean large (20-ft) and swift carnivorous dinosaur having....*

supertwister *(noun)*

The most powerful tornado which can create enormously devastating damage.

- *Supertwisters are fortunately rare.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supertwister."*

supervention *(noun)*

A following on in addition.

- *He looked up "supervention" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supervention."*

supinate *(verb)*

Turn (the hand or forearm) so that the back is downward or backward, or turn out (the leg).

- *In everyday English, people use "supinate" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "supinate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

supinely *(adverb)*

In an indifferently supine manner.

- *He called the tune to me and I supinely took it up.*
- *She was stretched supinely on her back.*

---

supperless *(adjective)*

Without supper.

- *Went to bed supperless.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "supperless" when it is without supper.*

---

supplanter *(noun)*

One who wrongfully or illegally seizes and holds the place of another.

- *He looked up "supplanter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "supplanter" to mean one who wrongfully or illegally seizes and holds....*

---

supplejack *(noun)*

Walking stick made from the wood of an American tropical vine.

- *In class, the teacher used "supplejack" to mean walking stick made from the wood of an american....*
- *The article explained what "supplejack" means with a simple example.*

---

supplicatory *(adjective)*

Humbly entreating.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "supplicatory."*
- *The speaker chose "supplicatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

supposable *(adjective)*

Capable of being inferred on slight grounds.

- *It is useful to describe something as "supposable" when it is capable of being inferred on slight grounds.*
- *The speaker chose "supposable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

suppositional *(adjective)*

Based primarily on surmise rather than adequate evidence.

- *It is useful to describe something as "suppositional" when it is based primarily on surmise rather than adequate....*
- *The speaker chose "suppositional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

suppositious *(adjective)*

Based primarily on surmise rather than adequate evidence.

- *Suppositious reconstructions of dead languages.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "suppositious."*

---

supposititious *(adjective)*

Based primarily on surmise rather than adequate evidence.

- *It is useful to describe something as "supposititious" when it is based primarily on surmise rather than adequate....*
- *Students compared "supposititious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

supranormal *(adjective)*

Beyond the range of the normal or scientifically explainable.

- *Students compared "supranormal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "supranormal"? Explain why.*

---

supraocular *(adjective)*

Located or occurring above the eye socket.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "supraocular."*

- *Would you call this situation "supraocular"? Explain why.*

---

suprarenalectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of one or both adrenal glands.

- *Understanding "suprarenalectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "suprarenalectomy" during the group presentation.*

---

supratrochlear vein *(noun)*

Drains the front of the scalp; unites with the supraorbital vein to form the angular vein.

- *They discussed "supratrochlear vein" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "supratrochlear vein" means with a simple example.*

---

surbase *(noun)*

The molding or border above the base of a structure (a pedestal or podium or wall).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surbase."*
- *The article explained what "surbase" means with a simple example.*

---

surfbird *(noun)*

Sandpiper-like shorebird of Pacific coasts of North America and South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surfbird."*
- *He looked up "surfbird" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surfboarder *(noun)*

Someone who engages in surfboarding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surfboarder."*
- *He looked up "surfboarder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surfboarding *(noun)*

The sport of riding a surfboard toward the shore on the crest of a wave.

- *Understanding "surfboarding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surfboarding."*

---

surffish *(noun)*

A fish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *He looked up "surffish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "surffish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surfperch *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized shallow-water fishes of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "surfperch" to mean small to medium-sized shallow-water fishes of the....*
- *They discussed "surfperch" during the group presentation.*

---

surfriding *(noun)*

The sport of riding a surfboard toward the shore on the crest of a wave.

- *They discussed "surfriding" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "surfriding" means with a simple example.*

---

suricata suricatta *(noun)*

A meerkat with a thin and elongated tail.

- *Understanding "suricata suricatta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "suricata suricatta" means with a simple example.*

---

suricata tetradactyla *(noun)*

Burrowing diurnal meerkat of southern Africa; often kept as a pet.

- *Understanding "suricata tetradactyla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "suricata tetradactyla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suricate *(noun)*

Burrowing diurnal meerkat of southern Africa; often kept as a pet.

- *In class, the teacher used "suricate" to mean burrowing diurnal meerkat of southern africa; often....*
- *The article explained what "suricate" means with a simple example.*

---

surlily *(adverb)*

In a churlish manner.

- *She spoke "surlily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "surlily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

surmisable *(adjective)*

Capable of being inferred on slight grounds.

- *A "surmisable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "surmisable."*

---

surmounter *(noun)*

Someone who overcomes and establishes ascendancy and control by force or persuasion.

- *Understanding "surmounter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "surmounter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surmullet *(noun)*

Brightly colored tropical fishes with chin barbels.

- *The article explained what "surmullet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "surmullet" during the group presentation.*

---

surnia *(noun)*

A genus of hawk-like owls.

- *He looked up "surnia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surnia."*

---

surnia ulula *(noun)*

Grey-and-white diurnal hawk-like owl of northern parts of the northern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surnia ulula."*
- *The article explained what "surnia ulula" means with a simple example.*

---

surpliced *(adjective)*

Wearing a surplice.

- *A "surpliced" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "surpliced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

surplusage *(noun)*

A quantity much larger than is needed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surplusage."*
- *They discussed "surplusage" during the group presentation.*

---

surprint *(noun)*

Something added by overprinting.

- *The article explained what "surprint" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "surprint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surprisedly *(adverb)*

In the manner of one who is surprised.

- *Place "surprisedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "surprisedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

surpriser *(noun)*

A captor who uses surprise to capture the victim.

- *They discussed "surpriser" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "surpriser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surrenderer *(noun)*

A person who yields or surrenders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surrenderer."*
- *Understanding "surrenderer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suslik *(noun)*

Rather large central Eurasian ground squirrel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suslik."*
- *The article explained what "suslik" means with a simple example.*

---

suspensor *(noun)*

A support for the genitals worn by men engaging in strenuous exercise.

- *Understanding "suspensor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suspensor" to mean a support for the genitals worn by men engaging in....*

---

suspire *(verb)*

Draw air into, and expel out of, the lungs.

- *He did not know how to use "suspire" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "suspire" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sustentacular *(adjective)*

Serving to sustain or support.

- *Sustentacular cells.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sustentacular" when it is serving to sustain or support.*

---

sustentation *(noun)*

The act of sustaining life by food or providing a means of subsistence.

- *The article explained what "sustentation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sustentation" to mean the act of sustaining life by food or providing a....*

---

susurrant *(adjective)*

Making a low continuous indistinct sound.

- *Susurrant voices.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "susurrant."*

---

susurration *(noun)*

The indistinct sound of people whispering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "susurration."*
- *Understanding "susurration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

susurrous *(adjective)*

Characterized by soft sounds; ; ; - R.P.Warren.

- *A slow sad susurrous rustle like the wind fingering the pines.*
- *The speaker chose "susurrous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

susurrus *(noun)*

The indistinct sound of people whispering.

- *A soft susurrus of conversation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "susurrus" to mean the indistinct sound of people whispering.*

---

sutura *(noun)*

An immovable joint (especially between the bones of the skull).

- *He looked up "sutura" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sutura" during the group presentation.*

sutura coronalis *(noun)*

The suture between the parietal and frontal bones of the skull.

- *He looked up "sutura coronalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sutura coronalis."*

sutura frontalis *(noun)*

The suture between two halves of the frontal bone (usually obliterated by the age of 6).

- *In class, the teacher used "sutura frontalis" to mean the suture between two halves of the frontal bone....*
- *The article explained what "sutura frontalis" means with a simple example.*

sutura intermaxillaris *(noun)*

The suture between the two maxillae of the upper jawbone.

- *He looked up "sutura intermaxillaris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sutura intermaxillaris" to mean the suture between the two maxillae of the upper....*

sutura internasalis *(noun)*

The suture between the two nasal bones.

- *The article explained what "sutura internasalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sutura internasalis" to mean the suture between the two nasal bones.*

sutura lamboidea *(noun)*

The suture between the occipital and parietal bones.

- *Understanding "sutura lamboidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sutura lamboidea" because he had never seen it before.*

sutura sagittalis *(noun)*

The suture uniting the two parietal bones.

- *The article explained what "sutura sagittalis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sutura sagittalis" during the group presentation.*

swaggerer *(noun)*

Someone who walks in an arrogant manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swaggerer."*
- *The article explained what "swaggerer" means with a simple example.*

swaggie *(noun)*

An itinerant Australian laborer who carries his personal belongings in a bundle as he travels around in search of work.

- *They discussed "swaggie" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swaggie" to mean an itinerant australian laborer who carries his....*

swainsona *(noun)*

A genus of Australian herbs and subshrubs: darling peas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swainsona."*
- *They discussed "swainsona" during the group presentation.*

swainsona galegifolia *(noun)*

Erect or trailing perennial of eastern Australia having axillary racemes of blue to purple or red flowers.

- *The article explained what "swainsona galegifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swainsona galegifolia" to mean erect or trailing perennial of eastern australia....*

swainsona grandiflora *(noun)*

Shrubby perennial of southern Australia having downy or woolly stems and undersides of leaves and racemes of red to pink flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "swainsona grandiflora" to mean shrubby perennial of southern australia having....*
- *He looked up "swainsona grandiflora" because he had never seen it before.*

swainsona greyana *(noun)*

Shrubby perennial of southern Australia having downy or woolly stems and undersides of leaves and racemes of red to pink flowers.

- *Understanding "swainsona greyana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "swainsona greyana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swallowwort *(noun)*

Perennial herb with branched woody stock and bright yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swallowwort."*
- *The article explained what "swallowwort" means with a simple example.*

---

swamp candleberry *(noun)*

Deciduous aromatic shrub of eastern North America with grey-green wax-coated berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swamp candleberry."*
- *The article explained what "swamp candleberry" means with a simple example.*

---

swamphen *(noun)*

Any of various small aquatic birds of the genus Gallinula distinguished from rails by a frontal shield and a resemblance to domestic hens.

- *The article explained what "swamphen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swamphen."*

---

swanflower *(noun)*

Any of several orchids of the genus Cycnoches having slender arching columns of flowers suggesting the neck of a swan.

- *He looked up "swanflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "swanflower" during the group presentation.*

---

swanneck *(noun)*

Any of several orchids of the genus Cycnoches having slender arching columns of flowers suggesting the neck of a swan.

- *In class, the teacher used "swanneck" to mean any of several orchids of the genus cycnoches....*
- *They discussed "swanneck" during the group presentation.*

---

swarthiness *(noun)*

A swarthy complexion.

- *They discussed "swarthiness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "swarthiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swaybacked *(adjective)*

Having abnormal sagging of the spine (especially in horses).

- *Students compared "swaybacked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "swaybacked"? Explain why.*

---

swayer *(noun)*

A person who rules or commands.

- *Swayer of the universe.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swayer."*

---

swbs *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point south of southwest.

- *The article explained what "swbs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swbs."*

---

swbw *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point west of southwest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swbw."*
- *Understanding "swbw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sweet pepperbush *(noun)*

Shrub of eastern and southern coastal United States having beautiful racemes of spice-scented white flowers.

- *Understanding "sweet pepperbush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "sweet pepperbush" to mean shrub of eastern and southern coastal united states....*

---

sweetbrier *(noun)*

Eurasian rose with prickly stems and fragrant leaves and bright pink flowers followed by scarlet hips.

- *He looked up "sweetbrier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sweetbrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sweetsop *(noun)*

Sweet pulpy tropical fruit with thick scaly rind and shiny black seeds.

- *Understanding "sweetsop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sweetsop" to mean sweet pulpy tropical fruit with thick scaly rind....*

---

sweetsop tree *(noun)*

Tropical American tree bearing sweet pulpy fruit with thick scaly rind and shiny black seeds.

- *He looked up "sweetsop tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sweetsop tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sweetwood bark *(noun)*

Aromatic bark of cascarilla; used as a tonic and for making incense.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweetwood bark."*
- *Understanding "sweetwood bark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swellhead *(noun)*

A conceited and self-centered person.

- *They discussed "swellhead" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swellhead" to mean a conceited and self-centered person.*

---

sweltry *(adjective)*

Excessively hot and humid or marked by sweating and faintness.

- *Would you call this situation "sweltry"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "sweltry" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sweptback *(adjective)*

(especially of aircraft wings) angled rearward from the point of attachment.

- *Aircraft with sweptback wings.*
- *Students compared "sweptback" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sweptwing *(adjective)*

(of an aircraft) having sweptback wings.

- *A sweptwing aircraft.*
- *Students compared "sweptwing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

swertia *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of mountains of North America and Eurasia and Africa.

- *They discussed "swertia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "swertia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swertia perennia *(noun)*

Perennial of damp places in mountains of Eurasia and North America having dull-colored blue or violet flowers.

- *They discussed "swertia perennia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swertia perennia."*

---

swertia speciosa *(noun)*

Tall herb with panicles of white flowers flushed with green; northwestern United States; sometimes placed in genus Swertia.

- *He looked up "swertia speciosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "swertia speciosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swietinia *(noun)*

Tropical American mahogany trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swietinia."*
- *He looked up "swietinia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swietinia macrophylla *(noun)*

An important Central American mahogany tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swietinia macrophylla."*
- *He looked up "swietinia macrophylla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swietinia mahogani *(noun)*

Mahogany tree of West Indies.

- *They discussed "swietinia mahogani" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "swietinia mahogani" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swiftlet *(noun)*

Swift of eastern Asia; produces the edible bird's nest.

- *In class, the teacher used "swiftlet" to mean swift of eastern asia; produces the edible bird's nest.*
- *He looked up "swiftlet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swimmeret *(noun)*

One of the paired abdominal appendages of certain aquatic crustaceans that function primarily for carrying the eggs in females and are usually adapted for swimming.

- *They discussed "swimmeret" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swimmeret."*

---

swingletree *(noun)*

A crossbar that is attached to the traces of a draft horse and to the vehicle or implement that the horse is pulling.

- *They discussed "swingletree" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swingletree" to mean a crossbar that is attached to the traces of a....*

---

swiz *(noun)*

British slang for a swindle.

- *They discussed "swiz" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "swiz" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swob *(verb)*

Wash with a swab or a mop.

- *He did not know how to use "swob" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swob" in real sentences.*

---

swordlike *(adjective)*

Shaped like a sword blade.

- *Would you call this situation "swordlike"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "swordlike" when it is shaped like a sword blade.*

---

swordtail *(noun)*

Freshwater fish of Central America having a long swordlike tail; popular aquarium fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swordtail."*
- *He looked up "swordtail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swosh *(verb)*

Move with or cause to move with a whistling or hissing sound.

- *The bubbles swoshed around in the glass.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swosh" in real sentences.*

---

syconium *(noun)*

The fleshy multiple fruit of the fig consisting of an enlarged hollow receptacle containing numerous fruitlets.

- *They discussed "syconium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "syconium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

syllabically *(adverb)*

In or with syllables.

- *Syllabically pronounced.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "syllabically" naturally.*

---

syllabicate *(verb)*

Divide into syllables.

- *Can you use "syllabicate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "syllabicate" and when to wait.*

---

syllabication *(noun)*

Forming or dividing words into syllables.

- *He looked up "syllabication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syllabication."*

---

syllabify *(verb)*

Divide into syllables.

- *Syllabify the words.*
- *In everyday English, people use "syllabify" when talking about this idea.*

---

syllabled *(adjective)*

Pronounced in syllables.

- *Would you call this situation "syllabled"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "syllabled."*

---

syllogiser *(noun)*

Logician skilled in syllogistic reasoning.

- *The article explained what "syllogiser" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syllogiser" to mean logician skilled in syllogistic reasoning.*

---

syllogist *(noun)*

Logician skilled in syllogistic reasoning.

- *In class, the teacher used "syllogist" to mean logician skilled in syllogistic reasoning.*
- *He looked up "syllogist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

syllogizer *(noun)*

Logician skilled in syllogistic reasoning.

- *He looked up "syllogizer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syllogizer."*

---

sylphlike *(adjective)*

Moving and bending with ease.

- *The speaker chose "sylphlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sylphlike" when it is moving and bending with ease.*

---

sylvanite *(noun)*

A silver-white mineral consisting of silver gold telluride; a source of gold in Australia and America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sylvanite."*
- *Understanding "sylvanite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sylvia curruca *(noun)*

Old World warbler similar to the greater whitethroat but smaller.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sylvia curruca."*
- *He looked up "sylvia curruca" because he had never seen it before.*

sylviidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subfamily (Sylviinae) of the family Muscicapidae: Old World (true) warblers; American kinglets and gnatcatchers.

- *He looked up "sylviidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sylviidae."*

sylviinae *(noun)*

Alternative classification for the Old World warblers.

- *Understanding "sylviinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sylviinae" to mean alternative classification for the old world warblers.*

sylvine *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of native potassium chloride; an important ore of potassium that is found in sedimentary beds.

- *He looked up "sylvine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sylvine."*

sylvite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of native potassium chloride; an important ore of potassium that is found in sedimentary beds.

- *He looked up "sylvite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sylvite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

symbolatry *(noun)*

The worship of symbols.

- *In class, the teacher used "symbolatry" to mean the worship of symbols.*
- *Understanding "symbolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

symbolisation *(noun)*

The practice of investing things with symbolic meaning.

- *They discussed "symbolisation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "symbolisation" because he had never seen it before.*

symboliser *(noun)*

Someone skilled in the interpretation or representation of symbols.

- *They discussed "symboliser" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "symboliser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

symbolizer *(noun)*

Someone skilled in the interpretation or representation of symbols.

- *In class, the teacher used "symbolizer" to mean someone skilled in the interpretation or....*
- *The article explained what "symbolizer" means with a simple example.*

symbololatry *(noun)*

The worship of symbols.

- *The article explained what "symbololatry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "symbololatry" to mean the worship of symbols.*

symmetricalness *(noun)*

(mathematics) an attribute of a shape or relation; exact reflection of form on opposite sides of a dividing line or plane.

- *The article explained what "symmetricalness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "symmetricalness" during the group presentation.*

symmetrise *(verb)*

Make symmetric.

- *She tried to use "symmetrise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "symmetrise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

symmetrize *(verb)*

Make symmetric.

- *Symmetrized waves.*
- *In everyday English, people use "symmetrize" when talking about this idea.*

---

sympetalous *(adjective)*

Having a corolla composed of partially or wholly fused petals forming a corolla shaped like a tube or funnel.

- *Students compared "sympetalous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sympetalous" when it is having a corolla composed of partially or wholly....*

---

symphalangus *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the siamangs.

- *In class, the teacher used "symphalangus" to mean used in some classifications for the siamangs.*
- *They discussed "symphalangus" during the group presentation.*

---

symphalangus syndactylus *(noun)*

Large black gibbon of Sumatra having the 2nd and 3rd toes partially united by a web.

- *The article explained what "symphalangus syndactylus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "symphalangus syndactylus" to mean large black gibbon of sumatra having the 2nd and....*

---

symphilid *(noun)*

Minute arthropod often infesting the underground parts of truck-garden and greenhouse crops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "symphilid."*
- *They discussed "symphilid" during the group presentation.*

---

symphonious *(adjective)*

Harmonious in sound.

- *It is useful to describe something as "symphonious" when it is harmonious in sound.*
- *Would you call this situation "symphonious"? Explain why.*

---

symphonist *(noun)*

A composer of symphonies.

- *Understanding "symphonist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "symphonist" means with a simple example.*

---

symphoricarpos *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs of North America and Central America and China.

- *The article explained what "symphoricarpos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "symphoricarpos" to mean deciduous shrubs of north america and central....*

---

symphoricarpos alba *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of western North America having spikes of pink flowers followed by round white berries.

- *The article explained what "symphoricarpos alba" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "symphoricarpos alba" to mean deciduous shrub of western north america having....*

---

symphoricarpos orbiculatus *(noun)*

North American deciduous shrub cultivated for it abundant clusters of coral-red berrylike fruits.

- *Understanding "symphoricarpos orbiculatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "symphoricarpos orbiculatus" means with a simple example.*

---

symphyla *(noun)*

Small class of minute arthropods; unimportant except for the garden centipede.

- *They discussed "symphyla" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "symphyla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

symphysion *(noun)*

The most forward point of the alveolar process of the mandible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "symphysion."*

- *He looked up "symphysion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

symphytum officinale *(noun)*

European herb having small white, pink or purple flowers; naturalized as a weed in North America.

- *Understanding "symphytum officinale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "symphytum officinale."*

---

symplocaceae *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of order Ebenales.

- *He looked up "symplocaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "symplocaceae."*

---

symplocarpus *(noun)*

One species: skunk cabbage.

- *He looked up "symplocarpus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "symplocarpus."*

---

symplocarpus foetidus *(noun)*

Deciduous perennial low-growing fetid swamp plant of eastern North America having minute flowers enclosed in a mottled greenish or purple cowl-shaped spathe.

- *The article explained what "symplocarpus foetidus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "symplocarpus foetidus" to mean deciduous perennial low-growing fetid swamp plant....*

---

symplocus *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Symplocaceae including sweetleaf.

- *They discussed "symplocus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "symplocus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

symplocus paniculata *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern Asia bearing decorative bright blue fruit.

- *The article explained what "symplocus paniculata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "symplocus paniculata."*

---

symplocus tinctoria *(noun)*

Small yellowwood tree of southern United States having small fragrant white flowers; leaves and bark yield a yellow dye.

- *Understanding "symplocus tinctoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "symplocus tinctoria" during the group presentation.*

---

symposiarch *(noun)*

The person who proposes toasts and introduces speakers at a banquet.

- *Understanding "symposiarch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "symposiarch" during the group presentation.*

---

symposiast *(noun)*

Someone who participates in a symposium.

- *In class, the teacher used "symposiast" to mean someone who participates in a symposium.*
- *The article explained what "symposiast" means with a simple example.*

---

synaeresis *(noun)*

The contraction of two vowels into a diphthong.

- *Understanding "synaeresis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "synaeresis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

synagrops *(noun)*

A genus of Serranidae.

- *Understanding "synagrops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "synagrops" means with a simple example.*

---

synagrops bellus *(noun)*

Small marine fish with black mouth and gill cavity.

- *The article explained what "synagrops bellus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synagrops bellus."*

---

synanceja *(noun)*

Stonefishes.

- *Understanding "synanceja" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synanceja."*

---

synanceja verrucosa *(noun)*

Venomous tropical marine fish resembling a piece of rock.

- *In class, the teacher used "synanceja verrucosa" to mean venomous tropical marine fish resembling a piece of....*
- *The article explained what "synanceja verrucosa" means with a simple example.*

---

synapsida *(noun)*

Extinct reptiles of the Permian to Jurassic considered ancestral to mammals.

- *In class, the teacher used "synapsida" to mean extinct reptiles of the permian to jurassic....*
- *He looked up "synapsida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

synaptomys *(noun)*

Bog lemmings.

- *They discussed "synaptomys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "synaptomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

synaptomys borealis *(noun)*

Of wet alpine and subalpine meadows of Canada and Alaska.

- *He looked up "synaptomys borealis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synaptomys borealis."*

---

synaptomys cooperi *(noun)*

Of low bogs and meadows of northeastern and central United States and southern Canada.

- *He looked up "synaptomys cooperi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synaptomys cooperi" to mean of low bogs and meadows of northeastern and central....*

---

syncarp *(noun)*

Fruit consisting of many individual small fruits or drupes derived from separate ovaries within a common receptacle: e.g. blackberry; raspberry; pineapple.

- *In class, the teacher used "syncarp" to mean fruit consisting of many individual small fruits or....*
- *They discussed "syncarp" during the group presentation.*

---

syncarpous *(adjective)*

(of ovaries of flowering plants) consisting of united carpels.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "syncarpous."*
- *Would you call this situation "syncarpous"? Explain why.*

---

syncategorematic *(adjective)*

Of a term that cannot stand as the subject or (especially) the predicate of a proposition but must be used in conjunction with other terms.

- *'or' is a syncategorematic term.*
- *Students compared "syncategorematic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

synchrocyclotron *(noun)*

Cyclotron that achieves relativistic velocities by modulating the frequency of the accelerating electric field.

- *They discussed "synchrocyclotron" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synchrocyclotron" to mean cyclotron that achieves relativistic velocities by....*

---

synchroflash *(noun)*

A device used in photography to synchronize the peak of a flash with the opening of the camera shutter.

- *He looked up "synchroflash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synchroflash."*

---

synchronal *(adjective)*

Occurring or existing at the same time or having the same period or phase; - Jour.A.M.A.

- *The speaker chose "synchronal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "synchronal" when it is occurring or existing at the same time or having....*

---

synchroneity *(noun)*

The relation that exists when things occur at the same time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synchroneity."*
- *The article explained what "synchroneity" means with a simple example.*

---

synchroniser *(noun)*

An instrument that indicates whether two periodic motions are synchronous (especially an instrument that enables a pilot to synchronize the propellers of a plane that has two or more engines).

- *They discussed "synchroniser" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synchroniser."*

---

synchronoscope *(noun)*

An instrument that indicates whether two periodic motions are synchronous (especially an instrument that enables a pilot to synchronize the propellers of a plane that has two or more engines).

- *The article explained what "synchronoscope" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "synchronoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

synchroscope *(noun)*

An instrument that indicates whether two periodic motions are synchronous (especially an instrument that enables a pilot to synchronize the propellers of a plane that has two or more engines).

- *He looked up "synchroscope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synchroscope" to mean an instrument that indicates whether two periodic....*

---

synchytriaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of order Chytridiales.

- *In class, the teacher used "synchytriaceae" to mean a fungus family of order chytridiales.*
- *Understanding "synchytriaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

synchytrium *(noun)*

Simple parasitic fungi including pond scum parasites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synchytrium."*
- *Understanding "synchytrium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

synchytrium endobioticum *(noun)*

Fungus causing potato wart disease in potato tubers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synchytrium endobioticum."*
- *He looked up "synchytrium endobioticum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

syncopator *(noun)*

A musician who plays syncopated jazz music (usually in a dance band).

- *They called themselves the Dixie Syncopators.*
- *Understanding "syncopator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

syncretical *(adjective)*

Relating to a historical tendency for a language to reduce its use of inflections.

- *The speaker chose "syncretical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "syncretical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

syncretistical *(adjective)*

Relating to a historical tendency for a language to reduce its use of inflections.

- *The speaker chose "syncretistical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "syncretistical" when it is relating to a historical tendency for a language to....*

syndetic *(adjective)*

Connected by a conjunction.

- *The speaker chose "syndetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "syndetic."*

synecdochic *(adjective)*

Using the name of a part for that of the whole or the whole for the part; or the special for the general or the general for the special; or the material for the thing made of it.

- *To use 'hand' for 'worker' or 'ten sail' for 'ten ships' or 'steel' for 'sword' is to use a synecdochic figure of speech.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "synecdochic" when it is using the name of a part for that of the whole or....*

synecdochical *(adjective)*

Using the name of a part for that of the whole or the whole for the part; or the special for the general or the general for the special; or the material for the thing made of it.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "synecdochical."*
- *A "synecdochical" approach may work better in this case.*

synentognathi *(noun)*

Order of fishes having spineless fins; needlefishes; sauries; flying fishes; halfbeaks.

- *The article explained what "synentognathi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synentognathi" to mean order of fishes having spineless fins;....*

synercus *(noun)*

Cape buffalo.

- *He looked up "synercus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synercus" to mean cape buffalo.*

synercus caffer *(noun)*

Large often savage buffalo of southern Africa having upward-curving horns; mostly in game reserves.

- *The article explained what "synercus caffer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synercus caffer" to mean large often savage buffalo of southern africa....*

synezesis *(noun)*

The contraction of chromatin towards one side of the nucleus during the prophase of meiosis.

- *The article explained what "synezesis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "synezesis" during the group presentation.*

syngnathus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Syngnathidae.

- *He looked up "syngnathus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syngnathus."*

syngnathus hildebrandi *(noun)*

Small (4 inches) fish found off the Florida Gulf Coast.

- *Understanding "syngnathus hildebrandi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "syngnathus hildebrandi" during the group presentation.*

synizesis *(noun)*

The contraction of chromatin towards one side of the nucleus during the prophase of meiosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synizesis."*
- *They discussed "synizesis" during the group presentation.*

synodontidae *(noun)*

Soft-finned bottom-dwelling fishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synodontidae."*
- *The article explained what "synodontidae" means with a simple example.*

synoecious *(adjective)*

Having male and female reproductive organs mixed in the same gametoecium.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "synoecious."*
- *Students compared "synoecious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

synoicous *(adjective)*

Having male and female reproductive organs mixed in the same gametoecium.

- *Would you call this situation "synoicous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "synoicous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

synonymist *(noun)*

A student of synonyms.

- *They discussed "synonymist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synonymist" to mean a student of synonyms.*

---

synoptical *(adjective)*

Presenting or taking the same point of view; used especially with regard to the first three gospels of the New Testament.

- *Would you call this situation "synoptical"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "synoptical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

synovia *(noun)*

Viscid lubricating fluid secreted by the membrane lining joints and tendon sheaths etc.

- *The article explained what "synovia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synovia."*

---

synsemantic *(adjective)*

Of a word or phrase meaningful only when it occurs in the company of other words.

- *Students compared "synsemantic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "synsemantic."*

---

synset *(noun)*

A set of one or more synonyms.

- *In class, the teacher used "synset" to mean a set of one or more synonyms.*
- *They discussed "synset" during the group presentation.*

---

syntactician *(noun)*

A linguist who specializes in the study of grammar and syntax.

- *In class, the teacher used "syntactician" to mean a linguist who specializes in the study of grammar....*
- *Understanding "syntactician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

synthetical *(adjective)*

Of a proposition whose truth value is determined by observation or facts.

- *Students compared "synthetical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "synthetical" when it is of a proposition whose truth value is determined by....*

---

synthetism *(noun)*

A genre of French painting characterized by bright flat shapes and symbolic treatments of abstract ideas.

- *Understanding "synthetism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "synthetism" during the group presentation.*

---

syringa amurensis japonica *(noun)*

Small tree of Japan having narrow pointed leaves and creamy-white flowers.

- *The article explained what "syringa amurensis japonica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syringa amurensis japonica" to mean small tree of japan having narrow pointed leaves....*

---

syringa emodi *(noun)*

Robust upright shrub of mountains of northern India having oblong-elliptic leaves and pale lilac or white malodorous flowers.

- *The article explained what "syringa emodi" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “syringa emodi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

syringa josikaea *(noun)*

Central European upright shrub having elliptic leaves and upright clusters of lilac or deep violet flowers.

- *He looked up “syringa josikaea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “syringa josikaea” during the group presentation.*

---

syringa josikea *(noun)*

Central European upright shrub having elliptic leaves and upright clusters of lilac or deep violet flowers.

- *The article explained what “syringa josikea” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “syringa josikea” to mean central european upright shrub having elliptic....*

---

syrrhaptes *(noun)*

A genus of Pteroclididae.

- *They discussed “syrrhaptes” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “syrrhaptes.”*

---

syrrhaptes paradoxus *(noun)*

Eurasiatic sandgrouse with a black patch on the belly.

- *In class, the teacher used “syrrhaptes paradoxus” to mean eurasiatic sandgrouse with a black patch on the belly.*
- *The article explained what “syrrhaptes paradoxus” means with a simple example.*

---

systema alimentarium *(noun)*

The system that makes food absorbable into the body.

- *In class, the teacher used “systema alimentarium” to mean the system that makes food absorbable into the body.*
- *The article explained what “systema alimentarium” means with a simple example.*

---

systema digestorium *(noun)*

The system that makes food absorbable into the body.

- *He looked up “systema digestorium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “systema digestorium” to mean the system that makes food absorbable into the body.*

---

systema lymphaticum *(noun)*

The interconnected system of spaces and vessels between body tissues and organs by which lymph circulates throughout the body.

- *They discussed “systema lymphaticum” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “systema lymphaticum” to mean the interconnected system of spaces and vessels....*

---

systema nervosum *(noun)*

The sensory and control apparatus consisting of a network of nerve cells.

- *The article explained what “systema nervosum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “systema nervosum” to mean the sensory and control apparatus consisting of a....*

---

systema nervosum centrale *(noun)*

The portion of the vertebrate nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord.

- *They discussed “systema nervosum centrale” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “systema nervosum centrale.”*

---

systema nervosum periphericum *(noun)*

The section of the nervous system lying outside the brain and spinal cord.

- *Understanding “systema nervosum periphericum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “systema nervosum periphericum.”*

---

systema respiratorium *(noun)*

The system for taking in oxygen and giving off carbon dioxide; in terrestrial animals this is accomplished by breathing.

- *He looked up “systema respiratorium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “systema respiratorium” during the group presentation.*

---

systema skeletale *(noun)*

The hard structure (bones and cartilages) that provides a frame for the body of an animal.

- *Understanding "systema skeletale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "systema skeletale" to mean the hard structure (bones and cartilages) that....*

systema urogenitale *(noun)*

The system that includes all organs involved in reproduction and in the formation and voidance of urine.

- *The article explained what "systema urogenitale" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "systema urogenitale" to mean the system that includes all organs involved in....*

systematisation *(noun)*

Systematic organization; the act of organizing something according to a system or a rationale.

- *They discussed "systematisation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "systematisation."*

systematise *(verb)*

Arrange according to a system or reduce to a system.

- *He did not know how to use "systematise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "systematise" and when to wait.*

systematiser *(noun)*

An organizer who puts things in order.

- *They discussed "systematiser" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "systematiser" means with a simple example.*

systematism *(noun)*

The habitual practice of systematization and classification.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "systematism."*
- *They discussed "systematism" during the group presentation.*

systematist *(noun)*

An organizer who puts things in order.

- *Understanding "systematist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "systematist."*

systematizer *(noun)*

An organizer who puts things in order.

- *In class, the teacher used "systematizer" to mean an organizer who puts things in order.*
- *He looked up "systematizer" because he had never seen it before.*

systemise *(verb)*

Arrange according to a system or reduce to a system.

- *She tried to use "systemise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "systemise" when talking about this idea.*

systemiser *(noun)*

An organizer who puts things in order.

- *Understanding "systemiser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "systemiser" during the group presentation.*

systemize *(verb)*

Arrange according to a system or reduce to a system.

- *In everyday English, people use "systemize" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "systemize" until he saw an example.*

systemizer *(noun)*

An organizer who puts things in order.

- *The article explained what "systemizer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "systemizer" to mean an organizer who puts things in order.*

---

syzygium aromaticum *(noun)*

Moderate sized very symmetrical red-flowered evergreen widely cultivated in the tropics for its flower buds which are source of cloves.

- *The article explained what "syzygium aromaticum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syzygium aromaticum" to mean moderate sized very symmetrical red-flowered....*

---

szent-gyorgyi *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Hungary) who was the first to isolate vitamin C (1893-1986).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "szent-gyorgyi."*
- *The article explained what "szent-gyorgyi" means with a simple example.*

---

tabernaemontana *(noun)*

Evergreen tropical trees and shrubs with milky sap.

- *In class, the teacher used "tabernaemontana" to mean evergreen tropical trees and shrubs with milky sap.*
- *The article explained what "tabernaemontana" means with a simple example.*

---

tabernaemontana divaricate *(noun)*

Tropical shrub having glossy foliage and fragrant nocturnal flowers with crimped or wavy corollas; northern India to Thailand.

- *He looked up "tabernaemontana divaricate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tabernaemontana divaricate."*

---

tabis *(noun)*

A sock with a separation for the big toe; worn with thong sandals by the Japanese.

- *The article explained what "tabis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tabis" to mean a sock with a separation for the big toe; worn with....*

---

tablefork *(noun)*

A fork for eating at a dining table.

- *In class, the teacher used "tablefork" to mean a fork for eating at a dining table.*
- *The article explained what "tablefork" means with a simple example.*

---

tablemate *(noun)*

Someone you dine with.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tablemate."*
- *He looked up "tablemate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tabooli *(noun)*

A finely chopped salad with tomatoes and parsley and mint and scallions and bulgur wheat.

- *Understanding "tabooli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tabooli."*

---

taboret *(noun)*

A low stool in the shape of a drum.

- *The article explained what "taboret" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "taboret" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tabour *(noun)*

A small drum with one head of soft calfskin.

- *They discussed "tabour" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tabour" to mean a small drum with one head of soft calfskin.*

---

tabouret *(noun)*

A low stool in the shape of a drum.

- *In class, the teacher used "tabouret" to mean a low stool in the shape of a drum.*
- *Understanding "tabouret" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tacamahac *(noun)*

Poplar of northeastern North America with broad heart-shaped leaves.

- *The article explained what "tacamahac" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tacamahac" during the group presentation.*

tacca leontopetaloides *(noun)*

Perennial herb of East Indies to Polynesia and Australia; cultivated for its large edible root yielding Otaheite arrowroot starch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tacca leontopetaloides."*
- *He looked up "tacca leontopetaloides" because he had never seen it before.*

taccaceae *(noun)*

Small family of tropical herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "taccaceae" to mean small family of tropical herbs.*
- *The article explained what "taccaceae" means with a simple example.*

tacheometer *(noun)*

A theodolite designed for rapid measurements.

- *They discussed "tacheometer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tacheometer."*

tachina fly *(noun)*

Bristly fly whose larvae live parasitically in caterpillars and other insects; important in control of noxious insects.

- *They discussed "tachina fly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tachina fly" because he had never seen it before.*

tachistoscope *(noun)*

Scientific instrument used by psychologists; presents visual stimuli for brief exposures.

- *The article explained what "tachistoscope" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tachistoscope" to mean scientific instrument used by psychologists;....*

tachyglossus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Tachyglossidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tachyglossus."*
- *Understanding "tachyglossus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tachylite *(noun)*

A basic or basalt glass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tachylite."*
- *The article explained what "tachylite" means with a simple example.*

tachypleus *(noun)*

A genus of Limulidae.

- *He looked up "tachypleus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tachypleus."*

taciturnity *(noun)*

The trait of being uncommunicative; not volunteering anything more than necessary.

- *He looked up "taciturnity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "taciturnity" during the group presentation.*

taciturnly *(adverb)*

Without speaking.

- *The narrator describes the scene "taciturnly" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "taciturnly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

tactual *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or proceeding from the sense of touch.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tactual" when it is of or relating to or proceeding from the sense of touch.*
- *Would you call this situation "tactual"? Explain why.*

---

tactual exploration *(noun)*

A method of examination in which the examiner feels the size or shape or firmness or location of something (of body parts when the examiner is a health professional).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tactual exploration."*
- *The article explained what "tactual exploration" means with a simple example.*

---

tadarida *(noun)*

Freetail bats.

- *He looked up "tadarida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tadarida" during the group presentation.*

---

tadarida brasiliensis *(noun)*

The common freetail bat of southern United States having short velvety fur; migrates southward for winter.

- *He looked up "tadarida brasiliensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tadarida brasiliensis" during the group presentation.*

---

tadeus reichstein *(noun)*

A Swiss chemist born in Poland; studied the hormones of the adrenal cortex.

- *Understanding "tadeus reichstein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tadeus reichstein" means with a simple example.*

---

tadeusz andrzej bonawentura kosciuszko *(noun)*

Polish patriot and soldier who fought with Americans in the American Revolution (1746-1817).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tadeusz andrzej bonawentura kosciuszko."*
- *He looked up "tadeusz andrzej bonawentura kosciuszko" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tadirida femorosacca *(noun)*

Small brown bat of California and northern Mexico.

- *They discussed "tadirida femorosacca" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tadirida femorosacca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tadjik *(noun)*

A landlocked mountainous republic in southeast central Asia to the north of Afghanistan; formerly an Asian soviet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tadjik."*
- *Understanding "tadjik" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tadzhikistan *(noun)*

A landlocked mountainous republic in southeast central Asia to the north of Afghanistan; formerly an Asian soviet.

- *He looked up "tadzhikistan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tadzhikistan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taeniidae *(noun)*

A family of Cestoda.

- *Understanding "taeniidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "taeniidae" during the group presentation.*

---

tagasaste *(noun)*

Shrub of Canary Islands having bristle-tipped oblanceolate leaves; used as cattle fodder.

- *The article explained what "tagasaste" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tagasaste."*

---

taguan *(noun)*

East Indian flying squirrel.

- *He looked up "taguan" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taguan."*

tahoka daisy *(noun)*

Wild aster with fernlike leaves and flower heads with very narrow bright purple rays; Alberta to Texas and Mexico.

- *Understanding "tahoka daisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tahoka daisy" during the group presentation.*

taichichuan *(noun)*

A Chinese system of slow meditative physical exercise designed for relaxation and balance and health.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taichichuan."*
- *He looked up "taichichuan" because he had never seen it before.*

tailboard *(noun)*

A gate at the rear of a vehicle; can be lowered for loading.

- *He looked up "tailboard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tailboard" during the group presentation.*

tailflower *(noun)*

Any of various tropical American plants cultivated for their showy foliage and flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tailflower."*
- *Understanding "tailflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tailless tenrec *(noun)*

Prolific animal that feeds chiefly on earthworms.

- *Understanding "tailless tenrec" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tailless tenrec" means with a simple example.*

taillike *(adjective)*

Resembling a tail.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "taillike."*
- *The speaker chose "taillike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

tailorbird *(noun)*

Tropical Asian warbler that stitches leaves together to form and conceal its nest.

- *In class, the teacher used "tailorbird" to mean tropical asian warbler that stitches leaves....*
- *They discussed "tailorbird" during the group presentation.*

tailwort *(noun)*

Hairy blue-flowered European annual herb long used in herbal medicine and eaten raw as salad greens or cooked like spinach.

- *He looked up "tailwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tailwort" during the group presentation.*

taipeh *(noun)*

The capital of Nationalist China; located in northern Taiwan.

- *They discussed "taipeh" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "taipeh" means with a simple example.*

takakkaw *(noun)*

A waterfall in southeastern British Columbia; the highest waterfall in Canada (1250 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "takakkaw."*
- *The article explained what "takakkaw" means with a simple example.*

taklimakan desert *(noun)*

A desert in western China.

- *He looked up "taklimakan desert" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "taklimakan desert" to mean a desert in western china.*

talapoin *(noun)*

Smallest guenon monkey; of swampy central and west African forests.

- *He looked up "talapoin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "talapoin" during the group presentation.*

---

talaria *(noun)*

A winged sandal (as worn by Hermes in Graeco-Roman art).

- *Understanding "talaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "talaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

talebearer *(noun)*

Someone who gossips indiscreetly.

- *The article explained what "talebearer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talebearer."*

---

talebearing *(adjective)*

Prone to communicate confidential information.

- *Students compared "talebearing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "talebearing."*

---

taleteller *(noun)*

Someone who gossips indiscreetly.

- *Understanding "taleteller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "taleteller" to mean someone who gossips indiscreetly.*

---

talien *(noun)*

A port and shipbuilding center in northeastern China on the Liaodong Peninsula; now a part of Luda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talien."*
- *The article explained what "talien" means with a simple example.*

---

talinum *(noun)*

Genus of mainly American more-or-less succulent herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "talinum" to mean genus of mainly american more-or-less succulent herbs.*
- *He looked up "talinum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

talinum augustissimum *(noun)*

Similar to Talinum aurantiacum but with narrower leaves and yellow-orange flowers; southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "talinum augustissimum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "talinum augustissimum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

talinum aurantiacum *(noun)*

Plant with fleshy roots and erect stems with narrow succulent leaves and one reddish-orange flower in each upper leaf axil; southwestern United States; Indians once cooked the fleshy roots.

- *He looked up "talinum aurantiacum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "talinum aurantiacum" to mean plant with fleshy roots and erect stems with narrow....*

---

talinum brevifolium *(noun)*

Low plant with crowded narrow succulent leaves and fairly large deep pink axillary flowers that seem to sit on the ground; southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "talinum brevifolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "talinum brevifolium" during the group presentation.*

---

talinum calycinum *(noun)*

Pink-flowered perennial of rocky regions of western United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talinum calycinum."*
- *They discussed "talinum calycinum" during the group presentation.*

---

talinum paniculatum *(noun)*

Erect plant with tuberous roots and terminal panicles of red to yellow flowers; southwestern North America to Central America; widely introduced elsewhere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “talinum paniculatum.”*
- *Understanding “talinum paniculatum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

talinum spinescens *(noun)*

Low cushion-forming plant with rose to crimson-magenta flowers and leaf midribs that persist as spines when the leaves die; southwestern United States.

- *They discussed “talinum spinescens” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “talinum spinescens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taliped *(adjective)*

Having a deformed foot.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “taliped.”*
- *A “taliped” approach may work better in this case.*

---

talipot *(noun)*

Tall palm of southern India and Sri Lanka with gigantic leaves used as umbrellas and fans or cut into strips for writing paper.

- *The article explained what “talipot” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “talipot” during the group presentation.*

---

talipot palm *(noun)*

Tall palm of southern India and Sri Lanka with gigantic leaves used as umbrellas and fans or cut into strips for writing paper.

- *They discussed “talipot palm” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “talipot palm” to mean tall palm of southern india and sri lanka with....*

---

talkatively *(adverb)*

In a chatty loquacious manner.

- *He answered “talkatively,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “talkatively” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

talkily *(adverb)*

In a chatty loquacious manner.

- *He answered “talkily,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place “talkily” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

tall gallberry holly *(noun)*

An evergreen shrub.

- *They discussed “tall gallberry holly” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tall gallberry holly.”*

---

tallith *(noun)*

(Judaism) a shawl with a ritually knotted fringe at each corner; worn by Jews at morning prayer.

- *He looked up “tallith” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tallith” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

talwin *(noun)*

Analgesic drug (trade name Talwin) that is less addictive than morphine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “talwin.”*
- *He looked up “talwin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tamable *(adjective)*

Capable of being tamed.

- *It is useful to describe something as “tamable” when it is capable of being tamed.*
- *The speaker chose “tamable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tamandu *(noun)*

Small toothless anteater with prehensile tail and four-clawed forelimbs; of tropical South America and Central America.

- *Understanding “tamandu” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tamandu.”*

tamandua tetradactyla *(noun)*

Small toothless anteater with prehensile tail and four-clawed forelimbs; of tropical South America and Central America.

- *The article explained what "tamandua tetradactyla" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tamandua tetradactyla."*

tamanoir *(noun)*

Large shaggy-haired toothless anteater with long tongue and powerful claws; of South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tamanoir."*
- *They discussed "tamanoir" during the group presentation.*

tamarao *(noun)*

Small buffalo of Mindoro in the Philippines.

- *The article explained what "tamarao" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tamarao" to mean small buffalo of mindoro in the philippines.*

tamarau *(noun)*

Small buffalo of Mindoro in the Philippines.

- *The article explained what "tamarau" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tamarau."*

tamaricaceae *(noun)*

Family of desert shrubs and trees (mostly halophytes and xerophytes).

- *Understanding "tamaricaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tamaricaceae" during the group presentation.*

tamarillo *(noun)*

South American arborescent shrub having pale pink blossoms followed by egg-shaped reddish-brown edible fruit somewhat resembling a tomato in flavor.

- *They discussed "tamarillo" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tamarillo" means with a simple example.*

tamarindus *(noun)*

Widely cultivated tropical trees originally of Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "tamarindus" to mean widely cultivated tropical trees originally of africa.*
- *Understanding "tamarindus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tamarindus indica *(noun)*

Long-lived tropical evergreen tree with a spreading crown and feathery evergreen foliage and fragrant flowers yielding hard yellowish wood and long pods with edible chocolate-colored acidic pulp.

- *In class, the teacher used "tamarindus indica" to mean long-lived tropical evergreen tree with a spreading....*
- *They discussed "tamarindus indica" during the group presentation.*

tambac *(noun)*

An alloy of copper and zinc (and sometimes arsenic) used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry and for gilding.

- *He looked up "tambac" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tambac" during the group presentation.*

tambala *(noun)*

100 tambala equal 1 kwacha in Malawi.

- *Understanding "tambala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tambala" during the group presentation.*

tambocor *(noun)*

Oral antiarrhythmic medication (trade name Tambocor) used as a last resort in treating arrhythmias; increases the risk of sudden death in heart attack patients.

- *The article explained what "tambocor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tambocor" during the group presentation.*

tameable *(adjective)*

Capable of being tamed.

- *A "tameable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "tameable"? Explain why.*

---

tamiasciurus *(noun)*

American red squirrels.

- *He looked up "tamiasciurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tamiasciurus" during the group presentation.*

---

tamiasciurus douglasi *(noun)*

Far western United States counterpart of the red squirrel.

- *He looked up "tamiasciurus douglasi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tamiasciurus douglasi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tamiasciurus hudsonicus *(noun)*

Of northern United States and Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tamiasciurus hudsonicus."*
- *Understanding "tamiasciurus hudsonicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tammerfors *(noun)*

An industrial city in south central Finland.

- *Understanding "tammerfors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tammerfors" means with a simple example.*

---

tammy wynetter pugh *(noun)*

United States country singer (1942-1998).

- *In class, the teacher used "tammy wynetter pugh" to mean united states country singer (1942-1998).*
- *Understanding "tammy wynetter pugh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tampion *(noun)*

Plug for the muzzle of a gun to keep out dust and moisture.

- *He looked up "tampion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tampion."*

---

tamus *(noun)*

A genus of tuberous vines of the family Dioscoreaceae; has twining stems and heart-shaped leaves and axillary racemes.

- *Understanding "tamus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tamus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tamus communis *(noun)*

Common European twining vine with tuberous roots and cordate leaves and red berries.

- *The article explained what "tamus communis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tamus communis" to mean common european twining vine with tuberous roots....*

---

tanacetum balsamita *(noun)*

Tansy-scented Eurasian perennial herb with buttonlike yellow flowers; used as potherb or salad green and sometimes for potpourri or tea or flavoring; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *He looked up "tanacetum balsamita" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tanacetum balsamita" during the group presentation.*

---

tanacetum camphoratum *(noun)*

Densely hairy plant with rayless flowers; San Francisco Bay area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tanacetum camphoratum."*
- *They discussed "tanacetum camphoratum" during the group presentation.*

---

tanacetum cinerariifolium *(noun)*

White-flowered pyrethrum of Balkan area whose pinnate leaves are white and silky-hairy below; source of an insecticide; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *He looked up "tanacetum cinerariifolium" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "tanacetum cinerariifolium" during the group presentation.*

---

tanacetum coccineum *(noun)*

Spring-flowering garden perennial of Asiatic origin having finely divided aromatic leaves and white to pink-purple flowers; source of an insecticide; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *In class, the teacher used "tanacetum coccineum" to mean spring-flowering garden perennial of asiatic origin....*
- *The article explained what "tanacetum coccineum" means with a simple example.*

---

tanacetum ptarmiciflorum *(noun)*

Shrubby perennial of the Canary Islands having white flowers and leaves and hairy stems covered with dustlike down; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *He looked up "tanacetum ptarmiciflorum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tanacetum ptarmiciflorum" to mean shrubby perennial of the canary islands having....*

---

tandearil *(noun)*

An anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Tandearil) used to treat arthritis and bursitis.

- *In class, the teacher used "tandearil" to mean an anti-inflammatory drug (trade name tandearil)....*
- *They discussed "tandearil" during the group presentation.*

---

tanekaha *(noun)*

Medium tall celery pine of New Zealand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tanekaha."*
- *They discussed "tanekaha" during the group presentation.*

---

tangibleness *(noun)*

The quality of being perceivable by touch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tangibleness."*
- *They discussed "tangibleness" during the group presentation.*

---

tanglebush *(noun)*

Spiny branching deciduous shrub of southwestern United States having clusters of insignificant yellow-white flowers appearing before leaves followed by attractive black berrylike fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tanglebush."*
- *They discussed "tanglebush" during the group presentation.*

---

tangor *(noun)*

Large citrus tree having large sweet deep orange fruit that is easily peeled; widely cultivated in Florida.

- *The article explained what "tangor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tangor" to mean large citrus tree having large sweet deep orange....*

---

tannia *(noun)*

Tropical American aroid having edible tubers that are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes.

- *They discussed "tannia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tannia" means with a simple example.*

---

tantaliser *(noun)*

Someone who tantalizes; a tormentor who offers something desirable but keeps it just out of reach.

- *They discussed "tantaliser" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tantaliser."*

---

tantalization *(noun)*

The act of harassing someone playfully or maliciously (especially by ridicule); provoking someone with persistent annoyances.

- *In class, the teacher used "tantalization" to mean the act of harassing someone playfully or....*
- *Understanding "tantalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tantalizer *(noun)*

Someone who tantalizes; a tormentor who offers something desirable but keeps it just out of reach.

- *In class, the teacher used "tantalizer" to mean someone who tantalizes; a tormentor who offers....*
- *The article explained what "tantalizer" means with a simple example.*

---

tantilla *(noun)*

Black-headed snakes.

- *They discussed "tantilla" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tantilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tantrist *(noun)*

An adherent of Tantrism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tantrist."*
- *They discussed "tantrist" during the group presentation.*

---

tanzim *(noun)*

A terrorist group organized by Yasser Arafat in 1995 as the armed wing of al-Fatah; serves a dual function of violent confrontation with Israel and serves as Arafat's unofficial militia to prevent rival Islamists from usurping leadership.

- *They discussed "tanzim" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tanzim."*

---

tanzimul fuqra *(noun)*

An Islamic terrorist group organized in the 1980s; seeks to purify Islam through violence; the cells in North America and the Caribbean insulate themselves from Western culture and will even attack other Muslims who they regard as heretics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tanzimul fuqra."*
- *They discussed "tanzimul fuqra" during the group presentation.*

---

tapeline *(noun)*

Measuring instrument consisting of a narrow strip (cloth or metal) marked in inches or centimeters and used for measuring lengths.

- *He looked up "tapeline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tapeline."*

---

tapestried *(adjective)*

Hung or decorated with tapestry.

- *The speaker chose "tapestried" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tapestried."*

---

tapiridae *(noun)*

Tapirs and extinct related forms.

- *They discussed "tapiridae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tapiridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tapirus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tapiridae.

- *Understanding "tapirus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tapirus."*

---

tapirus indicus *(noun)*

A tapir found in Malaya and Sumatra.

- *They discussed "tapirus indicus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tapirus indicus."*

---

tapirus terrestris *(noun)*

A tapir found in South America and Central America.

- *They discussed "tapirus terrestris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tapirus terrestris."*

---

tapotement *(noun)*

Massage in which the body is tapped rhythmically with the fingers or with short rapid movements of the sides of the hand; used to loosen mucus on the chest walls of patients with bronchitis.

- *The article explained what "tapotement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tapotement" to mean massage in which the body is tapped rhythmically....*

---

tapster *(noun)*

A tavern keeper who taps kegs or casks.

- *The article explained what "tapster" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tapster" to mean a tavern keeper who taps kegs or casks.*

---

tarabulus *(noun)*

A port city and commercial center in northwestern Lebanon on the Mediterranean Sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarabulus."*
- *They discussed "tarabulus" during the group presentation.*

---

tarabulus al-gharb *(noun)*

The capital and chief port and largest city of Libya; in northwestern Libya on the Mediterranean Sea; founded by the Phoenicians in the 7th century BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarabulus al-gharb."*
- *The article explained what "tarabulus al-gharb" means with a simple example.*

---

tarabulus ash-sham *(noun)*

A port city and commercial center in northwestern Lebanon on the Mediterranean Sea.

- *The article explained what "tarabulus ash-sham" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarabulus ash-sham."*

---

taracahitian *(noun)*

A member of a group of peoples of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "taracahitian" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taracahitian."*

---

taraktagenos *(noun)*

Medium to large Indonesian and Malaysian trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "taraktagenos" to mean medium to large indonesian and malaysian trees.*
- *The article explained what "taraktagenos" means with a simple example.*

---

taraktagenos kurzii *(noun)*

East Indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra oil used to treat leprosy.

- *In class, the teacher used "taraktagenos kurzii" to mean east indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra....*
- *The article explained what "taraktagenos kurzii" means with a simple example.*

---

taraktogenos *(noun)*

Medium to large Indonesian and Malaysian trees.

- *Understanding "taraktogenos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "taraktogenos" means with a simple example.*

---

taraktogenos kurzii *(noun)*

East Indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra oil used to treat leprosy.

- *Understanding "taraktogenos kurzii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "taraktogenos kurzii" to mean east indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra....*

---

tarantelle *(noun)*

A lively whirling Italian dance for two persons.

- *In class, the teacher used "tarantelle" to mean a lively whirling italian dance for two persons.*
- *They discussed "tarantelle" during the group presentation.*

---

taras grigoryevich shevchenko *(noun)*

Ukranian poet (1814-1861).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taras grigoryevich shevchenko."*
- *Understanding "taras grigoryevich shevchenko" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taraxacum kok-saghyz *(noun)*

Perennial dandelion native to Kazakhstan cultivated for its fleshy roots that have high rubber content.

- *Understanding "taraxacum kok-saghyz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "taraxacum kok-saghyz" to mean perennial dandelion native to kazakhstan cultivated....*

---

taraxacum ruderalia *(noun)*

Eurasian plant widely naturalized as a weed in North America; used as salad greens and to make wine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taraxacum ruderalia."*
- *Understanding "taraxacum ruderalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tarboosh *(noun)*

A felt cap (usually red) for a man; shaped like a flat-topped cone with a tassel that hangs from the crown.

- *Understanding "tarboosh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarboosh."*

---

tarchanoff phenomenon *(noun)*

A change in the electrical properties of the skin in response to stress or anxiety; can be measured either by recording the electrical resistance of the skin or by recording weak currents generated by the body.

- *The article explained what "tarchanoff phenomenon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tarchanoff phenomenon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tardigrada *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate phylum: microscopic arachnid-like invertebrates living in water or damp moss having 4 pairs of legs and instead of a mouth a pair of stylets or needlelike piercing organs connected with the pharynx.

- *They discussed "tardigrada" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tardigrada" to mean in some classifications considered a separate....*

---

tareekh e kasas *(noun)*

An organization of Muslims in India who killed Hindus in September 2002; believed to have ties with Muslim terrorists in Pakistan.

- *Understanding "tareekh e kasas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tareekh e kasas."*

---

taret organ *(noun)*

(endocrinology) organ most affected by a particular hormone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taret organ."*
- *Understanding "taret organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taricha *(noun)*

Pacific newts.

- *In class, the teacher used "taricha" to mean pacific newts.*
- *He looked up "taricha" because he had never seen it before.*

---

taricha granulosa *(noun)*

Newt of humid coast from Alaska to southern California.

- *Understanding "taricha granulosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taricha granulosa."*

---

taricha torosa *(noun)*

Newt that is similar to Taricha granulosa in characteristics and habitat.

- *In class, the teacher used "taricha torosa" to mean newt that is similar to taricha granulosa in....*
- *They discussed "taricha torosa" during the group presentation.*

---

tarpan *(noun)*

European wild horse extinct since the early 20th century.

- *He looked up "tarpan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tarpan" during the group presentation.*

---

tarriance *(noun)*

The act of tarrying.

- *They discussed "tarriance" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tarriance" to mean the act of tarrying.*

tarrietia *(noun)*

Small genus of east Asian and Australian timber trees.

- *They discussed "tarrietia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tarrietia" means with a simple example.*

tarrietia argyrodendron *(noun)*

Australian timber tree.

- *The article explained what "tarrietia argyrodendron" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tarrietia argyrodendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tarsiidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Tarsius: tarsiers.

- *Understanding "tarsiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tarsiidae" to mean coextensive with the genus tarsius: tarsiers.*

tarsioidea *(noun)*

In some classifications assigned to the suborder Prosimii.

- *They discussed "tarsioidea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tarsioidea" because he had never seen it before.*

tarsius syrichta *(noun)*

A variety of tarsier.

- *Understanding "tarsius syrichta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tarsius syrichta" during the group presentation.*

tartarean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Hades or Tartarus.

- *Would you call this situation "tartarean"? Explain why.*
- *A "tartarean" approach may work better in this case.*

tarweed *(noun)*

Any of various resinous glandular plants of the genus Madia; of western North and South America.

- *He looked up "tarweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarweed."*

tarwood *(noun)*

New Zealand silver pine of conical habit with long slender flexuous branches; adapted to cold wet summers and high altitudes.

- *In class, the teacher used "tarwood" to mean new zealand silver pine of conical habit with long....*
- *They discussed "tarwood" during the group presentation.*

tashmit *(noun)*

Consort of Nabu.

- *In class, the teacher used "tashmit" to mean consort of nabu.*
- *He looked up "tashmit" because he had never seen it before.*

tashmitum *(noun)*

Consort of Nabu.

- *He looked up "tashmitum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tashmitum."*

tashunca-uitco *(noun)*

A chief of the Sioux who resisted the invasion of the Black Hills and joined Sitting Bull in the defeat of General Custer at Little Bighorn (1849-1877).

- *Understanding "tashunca-uitco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tashunca-uitco" means with a simple example.*

taskent *(noun)*

The capital of Uzbekistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "taskent" to mean the capital of uzbekistan.*
- *He looked up "taskent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

taskmistress *(noun)*

A woman taskmaster.

- *They discussed "taskmistress" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "taskmistress" means with a simple example.*

---

tasset *(noun)*

One of two pieces of armor plate hanging from the fauld to protect the upper thighs.

- *In class, the teacher used "tasset" to mean one of two pieces of armor plate hanging from the....*
- *Understanding "tasset" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tastily *(adverb)*

With taste; in a tasteful manner.

- *The meal was tastily cooked.*
- *Place "tastily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

tatary *(noun)*

The vast geographical region of Europe and Asia that was controlled by the Mongols in the 13th and 14th centuries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tatary."*
- *Understanding "tatary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tatouay *(noun)*

Naked-tailed armadillo of tropical South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tatouay."*
- *He looked up "tatouay" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tatterdemalion *(noun)*

A dirty shabbily clothed urchin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tatterdemalion."*
- *Understanding "tatterdemalion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tattily *(adverb)*

In a cheap manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "tattily" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "tattily" naturally.*

---

tauon *(noun)*

A lepton of very great mass.

- *They discussed "tauon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tauon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tauromachy *(noun)*

The activity at a bullfight.

- *They discussed "tauromachy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tauromachy" means with a simple example.*

---

taurotragus *(noun)*

African antelopes: elands.

- *They discussed "taurotragus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "taurotragus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taurotragus derbianus *(noun)*

Large dark striped eland of western equatorial Africa.

- *He looked up "taurotragus derbianus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "taurotragus derbianus" during the group presentation.*

---

taurotragus oryx *(noun)*

Dark fawn-colored eland of southern and eastern Africa.

- *They discussed "taurotragus oryx" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "taurotragus oryx" means with a simple example.*

---

tauten *(verb)*

Become taut or tauter.

- *The rope tautened.*
- *Tauten a rope.*

---

tautoga onitis *(noun)*

Large dark-colored food fish of the Atlantic coast of North America.

- *They discussed "tautoga onitis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tautoga onitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tautogolabrus *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *He looked up "tautogolabrus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tautogolabrus."*

---

tautogolabrus adspersus *(noun)*

Common in north Atlantic coastal waters of the United States.

- *Understanding "tautogolabrus adspersus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tautogolabrus adspersus" means with a simple example.*

---

tautologic *(adjective)*

Repetition of same sense in different words; ; ; - J.B.Conant.

- *The phrase 'a beginner who has just started' is tautological.*
- *The speaker chose "tautologic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tawdrily *(adverb)*

In a tastelessly garish manner.

- *Place "tawdrily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "tawdrily" naturally.*

---

tawniness *(noun)*

The quality or state of being the color of tanned leather.

- *The tawniness of his complexion.*
- *He looked up "tawniness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

taxaceae *(noun)*

Sometimes classified as member of order Taxales.

- *In class, the teacher used "taxaceae" to mean sometimes classified as member of order taxales.*
- *They discussed "taxaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

taxales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Taxaceae: yews.

- *He looked up "taxales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "taxales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taxer *(noun)*

A bureaucrat who levies taxes.

- *Understanding "taxer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "taxer" means with a simple example.*

---

taxidea *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a genus of subfamily Melinae.

- *He looked up "taxidea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "taxidea" during the group presentation.*

taxidea taxus *(noun)*

A variety of badger native to America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxidea taxus."*
- *He looked up "taxidea taxus" because he had never seen it before.*

taxidriver *(noun)*

Someone who drives a taxi for a living.

- *He looked up "taxidriver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxidriver."*

taximan *(noun)*

Someone who drives a taxi for a living.

- *He looked up "taximan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "taximan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

taxistand *(noun)*

A place where taxis park while awaiting customers.

- *He looked up "taxistand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "taxistand" during the group presentation.*

taxodium ascendens *(noun)*

Smaller than and often included in the closely related Taxodium distichum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxodium ascendens."*
- *He looked up "taxodium ascendens" because he had never seen it before.*

taxophytina *(noun)*

Yews: in some systems classified as a class (Taxopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Taxophytina) used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *The article explained what "taxophytina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "taxophytina" to mean yews: in some systems classified as a class....*

taxopsida *(noun)*

Yews: in some systems classified as a class (Taxopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Taxophytina) used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxopsida."*
- *He looked up "taxopsida" because he had never seen it before.*

tayassu *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tayassuidae.

- *He looked up "tayassu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tayassu."*

tayassu angulatus *(noun)*

Dark grey peccary with an indistinct white collar; of semi desert areas of Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "tayassu angulatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tayassu angulatus" to mean dark grey peccary with an indistinct white collar;....*

tayassu pecari *(noun)*

Blackish peccary with whitish cheeks; larger than the collared peccary.

- *He looked up "tayassu pecari" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tayassu pecari."*

tayassu tajacu *(noun)*

Dark grey peccary with an indistinct white collar; of semi desert areas of Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "tayassu tajacu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tayassu tajacu" during the group presentation.*

---

tayra *(noun)*

Long-tailed arboreal mustelid of Central America and South America.

- *They discussed "tayra" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tayra" means with a simple example.*

---

tazicef *(noun)*

A parenteral cephalosporin (trade names Fortaz and Tazicef) used to treat moderate infections.

- *He looked up "tazicef" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tazicef" to mean a parenteral cephalosporin (trade names fortaz and....*

---

tazir crime *(noun)*

(Islam) minor crimes committed by Muslims; crimes that are not mentioned in the Koran so judges are free to punish the offender in any appropriate way.

- *In some Islamic nations Tazir crimes are set by legislation.*
- *He looked up "tazir crime" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tbit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 gigabits or 10^12 (1,000,000,000,000) bits.

- *The article explained what "tbit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tbit" during the group presentation.*

---

tchotchkeleh *(noun)*

(Yiddish) an attractive, unconventional woman.

- *He looked up "tchotchkeleh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tchotchkeleh."*

---

teaberry *(noun)*

Spicy red berrylike fruit; source of wintergreen oil.

- *He looked up "teaberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teaberry" to mean spicy red berrylike fruit; source of wintergreen oil.*

---

teacart *(noun)*

Serving cart for serving tea or light refreshments.

- *Understanding "teacart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teacart" to mean serving cart for serving tea or light refreshments.*

---

teachership *(noun)*

The position of teacher.

- *He looked up "teachership" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teachership."*

---

teacupful *(noun)*

As much as a teacup will hold.

- *The article explained what "teacupful" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teacupful" to mean as much as a teacup will hold.*

---

teasle *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Dipsacus native to the Old World having flower heads surrounded by spiny bracts.

- *Understanding "teasle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "teasle" means with a simple example.*

---

teazel *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Dipsacus native to the Old World having flower heads surrounded by spiny bracts.

- *The article explained what "teazel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "teazel" during the group presentation.*

tebibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 gibibits or 2^40 (1,099,511,627,776) bits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tebibit."*
- *They discussed "tebibit" during the group presentation.*

tebibyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 gibibytes or 2^40 (1,099,511,627,776) bytes.

- *He looked up "tebibyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tebibyte" during the group presentation.*

technophilic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or showing technophilia.

- *Would you call this situation "technophilic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "technophilic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tecophilaeacea *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *Understanding "tecophilaeacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tecophilaeacea" means with a simple example.*

tectaria *(noun)*

Terrestrial or epilithic ferns of tropical rain forests.

- *They discussed "tectaria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tectaria" means with a simple example.*

tectaria cicutaria *(noun)*

Jamaican fern having round buttonlike bulbils.

- *Understanding "tectaria cicutaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tectaria cicutaria."*

tectaria macrodonta *(noun)*

Fern of tropical Asia having round buttonlike bulbils.

- *The article explained what "tectaria macrodonta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tectaria macrodonta" to mean fern of tropical asia having round buttonlike bulbils.*

tecumtha *(noun)*

A famous chief of the Shawnee who tried to unite Indian tribes against the increasing white settlement (1768-1813).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tecumtha."*
- *They discussed "tecumtha" during the group presentation.*

teemingness *(noun)*

The property of a more than adequate quantity or supply.

- *He looked up "teemingness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "teemingness" during the group presentation.*

teentsy *(adjective)*

(used informally) very small.

- *It is useful to describe something as "teentsy" when it is (used informally) very small.*
- *Would you call this situation "teentsy"? Explain why.*

teeoff *(noun)*

The act of hitting a golf ball from the teeing ground at the start of each hole.

- *The article explained what "teeoff" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "teeoff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

teeterboard *(noun)*

A plaything consisting of a board balanced on a fulcrum; the board is ridden up and down by children at either end.

- *They discussed "teeterboard" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teeterboard."*

---

teetertotter *(noun)*

A plaything consisting of a board balanced on a fulcrum; the board is ridden up and down by children at either end.

- *The article explained what "teetertotter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "teetertotter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teetotalist *(noun)*

A total abstainer.

- *Understanding "teetotalist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "teetotalist" during the group presentation.*

---

teetotum *(noun)*

A conical child's plaything tapering to a steel point on which it can be made to spin.

- *They discussed "teetotum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "teetotum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tegular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a series of tiles.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tegular" when it is of or relating to or resembling a series of tiles.*
- *The speaker chose "tegular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

teiid *(noun)*

Tropical New World lizard with a long tail and large rectangular scales on the belly and a long tail.

- *They discussed "teiid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "teiid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teiid lizard *(noun)*

Tropical New World lizard with a long tail and large rectangular scales on the belly and a long tail.

- *They discussed "teiid lizard" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "teiid lizard" means with a simple example.*

---

teiidae *(noun)*

Whiptails; etc.

- *They discussed "teiidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "teiidae" means with a simple example.*

---

tekki *(noun)*

A technician who is highly proficient and enthusiastic about some technical field (especially computing).

- *Understanding "tekki" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tekki."*

---

telanthera *(noun)*

Used in former classifications systems; now included in genus Alternanthera.

- *Understanding "telanthera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "telanthera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telecommerce *(noun)*

The use of the telephone as an interactive medium for promotion and sales.

- *The article explained what "telecommerce" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telecommerce" to mean the use of the telephone as an interactive medium....*

---

telegnostic *(adjective)*

Obtaining knowledge of distant events allegedly without use of normal sensory mechanisms.

- *The speaker chose "telegnostic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *A "telegnostic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

telegraphically *(adverb)*

In a short and concise manner.

- *Place "telegraphically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "telegraphically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

telemetered *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to telemetry.

- *The telemetered information was recorded and analyzed.*
- *Students compared "telemetered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

teleologist *(noun)*

Advocate of teleology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teleologist."*
- *He looked up "teleologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teleostan *(noun)*

A bony fish of the subclass Teleostei.

- *The article explained what "teleostan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "teleostan" during the group presentation.*

---

telepathist *(noun)*

A magician who seems to discern the thoughts of another person (usually by clever signals from an accomplice).

- *The article explained what "telepathist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telepathist" to mean a magician who seems to discern the thoughts of....*

---

telephoner *(noun)*

The person initiating a telephone call.

- *He looked up "telephoner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephoner."*

---

telephotograph *(noun)*

A photograph transmitted and reproduced over a distance.

- *He looked up "telephotograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephotograph."*

---

telephotography *(noun)*

Transmission and reproduction of photographs and charts and pictures over a distance.

- *They discussed "telephotography" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "telephotography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teleprocessing *(noun)*

Data processing in which some of the functions are performed in different places and connected by transmission facilities.

- *They discussed "teleprocessing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "teleprocessing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telescopium *(noun)*

A small constellation in the southern hemisphere near Ara.

- *In class, the teacher used "telescopium" to mean a small constellation in the southern hemisphere....*
- *The article explained what "telescopium" means with a simple example.*

---

teleselling *(noun)*

The use of the telephone as an interactive medium for promotion and sales.

- *In class, the teacher used "teleselling" to mean the use of the telephone as an interactive medium....*
- *The article explained what "teleselling" means with a simple example.*

---

telethermometer *(noun)*

A thermometer that registers the temperature at some distant point.

- *Understanding "telethermometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "telethermometer" during the group presentation.*

telferage *(noun)*

A transportation system in which cars (telphers) are suspended from cables and operated on electricity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telferage."*
- *He looked up "telferage" because he had never seen it before.*

telingo potato *(noun)*

Putrid-smelling aroid of southeastern Asia (especially the Philippines) grown for its edible tuber.

- *The article explained what "telingo potato" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telingo potato" to mean putrid-smelling aroid of southeastern asia....*

telint *(noun)*

Intelligence derived from the interception and processing and analysis of foreign telemetry.

- *Understanding "telint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telint."*

teliospore *(noun)*

A chlamydospore that develops in the last stage of the life cycle of the rust fungus.

- *Understanding "teliospore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "teliospore" because he had never seen it before.*

tellima *(noun)*

Genus of hardy perennials with palmately lobed leaves and long racemes of small nodding five-petaled flowers; western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "tellima" to mean genus of hardy perennials with palmately lobed....*
- *The article explained what "tellima" means with a simple example.*

tellima affinis *(noun)*

California perennial herb cultivated for its racemose white flowers with widely spreading petals; sometimes placed in genus Tellima.

- *In class, the teacher used "tellima affinis" to mean california perennial herb cultivated for its....*
- *He looked up "tellima affinis" because he had never seen it before.*

tellima grandiflora *(noun)*

Plant growing in clumps with mostly basal leaves and cream-colored or pale pink fringed flowers in several long racemes; Alaska to coastal central California and east to Idaho.

- *They discussed "tellima grandiflora" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tellima grandiflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

telocentric *(adjective)*

Having the form of a straight rod because the centromere is in a terminal position.

- *A telocentric chromosome.*
- *Students compared "telocentric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

telocentric chromosome *(noun)*

A chromosome like a straight rod with the centromere in terminal position.

- *He looked up "telocentric chromosome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "telocentric chromosome" during the group presentation.*

telopea oreades *(noun)*

Tall shrub of eastern Australia having oblanceolate to obovate leaves and red flowers in compact racemes.

- *They discussed "telopea oreades" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "telopea oreades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

telopea speciosissima *(noun)*

Straggling shrub with narrow leaves and conspicuous red flowers in dense globular racemes.

- *He looked up "telopea speciosissima" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telopea speciosissima" to mean straggling shrub with narrow leaves and conspicuous....*

---

telosporidia *(noun)*

Parasitic sporozoans that form spores containing one or more infective sporozoites.

- *They discussed "telosporidia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "telosporidia" means with a simple example.*

---

telpher *(noun)*

One of the conveyances (or cars) in a telpherage.

- *In class, the teacher used "telpher" to mean one of the conveyances (or cars) in a telpherage.*
- *The article explained what "telpher" means with a simple example.*

---

telpherage *(noun)*

A transportation system in which cars (telphers) are suspended from cables and operated on electricity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telpherage."*
- *The article explained what "telpherage" means with a simple example.*

---

telsontail *(noun)*

Any of several minute primitive wingless and eyeless insects having a cone-shaped head; inhabit damp soil or decaying organic matter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telsontail."*
- *The article explained what "telsontail" means with a simple example.*

---

temerarious *(adjective)*

Presumptuously daring.

- *It is useful to describe something as "temerarious" when it is presumptuously daring.*
- *Would you call this situation "temerarious"? Explain why.*

---

temnospondyli *(noun)*

Formerly a suborder of Stegocephalia; large Carboniferous and Permian amphibians having vertebrae in which some elements remain separate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temnospondyli."*
- *They discussed "temnospondyli" during the group presentation.*

---

temperateness *(noun)*

Exhibiting restraint imposed on the self.

- *An effective temperateness in debate.*
- *He looked up "temperateness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

templetonia *(noun)*

Genus of Australian shrubs or subshrubs: coral bush.

- *He looked up "templetonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "templetonia" during the group presentation.*

---

templetonia retusa *(noun)*

Australian shrub having simple obovate leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "templetonia retusa" to mean australian shrub having simple obovate leaves and....*
- *They discussed "templetonia retusa" during the group presentation.*

---

temporal ccortex *(noun)*

That part of the cerebral cortex in either hemisphere of the brain lying inside the temples of the head.

- *He looked up "temporal ccortex" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temporal ccortex."*

---

temporalty *(noun)*

The worldly possessions of a church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temporalty."*
- *He looked up "temporalty" because he had never seen it before.*

temporariness *(noun)*

The property of lasting only a short time.

- *He looked up "temporariness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temporariness."*

temporise *(verb)*

Draw out a discussion or process in order to gain time.

- *Learners should practice how to use "temporise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "temporise" when talking about this idea.*

temporiser *(noun)*

Someone who temporizes; someone who tries to gain time or who waits for a favorable time.

- *In class, the teacher used "temporiser" to mean someone who temporizes; someone who tries to gain....*
- *They discussed "temporiser" during the group presentation.*

temporizer *(noun)*

Someone who temporizes; someone who tries to gain time or who waits for a favorable time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temporizer."*
- *He looked up "temporizer" because he had never seen it before.*

tempra *(noun)*

An analgesic for mild pain but not for inflammation; also used as an antipyretic; (Datril, Tylenol, Panadol, Phenaphen, Tempra, and Anacin III are trademarks of brands of acetaminophen tablets).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tempra."*
- *They discussed "tempra" during the group presentation.*

temptable *(adjective)*

Susceptible to temptation.

- *Students compared "temptable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "temptable."*

temptingness *(noun)*

The power to entice or attract through personal charm.

- *They discussed "temptingness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "temptingness" to mean the power to entice or attract through personal charm.*

tenability *(noun)*

The quality of being plausible or acceptable to a reasonable person.

- *He questioned the tenability of my claims.*
- *The article explained what "tenability" means with a simple example.*

tenableness *(noun)*

The quality of being plausible or acceptable to a reasonable person.

- *Understanding "tenableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tenableness" during the group presentation.*

tendencious *(adjective)*

Having or marked by a strong tendency especially a controversial one.

- *The speaker chose "tendencious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "tendencious" approach may work better in this case.*

tendergreen *(noun)*

Asiatic plant cultivated for its swollen root crown and edible foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tendergreen."*
- *Understanding "tendergreen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tenderisation *(noun)*

The act of making meat tender by pounding or marinating it.

- *The article explained what "tenderisation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tenderisation" to mean the act of making meat tender by pounding or....*

---

tenderised *(adjective)*

Made tender as by marinating or pounding.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tenderised."*
- *Students compared "tenderised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tenderiser *(noun)*

A substance (as the plant enzyme papain) applied to meat to make it tender.

- *The article explained what "tenderiser" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenderiser."*

---

tenderization *(noun)*

The act of making meat tender by pounding or marinating it.

- *He looked up "tenderization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenderization."*

---

tendrac *(noun)*

Small often spiny insectivorous mammal of Madagascar; resembles a hedgehog.

- *They discussed "tendrac" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tendrac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tenebrific *(adjective)*

Dark and gloomy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tenebrific."*
- *Would you call this situation "tenebrific"? Explain why.*

---

tenebrionid *(noun)*

Sluggish hard-bodied black terrestrial weevil whose larvae feed on e.g. decaying plant material or grain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenebrionid."*
- *Understanding "tenebrionid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tenebrious *(adjective)*

Dark and gloomy.

- *Would you call this situation "tenebrious"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "tenebrious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

teng hsiaoping *(noun)*

Chinese communist statesman (1904-1997).

- *Understanding "teng hsiaoping" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "teng hsiaoping" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tenoretic *(noun)*

Trade name for an antihypertensive drug consisting of a fixed combination of atenolol and a diuretic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenoretic."*
- *He looked up "tenoretic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tenorist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the tenor saxophone.

- *In class, the teacher used "tenorist" to mean a musician who plays the tenor saxophone.*
- *They discussed "tenorist" during the group presentation.*

---

tenoroon *(noun)*

A tenor bassoon; pitched a fifth higher than the ordinary bassoon.

- *Understanding "tenoroon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “tenoroon” because he had never seen it before.*

tenpence *(noun)*

A decimal coin worth ten pennies.

- *He looked up “tenpence” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tenpence.”*

tenpins *(noun)*

Bowling down an alley at a target of ten wooden pins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tenpins.”*
- *They discussed “tenpins” during the group presentation.*

tenpounder *(noun)*

Game fish resembling the tarpon but smaller.

- *In class, the teacher used “tenpounder” to mean game fish resembling the tarpon but smaller.*
- *He looked up “tenpounder” because he had never seen it before.*

tenrec *(noun)*

Small often spiny insectivorous mammal of Madagascar; resembles a hedgehog.

- *They discussed “tenrec” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “tenrec” because he had never seen it before.*

tenrec ecaudatus *(noun)*

Prolific animal that feeds chiefly on earthworms.

- *In class, the teacher used “tenrec ecaudatus” to mean prolific animal that feeds chiefly on earthworms.*
- *He looked up “tenrec ecaudatus” because he had never seen it before.*

tenrecidae *(noun)*

Tenrecs and extinct related forms.

- *In class, the teacher used “tenrecidae” to mean tenrecs and extinct related forms.*
- *The article explained what “tenrecidae” means with a simple example.*

tensiometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring the moisture content of soil.

- *They discussed “tensiometer” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tensiometer.”*

tensionless *(adjective)*

Free from tension.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “tensionless.”*
- *The speaker chose “tensionless” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

tentaculata *(noun)*

Ctenophores have retractile tentacles.

- *He looked up “tentaculata” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tentaculata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tenterhook *(noun)*

One of a series of hooks used to hold cloth on a tenter.

- *They discussed “tenterhook” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “tenterhook” because he had never seen it before.*

tenthly *(adverb)*

(in enumerating something, such as topics or points of discussion) in the tenth place.

- *She spoke “tenthly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “tenthly” naturally.*

tentorial sinus *(noun)*

An unpaired sinus of the dura mater.

- *In class, the teacher used "tentorial sinus" to mean an unpaired sinus of the dura mater.*
- *He looked up "tentorial sinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tenuity *(noun)*

The quality of lacking intensity or substance; - Nathaniel Hawthorne.

- *A shrill yet sweet tenuity of voice.*
- *The tenuity of a hair.*

---

tepal *(noun)*

An undifferentiated part of a perianth that cannot be distinguished as a sepal or a petal (as in lilies and tulips).

- *In class, the teacher used "tepal" to mean an undifferentiated part of a perianth that cannot....*
- *The article explained what "tepal" means with a simple example.*

---

tepary bean *(noun)*

Twining plant of southwestern United States and Mexico having roundish white or yellow or brown or black beans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tepary bean."*
- *They discussed "tepary bean" during the group presentation.*

---

tepidity *(noun)*

A warmness resembling the temperature of the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "tepidity" to mean a warmness resembling the temperature of the skin.*
- *The article explained what "tepidity" means with a simple example.*

---

tepidness *(noun)*

A warmness resembling the temperature of the skin.

- *The article explained what "tepidness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tepidness" during the group presentation.*

---

teraflop *(noun)*

(computer science) a unit for measuring the speed of a computer system.

- *The article explained what "teraflop" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teraflop" to mean (computer science) a unit for measuring the speed....*

---

teratogenesis *(noun)*

The development of defects in an embryo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teratogenesis."*
- *He looked up "teratogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tercelet *(noun)*

Male hawk especially male peregrine or gyrfalcon.

- *He looked up "tercelet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tercelet" during the group presentation.*

---

tercentennial *(noun)*

The 300th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *Understanding "tercentennial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tercentennial" means with a simple example.*

---

terebella *(noun)*

Type genus of Terebellidae; tube-forming marine polychete worms with many filamentous tentacles.

- *Understanding "terebella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "terebella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

terebellidae *(noun)*

Marine burrowing or tube-forming polychete worms usually having long thick bodies.

- *Understanding "terebellidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "terebellidae" to mean marine burrowing or tube-forming polychete worms....*

---

teredinid *(noun)*

Wormlike marine bivalve that bores into wooden piers and ships by means of drill-like shells.

- *He looked up "teredinid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teredinid" to mean wormlike marine bivalve that bores into wooden....*

---

terefah *(adjective)*

Not conforming to dietary laws.

- *The speaker chose "terefah" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "terefah" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tergiversation *(noun)*

The act of abandoning a party for cause.

- *Understanding "tergiversation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tergiversation."*

---

tergiversator *(noun)*

A respondent who avoids giving a clear direct answer.

- *The article explained what "tergiversator" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tergiversator" during the group presentation.*

---

terminative *(adjective)*

Coming to an end.

- *A contract terminative with the end of the war.*
- *Students compared "terminative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ternion *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one.

- *They discussed "ternion" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ternion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terrapene *(noun)*

Box turtles.

- *In class, the teacher used "terrapene" to mean box turtles.*
- *The article explained what "terrapene" means with a simple example.*

---

terrapene ornata *(noun)*

Primarily a prairie turtle of western United States and northern Mexico.

- *They discussed "terrapene ornata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "terrapene ornata" to mean primarily a prairie turtle of western united states....*

---

terreplein *(noun)*

Level space where heavy guns can be mounted behind the parapet at the top of a rampart.

- *Understanding "terreplein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "terreplein" during the group presentation.*

---

terrietia *(noun)*

Small genus of timber trees of eastern Asia, Australasia and tropical Africa that form large buttresses.

- *The article explained what "terrietia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "terrietia" to mean small genus of timber trees of eastern asia,....*

---

terrietia trifoliolata *(noun)*

Large tree of Australasia.

- *They discussed "terrietia trifoliolata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "terrietia trifoliolata" because he had never seen it before.*

territorialisation *(noun)*

The act of organizing as a territory.

- *He looked up "territorialisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "territorialisation."*

territorialise *(verb)*

Place on a territorial basis.

- *The coach explained when to use "territorialise" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "territorialise" in real sentences.*

territorialization *(noun)*

The act of organizing as a territory.

- *They discussed "territorialization" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "territorialization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

territorialize *(verb)*

Place on a territorial basis.

- *The railways were territorialized.*
- *He did not know how to use "territorialize" until he saw an example.*

terrorisation *(noun)*

The act of inspiring with fear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terrorisation."*
- *They discussed "terrorisation" during the group presentation.*

terrorization *(noun)*

The act of inspiring with fear.

- *Understanding "terrorization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terrorization."*

tertigravida *(noun)*

A woman who is pregnant for the third time.

- *Understanding "tertigravida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tertigravida."*

tertry *(noun)*

A battle in France in 687 among the descendants of Clovis.

- *He looked up "tertry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tertry" to mean a battle in france in 687 among the descendants of....*

terzetto *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one.

- *The article explained what "terzetto" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terzetto."*

tessella *(noun)*

A small tessera.

- *The article explained what "tessella" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tessella" to mean a small tessera.*

testacean *(noun)*

Any of various rhizopods of the order Testacea characterized by having a shell.

- *He looked up "testacean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "testacean" to mean any of various rhizopods of the order testacea....*

testaceous *(adjective)*

Relating to or possessing a testa or hard shell.

- *Testaceous fish.*
- *Would you call this situation "testaceous"? Explain why.*

---

testatrix *(noun)*

A female testator.

- *He looked up "testatrix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "testatrix."*

---

testcross *(noun)*

A cross between an organism whose genotype for a certain trait is unknown and an organism that is homozygous recessive for that trait so the unknown genotype can be determined from that of the offspring.

- *In class, the teacher used "testcross" to mean a cross between an organism whose genotype for a....*
- *He looked up "testcross" because he had never seen it before.*

---

testee *(noun)*

Someone who is tested (as by an intelligence test or an academic examination).

- *Understanding "testee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "testee" to mean someone who is tested (as by an intelligence test....*

---

testiere *(noun)*

Medieval plate armor to protect a horse's head.

- *They discussed "testiere" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "testiere."*

---

testifier *(noun)*

A person who testifies or gives a deposition.

- *The article explained what "testifier" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "testifier" during the group presentation.*

---

testudinata *(noun)*

Tortoises and turtles.

- *Understanding "testudinata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "testudinata" to mean tortoises and turtles.*

---

testudines *(noun)*

Tortoises and turtles.

- *He looked up "testudines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "testudines" during the group presentation.*

---

testudinidae *(noun)*

Land tortoises.

- *They discussed "testudinidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "testudinidae" to mean land tortoises.*

---

tetchily *(adverb)*

In an ill-natured and tetchy manner.

- *'Are you sure?' he asked her tetchily.*
- *He answered "tetchily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

tetrabasic acid *(noun)*

An acid containing four replaceable hydrogen atoms per molecule.

- *The article explained what "tetrabasic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tetrabasic acid" to mean an acid containing four replaceable hydrogen atoms....*

---

tetrabromo-phenolsulfonephthalein *(noun)*

A dye used as an acid-base indicator.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetrabromo-phenolsulfonephthalein."*

- *They discussed "tetrabromo-phenolsulfonephthalein" during the group presentation.*

---

tetracaine *(noun)*

A crystalline compound used in the form of a hydrochloride as a local anesthetic.

- *In class, the teacher used "tetracaine" to mean a crystalline compound used in the form of a....*
- *The article explained what "tetracaine" means with a simple example.*

---

tetrachlorethylene *(noun)*

Anthelmintic agent used against hookworm and other nematodes.

- *He looked up "tetrachlorethylene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tetrachlorethylene" to mean anthelmintic agent used against hookworm and other....*

---

tetrachloromethane *(noun)*

A colorless nonflammable liquid used as a solvent for fats and oils; because of its toxicity its use as a cleaning fluid or fire extinguisher has declined.

- *The article explained what "tetrachloromethane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tetrachloromethane" to mean a colorless nonflammable liquid used as a solvent....*

---

tetraclinis *(noun)*

Sandarac tree.

- *He looked up "tetraclinis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tetraclinis" during the group presentation.*

---

tetraclinis articulata *(noun)*

Large coniferous evergreen tree of North Africa and Spain having flattened branches and scalelike leaves yielding a hard fragrant wood; bark yields a resin used in varnishes.

- *He looked up "tetraclinis articulata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tetraclinis articulata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tetradecanoic acid *(noun)*

A saturated fatty acid occurring naturally in animal and vegetable fats.

- *They discussed "tetradecanoic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetradecanoic acid."*

---

tetragonia *(noun)*

New Zealand spinach.

- *Understanding "tetragonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tetragonia" to mean new zealand spinach.*

---

tetragonia expansa *(noun)*

Coarse sprawling Australasian plant with red or yellow flowers; cultivated for its edible young shoots and succulent leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "tetragonia expansa" to mean coarse sprawling australasian plant with red or....*
- *The article explained what "tetragonia expansa" means with a simple example.*

---

tetragonia tetragonioides *(noun)*

Coarse sprawling Australasian plant with red or yellow flowers; cultivated for its edible young shoots and succulent leaves.

- *The article explained what "tetragonia tetragonioides" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetragonia tetragonioides."*

---

tetragoniaceae *(noun)*

Succulent herbs or small shrubs mostly of South Africa but also New Zealand and North America: carpetweeds; fig marigolds.

- *He looked up "tetragoniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetragoniaceae."*

---

tetragonurus *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *They discussed "tetragonurus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tetragonurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetrahalide *(noun)*

Any halide containing four halogen atoms in its molecules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetrahalide."*
- *They discussed "tetrahalide" during the group presentation.*

---

tetraiodothyronine *(noun)*

Hormone produced by the thyroid glands to regulate metabolism by controlling the rate of oxidation in cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetraiodothyronine."*
- *He looked up "tetraiodothyronine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetramerous *(adjective)*

Having or consisting of four similar parts; tetramerous flowers.

- *A "tetramerous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "tetramerous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tetramethyldiarsine *(noun)*

A poisonous oily liquid with a garlicky odor composed of 2 cacodyl groups; undergoes spontaneous combustion in dry air.

- *He looked up "tetramethyldiarsine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetramethyldiarsine."*

---

tetrametric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to verse lines written in tetrameter.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tetrametric" when it is of or relating to verse lines written in tetrameter.*
- *A "tetrametric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tetraneuris *(noun)*

Genus of hairy yellow-flowered plants of the western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "tetraneuris" to mean genus of hairy yellow-flowered plants of the....*
- *The article explained what "tetraneuris" means with a simple example.*

---

tetraneuris acaulis *(noun)*

Perennial having tufted basal leaves and short leafless stalks each bearing a solitary yellow flower head; dry hillsides and plains of west central North America.

- *Understanding "tetraneuris acaulis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetraneuris acaulis."*

---

tetraneuris grandiflora *(noun)*

Whitish hairy plant with featherlike leaves and a few stout stems each bearing an especially handsome solitary large yellow flower head; mountainous regions north central United States.

- *They discussed "tetraneuris grandiflora" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetraneuris grandiflora."*

---

tetranychid *(noun)*

Web-spinning mite that attacks garden plants and fruit trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetranychid."*
- *He looked up "tetranychid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetranychidae *(noun)*

Plant-feeding mites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetranychidae."*
- *Understanding "tetranychidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tetrao urogallus *(noun)*

Large black Old World grouse.

- *The article explained what "tetrao urogallus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetrao urogallus."*

---

tetrapturus *(noun)*

A genus of Istiophoridae.

- *They discussed "tetrapturus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tetrapturus" means with a simple example.*

---

tetrasaccharide *(noun)*

Any of a variety of carbohydrates that yield four monosaccharide molecules on complete hydrolysis.

- *The article explained what "tetrasaccharide" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tetrasaccharide" during the group presentation.*

---

tetraskele *(noun)*

A figure consisting of four stylized human arms or legs (or bent lines) radiating from a center.

- *Understanding "tetraskele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetraskele."*

---

tetraskelion *(noun)*

A figure consisting of four stylized human arms or legs (or bent lines) radiating from a center.

- *They discussed "tetraskelion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tetraskelion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetrasporangium *(noun)*

A sporangium containing four asexual spores.

- *They discussed "tetrasporangium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tetrasporangium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tetraspore *(noun)*

One of the four asexual spores produced within a sporangium.

- *They discussed "tetraspore" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tetraspore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tetri *(noun)*

100 tetri equal 1 lari in Georgia.

- *In class, the teacher used "tetri" to mean 100 tetri equal 1 lari in georgia.*
- *He looked up "tetri" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetrose *(noun)*

Any monosaccharide sugar containing four atoms of carbon per molecule.

- *In class, the teacher used "tetrose" to mean any monosaccharide sugar containing four atoms of....*
- *The article explained what "tetrose" means with a simple example.*

---

tetryl *(noun)*

A yellow crystalline explosive solid that is used in detonators.

- *He looked up "tetryl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tetryl" during the group presentation.*

---

tetterwort *(noun)*

Perennial woodland native of North America having a red root and red sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and white flower in early spring and having acrid emetic properties; rootstock used as a stimulant and expectorant.

- *Understanding "tetterwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tetterwort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tettigoniid *(noun)*

Grasshoppers with long threadlike antennae and well-developed stridulating organs on the forewings of the male.

- *In class, the teacher used "tettigoniid" to mean grasshoppers with long threadlike antennae and....*
- *They discussed "tettigoniid" during the group presentation.*

---

tettigoniidae *(noun)*

Long-horned grasshoppers; katydids.

- *In class, the teacher used "tettigoniidae" to mean long-horned grasshoppers; katydids.*
- *The article explained what "tettigoniidae" means with a simple example.*

teucrium chamaedrys *(noun)*

European perennial subshrub with red-purple or bright rose flowers with red and white spots.

- *They discussed "teucrium chamaedrys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "teucrium chamaedrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

teucrium scorodonia *(noun)*

European germander with one-sided racemes of yellow flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *The article explained what "teucrium scorodonia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "teucrium scorodonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

teutoburger wald *(noun)*

A battle in 9 AD in which the Germans under Arminius annihilated three Roman Legions.

- *Understanding "teutoburger wald" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "teutoburger wald" because he had never seen it before.*

teutonist *(noun)*

A specialist in the history of the Teutonic people or language (especially with respect to the Teutonic influence on the history of England).

- *They discussed "teutonist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "teutonist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

texas chachalaca *(noun)*

Of Mexico and Texas.

- *He looked up "texas chachalaca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "texas chachalaca" to mean of mexico and texas.*

texas snowbells *(noun)*

Styrax of southwestern United States; a threatened species.

- *In class, the teacher used "texas snowbells" to mean styrax of southwestern united states; a threatened....*
- *The article explained what "texas snowbells" means with a simple example.*

texas storksbill *(noun)*

Of prairies and desert areas of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *He looked up "texas storksbill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "texas storksbill."*

thalamostriate vein *(noun)*

A vein serving the thalamus and corpus striatum.

- *He looked up "thalamostriate vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thalamostriate vein" to mean a vein serving the thalamus and corpus striatum.*

thalarctos *(noun)*

Polar bears; in some classifications not a separate genus from Ursus.

- *The article explained what "thalarctos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thalarctos."*

thalarctos maritimus *(noun)*

White bear of Arctic regions.

- *Understanding "thalarctos maritimus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thalarctos maritimus."*

thalassic *(adjective)*

Relating to the seas, especially smaller or inland seas; - Scientific American.

- *Deposits of sediment in gulfs and seas rather than in the ocean proper are known as thalassic deposits.*
- *Would you call this situation "thalassic"? Explain why.*

thalassoma *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thalassoma."*
- *They discussed "thalassoma" during the group presentation.*

---

thalassoma bifasciatum *(noun)*

Small Atlantic wrasse the male of which has a brilliant blue head.

- *They discussed "thalassoma bifasciatum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thalassoma bifasciatum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thaliacea *(noun)*

Small class of free-swimming tunicates; sometimes classified as an order.

- *In class, the teacher used "thaliacea" to mean small class of free-swimming tunicates; sometimes....*
- *The article explained what "thaliacea" means with a simple example.*

---

thalloid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling or consisting of a thallus.

- *The speaker chose "thalloid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "thalloid" when it is of or relating to or resembling or consisting of a....*

---

thallophyta *(noun)*

Used only in former classifications: comprising what is now considered a heterogeneous assemblage of flowerless and seedless organisms: algae; bacteria; fungi; lichens.

- *In class, the teacher used "thallophyta" to mean used only in former classifications: comprising....*
- *The article explained what "thallophyta" means with a simple example.*

---

thallophyte *(noun)*

Any of a group of cryptogamic organisms consisting principally of a thallus and thus showing no differentiation into stem and root and leaf.

- *He looked up "thallophyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thallophyte."*

---

thallophytic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or characteristic of thallophytes.

- *A "thallophytic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "thallophytic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

thalmencephalon *(noun)*

The posterior division of the forebrain; connects the cerebral hemispheres with the mesencephalon.

- *The article explained what "thalmencephalon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thalmencephalon."*

---

thammuz *(noun)*

The tenth month of the civil year; the fourth month of the ecclesiastic year (in June and July).

- *In class, the teacher used "thammuz" to mean the tenth month of the civil year; the fourth month....*
- *The article explained what "thammuz" means with a simple example.*

---

thamnophilus *(noun)*

A genus of Formicariidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "thamnophilus" to mean a genus of formicariidae.*
- *They discussed "thamnophilus" during the group presentation.*

---

thamnophis sauritus *(noun)*

Slender yellow-striped North American garter snake; prefers wet places.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thamnophis sauritus."*
- *Understanding "thamnophis sauritus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thaneship *(noun)*

The position of thane.

- *He looked up "thaneship" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "thaneship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thaumatolatry *(noun)*

The worship of miracles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thaumatolatry."*
- *He looked up "thaumatolatry" because he had never seen it before.*

thaumaturgist *(noun)*

One who practices magic or sorcery.

- *He looked up "thaumaturgist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thaumaturgist" during the group presentation.*

theaceae *(noun)*

A family of trees and shrubs of the order Parietales.

- *In class, the teacher used "theaceae" to mean a family of trees and shrubs of the order parietales.*
- *The article explained what "theaceae" means with a simple example.*

theatergoer *(noun)*

Someone who attends the theater.

- *Understanding "theatergoer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "theatergoer" means with a simple example.*

thecodont *(noun)*

Presumably in the common ancestral line to dinosaurs and crocodiles and birds.

- *Understanding "thecodont" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "thecodont" means with a simple example.*

thecodont reptile *(noun)*

Presumably in the common ancestral line to dinosaurs and crocodiles and birds.

- *They discussed "thecodont reptile" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thecodont reptile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thecodontia *(noun)*

Extinct terrestrial reptiles having teeth set in sockets; of the late Permian to Triassic.

- *In class, the teacher used "thecodontia" to mean extinct terrestrial reptiles having teeth set in....*
- *Understanding "thecodontia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

theelin *(noun)*

A naturally occurring weak estrogenic hormone secreted by the mammalian ovary; synthesized (trade name Estronol) and used to treat estrogen deficiency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theelin."*
- *He looked up "theelin" because he had never seen it before.*

theistical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to theism.

- *Students compared "theistical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "theistical" approach may work better in this case.*

thelarche *(noun)*

The start of breast development in a woman at the beginning of puberty.

- *Understanding "thelarche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "thelarche" because he had never seen it before.*

thelephoraceae *(noun)*

Fungi having leathery or membranous sporophores.

- *Understanding "thelephoraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thelephoraceae."*

thelypteridaceae *(noun)*

Genera Thelypteris, Phegopteris, and others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thelypteridaceae."*
- *He looked up "thelypteridaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thelypteris *(noun)*

Marsh ferns: in some classification systems considered part of genus Dryopteris in family Dryopteridaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thelypteris."*
- *He looked up "thelypteris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thelypteris dryopteris *(noun)*

Bright blue-green fern widely distributed especially in damp acid woodlands of temperate northern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "thelypteris dryopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "thelypteris dryopteris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thelypteris hexagonoptera *(noun)*

Beech fern of North American woodlands having straw-colored stripes.

- *Understanding "thelypteris hexagonoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thelypteris hexagonoptera" during the group presentation.*

---

thelypteris palustris *(noun)*

Fern having pinnatifid fronds and growing in wet places; cosmopolitan in north temperate regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "thelypteris palustris" to mean fern having pinnatifid fronds and growing in wet....*
- *The article explained what "thelypteris palustris" means with a simple example.*

---

thelypteris palustris pubescens *(noun)*

Fern of northeastern North America.

- *He looked up "thelypteris palustris pubescens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thelypteris palustris pubescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thelypteris phegopteris *(noun)*

Beech fern of North America and Eurasia.

- *The article explained what "thelypteris phegopteris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thelypteris phegopteris" to mean beech fern of north america and eurasia.*

---

thelypteris simulata *(noun)*

Delicate feathery shield fern of the eastern United States; sometimes placed in genus Thelypteris.

- *The article explained what "thelypteris simulata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thelypteris simulata" to mean delicate feathery shield fern of the eastern united....*

---

thenal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the palm of the hand or to the area at the base of the thumb.

- *It is useful to describe something as "thenal" when it is of or relating to the palm of the hand or to the....*
- *The speaker chose "thenal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

theobid *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline alkaloid derived from tea leaves or made synthetically; used in medicine as a bronchial dilator.

- *The article explained what "theobid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "theobid" during the group presentation.*

---

theologiser *(noun)*

Someone who is learned in theology or who speculates about theology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theologiser."*
- *They discussed "theologiser" during the group presentation.*

---

theologizer *(noun)*

Someone who is learned in theology or who speculates about theology.

- *Understanding "theologizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theologizer."*

---

theophrastaceae *(noun)*

Family of mainly tropical American trees and shrubs similar to those of the Myrsinaceae; often included in the Myrsinaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theophrastaceae."*
- *He looked up "theophrastaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

theoriser *(noun)*

Someone who theorizes (especially in science or art).

- *The article explained what "theoriser" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theoriser" to mean someone who theorizes (especially in science or art).*

---

theorizer *(noun)*

Someone who theorizes (especially in science or art).

- *He looked up "theorizer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theorizer."*

---

theoterrorism *(noun)*

Terrorism for a religious purpose.

- *The article explained what "theoterrorism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theoterrorism" to mean terrorism for a religious purpose.*

---

theraphosidae *(noun)*

Large tropical spiders; tarantulas.

- *The article explained what "theraphosidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theraphosidae."*

---

therapsid *(noun)*

Probably warm-blooded; considered direct ancestor of mammals.

- *He looked up "therapsid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "therapsid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

therapsida *(noun)*

Extinct mammal-like reptiles found inhabiting all continents from the mid Permian to late Triassic.

- *They discussed "therapsida" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "therapsida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thereinafter *(adverb)*

In the following part of a given matter, as in a document or speech.

- *Using "thereinafter" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "thereinafter," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

therewithal *(adverb)*

Together with all that; besides; - Shakespeare.

- *Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal remit thy other forfeits.*
- *Using "therewithal" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

theridiid *(noun)*

Spider having a comb-like row of bristles on each hind foot.

- *Understanding "theridiid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theridiid" to mean spider having a comb-like row of bristles on each....*

---

theridiidae *(noun)*

A family of comb-footed spiders.

- *Understanding "theridiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "theridiidae" means with a simple example.*

thermel *(noun)*

A thermometer that uses thermoelectric current to measure temperature.

- *The article explained what "thermel" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thermel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thermion *(noun)*

An electrically charged particle (electron or ion) emitted by a substance at a high temperature.

- *In class, the teacher used "thermion" to mean an electrically charged particle (electron or ion)....*
- *Understanding "thermion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thermoacidophile *(noun)*

Archaebacteria that thrive in strongly acidic environments at high temperatures.

- *They discussed "thermoacidophile" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thermoacidophile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thermobia *(noun)*

A genus of Lepismatidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermobia."*
- *He looked up "thermobia" because he had never seen it before.*

thermobia domestica *(noun)*

Lives in warm moist areas e.g. around furnaces.

- *Understanding "thermobia domestica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thermobia domestica" to mean lives in warm moist areas e.g. around furnaces.*

thermocautery *(noun)*

Cautery (destruction of tissue) by heat.

- *He looked up "thermocautery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermocautery."*

thermocoagulation *(noun)*

Congealing tissue by heat (as by electric current).

- *They discussed "thermocoagulation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermocoagulation."*

thermoelectrical *(adjective)*

Involving or resulting from thermoelectricity.

- *A "thermoelectrical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "thermoelectrical" when it is involving or resulting from thermoelectricity.*

thermograph *(noun)*

A thermometer that records temperature variations on a graph as a function of time.

- *The article explained what "thermograph" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "thermograph" during the group presentation.*

thermogravimeter *(noun)*

A hydrometer that includes a thermometer.

- *They discussed "thermogravimeter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thermogravimeter" to mean a hydrometer that includes a thermometer.*

thermogravimetry *(noun)*

The measurement of changes in weight as a function of changes in temperature used as a technique of chemically analyzing substances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermogravimetry."*
- *He looked up "thermogravimetry" because he had never seen it before.*

thermohydrometer *(noun)*

A hydrometer that includes a thermometer.

- *In class, the teacher used "thermohydrometer" to mean a hydrometer that includes a thermometer.*
- *The article explained what "thermohydrometer" means with a simple example.*

---

thermohydrometric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to thermal hydrometry.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thermohydrometric."*
- *A "thermohydrometric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thermojunction *(noun)*

A junction between two dissimilar metals across which a voltage appears.

- *They discussed "thermojunction" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermojunction."*

---

thermolabile *(adjective)*

(chemistry, physics, biology) readily changed or destroyed by heat.

- *It is useful to describe something as "thermolabile" when it is (chemistry, physics, biology) readily changed or....*
- *Students compared "thermolabile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

thermometrograph *(noun)*

A thermometer that records temperature variations on a graph as a function of time.

- *Understanding "thermometrograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermometrograph."*

---

thermopsis *(noun)*

Genus of American and Asiatic showy rhizomatous herbs: bush peas.

- *He looked up "thermopsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thermopsis" to mean genus of american and asiatic showy rhizomatous....*

---

thermopsis macrophylla *(noun)*

Western United States bushy herb having yellow pea-like flowers.

- *He looked up "thermopsis macrophylla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thermopsis macrophylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thermopsis villosa *(noun)*

Eastern United States bush pea.

- *In class, the teacher used "thermopsis villosa" to mean eastern united states bush pea.*
- *The article explained what "thermopsis villosa" means with a simple example.*

---

thermoreceptor *(noun)*

A sensory receptor that responds to heat and cold.

- *They discussed "thermoreceptor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thermoreceptor" to mean a sensory receptor that responds to heat and cold.*

---

thermoregulator *(noun)*

A regulator for automatically regulating temperature by starting or stopping the supply of heat.

- *He looked up "thermoregulator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thermoregulator" during the group presentation.*

---

thermotropism *(noun)*

An orienting response to warmth.

- *The article explained what "thermotropism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermotropism."*

---

theropoda *(noun)*

Carnivorous saurischian dinosaurs with short forelimbs; Jurassic and Cretaceous.

- *In class, the teacher used "theropoda" to mean carnivorous saurischian dinosaurs with short....*

- *The article explained what "theropoda" means with a simple example.*

---

thespesia *(noun)*

A small genus of tropical trees including the portia tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "thespesia" to mean a small genus of tropical trees including the....*
- *The article explained what "thespesia" means with a simple example.*

---

thessalia *(noun)*

A fertile plain on the Aegean Sea in east central Greece; Thessaly was a former region of ancient Greece.

- *He looked up "thessalia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thessalia."*

---

thevetia *(noun)*

Genus of poisonous tropical American evergreen shrubs and trees having entire leaves and large cymose flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "thevetia" to mean genus of poisonous tropical american evergreen....*
- *They discussed "thevetia" during the group presentation.*

---

thevetia neriifolia *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub or small tree having glossy dark green leaves and fragrant saffron yellow to orange or peach- colored flowers; all parts highly poisonous.

- *He looked up "thevetia neriifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thevetia neriifolia."*

---

thevetia peruviana *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub or small tree having glossy dark green leaves and fragrant saffron yellow to orange or peach- colored flowers; all parts highly poisonous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thevetia peruviana."*
- *Understanding "thevetia peruviana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thiazine *(noun)*

A compound made up of a ring of four carbon atoms and one sulfur atom and one nitrogen atom.

- *Understanding "thiazine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thiazine" to mean a compound made up of a ring of four carbon atoms....*

---

thibet *(noun)*

An autonomous region of the Peoples Republic of China; located in the Himalayas.

- *He looked up "thibet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thibet."*

---

thickhead *(noun)*

Australian and southeastern Asian birds with a melodious whistling call.

- *The article explained what "thickhead" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thickhead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thickspread *(adjective)*

Covered thickly.

- *Toast thickspread with jam.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "thickspread" when it is covered thickly.*

---

thielavia *(noun)*

Genus of fungi having spherical brown perithecia and some conidia borne in chains; cause root rot.

- *The article explained what "thielavia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thielavia" to mean genus of fungi having spherical brown perithecia....*

---

thielavia basicola *(noun)*

Fungus causing brown root rot in plants of the pea and potato and cucumber families.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thielavia basicola."*
- *He looked up "thielavia basicola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thievishly *(adverb)*

In a manner characteristic of a thief.

- *The narrator describes the scene "thievishly" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "thievishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

thievishness *(noun)*

Having a disposition to steal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thievishness."*
- *They discussed "thievishness" during the group presentation.*

---

thimbleberry *(noun)*

Raspberry native to eastern North America having black thimble-shaped fruit.

- *They discussed "thimbleberry" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thimbleberry."*

---

thimblerig *(noun)*

A swindling sleight-of-hand game; victim guesses which of three things a pellet is under.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thimblerig."*
- *He looked up "thimblerig" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thingmabob *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thingmabob."*
- *Understanding "thingmabob" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thingmajig *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *Understanding "thingmajig" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "thingmajig" means with a simple example.*

---

thingumabob *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *He looked up "thingumabob" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thingumabob."*

---

thingumajig *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *They discussed "thingumajig" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thingumajig" means with a simple example.*

---

thingummy *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *He looked up "thingummy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thingummy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thiobacteria *(noun)*

Any bacterium of the genus Thiobacillus.

- *The article explained what "thiobacteria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thiobacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thiobacteriaceae *(noun)*

Free-living coccoid to rod-shaped bacteria that derive energy from oxidizing sulfur or sulfur compounds.

- *They discussed "thiobacteriaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thiobacteriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thiocyanic acid *(noun)*

An unstable acid that can be obtained by distilling a thiocyanate salt.

- *In class, the teacher used "thiocyanic acid" to mean an unstable acid that can be obtained by distilling....*
- *Understanding "thiocyanic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thiodiphenylamine *(noun)*

A compound used primarily in veterinary medicine to rid farm animals of internal parasites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thiodiphenylamine."*
- *They discussed "thiodiphenylamine" during the group presentation.*

---

thiopentobarbital sodium *(noun)*

Barbiturate that is a hygroscopic powder (trade name Pentothal) that is a strong barbiturate that acts rapidly; induces a relaxed state when injected as a general anesthetic.

- *In class, the teacher used "thiopentobarbital sodium" to mean barbiturate that is a hygroscopic powder (trade....*
- *They discussed "thiopentobarbital sodium" during the group presentation.*

---

thiosulfil *(noun)*

Trade name for a sulfonamide antibacterial.

- *They discussed "thiosulfil" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thiosulfil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thiotepa *(noun)*

An antineoplastic drug used to treat certain malignancies.

- *He looked up "thiotepa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thiotepa" to mean an antineoplastic drug used to treat certain....*

---

thiothixene *(noun)*

A tranquilizer (trade name Navane) used to treat schizophrenia.

- *They discussed "thiothixene" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thiothixene" to mean a tranquilizer (trade name navane) used to treat....*

---

thirster *(noun)*

A person with a strong desire for something.

- *A thirster after blood.*
- *The article explained what "thirster" means with a simple example.*

---

thistlelike *(adjective)*

Resembling a thistle.

- *Students compared "thistlelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "thistlelike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thlaspi *(noun)*

Herbs of temperate regions: pennycress.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thlaspi."*
- *The article explained what "thlaspi" means with a simple example.*

---

thlaspi arvense *(noun)*

Foetid Eurasian weed having round flat pods; naturalized throughout North America.

- *The article explained what "thlaspi arvense" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "thlaspi arvense" during the group presentation.*

---

tholepin *(noun)*

A holder attached to the gunwale of a boat that holds the oar in place and acts as a fulcrum for rowing.

- *The article explained what "tholepin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tholepin."*

---

thomas straussler *(noun)*

British dramatist (born in Czechoslovakia in 1937).

- *Understanding "thomas straussler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas straussler."*

thomomys bottae *(noun)*

Of valleys and mountain meadows of western United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomomys bottae."*
- *The article explained what "thomomys bottae" means with a simple example.*

thomomys talpoides *(noun)*

Greyish to brown gopher of western and central United States.

- *The article explained what "thomomys talpoides" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thomomys talpoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thor hyerdahl *(noun)*

Norwegian anthropologist noted for his studies of cultural diffusion (1914-2002).

- *In class, the teacher used "thor hyerdahl" to mean norwegian anthropologist noted for his studies of....*
- *The article explained what "thor hyerdahl" means with a simple example.*

thoracocentesis *(noun)*

Removal of fluid from the chest by centesis for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "thoracocentesis" to mean removal of fluid from the chest by centesis for....*
- *The article explained what "thoracocentesis" means with a simple example.*

thoracoepigastric vein *(noun)*

A vein arising from the region of the superficial epigastric vein and opening into the axillary vein or thoracic vein.

- *They discussed "thoracoepigastric vein" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thoracoepigastric vein" means with a simple example.*

thoreauvian *(adjective)*

Relating to or like or in the manner of Henry David Thoreau.

- *Would you call this situation "thoreauvian"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "thoreauvian" when it is relating to or like or in the manner of henry david....*

thoriate *(verb)*

Impregnate with thorium oxide to increase thermionic emission.

- *Learners should practice how to use "thoriate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "thoriate" when talking about this idea.*

thorite *(noun)*

A radioactive mineral consisting of thorium silicate; it is a source of thorium that is found in coarse granite.

- *They discussed "thorite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thorite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thornbill *(noun)*

Any of various South American hummingbirds with a sharp pointed bill.

- *Understanding "thornbill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "thornbill" because he had never seen it before.*

thorniness *(noun)*

The quality of being covered with prickly thorns or spines.

- *The article explained what "thorniness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thorniness" to mean the quality of being covered with prickly thorns or....*

thoroughwort *(noun)*

Perennial herb of southeastern United States having white-rayed flower heads; formerly used as in folk medicine.

- *Understanding "thoroughwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thoroughwort" to mean perennial herb of southeastern united states having....*

thorshavn *(noun)*

The administrative center of the Faroe Islands.

- *They discussed "thorshavn" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thorshavn."*

---

thortveitite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of scandium yttrium silicate; a source of scandium.

- *The article explained what "thortveitite" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thortveitite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

threadfish *(noun)*

Fish having greatly elongated front rays on dorsal and anal fins.

- *Understanding "threadfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "threadfish" means with a simple example.*

---

threadleaf groundsel *(noun)*

Bluish-green bushy leafy plant covered with close white wool and bearing branched clusters of yellow flower heads; southwestern United States; toxic to range livestock.

- *They discussed "threadleaf groundsel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "threadleaf groundsel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

threadworm *(noun)*

Small threadlike worm infesting human intestines and rectum especially in children.

- *They discussed "threadworm" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "threadworm" means with a simple example.*

---

threskiornis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Threskiornithidae.

- *The article explained what "threskiornis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "threskiornis."*

---

threskiornis aethiopica *(noun)*

African ibis venerated by ancient Egyptians.

- *Understanding "threskiornis aethiopica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "threskiornis aethiopica."*

---

thriftless *(adjective)*

Careless of the future.

- *Students compared "thriftless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "thriftless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thriftlessly *(adverb)*

In a thriftless manner.

- *He lives thriftlessly from day to day.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "thriftlessly" in the final chapter.*

---

thriftlessness *(noun)*

The trait of wasting resources.

- *A life characterized by thriftlessness and waste.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thriftlessness."*

---

thriftshop *(noun)*

A shop that sells secondhand goods at reduced prices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thriftshop."*
- *They discussed "thriftshop" during the group presentation.*

---

thrillful *(adjective)*

Full of excitement; thrilled.

- *Students compared "thrillful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "thrillful" when it is full of excitement; thrilled.*

---

thrinax *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized fan palms.

- *He looked up "thrinax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thrinax" during the group presentation.*

---

thrinax keyensis *(noun)*

Small stocky fan palm of southern Florida and Cuba.

- *They discussed "thrinax keyensis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thrinax keyensis" to mean small stocky fan palm of southern florida and cuba.*

---

thrinax microcarpa *(noun)*

Small stocky fan palm of southern Florida and Cuba.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thrinax microcarpa."*
- *He looked up "thrinax microcarpa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thrinax morrisii *(noun)*

Small stocky fan palm of southern Florida and Cuba.

- *Understanding "thrinax morrisii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thrinax morrisii."*

---

thrinax parviflora *(noun)*

Small palm of southern Florida and West Indies closely resembling the silvertop palmetto.

- *He looked up "thrinax parviflora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thrinax parviflora" during the group presentation.*

---

thripid *(noun)*

Any of various small to minute sucking insects with narrow feathery wings if any; they feed on plant sap and many are destructive.

- *In class, the teacher used "thripid" to mean any of various small to minute sucking insects with....*
- *The article explained what "thripid" means with a simple example.*

---

thrips tobaci *(noun)*

Injurious to onion plants and sometimes tobacco.

- *He looked up "thrips tobaci" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thrips tobaci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

throatwort *(noun)*

European bellflower with blue-purple to lilac flowers formerly used to treat sore throat.

- *Understanding "throatwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "throatwort" means with a simple example.*

---

thrombocyte *(noun)*

Tiny bits of protoplasm found in vertebrate blood; essential for blood clotting.

- *In class, the teacher used "thrombocyte" to mean tiny bits of protoplasm found in vertebrate blood;....*
- *Understanding "thrombocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thrombokinase *(noun)*

An enzyme liberated from blood platelets that converts prothrombin into thrombin as blood starts to clot.

- *In class, the teacher used "thrombokinase" to mean an enzyme liberated from blood platelets that....*
- *They discussed "thrombokinase" during the group presentation.*

---

thrombose *(verb)*

Become blocked by a thrombus.

- *The blood vessel thrombosed.*
- *Can you use "thrombose" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

throttlehold *(noun)*

Complete power over a person or situation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "throttlehold."*
- *They discussed "throttlehold" during the group presentation.*

throttler *(noun)*

Someone who kills by strangling.

- *He looked up "throttler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "throttler."*

throwster *(noun)*

A person who twists silk or rayon filaments into a thread or yarn.

- *Understanding "throwster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "throwster" to mean a person who twists silk or rayon filaments into a....*

thryothorus *(noun)*

Carolina wrens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thryothorus."*
- *He looked up "thryothorus" because he had never seen it before.*

thryothorus ludovicianus *(noun)*

Large United States wren with a musical call.

- *The article explained what "thryothorus ludovicianus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thryothorus ludovicianus."*

thujopsis *(noun)*

One species; has close similarity to genus Thuja.

- *They discussed "thujopsis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thujopsis" because he had never seen it before.*

thumbnut *(noun)*

A threaded nut with winglike projections for thumb and forefinger leverage in turning.

- *They discussed "thumbnut" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thumbnut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thumbstall *(noun)*

Protective covering for an injured thumb.

- *Understanding "thumbstall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "thumbstall" means with a simple example.*

thunbergia *(noun)*

A genus of herbs or vines of the family Acanthaceae.

- *The article explained what "thunbergia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "thunbergia" during the group presentation.*

thunbergia alata *(noun)*

Tropical African climbing plant having yellow flowers with a dark purple center.

- *He looked up "thunbergia alata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thunbergia alata" to mean tropical african climbing plant having yellow....*

thunnus alalunga *(noun)*

Large pelagic tuna the source of most canned tuna; reaches 93 pounds and has long pectoral fins; found worldwide in tropical and temperate waters.

- *Understanding "thunnus alalunga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "thunnus alalunga" means with a simple example.*

thunnus albacares *(noun)*

May reach 400 pounds; worldwide in tropics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thunnus albacares."*
- *The article explained what "thunnus albacares" means with a simple example.*

---

thunnus thynnus *(noun)*

Largest tuna; to 1500 pounds; of mostly temperate seas: feed in polar regions but breed in tropics.

- *In class, the teacher used "thunnus thynnus" to mean largest tuna; to 1500 pounds; of mostly temperate....*
- *The article explained what "thunnus thynnus" means with a simple example.*

---

thurifer *(noun)*

An acolyte who carries a thurible.

- *The article explained what "thurifer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thurifer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thurify *(verb)*

Perfume especially with a censer.

- *He did not know how to use "thurify" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "thurify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

thwarter *(noun)*

Someone who systematically obstructs some action that others want to take.

- *They discussed "thwarter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thwarter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thwartwise *(adjective)*

Extending or lying across; in a crosswise direction; at right angles to the long axis.

- *Would you call this situation "thwartwise"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thwartwise."*

---

thylacinus *(noun)*

Tasmanian wolf.

- *In class, the teacher used "thylacinus" to mean tasmanian wolf.*
- *He looked up "thylacinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thylacinus cynocephalus *(noun)*

Rare doglike carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania having stripes on its back; probably extinct.

- *In class, the teacher used "thylacinus cynocephalus" to mean rare doglike carnivorous marsupial of tasmania....*
- *They discussed "thylacinus cynocephalus" during the group presentation.*

---

thyme-leaved sandwort *(noun)*

Eurasian annual sprawling plant naturalized throughout North America.

- *They discussed "thyme-leaved sandwort" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thyme-leaved sandwort" means with a simple example.*

---

thymelaeaceae *(noun)*

Family of trees and shrubs and herbs having tough bark that are found especially in Australia and tropical Africa.

- *Understanding "thymelaeaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thymelaeaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

thymelaeales *(noun)*

Myrtaceae; Combretaceae; Elaeagnaceae; Haloragidaceae; Melastomaceae; Lecythidaceae; Lythraceae; Rhizophoraceae; Onagraceae; Lecythidaceae; Punicaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "thymelaeales" to mean myrtaceae; combretaceae; elaeagnaceae;....*
- *They discussed "thymelaeales" during the group presentation.*

---

thymus serpyllum *(noun)*

Aromatic dwarf shrub common on banks and hillsides in Europe; naturalized in United States.

- *The article explained what "thymus serpyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thymus serpyllum" to mean aromatic dwarf shrub common on banks and hillsides....*

thyreophora *(noun)*

Armored dinosaurs: stegosaurs and ankylosaurs.

- *They discussed "thyreophora" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thyreophora" means with a simple example.*

thyreophoran *(noun)*

Armored dinosaurs: stegosaurs and ankylosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thyreophoran."*
- *He looked up "thyreophoran" because he had never seen it before.*

thyrocalcitonin *(noun)*

Thyroid hormone that tends to lower the level of calcium in the blood plasma and inhibit resorption of bone.

- *In class, the teacher used "thyrocalcitonin" to mean thyroid hormone that tends to lower the level of....*
- *The article explained what "thyrocalcitonin" means with a simple example.*

thyroidal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the thyroid gland.

- *Thyroidal uptake.*
- *Students compared "thyroidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

thyronine *(noun)*

A phenolic amino acid of which thyroxine is a derivative.

- *Understanding "thyronine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thyronine" during the group presentation.*

thyroprotein *(noun)*

A preparation made from iodinated protein and having an action similar to thyroxine.

- *The article explained what "thyroprotein" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "thyroprotein" during the group presentation.*

thyrotoxic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or affected by hyperthyroidism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thyrotoxic."*
- *The speaker chose "thyrotoxic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

thyrotrophic hormone *(noun)*

Anterior pituitary hormone that stimulates the function of the thyroid gland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thyrotrophic hormone."*
- *They discussed "thyrotrophic hormone" during the group presentation.*

thyrotrophin *(noun)*

Anterior pituitary hormone that stimulates the function of the thyroid gland.

- *In class, the teacher used "thyrotrophin" to mean anterior pituitary hormone that stimulates the....*
- *They discussed "thyrotrophin" during the group presentation.*

thyrotropic hormone *(noun)*

Anterior pituitary hormone that stimulates the function of the thyroid gland.

- *They discussed "thyrotropic hormone" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thyrotropic hormone" means with a simple example.*

thyrse *(noun)*

A dense flower cluster (as of the lilac or horse chestnut) in which the main axis is racemose and the branches are cymose.

- *They discussed "thyrse" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thyrse" because he had never seen it before.*

thyrsopteris *(noun)*

A terrestrial tree fern of South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "thyrsopteris" to mean a terrestrial tree fern of south america.*
- *The article explained what "thyrsopteris" means with a simple example.*

---

thyrsopteris elegans *(noun)*

A terrestrial tree fern of South America.

- *They discussed "thyrsopteris elegans" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thyrsopteris elegans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thysanocarpus *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of upland regions of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "thysanocarpus" to mean small genus of herbs of upland regions of the....*
- *They discussed "thysanocarpus" during the group presentation.*

---

thysanopter *(noun)*

An insect of the order Thysanoptera.

- *They discussed "thysanopter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thysanopter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thysanopteron *(noun)*

An insect of the order Thysanoptera.

- *He looked up "thysanopteron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thysanopteron."*

---

thysanopterous insect *(noun)*

An insect of the order Thysanoptera.

- *In class, the teacher used "thysanopterous insect" to mean an insect of the order thysanoptera.*
- *They discussed "thysanopterous insect" during the group presentation.*

---

thysanura *(noun)*

Firebrats; silverfish; machilids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thysanura."*
- *Understanding "thysanura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thysanuran insect *(noun)*

Primitive wingless insects: bristletail.

- *The article explained what "thysanuran insect" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thysanuran insect" to mean primitive wingless insects: bristletail.*

---

thysanuron *(noun)*

Primitive wingless insects: bristletail.

- *They discussed "thysanuron" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thysanuron" means with a simple example.*

---

tiarella *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs having mostly basal leaves and slender racemes of delicate white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "tiarella" to mean small genus of north american herbs having mostly....*
- *The article explained what "tiarella" means with a simple example.*

---

tiarella cordifolia *(noun)*

Stoloniferous white-flowered spring-blooming woodland plant.

- *He looked up "tiarella cordifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiarella cordifolia."*

---

tiarella unifoliata *(noun)*

Plant with tiny white flowers hanging in loose clusters on leafy stems; moist woods from Alaska to central California and east to Montana.

- *Understanding "tiarella unifoliata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tiarella unifoliata.”*

tibialis anticus *(noun)*

A muscle running from the tibia to the first metatarsal and cuneiform bones.

- *Understanding “tibialis anticus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tibialis anticus” to mean a muscle running from the tibia to the first....*

tibialis posticus *(noun)*

A deep muscle of the leg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tibialis posticus.”*
- *Understanding “tibialis posticus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tibicen *(noun)*

Harvest flies.

- *Understanding “tibicen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “tibicen” because he had never seen it before.*

tibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 gibibits or 2^40 (1,099,511,627,776) bits.

- *In class, the teacher used “tibit” to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 gibibits or....*
- *Understanding “tibit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tichodroma *(noun)*

Wall creepers; in some classifications placed in family Sittidae.

- *He looked up “tichodroma” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “tichodroma” during the group presentation.*

tichodroma muriaria *(noun)*

Crimson-and-grey songbird that inhabits town walls and mountain cliffs of southern Eurasia and northern Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used “tichodroma muriaria” to mean crimson-and-grey songbird that inhabits town walls....*
- *The article explained what “tichodroma muriaria” means with a simple example.*

tichodrome *(noun)*

Crimson-and-grey songbird that inhabits town walls and mountain cliffs of southern Eurasia and northern Africa.

- *Understanding “tichodrome” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tichodrome” to mean crimson-and-grey songbird that inhabits town walls....*

tickseed *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Coreopsis having a profusion of showy usually yellow daisylike flowers over long periods; North and South America.

- *He looked up “tickseed” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tickseed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tickseed sunflower *(noun)*

North American bur marigold with large flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tickseed sunflower.”*
- *He looked up “tickseed sunflower” because he had never seen it before.*

ticktack *(verb)*

Make a sound like a clock or a timer.

- *Learners should practice how to use “ticktack” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “ticktack” when talking about this idea.*

ticktacktoe *(noun)*

A game in which two players alternately put crosses and circles in one of the compartments of a square grid of nine spaces; the object is to get a row of three crosses or three circles before the opponent does.

- *He looked up “ticktacktoe” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “ticktacktoe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ticktacktoo *(noun)*

A game in which two players alternately put crosses and circles in one of the compartments of a square grid of nine spaces; the object is to get a row of three crosses or three circles before the opponent does.

- *Understanding "ticktacktoo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ticktacktoo" because he had never seen it before.*

tickweed *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Coreopsis having a profusion of showy usually yellow daisylike flowers over long periods; North and South America.

- *Understanding "tickweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tickweed" means with a simple example.*

tidemark *(noun)*

Indicator consisting of a line at the highwater or low-water limits of the tides.

- *The article explained what "tidemark" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tidemark" to mean indicator consisting of a line at the highwater or....*

tidytips *(noun)*

California annual having flower heads with yellow rays tipped with white.

- *Understanding "tidytips" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tidytips" to mean california annual having flower heads with yellow....*

tiepin *(noun)*

A pin used to hold the tie in place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiepin."*
- *They discussed "tiepin" during the group presentation.*

tiercel *(noun)*

Male hawk especially male peregrine or gyrfalcon.

- *In class, the teacher used "tiercel" to mean male hawk especially male peregrine or gyrfalcon.*
- *The article explained what "tiercel" means with a simple example.*

tightfistedness *(noun)*

Extreme stinginess.

- *He looked up "tightfistedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tightfistedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tightfitting *(adjective)*

Fitting snugly.

- *A "tightfitting" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "tightfitting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tiglon *(noun)*

Offspring of a male tiger and a female lion.

- *They discussed "tiglon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tiglon" to mean offspring of a male tiger and a female lion.*

tigon *(noun)*

Offspring of a male tiger and a female lion.

- *They discussed "tigon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tigon" means with a simple example.*

tiliaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly trees and shrubs of tropical and temperate regions of especially southeastern Asia and Brazil; genera Tilia, Corchorus, Entelea, Grewia, Sparmannia.

- *They discussed "tiliaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiliaceae."*

tiliomycetes *(noun)*

Category used in some systems to comprise the two orders Ustilaginales (smuts) and Uredinales (rusts).

- *They discussed "tiliomycetes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tiliomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tillandsia usneoides *(noun)*

Dense festoons of greenish-grey hairlike flexuous strands anchored to tree trunks and branches by sparse wiry roots; southeastern United States and West Indies to South America.

- *He looked up "tillandsia usneoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tillandsia usneoides."*

tilletia *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Tilletiaceae.

- *He looked up "tilletia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tilletia" during the group presentation.*

tilletia caries *(noun)*

Fungus that destroys kernels of wheat by replacing them with greasy masses of smelly spores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tilletia caries."*
- *They discussed "tilletia caries" during the group presentation.*

tilletia foetida *(noun)*

Similar to Tilletia caries.

- *In class, the teacher used "tilletia foetida" to mean similar to tilletia caries.*
- *Understanding "tilletia foetida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tilletiaceae *(noun)*

A family of smut fungi having a simple promycelium bearing the spores in an apical cluster.

- *In class, the teacher used "tilletiaceae" to mean a family of smut fungi having a simple promycelium....*
- *The article explained what "tilletiaceae" means with a simple example.*

tiltyard *(noun)*

(formerly) an enclosed field for tilting contests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiltyard."*
- *The article explained what "tiltyard" means with a simple example.*

timalia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Timaliidae.

- *They discussed "timalia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "timalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

timeserver *(noun)*

One who conforms to current ways and opinions for personal advantage.

- *Understanding "timeserver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "timeserver" because he had never seen it before.*

timework *(noun)*

Work paid for at a rate per unit of time.

- *In class, the teacher used "timework" to mean work paid for at a rate per unit of time.*
- *He looked up "timework" because he had never seen it before.*

timimoun *(noun)*

A town in central Algeria in the Atlas Mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used "timimoun" to mean a town in central algeria in the atlas mountains.*
- *He looked up "timimoun" because he had never seen it before.*

timucu *(noun)*

Found in warm waters of western Atlantic.

- *The article explained what “timucu” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “timucu” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tinamidae *(noun)*

Comprising the tinamous.

- *He looked up “tinamidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tinamidae.”*

---

tinamiformes *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Tinamidae.

- *He looked up “tinamiformes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tinamiformes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tinea pellionella *(noun)*

The larvae live in tubes of its food material fastened with silk that it spins.

- *Understanding “tinea pellionella” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tinea pellionella” to mean the larvae live in tubes of its food material....*

---

tineid *(noun)*

Small yellowish moths whose larvae feed on wool or fur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tineid.”*
- *The article explained what “tineid” means with a simple example.*

---

tineid moth *(noun)*

Small yellowish moths whose larvae feed on wool or fur.

- *They discussed “tineid moth” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tineid moth.”*

---

tineidae *(noun)*

Clothes moths.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tineidae.”*
- *He looked up “tineidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tineoid *(noun)*

Small dull-colored moth with chewing mouthparts.

- *He looked up “tineoid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tineoid.”*

---

tineoid moth *(noun)*

Small dull-colored moth with chewing mouthparts.

- *Understanding “tineoid moth” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tineoid moth” to mean small dull-colored moth with chewing mouthparts.*

---

tineoidea *(noun)*

Clothes moths; carpet moths; leaf miners.

- *He looked up “tineoidea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “tineoidea” during the group presentation.*

---

tineola *(noun)*

Webbing clothes moths.

- *He looked up “tineola” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tineola.”*

---

tineola bisselliella *(noun)*

Moth that forms a web in which it lives.

- *The article explained what “tineola bisselliella” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tineola bisselliella” to mean moth that forms a web in which it lives.*

tininess *(noun)*

The property of being very small in size.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tininess."*
- *The article explained what "tininess" means with a simple example.*

tinseled *(adjective)*

Glittering with gold or silver.

- *Students compared "tinseled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "tinseled" approach may work better in this case.*

tinselly *(adjective)*

Glittering with gold or silver.

- *Would you call this situation "tinselly"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "tinselly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tinsnips *(noun)*

(plural) hand shears for cutting sheet metal.

- *In class, the teacher used "tinsnips" to mean (plural) hand shears for cutting sheet metal.*
- *They discussed "tinsnips" during the group presentation.*

tintack *(noun)*

Tack or small nail of tinned iron.

- *In class, the teacher used "tintack" to mean tack or small nail of tinned iron.*
- *Understanding "tintack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tinter *(noun)*

A hairdresser who tints hair.

- *Understanding "tinter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tinter" during the group presentation.*

tintinnabulate *(verb)*

Ring or sound like a small bell.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tintinnabulate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tintinnabulate" when talking about this idea.*

tintinnabulation *(noun)*

The sound of a bell ringing; ; ; –E. A. Poe.

- *The tintinnabulation that so voluminously swells from the ringing and the dinging of the bells.*
- *The article explained what "tintinnabulation" means with a simple example.*

tintometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument used in colorimetric analysis to determine the quantity of a substance from the color it yields with specific reagents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tintometer."*
- *They discussed "tintometer" during the group presentation.*

tippytoe *(verb)*

Walk on one's toes.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tippytoe" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tippytoe" when talking about this idea.*

tipuana *(noun)*

One species: South American tree: tipu tree.

- *He looked up "tipuana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tipuana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tirelessness *(noun)*

Tireless determination.

- *Understanding "tirelessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tirelessness."*

---

tiresomeness *(noun)*

Dullness owing to length or slowness.

- *They discussed "tiresomeness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tiresomeness" to mean dullness owing to length or slowness.*

---

tirich mir *(noun)*

A mountain in the Hindu Kush in Pakistan (25,230 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tirich mir."*
- *He looked up "tirich mir" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tirolean *(noun)*

Soft green felt hat with a feather or brush cockade.

- *He looked up "tirolean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tirolean" to mean soft green felt hat with a feather or brush cockade.*

---

tishah b'ab *(noun)*

(Judaism) a major fast day on the Jewish calendar commemorating the destruction of the temples in Jerusalem.

- *The article explained what "tishah b'ab" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tishah b'ab" during the group presentation.*

---

tishah b'av *(noun)*

(Judaism) a major fast day on the Jewish calendar commemorating the destruction of the temples in Jerusalem.

- *They discussed "tishah b'av" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tishah b'av" means with a simple example.*

---

titaness *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) any of the primordial giant goddesses who were offspring of Uranus (heaven) and Gaea (earth) in ancient mythology.

- *They discussed "titaness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "titaness" means with a simple example.*

---

titanosaurian *(noun)*

Amphibious quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur with a long thin neck and whiplike tail; of the Cretaceous mostly in the southern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "titanosaurian" to mean amphibious quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur with a....*
- *Understanding "titanosaurian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

titanosauridae *(noun)*

Herbivorous dinosaurs of the Cretaceous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titanosauridae."*
- *Understanding "titanosauridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

titanosaurus *(noun)*

Genus of herbivorous dinosaurs flourishing during the Cretaceous in South America.

- *He looked up "titanosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titanosaurus."*

---

titfer *(noun)*

A hat (Cockney rhyming slang: 'tit for tat' rhymes with 'hat').

- *In class, the teacher used "titfer" to mean a hat (cockney rhyming slang: 'tit for tat' rhymes....*
- *The article explained what "titfer" means with a simple example.*

---

tither *(noun)*

Someone who pays tithes.

- *Understanding "tither" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tither."*

---

tithonia *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Tithonia; tall coarse herbs or shrubs of Mexico to Panama having large flower heads resembling sunflowers with yellow disc florets and golden-yellow to orange-scarlet rays.

- *In class, the teacher used "tithonia" to mean any plant of the genus tithonia; tall coarse herbs....*
- *The article explained what "tithonia" means with a simple example.*

---

titivate *(verb)*

Make neat, smart, or trim.

- *Titivate the child.*
- *The coach explained when to use "titivate" and when to wait.*

---

titivation *(noun)*

Sprucing up; making decorative additions to.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titivation."*
- *They discussed "titivation" during the group presentation.*

---

titlark *(noun)*

A songbird that lives mainly on the ground in open country; has streaky brown plumage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titlark."*
- *He looked up "titlark" because he had never seen it before.*

---

titrator *(noun)*

An apparatus for performing a titration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titrator."*
- *They discussed "titrator" during the group presentation.*

---

titterer *(noun)*

A person who laughs nervously.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titterer."*
- *He looked up "titterer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tittivate *(verb)*

Make neat, smart, or trim.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tittivate" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "tittivate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tittivation *(noun)*

Sprucing up; making decorative additions to.

- *The article explained what "tittivation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tittivation" during the group presentation.*

---

titulary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a legal title to something.

- *Titulary rights.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "titulary" when it is of or relating to a legal title to something.*

---

titus flavius domitianus *(noun)*

Emperor of Rome; son of Vespasian who succeeded his brother Titus; instigated a reign of terror and was assassinated as a tyrant (51-96).

- *Understanding "titus flavius domitianus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "titus flavius domitianus" to mean emperor of rome; son of vespasian who succeeded his....*

---

titus flavius sabinus vespasianus *(noun)*

Emperor of Rome and founder of the Flavian dynasty who consolidated Roman rule in Germany and Britain and reformed the army and brought prosperity to the empire; began the construction of the Colosseum (9-79).

- *Understanding "titus flavius sabinus vespasianus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titus flavius sabinus vespasianus."*

titus flavius vespasianus *(noun)*

Emperor of Rome; son of Vespasian (39-81).

- *They discussed "titus flavius vespasianus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "titus flavius vespasianus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

titus maccius plautus *(noun)*

Comic dramatist of ancient Rome (253?-184 BC).

- *Understanding "titus maccius plautus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titus maccius plautus."*

titus vespasianus augustus *(noun)*

Emperor of Rome; son of Vespasian (39-81).

- *Understanding "titus vespasianus augustus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "titus vespasianus augustus" during the group presentation.*

tiyin *(noun)*

100 tiyin equal 1 som in Uzbekistan.

- *They discussed "tiyin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tiyin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tiziano vecellio *(noun)*

Old master of the Venetian school (1490-1576).

- *They discussed "tiziano vecellio" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiziano vecellio."*

tjalling charles koopmans *(noun)*

United States economist (born in the Netherlands) (1910-1985).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tjalling charles koopmans."*
- *The article explained what "tjalling charles koopmans" means with a simple example.*

tjalling koopmans *(noun)*

United States economist (born in the Netherlands) (1910-1985).

- *They discussed "tjalling koopmans" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tjalling koopmans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

toadshade *(noun)*

Trillium of northeastern United States with sessile leaves and red or purple flowers having a pungent odor.

- *They discussed "toadshade" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "toadshade" because he had never seen it before.*

toadyish *(adjective)*

Attempting to win favor from influential people by flattery.

- *A "toadyish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "toadyish."*

toastrack *(noun)*

A rack for holding slices of toast.

- *In class, the teacher used "toastrack" to mean a rack for holding slices of toast.*
- *He looked up "toastrack" because he had never seen it before.*

tobagonian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the island of Tobago in the West Indies.

- *Understanding "tobagonian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tobagonian" means with a simple example.*

tobogganist *(noun)*

Someone who rides a tobogganist.

- *The article explained what "tobogganist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tobogganist" during the group presentation.*

---

toby fillpot jug *(noun)*

A drinking mug in the shape of a stout man wearing a three-cornered hat.

- *Understanding "toby fillpot jug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "toby fillpot jug" means with a simple example.*

---

tocainide *(noun)*

Antiarrhythmic drug (trade name Tonocard) used to treat ventricular arrhythmias when less dangerous drugs have failed.

- *Understanding "tocainide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tocainide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tocktact *(noun)*

Steady recurrent ticking sound as made by a clock.

- *The article explained what "tocktact" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tocktact" to mean steady recurrent ticking sound as made by a clock.*

---

todea *(noun)*

A genus of delicate ferns belonging to the family Osmundaceae.

- *The article explained what "todea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "todea" during the group presentation.*

---

todea barbara *(noun)*

Fern of rain forests of tropical Australia and New Zealand and South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "todea barbara" to mean fern of rain forests of tropical australia and new....*
- *He looked up "todea barbara" because he had never seen it before.*

---

todea superba *(noun)*

New Zealand with pinnate fronds and a densely woolly stalks; sometimes included in genus Todea.

- *The article explained what "todea superba" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "todea superba" to mean new zealand with pinnate fronds and a densely....*

---

todidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the order Coraciiformes.

- *He looked up "todidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "todidae."*

---

todus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Todidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "todus."*
- *They discussed "todus" during the group presentation.*

---

toea *(noun)*

100 toea equal 1 kina in Papua New Guinea.

- *They discussed "toea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "toea" means with a simple example.*

---

toecap *(noun)*

A protective leather or steel cover for the toe of a boot or shoe, reinforcing or decorating it.

- *In class, the teacher used "toecap" to mean a protective leather or steel cover for the toe of....*
- *The article explained what "toecap" means with a simple example.*

---

toeless *(adjective)*

Lacking a toe or toes.

- *A toeless shoe.*

- *A "toeless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

toetoe *(noun)*

Tall grass of New Zealand grown for plumelike flower heads.

- *Understanding "toetoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toetoe."*

---

toffy *(noun)*

Caramelized sugar cooled in thin sheets.

- *In class, the teacher used "toffy" to mean caramelized sugar cooled in thin sheets.*
- *He looked up "toffy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tofieldia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial herbs of cool temperate regions; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *The article explained what "tofieldia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tofieldia" during the group presentation.*

---

tofieldia pusilla *(noun)*

False asphodel having spikes of white flowers; of mountainous regions of Europe.

- *They discussed "tofieldia pusilla" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tofieldia pusilla."*

---

togaviridae *(noun)*

A family of arboviruses carried by arthropods.

- *The article explained what "togaviridae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "togaviridae."*

---

togged *(adjective)*

Dressed especially in smart clothes.

- *Students compared "togged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "togged"? Explain why.*

---

togged up *(adjective)*

Dressed in fancy or formal clothing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "togged up."*
- *Students compared "togged up" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

toilsomeness *(noun)*

The quality of requiring extended effort.

- *The article explained what "toilsomeness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toilsomeness."*

---

toitoi *(noun)*

Used by Maoris for thatching.

- *He looked up "toitoi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "toitoi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tokenish *(adjective)*

Insignificantly small; a matter of form only ('tokenish' is informal).

- *A "tokenish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tokenish."*

---

tolazamide *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Tolinase) used in treating stable adult-onset diabetes mellitus.

- *He looked up "tolazamide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tolazamide" during the group presentation.*

---

tolazoline *(noun)*

Vasodilator that is used to treat spasms of peripheral blood vessels (as in acrocyanosis).

- *The article explained what "tolazoline" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tolazoline" to mean vasodilator that is used to treat spasms of....*

---

tolbukhin *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Bulgaria (north of Varna) that is the commercial center of an agricultural region.

- *He looked up "tolbukhin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tolbukhin" during the group presentation.*

---

tolbutamide *(noun)*

Sulfonylurea; an oral antidiabetic drug (trade name Orinase) used in the treatment of adult-onset diabetes mellitus.

- *Understanding "tolbutamide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tolbutamide" means with a simple example.*

---

tolectin *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Tolectin).

- *Understanding "tolectin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tolectin."*

---

tolinase *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Tolinase) used in treating stable adult-onset diabetes mellitus.

- *They discussed "tolinase" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tolinase" to mean a drug (trade name tolinase) used in treating....*

---

tollbar *(noun)*

A gate or bar across a toll bridge or toll road which is lifted when the toll is paid.

- *Understanding "tollbar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tollbar" during the group presentation.*

---

tollgatherer *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect tolls.

- *The article explained what "tollgatherer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tollgatherer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tollkeeper *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect tolls.

- *They discussed "tollkeeper" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tollkeeper."*

---

tolmetin sodium *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Tolectin).

- *They discussed "tolmetin sodium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tolmetin sodium" means with a simple example.*

---

tolmiea *(noun)*

One species: pickaback plant.

- *The article explained what "tolmiea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tolmiea."*

---

tolmiea menziesii *(noun)*

Vigorous perennial herb with flowers in erect racemes and having young plants develop at the junction of a leaf blade and the leafstalk.

- *In class, the teacher used "tolmiea menziesii" to mean vigorous perennial herb with flowers in erect....*
- *He looked up "tolmiea menziesii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toluic acid *(noun)*

An isomeric acid derived from toluene.

- *The article explained what "toluic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toluic acid" to mean an isomeric acid derived from toluene.*

---

tolypeutes *(noun)*

A genus of Dasypodidae.

- *Understanding "tolypeutes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tolypeutes" means with a simple example.*

---

tolypeutes tricinctus *(noun)*

South American armadillo with three bands of bony plates.

- *Understanding "tolypeutes tricinctus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tolypeutes tricinctus."*

---

tomalley *(noun)*

Edible greenish substance in boiled lobster.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tomalley."*
- *Understanding "tomalley" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tomasso parentucelli *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1447 to 1455 who founded the Vatican library (1397-1455).

- *In class, the teacher used "tomasso parentucelli" to mean italian pope from 1447 to 1455 who founded the....*
- *The article explained what "tomasso parentucelli" means with a simple example.*

---

tomato fruitworm *(noun)*

Larva of a noctuid moth; highly destructive to especially corn and cotton and tomato crops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tomato fruitworm."*
- *They discussed "tomato fruitworm" during the group presentation.*

---

tombac *(noun)*

An alloy of copper and zinc (and sometimes arsenic) used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry and for gilding.

- *In class, the teacher used "tombac" to mean an alloy of copper and zinc (and sometimes arsenic)....*
- *Understanding "tombac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tombak *(noun)*

An alloy of copper and zinc (and sometimes arsenic) used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry and for gilding.

- *Understanding "tombak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tombak" means with a simple example.*

---

tomboyishness *(noun)*

Masculinity in women (especially in girls and young women).

- *The article explained what "tomboyishness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tomboyishness" to mean masculinity in women (especially in girls and young....*

---

tomentous *(adjective)*

Densely covered with short matted woolly hairs.

- *Students compared "tomentous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "tomentous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tomfool *(noun)*

A person who lacks good judgment.

- *In class, the teacher used "tomfool" to mean a person who lacks good judgment.*
- *They discussed "tomfool" during the group presentation.*

---

tomistoma *(noun)*

A genus of Malayan crocodiles.

- *They discussed "tomistoma" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tomistoma."*

tomistoma schlegeli *(noun)*

Crocodile of southeast Asia similar to but smaller than the gavial.

- *The article explained what "tomistoma schlegeli" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tomistoma schlegeli" during the group presentation.*

tomtate *(noun)*

Found off the West Indies and Florida.

- *He looked up "tomtate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tomtate" during the group presentation.*

tomtit *(noun)*

Widely distributed European titmouse with bright cobalt blue wings and tail and crown of the head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tomtit."*
- *He looked up "tomtit" because he had never seen it before.*

tonelessly *(adverb)*

In a monotone.

- *'Come in,' she said tonelessly.*
- *She spoke "tonelessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

tonguefish *(noun)*

Left-eyed marine flatfish whose tail tapers to a point; of little commercial value.

- *He looked up "tonguefish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tonguefish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tongueflower *(noun)*

Orchid having blue to purple flowers with tongue-shaped or strap-shaped protuberances (calli) at the lip base.

- *They discussed "tongueflower" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tongueflower" to mean orchid having blue to purple flowers with....*

tonguelike *(adjective)*

Resembling a tongue in form or function.

- *A "tonguelike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tonguelike."*

tonocard *(noun)*

Antiarrhythmic drug (trade name Tonocard) used to treat ventricular arrhythmias when less dangerous drugs have failed.

- *In class, the teacher used "tonocard" to mean antiarrhythmic drug (trade name tonocard) used to....*
- *They discussed "tonocard" during the group presentation.*

tonsilla *(noun)*

Either of two masses of lymphatic tissue one on each side of the oral pharynx.

- *In class, the teacher used "tonsilla" to mean either of two masses of lymphatic tissue one on....*
- *Understanding "tonsilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tonsilla adenoidea *(noun)*

A collection of lymphatic tissue in the throat behind the uvula (on the posterior wall and roof of the nasopharynx).

- *In class, the teacher used "tonsilla adenoidea" to mean a collection of lymphatic tissue in the throat....*
- *The article explained what "tonsilla adenoidea" means with a simple example.*

tonsilla pharyngealis *(noun)*

A collection of lymphatic tissue in the throat behind the uvula (on the posterior wall and roof of the nasopharynx).

- *They discussed "tonsilla pharyngealis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tonsilla pharyngealis."*

toolhouse *(noun)*

A shed for storing tools.

- *He looked up "toolhouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "toolhouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toona calantas *(noun)*

Philippine timber tree having hard red fragrant wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "toona calantas" to mean philippine timber tree having hard red fragrant wood.*
- *The article explained what "toona calantas" means with a simple example.*

---

tooshie *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tooshie."*
- *He looked up "tooshie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toothlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a tooth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "toothlike."*
- *A "toothlike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

toothpowder *(noun)*

A dentifrice in the form of a powder.

- *The article explained what "toothpowder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "toothpowder" during the group presentation.*

---

toothsomeness *(noun)*

Extreme appetizingness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toothsomeness."*
- *He looked up "toothsomeness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toothwort *(noun)*

North American herb with pungent scaly or toothed roots.

- *He looked up "toothwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toothwort."*

---

toowomba canary grass *(noun)*

Perennial grass of Australia and South Africa; introduced in North America as forage grass.

- *In class, the teacher used "toowomba canary grass" to mean perennial grass of australia and south africa;....*
- *They discussed "toowomba canary grass" during the group presentation.*

---

topdress *(verb)*

Scatter manure or fertilizer over (land).

- *She tried to use "topdress" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "topdress" and when to wait.*

---

topee *(noun)*

A lightweight hat worn in tropical countries for protection from the sun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topee."*
- *Understanding "topee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tophus *(noun)*

An incrustation that forms on the teeth and gums.

- *The article explained what "tophus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tophus" during the group presentation.*

---

topical prostaglandin eyedrop *(noun)*

A treatment for glaucoma; the eyedrops increase the outflow of aqueous humor through the uveoscleral pathway.

- *In class, the teacher used "topical prostaglandin eyedrop" to mean a treatment for glaucoma; the eyedrops increase the....*

- *Understanding "topical prostaglandin eyedrop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

topminnow *(noun)*

Freshwater fish of Central America having a long swordlike tail; popular aquarium fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topminnow."*
- *He looked up "topminnow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

topolatry *(noun)*

The worship of places.

- *He looked up "topolatry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "topolatry" during the group presentation.*

---

topologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to topology.

- *Students compared "topologic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "topologic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

toppingly *(adverb)*

(used as an intensifier) extremely well.

- *She spoke "toppingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "toppingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

topsy-turvily *(adverb)*

In disorderly haste.

- *Using "topsy-turvily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "topsy-turvily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

topv *(noun)*

An oral vaccine (containing live but weakened poliovirus) that is given to provide immunity to poliomyelitis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topv."*
- *The article explained what "topv" means with a simple example.*

---

torodal *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (trade name Torodal) that is given only orally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torodal."*
- *The article explained what "torodal" means with a simple example.*

---

torpedinidae *(noun)*

Electric rays.

- *In class, the teacher used "torpedinidae" to mean electric rays.*
- *He looked up "torpedinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

torpediniformes *(noun)*

Rays with bodies shaped like torpedoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "torpediniformes" to mean rays with bodies shaped like torpedoes.*
- *The article explained what "torpediniformes" means with a simple example.*

---

torpidly *(adverb)*

In a daze; in a dazed manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "torpidly" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "torpidly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

torpidness *(noun)*

Inactivity resulting from lethargy and lack of vigor or energy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torpidness."*
- *They discussed "torpidness" during the group presentation.*

---

torreya taxifolia *(noun)*

Rare small evergreen of northern Florida; its glossy green leaves have an unpleasant fetid smell when crushed.

- *The article explained what "torreya taxifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torreya taxifolia."*

torridity *(noun)*

Extreme heat.

- *In class, the teacher used "torridity" to mean extreme heat.*
- *He looked up "torridity" because he had never seen it before.*

torsk *(noun)*

Large edible marine fish of northern coastal waters; related to cod.

- *They discussed "torsk" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "torsk" to mean large edible marine fish of northern coastal....*

tort-feasor *(noun)*

A party who has committed a tort.

- *Understanding "tort-feasor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tort-feasor" during the group presentation.*

tortricid *(noun)*

Any of numerous small moths having lightly fringed wings; larvae are leaf rollers or live in fruits and galls.

- *Understanding "tortricid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tortricid" to mean any of numerous small moths having lightly fringed....*

tortricid moth *(noun)*

Any of numerous small moths having lightly fringed wings; larvae are leaf rollers or live in fruits and galls.

- *In class, the teacher used "tortricid moth" to mean any of numerous small moths having lightly fringed....*
- *He looked up "tortricid moth" because he had never seen it before.*

tortuousness *(noun)*

A tortuous and twisted shape or position.

- *Understanding "tortuousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tortuousness" means with a simple example.*

torturesome *(adjective)*

Extremely painful.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "torturesome."*
- *Students compared "torturesome" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

torulose *(adjective)*

Of a cylindrical or ellipsoid body; swollen and constricted at intervals.

- *A "torulose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "torulose" when it is of a cylindrical or ellipsoid body; swollen and....*

totalise *(verb)*

Make into a total.

- *He did not know how to use "totalise" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "totalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

totaliser *(noun)*

A calculator that performs simple arithmetic functions.

- *They discussed "totaliser" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "totaliser" to mean a calculator that performs simple arithmetic functions.*

totalitation regime *(noun)*

A government that subordinates the individual to the state and strictly controls all aspects of life by coercive measures.

- *They discussed "totalitation regime" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "totalitation regime" to mean a government that subordinates the individual to....*

---

totalizer *(noun)*

A calculator that performs simple arithmetic functions.

- *In class, the teacher used "totalizer" to mean a calculator that performs simple arithmetic functions.*
- *Understanding "totalizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

totemist *(noun)*

A person who belongs to a clan or tribe having a totem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "totemist."*
- *They discussed "totemist" during the group presentation.*

---

totipotence *(noun)*

The ability of a cell to give rise to unlike cells and so to develop a new organism or part.

- *He looked up "totipotence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "totipotence."*

---

totipotency *(noun)*

The ability of a cell to give rise to unlike cells and so to develop a new organism or part.

- *Animal cells lose their totipotency at an early stage in embryonic development.*
- *In class, the teacher used "totipotency" to mean the ability of a cell to give rise to unlike cells....*

---

totterer *(noun)*

Someone who walks unsteadily as if about to fall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "totterer."*
- *They discussed "totterer" during the group presentation.*

---

tottery *(adjective)*

Unsteady in gait as from infirmity or old age.

- *A tottery old man.*
- *The speaker chose "tottery" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

toucanet *(noun)*

Small toucan.

- *The article explained what "toucanet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toucanet."*

---

touchily *(adverb)*

In a touchy manner.

- *He touchily refused all offers to help.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "touchily" in the final chapter.*

---

toupe *(noun)*

A small hairpiece to cover partial baldness.

- *They discussed "toupe" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "toupe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toupeed *(adjective)*

Wearing a small hairpiece to cover partial baldness.

- *Would you call this situation "toupeed"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "toupeed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

touraco *(noun)*

Large brightly crested bird of Africa.

- *The article explained what "touraco" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "touraco" during the group presentation.*

touristed *(adjective)*

Visited by throngs of tourists.

- *Of the three American Virgin islands St. Thomas is the most touristed.*
- *A "touristed" approach may work better in this case.*

touristry *(noun)*

The business of providing services to tourists.

- *The article explained what "touristry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "touristry" to mean the business of providing services to tourists.*

tourtiere *(noun)*

A meat pie that is usually eaten at Christmas in Quebec.

- *They discussed "tourtiere" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tourtiere" means with a simple example.*

touter *(noun)*

Someone who advertises for customers in an especially brazen way.

- *The article explained what "touter" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "touter" during the group presentation.*

tovarisch *(noun)*

A comrade (especially in Russian communism).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tovarisch."*
- *They discussed "tovarisch" during the group presentation.*

towhead *(noun)*

A person with light blond hair.

- *He looked up "towhead" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "towhead."*

townee *(noun)*

Townsman unacquainted with country life especially a slick and flashy male city dweller.

- *He looked up "townee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "townee."*

townsendia *(noun)*

Genus of western American low tufted herbs: Easter daisy.

- *He looked up "townsendia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "townsendia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

townsendia exscapa *(noun)*

Dwarf tufted nearly stemless herb having a rosette of woolly leaves and large white-rayed flower heads and bristly achenes; central Canada and United States west to Arizona.

- *The article explained what "townsendia exscapa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "townsendia exscapa."*

towrope *(noun)*

(nautical) a rope used in towing.

- *He looked up "towrope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "towrope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

toxicodendron diversilobum *(noun)*

Poisonous shrub of the Pacific coast of North America that causes a rash on contact.

- *They discussed "toxicodendron diversilobum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "toxicodendron diversilobum" because he had never seen it before.*

toxicodendron quercifolium *(noun)*

Poisonous shrub of southeastern United States causing a rash on contact.

- *They discussed "toxicodendron quercifolium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "toxicodendron quercifolium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toxicodendron vernicifluum *(noun)*

Small Asiatic tree yielding a toxic exudate from which lacquer is obtained.

- *The article explained what "toxicodendron vernicifluum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "toxicodendron vernicifluum" during the group presentation.*

---

toxicognath *(noun)*

Either of a pair of poison fangs in the modified front pair of legs of the centipede.

- *He looked up "toxicognath" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toxicognath" to mean either of a pair of poison fangs in the modified....*

---

toxostoma rufums *(noun)*

Common large songbird of eastern United States having reddish-brown plumage.

- *Understanding "toxostoma rufums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "toxostoma rufums" during the group presentation.*

---

toxotes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Toxotidae.

- *He looked up "toxotes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toxotes."*

---

toxotes jaculatrix *(noun)*

Any of several small freshwater fishes that catch insects by squirting water at them and knocking them into the water; found in Indonesia and Australia.

- *They discussed "toxotes jaculatrix" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "toxotes jaculatrix" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toxotidae *(noun)*

Archerfishes.

- *They discussed "toxotidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "toxotidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toyonaki *(noun)*

A Japanese city in southern Honshu; main residential suburb of Osaka.

- *Understanding "toyonaki" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "toyonaki" means with a simple example.*

---

trabeate *(adjective)*

Not arcuate; having straight horizontal beams or lintels (rather than arches).

- *It is useful to describe something as "trabeate" when it is not arcuate; having straight horizontal beams or....*
- *Would you call this situation "trabeate"? Explain why.*

---

trabeated *(adjective)*

Not arcuate; having straight horizontal beams or lintels (rather than arches).

- *Students compared "trabeated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "trabeated."*

---

trabecula *(noun)*

Rod-shaped structures of fibrous tissue that divide an organ into parts (as in the penis) or stabilize the structure of an organ (as in the spleen).

- *They discussed "trabecula" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trabecula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trabeculate *(adjective)*

Of or relating to trabeculae.

- *It is useful to describe something as "trabeculate" when it is of or relating to trabeculae.*

- *The speaker chose “trabeculate” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

tablous *(noun)*

A port city and commercial center in northwestern Lebanon on the Mediterranean Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used “trablous” to mean a port city and commercial center in northwestern....*
- *The article explained what “trablous” means with a simple example.*

tracheid *(noun)*

Long tubular cell peculiar to xylem.

- *Understanding “tracheid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tracheid.”*

trachelospermum *(noun)*

Genus of Asiatic woody vines with milky sap in leaves and stems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trachelospermum.”*
- *The article explained what “trachelospermum” means with a simple example.*

trachelospermum jasminoides *(noun)*

Evergreen Chinese woody climber with shiny dark green leaves and intensely fragrant white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trachelospermum jasminoides.”*
- *He looked up “trachelospermum jasminoides” because he had never seen it before.*

tracheophyta *(noun)*

In former classifications: comprising plants with a vascular system including ferns and fern allies as well as seed plants.

- *Understanding “tracheophyta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “tracheophyta” during the group presentation.*

tracheophyte *(noun)*

Green plant having a vascular system: ferns, gymnosperms, angiosperms.

- *In class, the teacher used “tracheophyte” to mean green plant having a vascular system: ferns,....*
- *The article explained what “tracheophyte” means with a simple example.*

trachinotus *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *He looked up “trachinotus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “trachinotus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trachinotus carolinus *(noun)*

Found in coastal waters New England to Brazil except clear waters of West Indies.

- *He looked up “trachinotus carolinus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “trachinotus carolinus” to mean found in coastal waters new england to brazil....*

trachinotus falcatus *(noun)*

Large game fish; found in waters of the West Indies.

- *They discussed “trachinotus falcatus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “trachinotus falcatus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trachipteridae *(noun)*

Ribbonfishes.

- *They discussed “trachipteridae” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “trachipteridae” because he had never seen it before.*

trachipterus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Trachipteridae.

- *Understanding “trachipterus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “trachipterus” to mean type genus of the trachipteridae.*

trachipterus arcticus *(noun)*

Deep-sea ribbonfish.

- *Understanding "trachipterus arcticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trachipterus arcticus" because he had never seen it before.*

trachodon *(noun)*

Large duck-billed dinosaur of the Cretaceous period.

- *Understanding "trachodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "trachodon" during the group presentation.*

trachodont *(noun)*

Large duck-billed dinosaur of the Cretaceous period.

- *He looked up "trachodont" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trachodont."*

trachurus symmetricus *(noun)*

A California food fish.

- *Understanding "trachurus symmetricus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trachurus symmetricus."*

tracklayer *(noun)*

A workman who lays and repairs railroad tracks.

- *In class, the teacher used "tracklayer" to mean a workman who lays and repairs railroad tracks.*
- *The article explained what "tracklayer" means with a simple example.*

tractableness *(noun)*

The trait of being easily persuaded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tractableness."*
- *The article explained what "tractableness" means with a simple example.*

tractile *(adjective)*

Capable of being shaped or bent or drawn out.

- *Students compared "tractile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "tractile" approach may work better in this case.*

tradescant's aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *In class, the teacher used "tradescant's aster" to mean a variety of aster.*
- *The article explained what "tradescant's aster" means with a simple example.*

traditionalistic *(adjective)*

Adhering to tradition especially in cultural or religious practices.

- *The speaker chose "traditionalistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "traditionalistic" when it is adhering to tradition especially in cultural or....*

traditionality *(noun)*

Strict adherence to traditional methods or teachings.

- *The article explained what "traditionality" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "traditionality" to mean strict adherence to traditional methods or teachings.*

traducer *(noun)*

One who attacks the reputation of another by slander or libel.

- *In class, the teacher used "traducer" to mean one who attacks the reputation of another by....*
- *They discussed "traducer" during the group presentation.*

tragedienne *(noun)*

An actress who specializes in tragic roles.

- *In class, the teacher used "tragedienne" to mean an actress who specializes in tragic roles.*
- *They discussed "tragedienne" during the group presentation.*

---

tragelaphus *(noun)*

African antelopes: kudus; bongos; nyalas; bushbucks.

- *Understanding "tragelaphus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tragelaphus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tragelaphus angasi *(noun)*

Spiral-horned South African antelope with a fringe of white hairs along back and neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tragelaphus angasi."*
- *He looked up "tragelaphus angasi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tragelaphus buxtoni *(noun)*

Shaggy antelope of mountains of Ethiopia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tragelaphus buxtoni."*
- *He looked up "tragelaphus buxtoni" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tragelaphus eurycerus *(noun)*

Large forest antelope of central Africa having a reddish-brown coat with white stripes and spiral horns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tragelaphus eurycerus."*
- *He looked up "tragelaphus eurycerus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tragelaphus imberbis *(noun)*

A smaller variety of kudu.

- *The article explained what "tragelaphus imberbis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tragelaphus imberbis" to mean a smaller variety of kudu.*

---

tragelaphus scriptus *(noun)*

Antelope with white markings like a harness and twisted horns.

- *The article explained what "tragelaphus scriptus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tragelaphus scriptus" to mean antelope with white markings like a harness and....*

---

tragelaphus strepsiceros *(noun)*

A variety of kudu.

- *Understanding "tragelaphus strepsiceros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tragelaphus strepsiceros" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tragicomical *(adjective)*

Manifesting both tragic and comic aspects; - B.R.Redman.

- *Her life...presented itself to me as a tragicomical adventure.*
- *The speaker chose "tragicomical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tragopan *(noun)*

Brilliantly colored Asian pheasant having wattles and two fleshy processes on the head.

- *Understanding "tragopan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tragopan" to mean brilliantly colored asian pheasant having wattles....*

---

tragopogon *(noun)*

Genus of Old World herbs with linear entire leaves and yellow or purple flower heads.

- *Understanding "tragopogon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tragopogon" means with a simple example.*

---

tragopogon dubius *(noun)*

European perennial naturalized throughout United States having hollow stems with a few long narrow tapered leaves and each bearing a solitary pale yellow flower.

- *Understanding "tragopogon dubius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tragopogon dubius" during the group presentation.*

tragopogon porrifolius *(noun)*

Mediterranean biennial herb with long-stemmed heads of purple ray flowers and milky sap and long edible root; naturalized throughout United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "tragopogon porrifolius" to mean mediterranean biennial herb with long-stemmed heads....*
- *The article explained what "tragopogon porrifolius" means with a simple example.*

tragopogon pratensis *(noun)*

Weedy European annual with yellow flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *They discussed "tragopogon pratensis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tragopogon pratensis" means with a simple example.*

tragulidae *(noun)*

Chevrotains.

- *Understanding "tragulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tragulidae" means with a simple example.*

tragulus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tragulidae.

- *They discussed "tragulus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tragulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tragulus javanicus *(noun)*

Chevrotain somewhat larger than the kanchil; found in India and Malaya.

- *They discussed "tragulus javanicus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tragulus javanicus" to mean chevrotain somewhat larger than the kanchil; found....*

tragulus kanchil *(noun)*

Small chevrotain of southeastern Asia.

- *They discussed "tragulus kanchil" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tragulus kanchil."*

trainband *(noun)*

A company of militia in England or America from the 16th century to the 18th century.

- *They discussed "trainband" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trainband" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trainbandsman *(noun)*

A member of a trainband.

- *He looked up "trainbandsman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trainbandsman."*

trainbearer *(noun)*

One who holds up the train of a gown or robe on a ceremonial occasion.

- *The article explained what "trainbearer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trainbearer."*

traitress *(noun)*

Female traitor.

- *The article explained what "traitress" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "traitress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tralatitious *(adjective)*

Having been passed along from generation to generation.

- *Among Biblical critics a tralatitious interpretation is one received by expositor from expositor.*
- *The speaker chose "tralatitious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

trandolapril *(noun)*

An ACE inhibiting drug (trade name Mavik) used in some patients after a heart attack or to treat hypertension.

- *Understanding "trandolapril" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "trandolapril" during the group presentation.*

---

tranquilising *(adjective)*

Tending to soothe or tranquilize.

- *Would you call this situation "tranquilising"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "tranquilising" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tranquillise *(verb)*

Cause to be calm or quiet as by administering a sedative to.

- *Can you use "tranquillise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "tranquillise" until he saw an example.*

---

tranquillising *(adjective)*

Tending to soothe or tranquilize.

- *Would you call this situation "tranquillising"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tranquillising."*

---

tranquillize *(verb)*

Cause to be calm or quiet as by administering a sedative to.

- *She tried to use "tranquillize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "tranquillize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tranquillizing *(adjective)*

Tending to soothe or tranquilize.

- *The speaker chose "tranquillizing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "tranquillizing"? Explain why.*

---

transactinide *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to the elements with atomic numbers greater than 103.

- *A "transactinide" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "transactinide" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

transactor *(noun)*

Someone who conducts or carries on business or negotiations.

- *The article explained what "transactor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transactor" to mean someone who conducts or carries on business or....*

---

transaminate *(verb)*

Undergo transfer from one compound to another.

- *Amino groups can transaminate.*
- *In everyday English, people use "transaminate" when talking about this idea.*

---

transdermic *(adjective)*

Through the unbroken skin; refers to medications applied directly to the skin (creams or ointments) or in time-release forms (skin patches).

- *Students compared "transdermic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "transdermic."*

---

transferer *(noun)*

Someone who transfers something.

- *He looked up "transferer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "transferer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transferrer *(noun)*

Someone who transfers something.

- *He looked up "transferrer" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “transferrer.”*

---

transiency *(noun)*

An impermanence that suggests the inevitability of ending or dying.

- *Understanding “transiency” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “transiency” means with a simple example.*

---

transistorise *(verb)*

Equip (an electronic circuit or device) with transistors.

- *Learners should practice how to use “transistorise” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “transistorise” when talking about this idea.*

---

transistorised *(adjective)*

(of an electronic device) equipped with transistors.

- *Students compared “transistorised” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “transistorised”? Explain why.*

---

transistorize *(verb)*

Equip (an electronic circuit or device) with transistors.

- *Can you use “transistorize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “transistorize” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

transit declinometer *(noun)*

An instrument for measuring magnetic declination.

- *He looked up “transit declinometer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “transit declinometer.”*

---

transitionally *(adverb)*

As a transitional step or in a transitional manner.

- *Using “transitionally” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke “transitionally,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

transitiveness *(noun)*

The grammatical relation created by a transitive verb.

- *Understanding “transitiveness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “transitiveness” means with a simple example.*

---

transitivise *(verb)*

Make transitive.

- *In everyday English, people use “transitivise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “transitivise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

transitivize *(verb)*

Make transitive.

- *Adding ‘out’ to many verbs transitivizes them.*
- *The coach explained when to use “transitivize” and when to wait.*

---

transitorily *(adverb)*

For a very brief time.

- *He answered “transitorily,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place “transitorily” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

transitoriness *(noun)*

An impermanence that suggests the inevitability of ending or dying.

- *Understanding “transitoriness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “transitoriness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

translunary *(adjective)*

Situated beyond the moon or its orbit around the earth.

- *Who can imagine a translunary visitor in Times Square?*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "translunary."*

---

transmigrante *(noun)*

A Latin American who buys used goods in the United States and takes them to Latin America to sell.

- *The article explained what "transmigrante" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transmigrante."*

---

transmontane *(adjective)*

On or coming from the other side of the mountains (from the speaker).

- *The transmontane section of the state.*
- *Students compared "transmontane" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

transmundane *(adjective)*

Existing or extending beyond the physical world; - William James.

- *Whatever of transmundane...insight...we may carry.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "transmundane" when it is existing or extending beyond the physical world; -....*

---

transmutability *(noun)*

The quality of being commutable.

- *In class, the teacher used "transmutability" to mean the quality of being commutable.*
- *The article explained what "transmutability" means with a simple example.*

---

transmutable *(adjective)*

Capable of being changed in substance as if by alchemy.

- *Is lead really transmutable into gold?*
- *Would you call this situation "transmutable"? Explain why.*

---

transparentness *(noun)*

The quality of being clear and transparent.

- *They discussed "transparentness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transparentness" to mean the quality of being clear and transparent.*

---

transpirate *(verb)*

Pass through the tissue or substance or its pores or interstices, as of gas.

- *In everyday English, people use "transpirate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "transpirate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

transplanter *(noun)*

A gardener who moves plants to new locations.

- *Understanding "transplanter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transplanter" to mean a gardener who moves plants to new locations.*

---

transposability *(noun)*

Ability to change sequence.

- *Understanding "transposability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transposability" to mean ability to change sequence.*

---

transubstantiate *(verb)*

Change or alter in form, appearance, or nature.

- *Transubstantiate one element into another.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "transubstantiate" in real sentences.*

---

transudate *(noun)*

A substance that transudes.

- *The article explained what "transudate" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "transudate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transudation *(noun)*

The process of exuding; the slow escape of liquids from blood vessels through pores or breaks in the cell membranes.

- *In class, the teacher used "transudation" to mean the process of exuding; the slow escape of liquids....*
- *They discussed "transudation" during the group presentation.*

---

transude *(verb)*

Release (a liquid) in drops or small quantities.

- *Learners should practice how to use "transude" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "transude" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

transvaal kafferboom *(noun)*

Small semi-evergreen tree of South Africa having dense clusters of clear scarlet flowers and red seeds.

- *He looked up "transvaal kafferboom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "transvaal kafferboom" during the group presentation.*

---

transvestitism *(noun)*

The practice of adopting the clothes or the manner or the sexual role of the opposite sex.

- *He looked up "transvestitism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transvestitism" to mean the practice of adopting the clothes or the manner....*

---

trapaceae *(noun)*

Family comprising solely the genus Trapa; in some classifications treated as a subfamily or tribe of the family Onagraceae.

- *He looked up "trapaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trapaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trapshooter *(noun)*

A person who engages in shooting at clay pigeons that are hurled into the air by a trap.

- *They discussed "trapshooter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trapshooter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trautvetteria *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs: false bugbane.

- *In class, the teacher used "trautvetteria" to mean small genus of perennial herbs: false bugbane.*
- *They discussed "trautvetteria" during the group presentation.*

---

trautvetteria carolinensis *(noun)*

Tall perennial of the eastern United States having large basal leaves and white summer flowers.

- *Understanding "trautvetteria carolinensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trautvetteria carolinensis" to mean tall perennial of the eastern united states having....*

---

travelable *(adjective)*

Capable of being traversed.

- *Highway crews soon had the roads travelable.*
- *Would you call this situation "travelable"? Explain why.*

---

treadwheel *(noun)*

A mill that is powered by men or animals walking on a circular belt or climbing steps.

- *They discussed "treadwheel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "treadwheel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

treasonably *(adverb)*

In a disloyal and faithless manner.

- *He answered "treasonably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "treasonably" in the final chapter.*

treasonist *(noun)*

Someone who betrays his country by committing treason.

- *Understanding "treasonist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "treasonist" to mean someone who betrays his country by committing treason.*

treasurership *(noun)*

The position of treasurer.

- *The article explained what "treasurership" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "treasurership" during the group presentation.*

trebucket *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *The article explained what "trebucket" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trebucket" to mean an engine that provided medieval artillery used....*

tree clubmoss *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *He looked up "tree clubmoss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tree clubmoss" during the group presentation.*

treehopper *(noun)*

Small leaping insect that sucks juices of branches and twigs.

- *In class, the teacher used "treehopper" to mean small leaping insect that sucks juices of branches....*
- *The article explained what "treehopper" means with a simple example.*

treelet *(noun)*

A small tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "treelet."*
- *The article explained what "treelet" means with a simple example.*

treenail *(noun)*

A wooden peg that is used to fasten timbers in shipbuilding; water causes the peg to swell and hold the timbers fast.

- *In class, the teacher used "treenail" to mean a wooden peg that is used to fasten timbers in....*
- *He looked up "treenail" because he had never seen it before.*

treillage *(noun)*

Latticework used to support climbing plants.

- *They discussed "treillage" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "treillage" to mean latticework used to support climbing plants.*

tremella *(noun)*

Fungi with yellowish gelatinous sporophores having convolutions resembling those of the brain.

- *Understanding "tremella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tremella" because he had never seen it before.*

tremella foliacea *(noun)*

A jelly fungus with a fruiting body 5-15 cm broad and gelatinous in consistency; resembles a bunch of leaf lettuce; mostly water and brownish in color.

- *Understanding "tremella foliacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tremella foliacea."*

tremella fuciformis *(noun)*

Popular in China and Japan and Taiwan; gelatinous mushrooms; most are dried.

- *The article explained what "tremella fuciformis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tremella fuciformis" during the group presentation.*

tremella lutescens *(noun)*

A yellow jelly fungus.

- *Understanding "tremella lutescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tremella lutescens" means with a simple example.*

---

tremella reticulata *(noun)*

A jelly fungus with an erect whitish fruiting body and a highly variable shape (sometimes resembling coral fungi).

- *In class, the teacher used "tremella reticulata" to mean a jelly fungus with an erect whitish fruiting body....*
- *The article explained what "tremella reticulata" means with a simple example.*

---

tremellaceae *(noun)*

A family of basidiomycetous fungi of the order Tremellales that have the basidium divided longitudinally.

- *He looked up "tremellaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tremellaceae" to mean a family of basidiomycetous fungi of the order....*

---

tremellales *(noun)*

Fungi varying from gelatinous to waxy or even horny in texture; most are saprophytic.

- *Understanding "tremellales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tremellales" means with a simple example.*

---

trenail *(noun)*

A wooden peg that is used to fasten timbers in shipbuilding; water causes the peg to swell and hold the timbers fast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trenail."*
- *Understanding "trenail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trencherman *(noun)*

A person who is devoted to eating and drinking to excess.

- *They discussed "trencherman" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trencherman" means with a simple example.*

---

trephination *(noun)*

An operation that removes a circular section of bone from the skull.

- *They discussed "trephination" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trephination" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trephritidae *(noun)*

Fruit flies; some leaf miners.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trephritidae."*
- *He looked up "trephritidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trepid *(adjective)*

Timid by nature or revealing timidity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "trepid" when it is timid by nature or revealing timidity.*
- *A "trepid" approach may work better in this case.*

---

trepidly *(adverb)*

In a timorous and trepid manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "trepidly" naturally.*
- *Using "trepidly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

treponemataceae *(noun)*

Small spirochetes some parasitic or pathogenic.

- *He looked up "treponemataceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "treponemataceae" to mean small spirochetes some parasitic or pathogenic.*

---

trespass de bonis asportatis *(noun)*

An action brought to recover damages from a person who has taken goods or property from its rightful owner.

- *They discussed "trespass de bonis asportatis" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trespass de bonis asportatis."*

---

trespass quare clausum fregit *(noun)*

The defendant unlawfully enters the land of the plaintiff.

- *He looked up "trespass quare clausum fregit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trespass quare clausum fregit" during the group presentation.*

---

trestlework *(noun)*

A supporting structure composed of a system of connected trestles; for a bridge or pier or scaffold e.g.

- *He looked up "trestlework" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trestlework" to mean a supporting structure composed of a system of....*

---

tri-iodomethane *(noun)*

Sweet smelling yellow solid haloform CHI3.

- *The article explained what "tri-iodomethane" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tri-iodomethane" during the group presentation.*

---

tri-iodothyronine *(noun)*

Thyronine with three iodine atoms added.

- *They discussed "tri-iodothyronine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tri-iodothyronine."*

---

triaenodon *(noun)*

A genus of Triakidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triaenodon."*
- *He looked up "triaenodon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

triaenodon obseus *(noun)*

Smooth dogfish of Pacific and Indian Oceans and Red Sea having white-tipped dorsal and caudal fins.

- *In class, the teacher used "triaenodon obseus" to mean smooth dogfish of pacific and indian oceans and red....*
- *The article explained what "triaenodon obseus" means with a simple example.*

---

triakidae *(noun)*

Small sharks with smooth skins and lacking spines on their dorsal fins.

- *In class, the teacher used "triakidae" to mean small sharks with smooth skins and lacking spines....*
- *He looked up "triakidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trialeurodes *(noun)*

A genus of Aleyrodidae.

- *The article explained what "trialeurodes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trialeurodes" to mean a genus of aleyrodidae.*

---

trialeurodes vaporariorum *(noun)*

Whitefly that inhabits greenhouses.

- *He looked up "trialeurodes vaporariorum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trialeurodes vaporariorum."*

---

triangularity *(noun)*

The property of being shaped like a triangle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triangularity."*
- *He looked up "triangularity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tribade *(noun)*

A female homosexual.

- *They discussed "tribade" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tribade" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tribadism *(noun)*

A form of lesbianism that simulates heterosexual intercourse.

- *They discussed "tribadism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tribadism."*

tribalisation *(noun)*

The act of making tribal; unification on a tribal basis.

- *They discussed "tribalisation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tribalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tribalization *(noun)*

The act of making tribal; unification on a tribal basis.

- *In class, the teacher used "tribalization" to mean the act of making tribal; unification on a tribal basis.*
- *The article explained what "tribalization" means with a simple example.*

tribasic acid *(noun)*

An acid containing three replaceable hydrogen atoms per molecule.

- *He looked up "tribasic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tribasic acid" to mean an acid containing three replaceable hydrogen atoms....*

tribasic sodium phosphate *(noun)*

The tertiary phosphate of sodium used as a builder in soaps and detergents.

- *He looked up "tribasic sodium phosphate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tribasic sodium phosphate" to mean the tertiary phosphate of sodium used as a builder....*

tribe bovini *(noun)*

Term not used technically; essentially coextensive with genus Bos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tribe bovini."*
- *He looked up "tribe bovini" because he had never seen it before.*

tribe synercus *(noun)*

Cape buffalo.

- *In class, the teacher used "tribe synercus" to mean cape buffalo.*
- *They discussed "tribe synercus" during the group presentation.*

tribologist *(noun)*

A specialist in tribology.

- *Understanding "tribologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tribologist" during the group presentation.*

tribonema *(noun)*

Type genus of Tribonemaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tribonema."*
- *Understanding "tribonema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tribonemaceae *(noun)*

Simple filamentous freshwater yellow-green algae.

- *The article explained what "tribonemaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tribonemaceae" to mean simple filamentous freshwater yellow-green algae.*

tribromoethanol *(noun)*

An intravenous anesthetic.

- *They discussed "tribromoethanol" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tribromoethanol" means with a simple example.*

tribromoethyl alcohol *(noun)*

An intravenous anesthetic.

- *Understanding "tribromoethyl alcohol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tribromoethyl alcohol" means with a simple example.*

---

tribromomethane *(noun)*

Colorless liquid haloform CHBr3.

- *Understanding "tribromomethane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tribromomethane."*

---

tribulus terestris *(noun)*

Tropical annual procumbent poisonous subshrub having fruit that splits into five spiny nutlets; serious pasture weed.

- *They discussed "tribulus terestris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tribulus terestris."*

---

tribuneship *(noun)*

The position of tribune.

- *The article explained what "tribuneship" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tribuneship."*

---

tributyrin *(noun)*

A bitter oily triglyceride of butyric acid; a form of butyrin.

- *In class, the teacher used "tributyrin" to mean a bitter oily triglyceride of butyric acid; a form....*
- *The article explained what "tributyrin" means with a simple example.*

---

tricentenary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or completing a period of 300 years.

- *Would you call this situation "tricentenary"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "tricentenary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trichechidae *(noun)*

Comprising only the manatees.

- *The article explained what "trichechidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trichechidae" during the group presentation.*

---

trichechus *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Trichechidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "trichechus" to mean type and sole genus of the trichechidae.*
- *The article explained what "trichechus" means with a simple example.*

---

trichechus manatus *(noun)*

Sirenian mammal of tropical coastal waters of America; the flat tail is rounded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichechus manatus."*
- *The article explained what "trichechus manatus" means with a simple example.*

---

trichina *(noun)*

Parasitic nematode occurring in the intestines of pigs and rats and human beings and producing larvae that form cysts in skeletal muscles.

- *He looked up "trichina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichina."*

---

trichion *(noun)*

Point where the hairline meets the midpoint of the forehead.

- *In class, the teacher used "trichion" to mean point where the hairline meets the midpoint of the....*
- *The article explained what "trichion" means with a simple example.*

---

trichiuridae *(noun)*

Cutlassfishes.

- *They discussed "trichiuridae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trichiuridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trichloracetic acid *(noun)*

A strong acid made by chlorinating acetic acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichloracetic acid."*
- *Understanding "trichloracetic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trichlormethiazide *(noun)*

Diuretic drug (trade name Naqua) used to treat hypertension.

- *They discussed "trichlormethiazide" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trichlormethiazide" because he had never seen it before.*

trichloromethane *(noun)*

A volatile liquid haloform (CHCl3); formerly used as an anesthetic.

- *He looked up "trichloromethane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichloromethane."*

trichobezoar *(noun)*

A compact mass of hair that forms in the alimentary canal (especially in the stomach of animals as a result of licking fur).

- *Understanding "trichobezoar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "trichobezoar" during the group presentation.*

trichoceros *(noun)*

Small genus of small epiphytic or terrestrial orchids of tropical South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichoceros."*
- *They discussed "trichoceros" during the group presentation.*

trichodesmium *(noun)*

Large colonial bacterium common in tropical open-ocean waters; important in carbon and nitrogen fixation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichodesmium."*
- *He looked up "trichodesmium" because he had never seen it before.*

trichoglossus *(noun)*

A genus of Loriinae.

- *They discussed "trichoglossus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trichoglossus" to mean a genus of loriinae.*

trichoglossus moluccanus *(noun)*

A kind of lorikeet.

- *The article explained what "trichoglossus moluccanus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichoglossus moluccanus."*

tricholoma *(noun)*

Agarics with white spores and a fleshy stalk and notched gills; of various colors both edible and inedible.

- *In class, the teacher used "tricholoma" to mean agarics with white spores and a fleshy stalk and....*
- *The article explained what "tricholoma" means with a simple example.*

tricholoma aurantium *(noun)*

An orange tan agaric whose gills become brown by maturity; has a strong odor and taste.

- *In class, the teacher used "tricholoma aurantium" to mean an orange tan agaric whose gills become brown by....*
- *They discussed "tricholoma aurantium" during the group presentation.*

tricholoma flavovirens *(noun)*

An edible agaric with yellow gills and a viscid yellow cap that has a brownish center.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tricholoma flavovirens."*
- *He looked up "tricholoma flavovirens" because he had never seen it before.*

tricholoma irinum *(noun)*

An edible agaric with large silky white caps and thick stalks.

- *Understanding "tricholoma irinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tricholoma irinum."*

---

tricholoma pardinum *(noun)*

A poisonous agaric having a pale cap with fine grey fibrils.

- *Understanding "tricholoma pardinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tricholoma pardinum" to mean a poisonous agaric having a pale cap with fine grey....*

---

tricholoma pessundatum *(noun)*

A mildly poisonous agaric with a viscid reddish brown cap and white gills and stalk.

- *They discussed "tricholoma pessundatum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tricholoma pessundatum" means with a simple example.*

---

tricholoma populinum *(noun)*

An edible agaric that fruits in great clusters (especially in sandy soil under cottonwood trees).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tricholoma populinum."*
- *The article explained what "tricholoma populinum" means with a simple example.*

---

tricholoma sejunctum *(noun)*

An agaric with a cap that is coated with dark fibrils in the center and has yellowish margins.

- *Understanding "tricholoma sejunctum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tricholoma sejunctum."*

---

tricholoma vaccinum *(noun)*

An agaric with a cap that is densely covered with reddish fibrils and pale gills and stalk.

- *He looked up "tricholoma vaccinum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tricholoma vaccinum."*

---

tricholoma venenata *(noun)*

A poisonous white agaric.

- *In class, the teacher used "tricholoma venenata" to mean a poisonous white agaric.*
- *The article explained what "tricholoma venenata" means with a simple example.*

---

tricholomataceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *They discussed "tricholomataceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tricholomataceae" means with a simple example.*

---

trichomanes boschianum *(noun)*

A variety of bristle fern.

- *He looked up "trichomanes boschianum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichomanes boschianum."*

---

trichomanes reniforme *(noun)*

Large fern of New Zealand having kidney-shaped fronds.

- *Understanding "trichomanes reniforme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trichomanes reniforme" to mean large fern of new zealand having kidney-shaped fronds.*

---

trichomonad *(noun)*

Cause of trichomoniasis in women and cattle and birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "trichomonad" to mean cause of trichomoniasis in women and cattle and birds.*
- *The article explained what "trichomonad" means with a simple example.*

---

trichophaga *(noun)*

Carpet moths.

- *He looked up "trichophaga" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “trichophaga” to mean carpet moths.*

trichophaga tapetzella *(noun)*

Larvae feed on carpets and other woolens.

- *He looked up “trichophaga tapetzella” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “trichophaga tapetzella” to mean larvae feed on carpets and other woolens.*

trichostema *(noun)*

Genus of North American aromatic herbs or subshrubs: blue curls.

- *They discussed “trichostema” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “trichostema” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trichostema dichotomum *(noun)*

Aromatic plant of the eastern United States.

- *Understanding “trichostema dichotomum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “trichostema dichotomum” to mean aromatic plant of the eastern united states.*

trichostema lanatum *(noun)*

An aromatic plant with wooly leaves found in southern California and Mexico.

- *They discussed “trichostema lanatum” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “trichostema lanatum” to mean an aromatic plant with wooly leaves found in....*

trichostema lanceolatum *(noun)*

Aromatic plant of western United States.

- *He looked up “trichostema lanceolatum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “trichostema lanceolatum” to mean aromatic plant of western united states.*

trichostigma *(noun)*

A genus of erect or climbing shrubs found in tropical South America.

- *He looked up “trichostigma” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “trichostigma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trichosurus *(noun)*

A genus of Phalangeridae.

- *The article explained what “trichosurus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trichosurus.”*

trichosurus vulpecula *(noun)*

Bushy-tailed phalanger.

- *He looked up “trichosurus vulpecula” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “trichosurus vulpecula” during the group presentation.*

trichroism *(noun)*

Pleochroism of a crystal so that it exhibits three different colors when viewed from three different directions.

- *In class, the teacher used “trichroism” to mean pleochroism of a crystal so that it exhibits three....*
- *He looked up “trichroism” because he had never seen it before.*

trichys *(noun)*

A genus of Hystricidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “trichys” to mean a genus of hystricidae.*
- *The article explained what “trichys” means with a simple example.*

trichys lipura *(noun)*

Porcupine of Borneo and Sumatra having short spines and a long tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trichys lipura.”*
- *They discussed “trichys lipura” during the group presentation.*

trickily *(adverb)*

In an artful manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "trickily" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "trickily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

tricuspidate *(adjective)*

Having three cusps or points (especially a molar tooth).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tricuspidate."*
- *The speaker chose "tricuspidate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tridacnidae *(noun)*

Large marine hard-shell clams.

- *He looked up "tridacnidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tridacnidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tridymite *(noun)*

A mineral form of silica.

- *The article explained what "tridymite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tridymite."*

---

trifler *(noun)*

One who behaves lightly or not seriously.

- *He looked up "trifler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trifler."*

---

trifluoromethane *(noun)*

Colorless gas haloform CHF3 (similar to chloroform).

- *Understanding "trifluoromethane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trifluoromethane."*

---

trifoliated *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having three leaflets.

- *A "trifoliated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "trifoliated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

trifoliolate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having three leaflets.

- *Students compared "trifoliolate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "trifoliolate"? Explain why.*

---

trifoliolate leaf *(noun)*

Having three leaflets.

- *In class, the teacher used "trifoliolate leaf" to mean having three leaflets.*
- *The article explained what "trifoliolate leaf" means with a simple example.*

---

trifolium incarnatum *(noun)*

Southern European annual with spiky heads of crimson flower; extensively cultivated in United States for forage.

- *They discussed "trifolium incarnatum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trifolium incarnatum" to mean southern european annual with spiky heads of....*

---

trifolium reflexum *(noun)*

Clover of western United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trifolium reflexum."*
- *Understanding "trifolium reflexum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trifolium stoloniferum *(noun)*

Clover of western United States.

- *He looked up "trifolium stoloniferum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trifolium stoloniferum."*

---

trifurcate *(verb)*

Divide into three.

- *The road trifurcates at the bridge.*
- *Can you use "trifurcate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

trifurcation *(noun)*

The act of splitting into three branches.

- *He looked up "trifurcation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trifurcation" during the group presentation.*

---

trigeminus *(noun)*

The main sensory nerve of the face and motor nerve for the muscles of mastication.

- *The article explained what "trigeminus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trigeminus" during the group presentation.*

---

trigla lucerna *(noun)*

A kind of gurnard.

- *They discussed "trigla lucerna" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trigla lucerna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

triglidae *(noun)*

In some classifications restricted to the gurnards and subdivided into the subfamilies Triglinae (true sea robins) and Peristediinae (armored sea robins).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triglidae."*
- *They discussed "triglidae" during the group presentation.*

---

triglinae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subfamily of Triglidae comprising searobins having ordinary scales and no barbels (true searobins).

- *They discussed "triglinae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triglinae."*

---

triglochin *(noun)*

Perennial or annual bog or marsh plants; includes arrow grass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triglochin."*
- *He looked up "triglochin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

triglochin maritima *(noun)*

Tufted perennial found in shallow water or marshland; sometimes poisons livestock.

- *The article explained what "triglochin maritima" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triglochin maritima" to mean tufted perennial found in shallow water or....*

---

trigonella foenumgraecum *(noun)*

Annual herb or southern Europe and eastern Asia having off-white flowers and aromatic seeds used medicinally and in curry.

- *They discussed "trigonella foenumgraecum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trigonella foenumgraecum" means with a simple example.*

---

trigonella ornithopodioides *(noun)*

Old World herb related to fenugreek.

- *He looked up "trigonella ornithopodioides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trigonella ornithopodioides" during the group presentation.*

---

trigonometrician *(noun)*

A mathematician specializing in trigonometry.

- *He looked up "trigonometrician" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trigonometrician" during the group presentation.*

trigonum cerebrale *(noun)*

An arched bundle of white fibers at the base of the brain by which the hippocampus of each hemisphere projects to the contralateral hippocampus and to the thalamus and mamillary bodies.

- *Understanding "trigonum cerebrale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trigonum cerebrale" to mean an arched bundle of white fibers at the base of the....*

triiodomethane *(noun)*

A yellowish crystalline solid with a penetrating odor; sometimes used as an antiseptic dressing.

- *In class, the teacher used "triiodomethane" to mean a yellowish crystalline solid with a penetrating....*
- *Understanding "triiodomethane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trilisa *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of southern United States.

- *He looked up "trilisa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trilisa."*

trilisa odoratissima *(noun)*

Perennial of southeastern United States with leaves having the fragrance of vanilla.

- *They discussed "trilisa odoratissima" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trilisa odoratissima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trilliaceae *(noun)*

Small family of herbs having flowers with 3 petals and 3 sepals; in some classification systems considered a subfamily of the Liliaceae.

- *They discussed "trilliaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trilliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

trillium erectum *(noun)*

Trillium of eastern North America having malodorous pink to purple flowers and an astringent root used in folk medicine especially to ease childbirth.

- *The article explained what "trillium erectum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trillium erectum" to mean trillium of eastern north america having malodorous....*

trillium recurvatum *(noun)*

Trillium of central United States having dark purple sessile flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "trillium recurvatum" to mean trillium of central united states having dark....*
- *The article explained what "trillium recurvatum" means with a simple example.*

trilobate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) divided into three lobes.

- *It is useful to describe something as "trilobate" when it is (of a leaf shape) divided into three lobes.*
- *The speaker chose "trilobate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

trilobated *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) divided into three lobes.

- *Students compared "trilobated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "trilobated" approach may work better in this case.*

trimly *(adverb)*

In a trim manner.

- *He was trimly attired.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "trimly" naturally.*

trimorphodon *(noun)*

Lyre snakes.

- *The article explained what "trimorphodon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trimorphodon."*

trimorphodon lambda *(noun)*

Of desert regions of southwestern North America.

- *Understanding "trimorphodon lambda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trimorphodon lambda" means with a simple example.*

---

trimotored *(adjective)*

Having three motors.

- *A "trimotored" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "trimotored"? Explain why.*

---

trimox *(noun)*

An antibiotic; a semisynthetic oral penicillin (trade names Amoxil and Larotid and Polymox and Trimox and Augmentin) used to treat bacterial infections.

- *The article explained what "trimox" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trimox" during the group presentation.*

---

trinectes *(noun)*

A genus of Soleidae.

- *They discussed "trinectes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trinectes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trinectes maculatus *(noun)*

Useless as food; in coastal streams from Maine to Texas and Panama.

- *He looked up "trinectes maculatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trinectes maculatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tringa melanoleuca *(noun)*

A variety of yellowlegs.

- *They discussed "tringa melanoleuca" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tringa melanoleuca" means with a simple example.*

---

tringa nebularia *(noun)*

Large European sandpiper with greenish legs.

- *He looked up "tringa nebularia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tringa nebularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tringa totanus *(noun)*

A common Old World wading bird with long red legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tringa totanus."*
- *They discussed "tringa totanus" during the group presentation.*

---

trinil man *(noun)*

Fossil remains found in Java; formerly called Pithecanthropus erectus.

- *He looked up "trinil man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trinil man" during the group presentation.*

---

trinitroglycerin *(noun)*

A heavy yellow poisonous oily explosive liquid obtained by nitrating glycerol; used in making explosives and medically as a vasodilator (trade names Nitrospan and Nitrostat).

- *In class, the teacher used "trinitroglycerin" to mean a heavy yellow poisonous oily explosive liquid....*
- *He looked up "trinitroglycerin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trinketry *(noun)*

Trinkets and other ornaments of dress collectively.

- *Understanding "trinketry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trinketry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trinuclear *(adjective)*

Having three nuclei.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "trinuclear."*

- *Would you call this situation "trinuclear"? Explain why.*

---

trinucleate *(adjective)*

Having three nuclei.

- *Would you call this situation "trinucleate"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "trinucleate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trinucleated *(adjective)*

Having three nuclei.

- *It is useful to describe something as "trinucleated" when it is having three nuclei.*
- *The speaker chose "trinucleated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

triolein *(noun)*

A naturally occurring glyceride of oleic acid that is found in fats and oils.

- *In class, the teacher used "triolein" to mean a naturally occurring glyceride of oleic acid that....*
- *Understanding "triolein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trionychidae *(noun)*

Soft-shelled turtles.

- *They discussed "trionychidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trionychidae" to mean soft-shelled turtles.*

---

trionyx *(noun)*

Type genus of the Trionychidae.

- *They discussed "trionyx" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trionyx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trionyx muticus *(noun)*

River turtle of Mississippi basin; prefers running water.

- *They discussed "trionyx muticus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trionyx muticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trionyx spiniferus *(noun)*

River turtle of western United States with a warty shell; prefers quiet water.

- *They discussed "trionyx spiniferus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trionyx spiniferus" means with a simple example.*

---

triopidae *(noun)*

A family of Notostraca.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triopidae."*
- *Understanding "triopidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

triose *(noun)*

Any monosaccharide sugar containing three atoms of carbon per molecule.

- *Understanding "triose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "triose" during the group presentation.*

---

triostium *(noun)*

Genus of Asiatic and North American herbs: feverroot.

- *In class, the teacher used "triostium" to mean genus of asiatic and north american herbs: feverroot.*
- *They discussed "triostium" during the group presentation.*

---

triostium perfoliatum *(noun)*

Coarse weedy American perennial herb with large usually perfoliate leaves and purple or dull red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "triostium perfoliatum" to mean coarse weedy american perennial herb with large....*
- *He looked up "triostium perfoliatum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tripalmitin *(noun)*

A triglyceride of palmitic acid.

- *The article explained what "tripalmitin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tripalmitin."*

triphammer *(noun)*

A massive power hammer; raised by a cam until released to fall under gravity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triphammer."*
- *Understanding "triphammer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

triphosphopyridine *(noun)*

A pyridine ring with three phosphorus groups.

- *He looked up "triphosphopyridine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triphosphopyridine" to mean a pyridine ring with three phosphorus groups.*

triphosphopyridine nucleotide *(noun)*

A coenzyme of several enzymes.

- *In class, the teacher used "triphosphopyridine nucleotide" to mean a coenzyme of several enzymes.*
- *He looked up "triphosphopyridine nucleotide" because he had never seen it before.*

triphosphoric acid *(noun)*

An acid that is a partial anhydride of three molecules of phosphoric acid; known chiefly in the form of its salts and esters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triphosphoric acid."*
- *He looked up "triphosphoric acid" because he had never seen it before.*

tripinnated *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) thrice pinnate.

- *Students compared "tripinnated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "tripinnated" approach may work better in this case.*

tripinnatifid *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) bipinnatifid with segments pinnatifid.

- *A "tripinnatifid" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "tripinnatifid"? Explain why.*

tripletail *(noun)*

Large food fish of warm waters worldwide having long anal and dorsal fins that with a caudal fin suggest a three-lobed tail.

- *Understanding "tripletail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tripletail" during the group presentation.*

tripleurospermum *(noun)*

Small genus comprising plants often included in genus Matricaria.

- *They discussed "tripleurospermum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tripleurospermum" means with a simple example.*

tripleurospermum inodorum *(noun)*

Ubiquitous European annual weed with white flowers and finely divided leaves naturalized and sometimes cultivated in eastern North America; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *Understanding "tripleurospermum inodorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tripleurospermum inodorum" because he had never seen it before.*

tripleurospermum oreades tchihatchewii *(noun)*

Mat-forming perennial herb of Asia Minor; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *He looked up "tripleurospermum oreades tchihatchewii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tripleurospermum oreades tchihatchewii" to mean mat-forming perennial herb of asia minor; sometimes....*

tripleurospermum tchihatchewii *(noun)*

Low densely tufted perennial herb of Turkey having small white flowers; used as a ground cover in dry places; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tripleurospermum tchihatchewii."*
- *Understanding "tripleurospermum tchihatchewii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

triplicity *(noun)*

The property of being triple.

- *The article explained what "triplicity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triplicity" to mean the property of being triple.*

---

triplochiton *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical African trees with maplelike leaves.

- *The article explained what "triplochiton" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triplochiton" to mean small genus of tropical african trees with....*

---

triplochiton scleroxcylon *(noun)*

Large west African tree having large palmately lobed leaves and axillary cymose panicles of small white flowers and one-winged seeds; yields soft white to pale yellow wood.

- *Understanding "triplochiton scleroxcylon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triplochiton scleroxcylon" to mean large west african tree having large palmately....*

---

triquetral *(noun)*

A wrist bone that articulates with the pisiform and hamate and lunate bones.

- *The article explained what "triquetral" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triquetral" to mean a wrist bone that articulates with the pisiform and....*

---

triquetral bone *(noun)*

A wrist bone that articulates with the pisiform and hamate and lunate bones.

- *They discussed "triquetral bone" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triquetral bone" to mean a wrist bone that articulates with the pisiform and....*

---

triquetrous leek *(noun)*

European leek naturalized in Great Britain; leaves are triangular.

- *Understanding "triquetrous leek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "triquetrous leek" means with a simple example.*

---

trisaccharide *(noun)*

Any of a variety of carbohydrates that yield three monosaccharide molecules on complete hydrolysis.

- *He looked up "trisaccharide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trisaccharide" during the group presentation.*

---

trisect *(verb)*

Cut in three.

- *Trisect a line.*
- *The coach explained when to use "trisect" and when to wait.*

---

triskaidekaphobic *(adjective)*

Suffering from triskaidekaphobia (abnormal fear of the number 13).

- *A "triskaidekaphobic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "triskaidekaphobic" when it is suffering from triskaidekaphobia (abnormal fear of....*

---

tristearin *(noun)*

A triglyceride of stearic acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tristearin."*
- *He looked up "tristearin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tritanopic *(adjective)*

Inability to see the color blue or to distinguish the colors blue and yellow.

- *A "tritanopic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "tritanopic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

tritely *(adverb)*

In a trite manner.

- *Tritely expressed emotions.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "tritely" naturally.*

tritheist *(noun)*

Someone (not an orthodox Christian) who believes that the Father and Son and Holy Ghost are three separate gods.

- *Understanding "tritheist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tritheist" during the group presentation.*

triticum aestivum spelta *(noun)*

Hardy wheat grown mostly in Europe for livestock feed.

- *In class, the teacher used "triticum aestivum spelta" to mean hardy wheat grown mostly in europe for livestock feed.*
- *He looked up "triticum aestivum spelta" because he had never seen it before.*

triticum dicoccum *(noun)*

Hard red wheat grown especially in Russia and Germany; in United States as stock feed.

- *In class, the teacher used "triticum dicoccum" to mean hard red wheat grown especially in russia and....*
- *He looked up "triticum dicoccum" because he had never seen it before.*

triticum dicoccum dicoccoides *(noun)*

Found wild in Palestine; held to be prototype of cultivated wheat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triticum dicoccum dicoccoides."*
- *They discussed "triticum dicoccum dicoccoides" during the group presentation.*

triticum spelta *(noun)*

Hardy wheat grown mostly in Europe for livestock feed.

- *Understanding "triticum spelta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "triticum spelta" during the group presentation.*

triticum turgidum *(noun)*

Wheat with hard dark-colored kernels high in gluten and used for bread and pasta; grown especially in southern Russia, North Africa, and northern central North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "triticum turgidum" to mean wheat with hard dark-colored kernels high in gluten....*
- *The article explained what "triticum turgidum" means with a simple example.*

tritoma *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Kniphofia having long grasslike leaves and tall scapes of red or yellow drooping flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "tritoma" to mean a plant of the genus kniphofia having long....*
- *They discussed "tritoma" during the group presentation.*

trochilidae *(noun)*

Hummingbirds.

- *Understanding "trochilidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trochilidae" to mean hummingbirds.*

trochlearis *(noun)*

Either of the two cranial nerves on either side that control the superior oblique muscles of the eyes.

- *Understanding "trochlearis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trochlearis" because he had never seen it before.*

trofim denisovich lysenko *(noun)*

Soviet geneticist whose adherence to Lamarck's theory of evolution was favored by Stalin (1898-1976).

- *In class, the teacher used "trofim denisovich lysenko" to mean soviet geneticist whose adherence to lamarck's....*
- *He looked up "trofim denisovich lysenko" because he had never seen it before.*

trogium *(noun)*

A genus of Psocidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trogium."*
- *He looked up "trogium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trogium pulsatorium *(noun)*

A variety of booklouse.

- *In class, the teacher used "trogium pulsatorium" to mean a variety of booklouse.*
- *They discussed "trogium pulsatorium" during the group presentation.*

---

troglodytes aedon *(noun)*

Common American wren that nests around houses.

- *The article explained what "troglodytes aedon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "troglodytes aedon."*

---

trogonidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Trogoniformes.

- *In class, the teacher used "trogonidae" to mean coextensive with the order trogoniformes.*
- *They discussed "trogonidae" during the group presentation.*

---

trollius *(noun)*

Perennial herbs of north temperate regions: globeflowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "trollius" to mean perennial herbs of north temperate regions:....*
- *The article explained what "trollius" means with a simple example.*

---

trombicula *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Trombiculidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "trombicula" to mean type genus of the family trombiculidae.*
- *The article explained what "trombicula" means with a simple example.*

---

trombiculid *(noun)*

Mite that as nymph and adult feeds on early stages of small arthropods but whose larvae are parasitic on terrestrial vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "trombiculid" to mean mite that as nymph and adult feeds on early stages....*
- *He looked up "trombiculid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trombidiid *(noun)*

Mite that in all stages feeds on other arthropods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trombidiid."*
- *He looked up "trombidiid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trompillo *(noun)*

Weedy nightshade with silvery foliage and violet or blue or white flowers; roundish berry widely used to curdle milk; central United States to South America.

- *He looked up "trompillo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trompillo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tropaeolaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Tropaeolum.

- *The article explained what "tropaeolaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tropaeolaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

tropaeolum peregrinum *(noun)*

A climber having flowers that are the color of canaries.

- *In class, the teacher used "tropaeolum peregrinum" to mean a climber having flowers that are the color of canaries.*
- *The article explained what "tropaeolum peregrinum" means with a simple example.*

---

trophobiosis *(noun)*

A symbiotic relation in which one organism protects the other in return for some kind of food product.

- *The article explained what "trophobiosis" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trophobiosis.”*

---

trophotropic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to trophotropism.

- *A “trophotropic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “trophotropic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

trophotropism *(noun)*

An orienting response to food.

- *He looked up “trophotropism” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trophotropism.”*

---

tropicbird *(noun)*

Mostly white web-footed tropical seabird often found far from land.

- *In class, the teacher used “tropicbird” to mean mostly white web-footed tropical seabird often....*
- *The article explained what “tropicbird” means with a simple example.*

---

tropidoclonion *(noun)*

Lined snakes.

- *They discussed “tropidoclonion” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tropidoclonion” to mean lined snakes.*

---

tropidoclonion lineatum *(noun)*

Secretive snake of city dumps and parks as well as prairies and open woods; feeds on earthworms; of central United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “tropidoclonion lineatum” to mean secretive snake of city dumps and parks as well as....*
- *They discussed “tropidoclonion lineatum” during the group presentation.*

---

troponomy *(noun)*

The place names of a region or a language considered collectively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “troponomy.”*
- *He looked up “troponomy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

troponymy *(noun)*

The semantic relation of being a manner of does something.

- *They discussed “troponymy” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “troponymy” means with a simple example.*

---

trotline *(noun)*

A long fishing line with many shorter lines and hooks attached to it (usually suspended between buoys).

- *They discussed “trotline” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “trotline” because he had never seen it before.*

---

troubler *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately stirs up trouble.

- *The article explained what “troubler” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “troubler” to mean someone who deliberately stirs up trouble.*

---

trousering *(noun)*

Any fabric used to make trousers.

- *Understanding “trousering” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trousering.”*

---

truckage *(noun)*

The activity of transporting goods by truck.

- *Understanding “truckage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “truckage” because he had never seen it before.*

---

truckler *(noun)*

Someone who humbles himself as a sign of respect; who behaves as if he had no self-respect.

- *In class, the teacher used "truckler" to mean someone who humbles himself as a sign of respect;....*
- *The article explained what "truckler" means with a simple example.*

---

truckling *(noun)*

The act of obeying meanly (especially obeying in a humble manner or for unworthy reasons).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "truckling."*
- *They discussed "truckling" during the group presentation.*

---

truculency *(noun)*

Obstreperous and defiant aggressiveness.

- *He looked up "truculency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "truculency" to mean obstreperous and defiant aggressiveness.*

---

trudger *(noun)*

Someone who walks in a laborious heavy-footed manner.

- *The article explained what "trudger" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trudger" during the group presentation.*

---

true tulipwood *(noun)*

Light easily worked wood of a tulip tree; used for furniture and veneer.

- *The article explained what "true tulipwood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "true tulipwood" to mean light easily worked wood of a tulip tree; used for....*

---

truehearted *(adjective)*

Unwavering in devotion to friend or vow or cause; ; ; - Campaign song for William Henry Harrison.

- *A "truehearted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "truehearted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trumpetfish *(noun)*

Tropical Atlantic fish with a long snout; swims snout down.

- *They discussed "trumpetfish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trumpetfish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trumpetwood *(noun)*

Tropical American tree with large peltate leaves and hollow stems.

- *Understanding "trumpetwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trumpetwood."*

---

truncocolumella *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Rhizopogonaceae.

- *They discussed "truncocolumella" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "truncocolumella" means with a simple example.*

---

truncocolumella citrina *(noun)*

A fungus with a round yellow to orange fruiting body that is found on the surface of the ground or partially buried; has a distinctive sterile column extending into the spore-bearing tissue.

- *The article explained what "truncocolumella citrina" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "truncocolumella citrina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

truncus celiacus *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the abdominal aorta just below the diaphragm and branches into the left gastric artery and the common hepatic artery and the splenic artery.

- *They discussed "truncus celiacus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "truncus celiacus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

truncus pulmonalis *(noun)*

The artery that carries venous blood from the right ventricle of the heart and divides into the right and left pulmonary arteries.

- *He looked up "truncus pulmonalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "truncus pulmonalis" to mean the artery that carries venous blood from the right....*

---

trunkfish *(noun)*

Any of numerous small tropical fishes having body and head encased in bony plates.

- *In class, the teacher used "trunkfish" to mean any of numerous small tropical fishes having body....*
- *Understanding "trunkfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trunnel *(noun)*

A wooden peg that is used to fasten timbers in shipbuilding; water causes the peg to swell and hold the timbers fast.

- *Understanding "trunnel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trunnel."*

---

trustbuster *(noun)*

A federal agent who engages in trust busting.

- *The article explained what "trustbuster" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trustbuster" to mean a federal agent who engages in trust busting.*

---

trustfully *(adverb)*

With trust; in a trusting manner.

- *His mouth grinned trustfully.*
- *He answered "trustfully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

trustfulness *(noun)*

The trait of believing in the honesty and reliability of others.

- *Understanding "trustfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trustfulness."*

---

trustiness *(noun)*

The trait of deserving trust and confidence.

- *Understanding "trustiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trustiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trustingness *(noun)*

The trait of believing in the honesty and reliability of others.

- *They discussed "trustingness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trustingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trygve halvden lie *(noun)*

Norwegian diplomat who was the first Secretary General of the United Nations (1896-1968).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trygve halvden lie."*
- *They discussed "trygve halvden lie" during the group presentation.*

---

trypetidae *(noun)*

Fruit flies; some leaf miners.

- *The article explained what "trypetidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trypetidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tryptophane *(noun)*

An amino acid that occurs in proteins; is essential for growth and normal metabolism; a precursor of niacin.

- *Understanding "tryptophane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tryptophane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tsaristic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a czar.

- *Students compared "tsaristic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tsaristic" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of a czar.*

tsatske *(noun)*

(Yiddish) an attractive, unconventional woman.

- *They discussed "tsatske" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tsatske" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tshatshke *(noun)*

(Yiddish) an attractive, unconventional woman.

- *The article explained what "tshatshke" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tshatshke" during the group presentation.*

tsine *(noun)*

Wild ox of the Malay Archipelago.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tsine."*
- *The article explained what "tsine" means with a simple example.*

tsuga mertensiana *(noun)*

Large evergreen of western United States; wood much harder than Canadian hemlock.

- *The article explained what "tsuga mertensiana" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tsuga mertensiana" during the group presentation.*

tsuris *(noun)*

(Yiddish) aggravating trouble.

- *The frustrating tsuris he subjected himself to.*
- *He looked up "tsuris" because he had never seen it before.*

tubbiness *(noun)*

The property of having a plump and round body.

- *The article explained what "tubbiness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tubbiness" during the group presentation.*

tubelike *(adjective)*

Constituting a tube; having hollow tubes (as for the passage of fluids).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tubelike."*
- *Students compared "tubelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tuberaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi whose ascocarps resemble tubers and vary in size from that of an acorn to that of a large apple.

- *The article explained what "tuberaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tuberaceae" to mean family of fungi whose ascocarps resemble tubers and....*

tuberales *(noun)*

Small order of fungi belonging to the subdivision Ascomycota having closed underground ascocarps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tuberales."*
- *The article explained what "tuberales" means with a simple example.*

tubercularia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tuberculariaceae; fungi with nodules of red or pink conidia; some cause diebacks of woody plants.

- *They discussed "tubercularia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tubercularia" to mean type genus of the tuberculariaceae; fungi with....*

tuberculariaceae *(noun)*

Large family of mainly saprophytic imperfect fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tuberculariaceae."*
- *Understanding "tuberculariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tuberculoid *(adjective)*

Resembling tuberculosis.

- *Tuberculoid lesions.*
- *Tuberculoid leprosy.*

---

tubful *(noun)*

The amount that a tub will hold.

- *He looked up "tubful" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tubful."*

---

tubuai islands *(noun)*

A chain of small islands in French Polynesia.

- *He looked up "tubuai islands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tubuai islands" to mean a chain of small islands in french polynesia.*

---

tubulidentata *(noun)*

An order of Eutheria.

- *In class, the teacher used "tubulidentata" to mean an order of eutheria.*
- *They discussed "tubulidentata" during the group presentation.*

---

tucana *(noun)*

A large faint constellation in the southern hemisphere containing most of the Small Magellanic Cloud.

- *In class, the teacher used "tucana" to mean a large faint constellation in the southern....*
- *The article explained what "tucana" means with a simple example.*

---

tughrik *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Mongolia.

- *He looked up "tughrik" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tughrik" during the group presentation.*

---

tugrik *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Mongolia.

- *Understanding "tugrik" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tugrik" during the group presentation.*

---

tuille *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the hip and thigh.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tuille."*
- *He looked up "tuille" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tulestoma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tulostomaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "tulestoma" to mean type genus of the tulostomaceae.*
- *Understanding "tulestoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tulipa armena *(noun)*

Small early blooming tulip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tulipa armena."*
- *He looked up "tulipa armena" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tulipa clusiana *(noun)*

Eurasian tulip with small flowers blotched at the base.

- *They discussed "tulipa clusiana" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tulipa clusiana" means with a simple example.*

---

tulipa gesneriana *(noun)*

Tall late blooming tulip.

- *In class, the teacher used "tulipa gesneriana" to mean tall late blooming tulip.*

- *Understanding “tulipa gesneriana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tulipwood tree *(noun)*

Any of various trees yielding variously colored woods similar to true tulipwood.

- *They discussed “tulipwood tree” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tulipwood tree” to mean any of various trees yielding variously colored....*

---

tulostoma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tulostomaceae.

- *He looked up “tulostoma” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tulostoma.”*

---

tulostomaceae *(noun)*

Stalked puffballs.

- *In class, the teacher used “tulostomaceae” to mean stalked puffballs.*
- *They discussed “tulostomaceae” during the group presentation.*

---

tulostomataceae *(noun)*

Stalked puffballs.

- *The article explained what “tulostomataceae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tulostomataceae” to mean stalked puffballs.*

---

tulostomatales *(noun)*

An order of fungi belonging to the class Gasteromycetes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tulostomatales.”*
- *The article explained what “tulostomatales” means with a simple example.*

---

tumblebug *(noun)*

Any of various dung beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tumblebug.”*
- *The article explained what “tumblebug” means with a simple example.*

---

tumbrel *(noun)*

A farm dumpcart for carrying dung; carts of this type were used to carry prisoners to the guillotine during the French Revolution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tumbrel.”*
- *He looked up “tumbrel” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tumbril *(noun)*

A farm dumpcart for carrying dung; carts of this type were used to carry prisoners to the guillotine during the French Revolution.

- *They discussed “tumbril” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “tumbril” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tumefaction *(noun)*

The process of tumefying; the organic process whereby tissue becomes swollen by the accumulation of fluid within it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tumefaction.”*
- *He looked up “tumefaction” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tumefy *(verb)*

Cause to become very swollen.

- *Learners should practice how to use “tumefy” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “tumefy” when talking about this idea.*

---

tumesce *(verb)*

Expand abnormally.

- *She tried to use “tumesce” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “tumesce” when talking about this idea.*

---

tunaburger *(noun)*

A sandwich that resembles a hamburger but made with tuna instead of beef.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tunaburger."*
- *The article explained what "tunaburger" means with a simple example.*

tunefulness *(noun)*

The property of having a melody.

- *In class, the teacher used "tunefulness" to mean the property of having a melody.*
- *He looked up "tunefulness" because he had never seen it before.*

tungstic acid *(noun)*

An oxyacid of tungsten (often polymeric in nature) formed by neutralizing alkaline tungstate solutions.

- *In class, the teacher used "tungstic acid" to mean an oxyacid of tungsten (often polymeric in nature)....*
- *The article explained what "tungstic acid" means with a simple example.*

tunica conjunctiva bulbi *(noun)*

The part of the conjunctiva covering the anterior face of the sclera and the surface epithelium of the cornea.

- *He looked up "tunica conjunctiva bulbi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tunica conjunctiva bulbi" to mean the part of the conjunctiva covering the anterior....*

tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum *(noun)*

The part of the conjunctiva lining the posterior surface of the eyelids; continuous with the bulbar conjunctiva.

- *The article explained what "tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum" during the group presentation.*

tunker *(noun)*

An adherent of Baptistic doctrines (who practice baptism by immersion).

- *They discussed "tunker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tunker" means with a simple example.*

tunnage *(noun)*

A tax imposed on ships that enter the US; based on the tonnage of the ship.

- *He looked up "tunnage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tunnage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tupaiidae *(noun)*

Tree shrews; in some classifications tree shrews are considered prosimian primates.

- *Understanding "tupaiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tupaiidae" to mean tree shrews; in some classifications tree shrews....*

tupek *(noun)*

Tent that is an Eskimo summer dwelling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tupek."*
- *He looked up "tupek" because he had never seen it before.*

tupik *(noun)*

Tent that is an Eskimo summer dwelling.

- *They discussed "tupik" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tupik" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tuppeny *(adjective)*

Of trifling worth.

- *The speaker chose "tuppeny" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tuppeny" when it is of trifling worth.*

tupungatito *(noun)*

An inactive volcano in central Chile; last erupted in 1959.

- *Understanding "tupungatito" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tupungatito" to mean an inactive volcano in central chile; last erupted....*

---

tupungato *(noun)*

A mountain in the Andes on the border between Argentina and Chile (22,310 feet high).

- *The article explained what "tupungato" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tupungato" to mean a mountain in the andes on the border between....*

---

turaco *(noun)*

Large brightly crested bird of Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "turaco" to mean large brightly crested bird of africa.*
- *The article explained what "turaco" means with a simple example.*

---

turacou *(noun)*

Large brightly crested bird of Africa.

- *The article explained what "turacou" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turacou" to mean large brightly crested bird of africa.*

---

turakoo *(noun)*

Large brightly crested bird of Africa.

- *They discussed "turakoo" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turakoo" to mean large brightly crested bird of africa.*

---

turbatrix *(noun)*

A genus of Cephalobidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turbatrix."*
- *The article explained what "turbatrix" means with a simple example.*

---

turbatrix aceti *(noun)*

Minute eelworm that feeds on organisms that cause fermentation in e.g. vinegar.

- *They discussed "turbatrix aceti" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "turbatrix aceti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

turbidness *(noun)*

Muddiness created by stirring up sediment or having foreign particles suspended.

- *They discussed "turbidness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "turbidness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turbinal *(noun)*

Any of the scrolled spongy bones of the nasal passages in man and other vertebrates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turbinal."*
- *He looked up "turbinal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turbogenerator *(noun)*

Generator consisting of a steam turbine coupled to an electric generator for the production of electric power.

- *They discussed "turbogenerator" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turbogenerator" to mean generator consisting of a steam turbine coupled to....*

---

turbulency *(noun)*

Unstable flow of a liquid or gas.

- *The article explained what "turbulency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turbulency" to mean unstable flow of a liquid or gas.*

---

turdidae *(noun)*

Thrushes; in some classifications considered a subfamily (Turdinae) of the family Muscicapidae.

- *He looked up "turdidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turdidae."*

turdinae *(noun)*

Alternative classification for the thrushes.

- *Understanding "turdinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turdinae" to mean alternative classification for the thrushes.*

turdus greyi *(noun)*

Robin of Mexico and Central America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turdus greyi."*
- *He looked up "turdus greyi" because he had never seen it before.*

turdus philomelos *(noun)*

Common Old World thrush noted for its song.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turdus philomelos."*
- *He looked up "turdus philomelos" because he had never seen it before.*

turdus viscivorus *(noun)*

Large European thrush that feeds on mistletoe berries.

- *He looked up "turdus viscivorus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turdus viscivorus."*

turgidly *(adverb)*

In a turgid manner.

- *She spoke "turgidly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "turgidly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

turkmenia *(noun)*

A republic in Asia to the east of the Caspian Sea and to the south of Kazakhstan and to the north of Iran; an Asian soviet from 1925 to 1991.

- *He looked up "turkmenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "turkmenia" during the group presentation.*

turkomen *(noun)*

A republic in Asia to the east of the Caspian Sea and to the south of Kazakhstan and to the north of Iran; an Asian soviet from 1925 to 1991.

- *The article explained what "turkomen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "turkomen" during the group presentation.*

turncock *(noun)*

One employed to control water supply by turning water mains on and off.

- *The article explained what "turncock" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "turncock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

turnery *(noun)*

Workshop where objects are made on a lathe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turnery."*
- *He looked up "turnery" because he had never seen it before.*

turnicidae *(noun)*

Small Old World birds resembling but not related to true quail.

- *Understanding "turnicidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "turnicidae" because he had never seen it before.*

turnix *(noun)*

Type genus of the Turnicidae: button quail.

- *He looked up "turnix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turnix" to mean type genus of the turnicidae: button quail.*

turnix sylvatica *(noun)*

A variety of button quail having stripes.

- *He looked up "turnix sylvatica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turnix sylvatica."*

---

turnspit *(noun)*

A roasting spit that can be turned.

- *They discussed "turnspit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "turnspit" means with a simple example.*

---

turnup *(noun)*

The lap consisting of a turned-back hem encircling the end of the sleeve or leg.

- *Understanding "turnup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turnup."*

---

turnverein *(noun)*

A club of tumblers or gymnasts.

- *Understanding "turnverein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turnverein."*

---

turreae *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees and shrubs grown for their beautiful glossy foliage and sweetly fragrant starry flowers.

- *He looked up "turreae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turreae."*

---

turritis *(noun)*

Closely related to and often included in genus Arabis.

- *Understanding "turritis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "turritis" during the group presentation.*

---

turritis glabra *(noun)*

Or genus Arabis: erect cress widely distributed throughout Europe.

- *The article explained what "turritis glabra" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turritis glabra" to mean or genus arabis: erect cress widely distributed....*

---

turtlehead *(noun)*

Showy perennial of marshlands of eastern and central North America having waxy lanceolate leaves and flower with lower part creamy white and upper parts pale pink to deep purple.

- *In class, the teacher used "turtlehead" to mean showy perennial of marshlands of eastern and....*
- *The article explained what "turtlehead" means with a simple example.*

---

turtler *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is hunting turtles.

- *In class, the teacher used "turtler" to mean someone whose occupation is hunting turtles.*
- *The article explained what "turtler" means with a simple example.*

---

tussah *(noun)*

Oriental moth that produces brownish silk.

- *He looked up "tussah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tussah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tusseh *(noun)*

Oriental moth that produces brownish silk.

- *Understanding "tusseh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tusseh" means with a simple example.*

---

tusser *(noun)*

Oriental moth that produces brownish silk.

- *In class, the teacher used "tusser" to mean oriental moth that produces brownish silk.*

- *They discussed "tusser" during the group presentation.*

---

tussilago *(noun)*

Genus of low creeping yellow-flowered perennial herbs of north temperate regions: coltsfoots; in some classifications includes species often placed in other genera especially Homogyne and Petasites.

- *The article explained what "tussilago" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tussilago."*

---

tussilago alpina *(noun)*

Rhizomatous herb with purple-red flowers suitable for groundcover; sometimes placed in genus Tussilago.

- *He looked up "tussilago alpina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tussilago alpina."*

---

tussilago farfara *(noun)*

Perennial herb with large rounded leaves resembling a colt's foot and yellow flowers appearing before the leaves do; native to Europe but now nearly cosmopolitan; used medicinally especially formerly.

- *Understanding "tussilago farfara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tussilago farfara" during the group presentation.*

---

tussore *(noun)*

Oriental moth that produces brownish silk.

- *The article explained what "tussore" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tussore" to mean oriental moth that produces brownish silk.*

---

tussur *(noun)*

Oriental moth that produces brownish silk.

- *He looked up "tussur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tussur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tutelar *(adjective)*

Providing protective supervision; watching over or safeguarding.

- *Tutelary gods.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tutelar."*

---

tutorially *(adverb)*

By tutorials; in a tutorial manner.

- *Undergraduates are better taught tutorially.*
- *Using "tutorially" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

tutsan *(noun)*

Deciduous bushy Eurasian shrub with golden yellow flowers and reddish-purple fruits from which a soothing salve is made in Spain.

- *They discussed "tutsan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tutsan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twaddler *(noun)*

Someone who twaddles; someone who writes or talks twaddle.

- *The article explained what "twaddler" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "twaddler" during the group presentation.*

---

twayblade *(noun)*

An orchid of the genus Liparis having a pair of leaves.

- *The article explained what "twayblade" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twayblade."*

---

tweediness *(noun)*

An informal, homely, outdoor look characteristic of those who wear tweeds.

- *The article explained what "tweediness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tweediness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

twelfthtide *(noun)*

The season of Epiphany.

- *In class, the teacher used "twelfthtide" to mean the season of epiphany.*
- *They discussed "twelfthtide" during the group presentation.*

twiddler *(noun)*

Someone who manipulates in a nervous or unconscious manner.

- *They discussed "twiddler" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "twiddler" to mean someone who manipulates in a nervous or unconscious....*

twiglike *(adjective)*

Thin as a twig.

- *It is useful to describe something as "twiglike" when it is thin as a twig.*
- *The speaker chose "twiglike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

twilled *(adjective)*

Of textiles; having parallel raised lines.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "twilled."*
- *The speaker chose "twilled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

twinberry *(noun)*

Shrubby honeysuckle with purple flowers; western North America.

- *Understanding "twinberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "twinberry" means with a simple example.*

twiner *(noun)*

Someone who intertwines (e.g. threads) or forms something by twisting or interlacing.

- *They discussed "twiner" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "twiner" means with a simple example.*

twinflower *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen subshrub of the northern parts of Europe and Asia with delicate fragrant tubular bell-shaped usually pink flowers borne in pairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twinflower."*
- *He looked up "twinflower" because he had never seen it before.*

twinjet *(noun)*

A jet plane propelled by two jet engines.

- *They discussed "twinjet" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "twinjet" to mean a jet plane propelled by two jet engines.*

twinkler *(noun)*

An object that emits or reflects light in an intermittent flickering manner.

- *He looked up "twinkler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twinkler."*

twirlingly *(adverb)*

Doing twirls.

- *They had a most twirlingly magnificent time.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "twirlingly" in the final chapter.*

twistwood *(noun)*

Vigorous deciduous European treelike shrub common along waysides; red berries turn black.

- *He looked up "twistwood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "twistwood" to mean vigorous deciduous european treelike shrub common....*

twoscore *(adjective)*

Being ten more than thirty.

- *Students compared "twoscore" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "twoscore" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tyiyn *(noun)*

100 tyiyn equal 1 som in Kyrgyzstan.

- *The article explained what "tyiyn" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tyiyn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tylenchidae *(noun)*

A family of Nematoda.

- *He looked up "tylenchidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tylenchidae" to mean a family of nematoda.*

---

tylenchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Tylenchidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tylenchus."*
- *Understanding "tylenchus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tylenchus tritici *(noun)*

Small roundworm parasitic on wheat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tylenchus tritici."*
- *He looked up "tylenchus tritici" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tympan *(noun)*

A musical percussion instrument; usually consists of a hollow cylinder with a membrane stretched across each end.

- *They discussed "tympan" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tympan" means with a simple example.*

---

tympanist *(noun)*

A person who plays the kettledrums.

- *They discussed "tympanist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tympanist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tympanitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to tympanites.

- *Students compared "tympanitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tympanitic."*

---

tympanoplasty *(noun)*

Surgical correction or repair of defects or injuries in the eardrum or the bones of the middle ear.

- *They discussed "tympanoplasty" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tympanoplasty" means with a simple example.*

---

tympanuchus *(noun)*

Prairie chickens.

- *They discussed "tympanuchus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tympanuchus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tympanuchus cupido *(noun)*

The most common variety of prairie chicken.

- *The article explained what "tympanuchus cupido" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tympanuchus cupido" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tympanuchus cupido cupido *(noun)*

Extinct prairie chicken.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tympanuchus cupido cupido."*

- *They discussed “tympanuchus cupido cupido” during the group presentation.*

tympanuchus pallidicinctus *(noun)*

A smaller prairie chicken of western Texas.

- *The article explained what “tympanuchus pallidicinctus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “tympanuchus pallidicinctus” during the group presentation.*

typesetter’s case *(noun)*

(printing) the receptacle in which a compositor has his type, which is divided into compartments for the different letters, spaces, or numbers.

- *For English, a compositor will ordinarily have two such cases, the upper case containing the capitals and the lower case containing the small letters.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “typesetter’s case.”*

typhaceae *(noun)*

Perennial marsh plants with creeping rootstocks and long linear leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used “typhaceae” to mean perennial marsh plants with creeping rootstocks and....*
- *They discussed “typhaceae” during the group presentation.*

typhlopidae *(noun)*

Blind snakes.

- *They discussed “typhlopidae” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “typhlopidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

typhoeus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) son of Gaea and Tartarus who created the whirlwinds; had a terrifying voice and 100 dragon heads that spurted fire.

- *The article explained what “typhoeus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “typhoeus.”*

tyranni *(noun)*

New World flycatchers; antbirds; oven birds; woodhewers.

- *They discussed “tyranni” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tyranni” to mean new world flycatchers; antbirds; oven birds; woodhewers.*

tyrannid *(noun)*

A passerine bird of the suborder Tyranni.

- *The article explained what “tyrannid” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “tyrannid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tyrannidae *(noun)*

New World tyrant flycatchers most numerous in Central America and South America but also in the United States and Canada.

- *The article explained what “tyrannidae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tyrannidae” to mean new world tyrant flycatchers most numerous in....*

tyrannus domenicensis domenicensis *(noun)*

A kingbird that breeds in the southeastern United States and winters in tropical America; similar to but larger than the eastern kingbird.

- *He looked up “tyrannus domenicensis domenicensis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “tyrannus domenicensis domenicensis” during the group presentation.*

tyrannus vociferans *(noun)*

A kingbird seen in the southwestern United States; largely grey with a yellow abdomen.

- *In class, the teacher used “tyrannus vociferans” to mean a kingbird seen in the southwestern united states;....*
- *The article explained what “tyrannus vociferans” means with a simple example.*

tyrocidin *(noun)*

A basic polypeptide antibiotic derived from a soil bacterium; a major component of tyrothricin.

- *The article explained what “tyrocidin” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tyrocidin” to mean a basic polypeptide antibiotic derived from a soil....*

tyrocidine *(noun)*

A basic polypeptide antibiotic derived from a soil bacterium; a major component of tyrothricin.

- *Understanding "tyrocidine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tyrocidine" during the group presentation.*

---

tyrothricin *(noun)*

A mixture of antibiotics applied locally to infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria.

- *The article explained what "tyrothricin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tyrothricin" during the group presentation.*

---

tyrr *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of war and strife and son of Odin; identified with Anglo-Saxon Tiu.

- *The article explained what "tyrr" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tyrr" during the group presentation.*

---

tytonidae *(noun)*

Comprising only the barn owls.

- *They discussed "tytonidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tytonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tzarina *(noun)*

The wife or widow of a czar.

- *They discussed "tzarina" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tzarina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tzarist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a czar.

- *A "tzarist" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "tzarist" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tzetze *(noun)*

Bloodsucking African fly; transmits sleeping sickness etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "tzetze" to mean bloodsucking african fly; transmits sleeping....*
- *They discussed "tzetze" during the group presentation.*

---

tzetze fly *(noun)*

Bloodsucking African fly; transmits sleeping sickness etc.

- *The article explained what "tzetze fly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tzetze fly" to mean bloodsucking african fly; transmits sleeping....*

---

uakari *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree-dwelling monkey of the Amazon basin; only New World monkey with a short tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uakari."*
- *The article explained what "uakari" means with a simple example.*

---

udometer *(noun)*

Gauge consisting of an instrument to measure the quantity of precipitation.

- *They discussed "udometer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "udometer."*

---

ugo buoncompagni *(noun)*

The pope who sponsored the introduction of the modern calendar (1572-1585).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ugo buoncompagni."*
- *He looked up "ugo buoncompagni" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uintathere *(noun)*

A variety of dinocerate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uintathere."*
- *Understanding "uintathere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uintatheriidae *(noun)*

An extinct family of Dinocerata.

- *In class, the teacher used "uintatheriidae" to mean an extinct family of dinocerata.*
- *They discussed "uintatheriidae" during the group presentation.*

---

uintatherium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Uintatheriidae; extinct large herbivorous ungulates somewhat resembling elephants; from the Eocene in Wyoming.

- *The article explained what "uintatherium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uintatherium" to mean type genus of the uintatheriidae; extinct large....*

---

ukrayina *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Europe; formerly a European soviet; the center of the original Russian state which came into existence in the ninth century.

- *He looked up "ukrayina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ukrayina."*

---

ulfila *(noun)*

A Christian believed to be of Cappadocian descent who became bishop of the Visigoths in 341 and translated the Bible from Greek into Gothic; traditionally held to have invented the Gothic alphabet (311-382).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulfila."*
- *The article explained what "ulfila" means with a simple example.*

---

ulfilas *(noun)*

A Christian believed to be of Cappadocian descent who became bishop of the Visigoths in 341 and translated the Bible from Greek into Gothic; traditionally held to have invented the Gothic alphabet (311-382).

- *Understanding "ulfilas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ulfilas" during the group presentation.*

---

ulmaceae *(noun)*

A dicot family of the order Urticales including: genera Ulmus, Celtis, Planera, Trema.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulmaceae."*
- *They discussed "ulmaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

ulmus campestris sarniensis *(noun)*

A variety of the English elm with erect branches and broader leaves.

- *He looked up "ulmus campestris sarniensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulmus campestris sarniensis."*

---

ulmus campestris wheatleyi *(noun)*

A variety of the English elm with erect branches and broader leaves.

- *The article explained what "ulmus campestris wheatleyi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ulmus campestris wheatleyi" during the group presentation.*

---

ulmus crassifolia *(noun)*

Elm of southern United States and Mexico having spreading pendulous corky branches.

- *Understanding "ulmus crassifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulmus crassifolia."*

---

ulmus parvifolia *(noun)*

Small fast-growing tree native to Asia; widely grown as shelterbelts and hedges.

- *They discussed "ulmus parvifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ulmus parvifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ulmus sarniensis *(noun)*

A variety of the English elm with erect branches and broader leaves.

- *They discussed "ulmus sarniensis" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "ulmus sarniensis" means with a simple example.*

---

ulmus thomasii *(noun)*

Tall widely distributed elm of eastern North America.

- *Understanding "ulmus thomasii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ulmus thomasii" to mean tall widely distributed elm of eastern north america.*

---

ulteriority *(noun)*

The quality of being ulterior.

- *A terrible feeling of ulteriority.*
- *His stories were too susceptible to ulteriority.*

---

ulteriorly *(adverb)*

In an ulterior manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "ulteriorly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "ulteriorly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

ultracef *(noun)*

A cephalosporin antibiotic (trade name Ultracef).

- *Understanding "ultracef" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ultracef" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ultramicroscope *(noun)*

Light microscope that uses scattered light to show particles too small to see with ordinary microscopes.

- *Understanding "ultramicroscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ultramicroscope" means with a simple example.*

---

ultramicroscopic *(adjective)*

Too small to be seen without an ultramicroscope.

- *The speaker chose "ultramicroscopic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ultramicroscopic" when it is too small to be seen without an ultramicroscope.*

---

ultranationalistic *(adjective)*

Fanatically patriotic.

- *Would you call this situation "ultranationalistic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ultranationalistic."*

---

ulugh muztagh *(noun)*

A mountain in the Kunlun range in China (25,340 feet high).

- *They discussed "ulugh muztagh" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulugh muztagh."*

---

ulvaceae *(noun)*

Thin flat or tubular green algae.

- *He looked up "ulvaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulvaceae."*

---

ulvales *(noun)*

An order of protoctist.

- *Understanding "ulvales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ulvales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ulvophyceae *(noun)*

Alternative name for the class Chlorophyceae in some classifications.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulvophyceae."*
- *They discussed "ulvophyceae" during the group presentation.*

---

umbellales *(noun)*

Plants having umbels or corymbs of uniovulate flowers; includes the Umbelliferae (chiefly herbs) and Cornaceae (chiefly trees or shrubs).

- *In class, the teacher used "umbellales" to mean plants having umbels or corymbs of uniovulate....*
- *He looked up "umbellales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

umbellar *(adjective)*

Bearing or consisting of or resembling umbels.

- *It is useful to describe something as "umbellar" when it is bearing or consisting of or resembling umbels.*
- *Students compared "umbellar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

umbellate *(adjective)*

Bearing or consisting of or resembling umbels.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "umbellate."*
- *Students compared "umbellate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

umbellifer *(noun)*

Any of numerous aromatic herbs of the family Umbelliferae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umbellifer."*
- *He looked up "umbellifer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

umbelliferous *(adjective)*

Relating to or belonging to plants of the family Umbelliferae.

- *Would you call this situation "umbelliferous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "umbelliferous."*

---

umbelliferous plant *(noun)*

Any of numerous aromatic herbs of the family Umbelliferae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umbelliferous plant."*
- *Understanding "umbelliferous plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

umbelliform *(adjective)*

Resembling or in the form of an umbel.

- *It is useful to describe something as "umbelliform" when it is resembling or in the form of an umbel.*
- *Students compared "umbelliform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

umbellularia *(noun)*

Aromatic evergreen trees of Pacific coast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umbellularia."*
- *They discussed "umbellularia" during the group presentation.*

---

umbellularia californica *(noun)*

Pacific coast tree having aromatic foliage and small umbellate flowers followed by olivelike fruit; yields a hard tough wood.

- *He looked up "umbellularia californica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umbellularia californica."*

---

umbrageous *(adjective)*

Angered at something unjust or wrong.

- *Umbrageous at the loss of their territory.*
- *Cool umbrageous woodlands.*

---

umbrellalike *(adjective)*

Resembling an umbrella.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "umbrellalike."*
- *Students compared "umbrellalike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

umbrellawort *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Mirabilis.

- *He looked up "umbrellawort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "umbrellawort" to mean a plant of the genus mirabilis.*

---

umbrina roncador *(noun)*

A fish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "umbrina roncador" to mean a fish of the pacific coast of north america.*
- *They discussed "umbrina roncador" during the group presentation.*

---

umma tameer-e-nau *(noun)*

A nongovernmental organization of Pakistani scientists that has been a supporter of terrorism; has provided information about chemical and biological and nuclear warfare to Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda and the Taliban.

- *The article explained what "umma tameer-e-nau" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umma tameer-e-nau."*

---

umpirage *(noun)*

The act of umpiring.

- *In class, the teacher used "umpirage" to mean the act of umpiring.*
- *They discussed "umpirage" during the group presentation.*

---

umptieth *(adjective)*

Last in an indefinitely numerous series.

- *Students compared "umptieth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "umptieth."*

---

umteen *(adjective)*

Innumerable but many.

- *It is useful to describe something as "umteen" when it is innumerable but many.*
- *The speaker chose "umteen" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

umteenth *(adjective)*

Last in an indefinitely numerous series.

- *Students compared "umteenth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "umteenth"? Explain why.*

---

unabused *(adjective)*

Not physically abused; treated properly.

- *The speaker chose "unabused" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unabused" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unachievably *(adverb)*

In an unattainable manner or to an unattainable degree.

- *Using "unachievably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unachievably" in the final chapter.*

---

unacquisitive *(adjective)*

Not acquisitive; not interested in acquiring or owning anything.

- *Would you call this situation "unacquisitive"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unacquisitive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unactable *(adjective)*

Not actable.

- *An unactable play.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unactable."*

---

unadaptability *(noun)*

The inability to change or be changed to fit changed circumstances.

- *They discussed "unadaptability" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unadaptability."*

unaddicted *(adjective)*

Not addicted.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unaddicted."*
- *Students compared "unaddicted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unadjustable *(adjective)*

Not adjustable.

- *Students compared "unadjustable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unadjustable" when it is not adjustable.*

unaerated *(adjective)*

(used of blood) not supplied with oxygen.

- *A "unaerated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unaerated" when it is (used of blood) not supplied with oxygen.*

unaffectedness *(noun)*

Not affected; a personal manner that is not consciously constrained.

- *He looked up "unaffectedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "unaffectedness" during the group presentation.*

unaffecting *(adjective)*

Not arousing affect.

- *Students compared "unaffecting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unaffecting" when it is not arousing affect.*

unaffixed *(adjective)*

Not affixed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unaffixed" when it is not affixed.*
- *The speaker chose "unaffixed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unagitated *(adjective)*

Not agitated; without losing self-possession.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unagitated" when it is not agitated; without losing self-possession.*
- *Students compared "unagitated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unairworthy *(adjective)*

Not fit to fly.

- *Students compared "unairworthy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unairworthy."*

unalarming *(adjective)*

Not alarming; assuaging alarm.

- *Would you call this situation "unalarming"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unalarming" when it is not alarming; assuaging alarm.*

unalert *(adjective)*

Not alert to what is potentially dangerous.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unalert."*
- *Students compared "unalert" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unalterability *(noun)*

The quality of being fixed and unchangeable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unalterability."*
- *He looked up "unalterability" because he had never seen it before.*

unambiguity *(noun)*

Clarity achieved by the avoidance of ambiguity.

- *He looked up "unambiguity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unambiguity."*

---

unambitiously *(adverb)*

In an unambitious manner.

- *He does his job, but he works unambitiously.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unambitiously" naturally.*

---

unanalyzable *(adjective)*

Representing the furthest possible extent of analysis or division into parts; - G.S.Brett; -M.R.Cohen.

- *This weight of evidence is something mystical and unanalyzable.*
- *Would you call this situation "unanalyzable"? Explain why.*

---

unannealed *(adjective)*

(of metal or glass) not annealed and consequently easily cracked or fractured.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unannealed."*
- *Would you call this situation "unannealed"? Explain why.*

---

unappareled *(adjective)*

Having removed clothing.

- *A "unappareled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unappareled."*

---

unapparent *(adjective)*

Not readily apparent.

- *The answer was at first unapparent.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unapparent" when it is not readily apparent.*

---

unappealingly *(adverb)*

In an unappealing manner.

- *The kitchen was unappealingly dirty.*
- *Using "unappealingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

unappendaged *(adjective)*

Not having an appendage.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unappendaged" when it is not having an appendage.*
- *Would you call this situation "unappendaged"? Explain why.*

---

unappetisingness *(noun)*

The property of spoiling the appetite.

- *He looked up "unappetisingness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "unappetisingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unappetizingness *(noun)*

The property of spoiling the appetite.

- *They discussed "unappetizingness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unappetizingness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unappreciatively *(adverb)*

In an ungrateful manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "unappreciatively" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "unappreciatively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

unapprehensive *(adjective)*

Not recognizing or slow to recognize danger.

- *A "unapprehensive" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Would you call this situation "unapprehensive"? Explain why.*

---

unapproachability *(noun)*

A disposition to be unapproachable; unfriendly and inaccessible.

- *They discussed "unapproachability" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unapproachability" to mean a disposition to be unapproachable; unfriendly and....*

---

unarbitrary *(adjective)*

Not subject to individual determination.

- *The speaker chose "unarbitrary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unarbitrary"? Explain why.*

---

unargumentative *(adjective)*

Not given to or characterized by argument.

- *A "unargumentative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unargumentative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unarm *(verb)*

Take away the weapons from; render harmless.

- *Can you use "unarm" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "unarm" when talking about this idea.*

---

unarticulate *(adjective)*

Without or deprived of the use of speech or words.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unarticulate."*
- *The speaker chose "unarticulate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unascertainable *(adjective)*

Not able to be ascertained; resisting discovery.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unascertainable."*
- *Students compared "unascertainable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unascribable *(adjective)*

Not attributable.

- *A "unascribable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unascribable."*

---

unassailably *(adverb)*

In an unalterable and unchangeable manner.

- *Place "unassailably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unassailably" naturally.*

---

unassertively *(adverb)*

In an unassertive manner.

- *Unassertively, she always follows her husband's suggestions.*
- *Place "unassertively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

unassignable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being transferred.

- *Students compared "unassignable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unassignable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unassumingness *(noun)*

A quality of naturalness and simplicity.

- *The article explained what "unassumingness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unassumingness" to mean a quality of naturalness and simplicity.*

---

unassured *(adjective)*

Lacking boldness or confidence.

- *Would you call this situation "unassured"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unassured."*

---

unasterisked *(adjective)*

Not marked with an asterisk.

- *Unasterisked items.*
- *Would you call this situation "unasterisked"? Explain why.*

---

unattackable *(adjective)*

Immune to attack; incapable of being tampered with.

- *The speaker chose "unattackable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unattackable"? Explain why.*

---

unattainably *(adverb)*

In an unattainable manner or to an unattainable degree.

- *This house is unattainably expensive.*
- *She spoke "unattainably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unattired *(adjective)*

Having removed clothing.

- *Students compared "unattired" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unattired" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unattributable *(adjective)*

Not attributable.

- *Students compared "unattributable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unattributable."*

---

unau *(noun)*

A sloth of Central America that has two long claws on each forefoot and three long claws on each hindfoot.

- *The article explained what "unau" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unau" to mean a sloth of central america that has two long claws....*

---

unavoidability *(noun)*

The quality of being impossible to avoid or evade.

- *Understanding "unavoidability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "unavoidability" means with a simple example.*

---

unbaffled *(adjective)*

Not perplexed by conflicting situations or statements.

- *A "unbaffled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unbaffled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unbalconied *(adjective)*

Not having balconies.

- *Students compared "unbalconied" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unbalconied" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unbanded *(adjective)*

Not identified with a band.

- *An unbanded bird.*
- *A "unbanded" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unbarreled *(adjective)*

Not in a barrel.

- *Students compared "unbarreled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbarreled."*

---

unbarrelled *(adjective)*

Not in a barrel.

- *Students compared "unbarrelled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbarrelled."*

---

unbecomingly *(adverb)*

Without decorousness.

- *She spoke "unbecomingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unbecomingly" in the final chapter.*

---

unbecomingness *(noun)*

The quality of being unbecoming.

- *He looked up "unbecomingness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "unbecomingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unbelievingly *(adverb)*

In an incredulous manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unbelievingly" naturally.*
- *Place "unbelievingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

unbeloved *(adjective)*

Unhappy in love; suffering from unrequited love.

- *Students compared "unbeloved" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unbeloved"? Explain why.*

---

unbelt *(verb)*

Undo the belt of.

- *Unbelt your trousers.*
- *She tried to use "unbelt" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unbeneficed *(adjective)*

Not having a benefice.

- *Students compared "unbeneficed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unbeneficed"? Explain why.*

---

unbigoted *(adjective)*

Not opinionated.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbigoted."*
- *Would you call this situation "unbigoted"? Explain why.*

---

unbitter *(adjective)*

Having or showing no resentment or desire for revenge.

- *Remarkably unbitter toward her captors.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbitter."*

---

unbloody *(adjective)*

Achieved without bloodshed.

- *An unbloody transfer of power.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unbloody" when it is achieved without bloodshed.*

---

unblushingly *(adverb)*

Without blushing.

- *His principal opponent unblushingly declared victory before the ballots had been counted.*
- *She spoke "unblushingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

unbodied *(adjective)*

Not having a material body.

- *Would you call this situation "unbodied"? Explain why.*
- *A "unbodied" approach may work better in this case.*

unbooked *(adjective)*

Not reserved in advance.

- *The speaker chose "unbooked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unbooked" approach may work better in this case.*

unbordered *(adjective)*

Having no border.

- *Students compared "unbordered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unbordered" approach may work better in this case.*

unboundedness *(noun)*

The quality of being infinite; without bound or limit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unboundedness."*
- *He looked up "unboundedness" because he had never seen it before.*

unbrace *(verb)*

Remove a brace or braces from.

- *The coach explained when to use "unbrace" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "unbrace" until he saw an example.*

unbraid *(verb)*

Undo the braids of.

- *Unbraid my hair.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unbraid" when talking about this idea.*

unbrainwashed *(adjective)*

Not successfully subjected to brainwashing.

- *Despite the torture and the psychological pressure some POWs remained unbrainwashed.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbrainwashed."*

unbranching *(adjective)*

Without branches.

- *The speaker chose "unbranching" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbranching."*

unbridle *(verb)*

Remove the bridle from (a horse or mule).

- *Can you use "unbridle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "unbridle" and when to wait.*

unburnished *(adjective)*

Of metals e.g.; not made shiny and smooth by friction.

- *The speaker chose "unburnished" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unburnished" when it is of metals e.g.; not made shiny and smooth by friction.*

uncamphorated *(adjective)*

Not containing camphor.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncamphorated."*
- *The speaker chose "uncamphorated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

uncarbonated *(adjective)*

Not having carbonation.

- *Students compared "uncarbonated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncarbonated."*

---

uncarpeted *(adjective)*

Not carpeted.

- *Bare uncarpeted floors.*
- *A "uncarpeted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uncase *(verb)*

Get undressed.

- *In everyday English, people use "uncase" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "uncase" in real sentences.*

---

uncastrated *(adjective)*

Not castrated.

- *It is useful to describe something as "uncastrated" when it is not castrated.*
- *Students compared "uncastrated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

uncategorised *(adjective)*

Not categorized or sorted.

- *The speaker chose "uncategorised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uncategorised" when it is not categorized or sorted.*

---

uncaulked *(adjective)*

Not caulked or sealed.

- *Would you call this situation "uncaulked"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncaulked."*

---

unceremonial *(adjective)*

Without ceremony or formality.

- *Students compared "unceremonial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unceremonial" when it is without ceremony or formality.*

---

unceremoniousness *(noun)*

An unceremonial manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unceremoniousness."*
- *Understanding "unceremoniousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uncertainness *(noun)*

Being unsettled or in doubt or dependent on chance.

- *In class, the teacher used "uncertainness" to mean being unsettled or in doubt or dependent on chance.*
- *Understanding "uncertainness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unchangeability *(noun)*

The quality of being unchangeable; having a marked tendency to remain unchanged.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unchangeability."*
- *Understanding "unchangeability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unchangeableness *(noun)*

The quality of being unchangeable; having a marked tendency to remain unchanged.

- *In class, the teacher used "unchangeableness" to mean the quality of being unchangeable; having a marked....*
- *The article explained what "unchangeableness" means with a simple example.*

---

unchangingness *(noun)*

The quality of being unchangeable; having a marked tendency to remain unchanged.

- *They discussed "unchangingness" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unchangingness."*

---

uncheckable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being checked or restrained.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncheckable."*
- *Would you call this situation "uncheckable"? Explain why.*

---

uncheerful *(adjective)*

Causing sad feelings of gloom and inadequacy.

- *A moody and uncheerful person.*
- *An uncheerful place.*

---

unchewable *(adjective)*

(of meat) full of sinews; especially impossible to chew.

- *Students compared "unchewable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unchewable"? Explain why.*

---

unchivalrously *(adverb)*

In an unchivalrous and ungallant manner.

- *Unchivalrously, the husbands who had to provide such innocent indulgences eventually began to count the costs.*
- *She spoke "unchivalrously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unchristianly *(adjective)*

Not becoming to or like a Christian.

- *Ashamed to have to recognize how unchristianly his assumptions and motives are.*
- *A "unchristianly" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unchristlike *(adjective)*

Not becoming to or like a Christian.

- *A "unchristlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unchristlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unciform bone *(noun)*

The wrist bone in line with the 4th and 5th fingers.

- *They discussed "unciform bone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unciform bone."*

---

uncivilly *(adverb)*

In an uncivil manner.

- *He treats his former wife uncivilly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "uncivilly" naturally.*

---

uncleanly *(adjective)*

Habitually unclean.

- *A "uncleanly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "uncleanly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unclearness *(noun)*

Incomprehensibility as a result of not being clear.

- *They discussed "unclearness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "unclearness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uncloudedness *(noun)*

The quality of clear water.

- *In class, the teacher used "uncloudedness" to mean the quality of clear water.*
- *The article explained what "uncloudedness" means with a simple example.*

---

uncolumned *(adjective)*

Not having columns.

- *Would you call this situation "uncolumned"? Explain why.*
- *A "uncolumned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uncombable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being combed.

- *Students compared "uncombable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncombable."*

---

uncomely *(adjective)*

Not in keeping with accepted standards of what is right or proper in polite society.

- *It is useful to describe something as "uncomely" when it is not in keeping with accepted standards of what is....*
- *The speaker chose "uncomely" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

uncommercialised *(adjective)*

Not having been commercialized.

- *Would you call this situation "uncommercialised"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uncommercialised" when it is not having been commercialized.*

---

uncommercialized *(adjective)*

Not having been commercialized.

- *The speaker chose "uncommercialized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncommercialized."*

---

uncommonness *(noun)*

Extraordinariness as a consequence of being rare and seldom encountered.

- *The article explained what "uncommonness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uncommonness."*

---

uncommunicativeness *(noun)*

The trait of being uncommunicative.

- *In class, the teacher used "uncommunicativeness" to mean the trait of being uncommunicative.*
- *The article explained what "uncommunicativeness" means with a simple example.*

---

uncomparably *(adverb)*

In an incomparable manner or to an incomparable degree.

- *Using "uncomparably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "uncomparably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

uncompartmented *(adjective)*

Not compartmented; not divided into compartments or isolated units.

- *Would you call this situation "uncompartmented"? Explain why.*
- *A "uncompartmented" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uncompounded *(adjective)*

Not constituting a compound.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncompounded."*
- *The speaker chose "uncompounded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

uncomprehended *(adjective)*

Not fully understood.

- *An uncomprehended mystery.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncomprehended."*

---

uncomprehensible *(adjective)*

Difficult to understand; - A. Einstein.

- *A "uncomprehensible" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "uncomprehensible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unconfused *(adjective)*

Not perplexed by conflicting situations or statements.

- *Would you call this situation "unconfused"? Explain why.*
- *A "unconfused" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uncongeniality *(noun)*

A disposition not to be congenial.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uncongeniality."*
- *He looked up "uncongeniality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unconnectedness *(noun)*

The lack of a connection between things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unconnectedness."*
- *He looked up "unconnectedness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unconscientious *(adjective)*

Not conscientious.

- *The speaker chose "unconscientious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unconscientious" when it is not conscientious.*

---

unconscientiousness *(noun)*

The trait of not being painstaking or careful.

- *In class, the teacher used "unconscientiousness" to mean the trait of not being painstaking or careful.*
- *He looked up "unconscientiousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unconsolable *(adjective)*

Sad beyond comforting; incapable of being consoled.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unconsolable."*
- *Students compared "unconsolable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unconstipated *(adjective)*

Not constipated.

- *A "unconstipated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unconstipated."*

---

unconstraint *(noun)*

The trait of lacking restraint or control; reckless freedom from inhibition or worry.

- *In class, the teacher used "unconstraint" to mean the trait of lacking restraint or control; reckless....*
- *Understanding "unconstraint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unconstricted *(adjective)*

Not constricted physically or by extension psychologically.

- *Healthy unconstricted arteries.*
- *The speaker chose "unconstricted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

uncontaminating *(adjective)*

Not spreading pollution or contamination; especially radioactive contamination.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncontaminating."*
- *Students compared "uncontaminating" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unconvertible *(adjective)*

Used especially of currencies; incapable of being exchanged for or replaced by another currency of equal value.

- *Students compared "unconvertible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unconvertible."*

uncordial *(adjective)*

Lacking warmth or friendliness.

- *Looked uncordial as we approached.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncordial."*

uncousinly *(adjective)*

Not befitting a cousin.

- *The speaker chose "uncousinly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "uncousinly"? Explain why.*

uncouthly *(adverb)*

In an uncouth manner.

- *Uncouthly, he told stories that made everybody at the table wince.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "uncouthly" naturally.*

uncrannied *(adjective)*

Without chinks or crannies.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncrannied."*
- *Students compared "uncrannied" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

uncreased *(adjective)*

Used especially of fabrics.

- *Uncreased trousers.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uncreased" when it is used especially of fabrics.*

uncrystallised *(adjective)*

Without real or apparent crystalline form.

- *Would you call this situation "uncrystallised"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncrystallised."*

uncrystallized *(adjective)*

Without real or apparent crystalline form.

- *The speaker chose "uncrystallized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "uncrystallized"? Explain why.*

unctuously *(adverb)*

In an unctuous manner.

- *Using "unctuously" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "unctuously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

unctuousness *(noun)*

Smug self-serving earnestness.

- *They discussed "unctuousness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unctuousness" to mean smug self-serving earnestness.*

uncultivable *(adjective)*

Not suitable for cultivation or tilling; - C.B.Palmer.

- *Thickets of indigenous trees...on uncultivable land.*
- *Students compared "uncultivable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

uncultivatable *(adjective)*

Not suitable for cultivation or tilling; - C.B.Palmer.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncultivatable."*
- *The speaker chose "uncultivatable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

uncurbed *(adjective)*

Not restrained or controlled.

- *Students compared "uncurbed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "uncurbed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uncurtained *(adjective)*

Not provided with curtains.

- *Students compared "uncurtained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "uncurtained" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uncurved *(adjective)*

Having no curves.

- *It is useful to describe something as "uncurved" when it is having no curves.*
- *The speaker chose "uncurved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

uncurving *(adjective)*

Having no curves.

- *The speaker chose "uncurving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "uncurving"? Explain why.*

---

undecagon *(noun)*

An eleven-sided polygon.

- *In class, the teacher used "undecagon" to mean an eleven-sided polygon.*
- *They discussed "undecagon" during the group presentation.*

---

undecipherably *(adverb)*

In an illegible manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "undecipherably" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "undecipherably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

undecomposable *(adjective)*

Representing the furthest possible extent of analysis or division into parts; - G.S.Brett; -M.R.Cohen.

- *A feeling is a simple and undecomposable mental state.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undecomposable."*

---

undecomposed *(adjective)*

Not left to spoil.

- *Would you call this situation "undecomposed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undecomposed."*

---

undecylenic acid *(noun)*

An acid that is a component of perspiration.

- *Understanding "undecylenic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "undecylenic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

undedicated *(adjective)*

Not dedicated.

- *The playground has been completed but is still undedicated.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "undedicated" when it is not dedicated.*

---

undeferential *(adjective)*

Not showing courteous respect.

- *Would you call this situation "undeferential"? Explain why.*
- *A "undeferential" approach may work better in this case.*

---

undelineated *(adjective)*

Not represented accurately or precisely.

- *It is useful to describe something as "undelineated" when it is not represented accurately or precisely.*

- *The speaker chose "undelineated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

undenominational *(adjective)*

Not bound or devoted to the promotion of a particular denomination.

- *Undenominational religious instruction.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undenominational."*

---

undependability *(noun)*

The trait of not being dependable or reliable.

- *They discussed "undependability" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "undependability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

undependableness *(noun)*

The trait of not being dependable or reliable.

- *He looked up "undependableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "undependableness" during the group presentation.*

---

undependably *(adverb)*

In an unfaithful undependable unreliable manner.

- *Using "undependably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "undependably" in the final chapter.*

---

undepicted *(adjective)*

Not pictured.

- *A "undepicted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "undepicted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

underbodice *(noun)*

A short sleeveless undergarment for women.

- *He looked up "underbodice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "underbodice" during the group presentation.*

---

underbred *(adjective)*

Of inferior or mixed breed.

- *An underbred dog.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "underbred."*

---

undercharge *(noun)*

An insufficient charge.

- *Understanding "undercharge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "undercharge" to mean an insufficient charge.*

---

underclothed *(adjective)*

Inadequately clothed.

- *The speaker chose "underclothed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "underclothed" when it is inadequately clothed.*

---

undercoated *(adjective)*

(of motor vehicles) having a coating of tar or other rustproof material applied to the underside.

- *Would you call this situation "undercoated"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undercoated."*

---

underdevelop *(verb)*

Process (a film or photographic plate) less than the required time or in an ineffective solution or at an insufficiently high temperature.

- *These photos are underdeveloped.*
- *In everyday English, people use "underdevelop" when talking about this idea.*

---

underdrawers *(noun)*

Underpants worn by men.

- *In class, the teacher used "underdrawers" to mean underpants worn by men.*
- *He looked up "underdrawers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

underfelt *(noun)*

A carpet pad of thick felt.

- *The article explained what "underfelt" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "underfelt" to mean a carpet pad of thick felt.*

---

underfur *(noun)*

Thick soft fur lying beneath the longer and coarser guard hair.

- *They discussed "underfur" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "underfur" means with a simple example.*

---

undergrow *(verb)*

Grow below something.

- *He did not know how to use "undergrow" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "undergrow" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

underhung *(adjective)*

Having a lower part projecting beyond the upper.

- *An underhung jaw.*
- *Underhung sliding doors.*

---

underivative *(adjective)*

Not derivative or imitative.

- *A natural underivative poet.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "underivative" when it is not derivative or imitative.*

---

underived *(adjective)*

Not derived; primary or simple.

- *It is useful to describe something as "underived" when it is not derived; primary or simple.*
- *The speaker chose "underived" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

underlip *(noun)*

The lower lip.

- *The article explained what "underlip" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underlip."*

---

undernourish *(verb)*

Provide with insufficient quality or quantity of nourishment.

- *The stunted growth of these children shows that they are undernourished.*
- *The coach explained when to use "undernourish" and when to wait.*

---

underpart *(noun)*

A part lying on the lower side or underneath an animal's body.

- *The warbler has a white throat and underparts.*
- *A woodland mouse with white underparts.*

---

underquote *(verb)*

Offer for sale at a price lower than the market price.

- *She tried to use "underquote" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "underquote" in real sentences.*

---

underseal *(noun)*

Seal consisting of a coating of a tar or rubberlike material on the underside of a motor vehicle to retard corrosion.

- *The article explained what "underseal" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "underseal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

undersealed *(adjective)*

(of motor vehicles) having a coating of tar or other rustproof material applied to the underside.

- *It is useful to describe something as "undersealed" when it is (of motor vehicles) having a coating of tar or....*
- *The speaker chose "undersealed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

underseller *(noun)*

A seller that sells at a lower price than others do.

- *He went all over town looking for undersellers.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underseller."*

---

undershrub *(noun)*

A low shrub.

- *He looked up "undershrub" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "undershrub."*

---

undersoil *(noun)*

The layer of soil between the topsoil and bedrock.

- *The article explained what "undersoil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "undersoil" to mean the layer of soil between the topsoil and bedrock.*

---

understock *(verb)*

Stock with less than the usual or desirable number or quantity.

- *The coach explained when to use "understock" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "understock" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

undertide *(noun)*

A current below the surface of a fluid.

- *He looked up "undertide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "undertide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

undescriptive *(adjective)*

Not successful in describing.

- *The speaker chose "undescriptive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "undescriptive"? Explain why.*

---

undesiring *(adjective)*

Having or feeling no desire.

- *It is useful to describe something as "undesiring" when it is having or feeling no desire.*
- *Would you call this situation "undesiring"? Explain why.*

---

undesirous *(adjective)*

Having or feeling no desire.

- *A very private man, totally undesirous of public office.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undesirous."*

---

undestroyable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being destroyed.

- *A "undestroyable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undestroyable."*

---

undiagnosable *(adjective)*

Not possible to diagnose.

- *Students compared "undiagnosable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "undiagnosable" when it is not possible to diagnose.*

undiplomatically *(adverb)*

Without diplomacy; in an undiplomatic manner.

- *She declined the invitation undiplomatically.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "undiplomatically" naturally.*

undiscipline *(noun)*

The trait of lacking discipline.

- *The article explained what "undiscipline" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "undiscipline."*

undiscouraged *(adjective)*

Not deterred; - Osbert Sitwell.

- *The speaker chose "undiscouraged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "undiscouraged" when it is not deterred; - osbert sitwell.*

undiscoverable *(adjective)*

Not able to be ascertained; resisting discovery.

- *It is useful to describe something as "undiscoverable" when it is not able to be ascertained; resisting discovery.*
- *The speaker chose "undiscoverable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

undividable *(adjective)*

Cannot be divided without leaving a remainder.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undividable."*
- *A "undividable" approach may work better in this case.*

undoer *(noun)*

A person who unfastens or unwraps or opens.

- *Children are talented undoers of their shoelaces.*
- *She awoke in the arms of her cruel undoer.*

undogmatical *(adjective)*

Unwilling to accept authority or dogma (especially in religion).

- *It is useful to describe something as "undogmatical" when it is unwilling to accept authority or dogma (especially....*
- *Students compared "undogmatical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

undomestic *(adjective)*

Not domestic or related to home.

- *Had established herself in her career at the price of being so undomestic she didn't even know how to light the oven.*
- *The speaker chose "undomestic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

undramatically *(adverb)*

In an undramatic manner.

- *Place "undramatically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "undramatically" naturally.*

undrape *(verb)*

Strip something of drapery.

- *Can you use "undrape" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "undrape" carefully so everyone would understand.*

undraped *(adjective)*

Lacking drapery or draperies.

- *Undraped windows.*
- *The undraped statue.*

undried *(adjective)*

Still wet or moist.

- *The speaker chose "undried" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undried."*

---

undulant *(adjective)*

Resembling waves in form or outline or motion.

- *A "undulant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "undulant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

undutifulness *(noun)*

Impiety characterized by lack of devotion to duty.

- *They discussed "undutifulness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "undutifulness" to mean impiety characterized by lack of devotion to duty.*

---

undynamic *(adjective)*

Characterized by an absence of force or forcefulness.

- *Would you call this situation "undynamic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "undynamic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

uneager *(adjective)*

Lacking interest or spirit or animation.

- *Decrepit, colorless uneager things.*
- *A "uneager" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uneffective *(adjective)*

Not producing an intended effect.

- *Would you call this situation "uneffective"? Explain why.*
- *A "uneffective" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unelaborate *(adjective)*

Not elaborate; lacking rich or complex detail.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unelaborate" when it is not elaborate; lacking rich or complex detail.*
- *Would you call this situation "unelaborate"? Explain why.*

---

unelaborated *(adjective)*

Giving only major points; lacking completeness.

- *Students compared "unelaborated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unelaborated."*

---

unembodied *(adjective)*

Not having a material body.

- *Would you call this situation "unembodied"? Explain why.*
- *A "unembodied" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unemphatic *(adjective)*

Not emphasized.

- *Would you call this situation "unemphatic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unemphatic" when it is not emphasized.*

---

unencouraging *(adjective)*

Not encouraging.

- *A "unencouraging" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unencouraging"? Explain why.*

---

unended *(adjective)*

Not ended; lacking an end or conclusion.

- *He did with the book still unended.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unended."*

unendowed *(adjective)*

Not equipped or provided; - J.L.Lowes.

- *Unendowed with genius.*
- *The speaker chose "unendowed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unenergetic *(adjective)*

Not inclined to be enterprising.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unenergetic."*
- *The speaker chose "unenergetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unenergetically *(adverb)*

Without energy; in a lethargic manner.

- *Using "unenergetically" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "unenergetically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

unenlightening *(adjective)*

Failing to inform or clarify.

- *An unenlightening comment.*
- *The speaker chose "unenlightening" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unenlivened *(adjective)*

Not made lively or brightened.

- *A life unenlivened by romance.*
- *A "unenlivened" approach may work better in this case.*

unenrgetic *(adjective)*

Deficient in alertness or activity.

- *Would you call this situation "unenrgetic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unenrgetic."*

unenterprising *(adjective)*

Lacking in enterprise; not bold or venturesome.

- *The speaker chose "unenterprising" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unenterprising"? Explain why.*

unentitled *(adjective)*

Having no right or entitlement.

- *A distinction to which he was unentitled.*
- *Students compared "unentitled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unequalised *(adjective)*

Not caused to be equal.

- *Would you call this situation "unequalised"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unequalised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unequalized *(adjective)*

Not caused to be equal.

- *The speaker chose "unequalized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unequalized" when it is not caused to be equal.*

unequivocalness *(noun)*

Clarity achieved by the avoidance of ambiguity.

- *They discussed "unequivocalness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "unequivocalness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unerasable *(adjective)*

Cannot be removed or erased.

- *Would you call this situation "unerasable"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unerasable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unerect *(adjective)*

Not upright in position or posture.

- *Would you call this situation "unerect"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unerect" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unexacting *(adjective)*

Not rigorous.

- *Relaxed and unexacting standards.*
- *Students compared "unexacting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unexceeded *(adjective)*

Not capable of being improved on.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unexceeded" when it is not capable of being improved on.*
- *Would you call this situation "unexceeded"? Explain why.*

unexchangeability *(noun)*

The quality of being incapable of exchange or interchange.

- *In class, the teacher used "unexchangeability" to mean the quality of being incapable of exchange or....*
- *He looked up "unexchangeability" because he had never seen it before.*

unexchangeable *(adjective)*

Used especially of currencies; incapable of being exchanged for or replaced by another currency of equal value.

- *Would you call this situation "unexchangeable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unexchangeable."*

unexcitable *(adjective)*

Not easily excited.

- *An unexcitable temperament.*
- *Would you call this situation "unexcitable"? Explain why.*

unexcitingly *(adverb)*

In an unexciting manner.

- *This painting was nothing more but an unexcitingly grey canvas with a few red speckles.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unexcitingly" naturally.*

unexclusive *(adjective)*

Accessible to all.

- *A "unexclusive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unexclusive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unexhausted *(adjective)*

Not used up completely.

- *An unexhausted well.*
- *Students compared "unexhausted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unexpansive *(adjective)*

Not given to high spirits or effusiveness.

- *An unexpansive man.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unexpansive" when it is not given to high spirits or effusiveness.*

unexpendable *(adjective)*

Not suitable to be expended.

- *The speaker chose "unexpendable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unexpendable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unexplorative *(adjective)*

Not exploratory.

- *Would you call this situation "unexplorative"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unexplorative" when it is not exploratory.*

---

unexploratory *(adjective)*

Not exploratory.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unexploratory" when it is not exploratory.*
- *Students compared "unexploratory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unexportable *(adjective)*

Not suitable for export.

- *The speaker chose "unexportable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unexportable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unfaceted *(adjective)*

Lacking facets.

- *An unfaceted gem.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unfaceted."*

---

unfalteringly *(adverb)*

With determination; in a determined manner.

- *She spoke "unfalteringly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unfalteringly" in the final chapter.*

---

unfastener *(noun)*

A person who unfastens or unwraps or opens.

- *The article explained what "unfastener" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "unfastener" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unfastidious *(adjective)*

Marked by an absence of due or proper care or attention to detail; not concerned with cleanliness.

- *Unfastidious in her dress.*
- *Would you call this situation "unfastidious"? Explain why.*

---

unfattened *(adjective)*

(of market animals) not optimal for marketing.

- *Would you call this situation "unfattened"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unfattened" when it is (of market animals) not optimal for marketing.*

---

unfavorableness *(noun)*

The quality of not being encouraging or indicative of success.

- *In class, the teacher used "unfavorableness" to mean the quality of not being encouraging or indicative....*
- *The article explained what "unfavorableness" means with a simple example.*

---

unfavourableness *(noun)*

The quality of not being encouraging or indicative of success.

- *The article explained what "unfavourableness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unfavourableness" to mean the quality of not being encouraging or indicative....*

---

unfearing *(adjective)*

Invulnerable to fear or intimidation.

- *A "unfearing" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unfearing."*

unfeasibility *(noun)*

The quality of not being doable.

- *Understanding "unfeasibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unfeasibility" to mean the quality of not being doable.*

unfeelingly *(adverb)*

Without compassionate feelings.

- *Unfeelingly, she required her maid to work on Christmas Day.*
- *Place "unfeelingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

unfeelingness *(noun)*

Devoid of passion or feeling; hardheartedness.

- *In class, the teacher used "unfeelingness" to mean devoid of passion or feeling; hardheartedness.*
- *They discussed "unfeelingness" during the group presentation.*

unfeignedly *(adverb)*

With sincerity; without pretense.

- *Was unfeignedly glad to see his old teacher.*
- *She spoke "unfeignedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

unfertile *(adjective)*

Incapable of reproducing.

- *Would you call this situation "unfertile"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unfertile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unfirm *(adjective)*

Not firmly or solidly positioned.

- *An unfirm stance.*
- *Unfirm earth.*

unfluctuating *(adjective)*

Not liable to fluctuate or especially to fall.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unfluctuating."*
- *The speaker chose "unfluctuating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unflurried *(adjective)*

Free from emotional agitation or nervous tension; ; - Anthony Trollope.

- *The waiters were unflurried and good natured.*
- *Would you call this situation "unflurried"? Explain why.*

unforbearing *(adjective)*

Unwilling to endure.

- *She was unforbearing with the slower students.*
- *Students compared "unforbearing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unforceful *(adjective)*

Lacking force; feeble.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unforceful."*
- *Would you call this situation "unforceful"? Explain why.*

unforesightful *(adjective)*

Lacking foresight or scope.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unforesightful."*
- *Students compared "unforesightful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unforested *(adjective)*

Not covered with forest.

- *Unforested lands.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unforested."*

---

unforethoughtful *(adjective)*

Lacking forethought.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unforethoughtful."*
- *Students compared "unforethoughtful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unforfeitable *(adjective)*

Not subject to forfeiture.

- *An unforfeitable right.*
- *Would you call this situation "unforfeitable"? Explain why.*

---

unforgivingly *(adverb)*

Without forgiveness; in an unforgiving manner.

- *Unforgivingly, he insisted that she pay her debt to the last penny.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unforgivingly" in the final chapter.*

---

unfretted *(adjective)*

Without frets.

- *A "unfretted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unfretted"? Explain why.*

---

unfrightened *(adjective)*

Not affected by fright.

- *A "unfrightened" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unfrightened" when it is not affected by fright.*

---

unfrock *(verb)*

Divest of the frock; of church officials.

- *The coach explained when to use "unfrock" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "unfrock" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

unfueled *(adjective)*

Not provided with fuel.

- *Students compared "unfueled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unfueled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unfunctional *(adjective)*

Not related to or suitable for everyday needs or activities.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unfunctional" when it is not related to or suitable for everyday needs or....*
- *Students compared "unfunctional" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ungainliness *(noun)*

The carriage of someone whose movements and posture are extremely ungainly and inelegant.

- *In class, the teacher used "ungainliness" to mean the carriage of someone whose movements and posture....*
- *The article explained what "ungainliness" means with a simple example.*

---

ungarbed *(adjective)*

Having removed clothing.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ungarbed" when it is having removed clothing.*
- *Would you call this situation "ungarbed"? Explain why.*

---

ungarmented *(adjective)*

Having removed clothing.

- *Would you call this situation "ungarmented"? Explain why.*

- *The speaker chose "ungarmented" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ungathered *(adjective)*

Not brought together in one place.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ungathered."*
- *Students compared "ungathered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ungeared *(adjective)*

Having gears not engaged or disconnected.

- *The machine's ungeared pinion.*
- *The speaker chose "ungeared" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ungentlemanlike *(adjective)*

Not befitting a gentleman.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ungentlemanlike."*
- *Students compared "ungentlemanlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ungetatable *(adjective)*

Difficult to reach or attain.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ungetatable" when it is difficult to reach or attain.*
- *The speaker chose "ungetatable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unglamourous *(adjective)*

Not challenging; dull and lacking excitement.

- *The speaker chose "unglamourous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unglamourous" when it is not challenging; dull and lacking excitement.*

---

ungraciousness *(noun)*

An offensive lack of good manners.

- *They discussed "ungraciousness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ungraciousness."*

---

ungrammatically *(adverb)*

In an ungrammatical manner.

- *This child speaks ungrammatically.*
- *She spoke "ungrammatically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

ungrasped *(adjective)*

Not fully apprehended; - Philip Wheelwright.

- *The ungrasped infinite ground of all being.*
- *The speaker chose "ungrasped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ungratified *(adjective)*

Worried and uneasy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ungratified" when it is worried and uneasy.*
- *Would you call this situation "ungratified"? Explain why.*

---

ungratifying *(adjective)*

Not likely to be rewarded.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ungratifying."*
- *Students compared "ungratifying" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ungregarious *(adjective)*

(of plants) growing together in groups that are not close together.

- *A "ungregarious" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "ungregarious"? Explain why.*

---

ungrudging *(adjective)*

Without envy or reluctance.

- *Ungrudging admiration.*
- *Would you call this situation "ungrudging"? Explain why.*

ungrudgingly *(adverb)*

In a generous and ungrudging manner.

- *He ungrudgingly agreed to pay for everybody's dinner when the guests found themselves without cash.*
- *Using "ungrudgingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

unguiculate *(noun)*

A mammal having nails or claws.

- *Understanding "unguiculate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unguiculate" to mean a mammal having nails or claws.*

unguiculate mammal *(noun)*

A mammal having nails or claws.

- *The article explained what "unguiculate mammal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unguiculate mammal" to mean a mammal having nails or claws.*

unguiculated *(adjective)*

Having or resembling claws or nails.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unguiculated" when it is having or resembling claws or nails.*
- *Would you call this situation "unguiculated"? Explain why.*

ungulata *(noun)*

In former classifications a major division of Mammalia comprising all hoofed mammals; now divided into the orders Perissodactyla (odd-toed ungulates) and Artiodactyla (even-toed ungulates).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ungulata."*
- *He looked up "ungulata" because he had never seen it before.*

ungulated *(adjective)*

Having or resembling hoofs.

- *The speaker chose "ungulated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ungulated" when it is having or resembling hoofs.*

ungummed *(adjective)*

Not treated with adhesive gum.

- *Would you call this situation "ungummed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ungummed."*

ungusseted *(adjective)*

Not having gussets.

- *The speaker chose "ungusseted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "ungusseted" approach may work better in this case.*

unharmonious *(adjective)*

Not in harmony.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unharmonious" when it is not in harmony.*
- *Would you call this situation "unharmonious"? Explain why.*

unharmoniously *(adverb)*

In a discordant manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unharmoniously" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unharmoniously" in the final chapter.*

unharness *(verb)*

Remove the harness from.

- *Unharness a horse.*
- *He did not know how to use "unharness" until he saw an example.*

---

unhazardous *(adjective)*

Thought to be devoid of risk.

- *Students compared "unhazardous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unhazardous"? Explain why.*

---

unheaded *(adjective)*

Not having a heading or caption.

- *Unheaded sections.*
- *Would you call this situation "unheaded"? Explain why.*

---

unhealthfulness *(noun)*

The quality of promoting poor health.

- *They discussed "unhealthfulness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "unhealthfulness" means with a simple example.*

---

unhearable *(adjective)*

Impossible to hear; imperceptible by the ear.

- *The speaker chose "unhearable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unhearable."*

---

unhearing *(adjective)*

Totally deaf; unable to hear anything.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unhearing."*
- *Would you call this situation "unhearing"? Explain why.*

---

unheeding *(adjective)*

Marked by or paying little heed or attention; –Franklin D. Roosevelt.

- *The speaker chose "unheeding" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unheeding" when it is marked by or paying little heed or attention;....*

---

unhelpfulness *(noun)*

An inability to be helpful.

- *He looked up "unhelpfulness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unhelpfulness."*

---

unhomogenised *(adjective)*

Not having undergone homogenization.

- *A "unhomogenised" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unhomogenised"? Explain why.*

---

unhomogenized *(adjective)*

Not having undergone homogenization.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unhomogenized" when it is not having undergone homogenization.*
- *The speaker chose "unhomogenized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unhoped *(adjective)*

So unexpected as to have not been imagined.

- *An unhoped-for piece of luck.*
- *A "unhoped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unhoped-for *(adjective)*

So unexpected as to have not been imagined.

- *An unhoped-for piece of luck.*
- *A "unhoped-for" approach may work better in this case.*

unhopeful *(adjective)*

Showing utter resignation or hopelessness.

- *Students compared "unhopeful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unhopeful" when it is showing utter resignation or hopelessness.*

unhumorous *(adjective)*

Lacking humor; - Truman Capote.

- *The speaker chose "unhumorous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unhumorous" approach may work better in this case.*

unhurriedness *(noun)*

A rate demonstrating an absence of haste or hurry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unhurriedness."*
- *He looked up "unhurriedness" because he had never seen it before.*

unhygienically *(adverb)*

In an unhygienic manner.

- *The meat is unhygienically processed on wooden tables.*
- *Using "unhygienically" can make your explanation more exact.*

uniat *(noun)*

A member of the Uniat Church.

- *They discussed "uniat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "uniat" means with a simple example.*

uniat church *(noun)*

Any of several churches in eastern Europe or the Middle East that acknowledge papal authority but retain their own liturgy.

- *Understanding "uniat church" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "uniat church" because he had never seen it before.*

unicuspid *(adjective)*

Having a single cusp or point.

- *A unicuspid tooth.*
- *Would you call this situation "unicuspid"? Explain why.*

unifacial *(adjective)*

Having but one principal or specialized surface.

- *A primitive unifacial flint tool.*
- *Students compared "unifacial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unifilar *(adjective)*

Having or using only one filament.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unifilar" when it is having or using only one filament.*
- *A "unifilar" approach may work better in this case.*

unifoliate *(adjective)*

Having a single leaf.

- *Students compared "unifoliate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unifoliate" when it is having a single leaf.*

uniformise *(verb)*

Make uniform.

- *In everyday English, people use "uniformise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "uniformise" in real sentences.*

uniformize *(verb)*

Make uniform.

- *The data have been uniformized.*
- *The coach explained when to use "uniformize" and when to wait.*

---

uniformness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking diversity or variation (even to the point of boredom).

- *The article explained what "uniformness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uniformness" to mean the quality of lacking diversity or variation (even....*

---

unilluminated *(adjective)*

Without illumination.

- *The unilluminated side of Mars.*
- *A "unilluminated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unilluminating *(adjective)*

Failing to inform or clarify.

- *Would you call this situation "unilluminating"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unilluminating" when it is failing to inform or clarify.*

---

unimpassioned *(adjective)*

Free from emotional appeal; marked by reasonableness.

- *Answered with an unimpassioned defense.*
- *The unimpassioned intellect.*

---

unimpregnated *(adjective)*

Not having been fertilized.

- *The speaker chose "unimpregnated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unimpregnated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unimprisoned *(adjective)*

Free from confinement or physical restraint.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unimprisoned."*
- *A "unimprisoned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unindustrialised *(adjective)*

Not converted to industrialism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unindustrialised."*
- *Students compared "unindustrialised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unindustrialized *(adjective)*

Not converted to industrialism.

- *Would you call this situation "unindustrialized"? Explain why.*
- *A "unindustrialized" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uninebriated *(adjective)*

Not inebriated.

- *Would you call this situation "uninebriated"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "uninebriated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

uninfluential *(adjective)*

Not influential.

- *Would you call this situation "uninfluential"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uninfluential."*

---

uninformatively *(adverb)*

In an uninformative manner.

- *'I can't tell you when the manager will arrive,' he said rather uninformatively.*

- *He answered "uninformatively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

uninitiate *(noun)*

People who have not been introduced to the mysteries of some field or activity.

- *It diverts the attention of the uninitiate.*
- *Understanding "uninitiate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uninjectable *(adjective)*

(used of drugs) not capable of being injected.

- *Would you call this situation "uninjectable"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "uninjectable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

uninominal *(adjective)*

Based on the system of having only one member from each district (as of a legislature).

- *A uninominal electoral system.*
- *Would you call this situation "uninominal"? Explain why.*

---

uninquiring *(adjective)*

Deficient in curiosity.

- *The speaker chose "uninquiring" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uninquiring" when it is deficient in curiosity.*

---

uninquisitive *(adjective)*

Deficient in curiosity.

- *The speaker chose "uninquisitive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uninquisitive."*

---

uninstructive *(adjective)*

Failing to instruct.

- *The speaker chose "uninstructive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "uninstructive"? Explain why.*

---

uninstructively *(adverb)*

In an uninformative manner.

- *Place "uninstructively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "uninstructively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

uninsurability *(noun)*

The quality of being uninsurable; the conditions under which an insurance company will refuse to issue insurance to an applicant (based on standards set by the insurance company).

- *Understanding "uninsurability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "uninsurability" means with a simple example.*

---

unintegrated *(adjective)*

Separated or isolated from others or a main group.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unintegrated" when it is separated or isolated from others or a main group.*
- *Would you call this situation "unintegrated"? Explain why.*

---

unintelligently *(adverb)*

In an unintelligent manner.

- *He acted rather unintelligently in this crisis.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unintelligently" naturally.*

---

uninterestingly *(adverb)*

In an uninteresting manner.

- *She spoke "uninterestingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "uninterestingly" in the final chapter.*

---

uninterestingness *(noun)*

Inability to capture or hold one's interest.

- *He looked up "uninterestingness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "uninterestingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unintoxicated *(adjective)*

Not inebriated.

- *The speaker chose "unintoxicated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unintoxicated."*

uninucleate *(adjective)*

Having one nucleus.

- *A "uninucleate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "uninucleate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

uninvitedly *(adverb)*

Without invitation.

- *The women arrived uninvitedly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "uninvitedly" in the final chapter.*

uniocular dichromat *(noun)*

A person who has normal vision in one eye and dichromacy in the other; very rare but very useful for experiments on color vision.

- *The article explained what "uniocular dichromat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "uniocular dichromat" during the group presentation.*

uniovular *(adjective)*

Having a single ovule.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uniovular."*
- *The speaker chose "uniovular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

uniovulate *(adjective)*

Having a single ovule.

- *Would you call this situation "uniovulate"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uniovulate" when it is having a single ovule.*

uniparous *(adjective)*

Producing only one offspring at a time.

- *Would you call this situation "uniparous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "uniparous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unironed *(adjective)*

(of linens or clothes) not ironed.

- *A pile of unironed laundry.*
- *Wore unironed jeans.*

united arab emirates's capital *(noun)*

A sheikhdom of eastern Arabia and capital of the United Arab Emirates.

- *They discussed "united arab emirates's capital" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "united arab emirates's capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unitisation *(noun)*

The act of packaging cargo into unit loads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unitisation."*
- *The article explained what "unitisation" means with a simple example.*

unitise *(verb)*

Separate or classify into units.

- *Can you use “unitise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “unitise” until he saw an example.*

---

unitization *(noun)*

The act of packaging cargo into unit loads.

- *Understanding “unitization” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “unitization” because he had never seen it before.*

---

unitize *(verb)*

Separate or classify into units.

- *The hospital was unitized for efficiency.*
- *Unitize a car body.*

---

univalve *(noun)*

A class of mollusks typically having a one-piece coiled shell and flattened muscular foot with a head bearing stalked eyes.

- *He looked up “univalve” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “univalve” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unjointed *(adjective)*

Without joints or jointed segments.

- *Students compared “unjointed” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “unjointed” approach may work better in this case.*

---

unjustness *(noun)*

The practice of being unjust or unfair.

- *In class, the teacher used “unjustness” to mean the practice of being unjust or unfair.*
- *He looked up “unjustness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

unkeyed *(adjective)*

Characterized by avoidance of traditional western tonality.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unkeyed.”*
- *The speaker chose “unkeyed” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unkindled *(adjective)*

Not set afire.

- *Students compared “unkindled” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unkindled.”*

---

unlade *(verb)*

Take the load off (a container or vehicle).

- *In everyday English, people use “unlade” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “unlade” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unlash *(verb)*

Untie the lashing of.

- *Unlash the horse.*
- *In everyday English, people use “unlash” when talking about this idea.*

---

unlaureled *(adjective)*

Not crowned with laurel; having no acclaim or reward; - Francis Parkman.

- *The unlaureled heroism of endurance.*
- *A “unlaureled” approach may work better in this case.*

---

unlaurelled *(adjective)*

Not crowned with laurel; having no acclaim or reward; - Francis Parkman.

- *A “unlaurelled” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “unlaurelled” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unlax *(verb)*

Cause to feel relaxed.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unlax" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "unlax" and when to wait.*

unlifelike *(adjective)*

Without substance.

- *Would you call this situation "unlifelike"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unlifelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unlikeness *(noun)*

Dissimilarity evidenced by an absence of likeness.

- *The article explained what "unlikeness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unlikeness" to mean dissimilarity evidenced by an absence of likeness.*

unlipped *(adjective)*

Without a lip or lips.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unlipped."*
- *Students compared "unlipped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unlittered *(adjective)*

Having nothing extraneous.

- *The unlittered shoulders of the road.*
- *Would you call this situation "unlittered"? Explain why.*

unliveried *(adjective)*

Not wearing livery.

- *An unliveried chauffeur.*
- *A "unliveried" approach may work better in this case.*

unlobed *(adjective)*

Without lobes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unlobed."*
- *Students compared "unlobed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unlogical *(adjective)*

Lacking in correct logical relation.

- *Students compared "unlogical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unlogical."*

unloosen *(verb)*

Grant freedom to; free from confinement.

- *Can you use "unloosen" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "unloosen" and when to wait.*

unmalicious *(adjective)*

Not malicious or spiteful.

- *A "unmalicious" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unmalicious" when it is not malicious or spiteful.*

unmalleability *(noun)*

A lack of malleability.

- *In class, the teacher used "unmalleability" to mean a lack of malleability.*
- *Understanding "unmalleability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unmalleable *(adjective)*

Difficult or impossible to shape or work.

- *Would you call this situation "unmalleable"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unmalleable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unmanageableness *(noun)*

The trait of being unmanageable.

- *The article explained what "unmanageableness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unmanageableness" to mean the trait of being unmanageable.*

---

unmanful *(adjective)*

Not possessing qualities befitting a man.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unmanful" when it is not possessing qualities befitting a man.*
- *Would you call this situation "unmanful"? Explain why.*

---

unmanfully *(adverb)*

Without qualities thought to befit a man.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unmanfully" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unmanfully" in the final chapter.*

---

unmanlike *(adjective)*

Not possessing qualities befitting a man.

- *Students compared "unmanlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unmanlike"? Explain why.*

---

unmanliness *(noun)*

The trait of being effeminate (derogatory of a man).

- *The article explained what "unmanliness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unmanliness."*

---

unmechanical *(adjective)*

(of a person) lacking mechanical skills.

- *Would you call this situation "unmechanical"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unmechanical."*

---

unmechanised *(adjective)*

Not mechanized; - Gordon Russell.

- *Would you call this situation "unmechanised"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unmechanised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unmechanized *(adjective)*

Not mechanized; - Gordon Russell.

- *Production of furniture remained largely unmechanized.*
- *The speaker chose "unmechanized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unmedical *(adjective)*

Not having a medicinal effect or not medically prescribed.

- *Students compared "unmedical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unmedical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unmedicative *(adjective)*

Not having a medicinal effect or not medically prescribed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unmedicative" when it is not having a medicinal effect or not medically....*
- *A "unmedicative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unmedicinal *(adjective)*

Not having a medicinal effect or not medically prescribed.

- *The speaker chose "unmedicinal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *It is useful to describe something as “unmedicinal” when it is not having a medicinal effect or not medically....*

unmelodic *(adjective)*

Lacking melody.

- *It is useful to describe something as “unmelodic” when it is lacking melody.*
- *Would you call this situation “unmelodic”? Explain why.*

unmelodious *(adjective)*

Not having a musical sound or pleasing tune.

- *Students compared “unmelodious” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “unmelodious”? Explain why.*

unmelodiously *(adverb)*

In an unmelodious manner.

- *She sings rather unmelodiously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “unmelodiously” in the final chapter.*

unmemorably *(adverb)*

In an unmemorable manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “unmemorably” naturally.*
- *Place “unmemorably” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

unmercenary *(adjective)*

Not mercenary; not influenced by financial gains.

- *A “unmercenary” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “unmercenary” when it is not mercenary; not influenced by financial gains.*

unmerchantable *(adjective)*

Not fit for sale.

- *A “unmerchantable” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “unmerchantable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unmercifulness *(noun)*

Inhumaneness evidenced by an unwillingness to be kind or forgiving.

- *They discussed “unmercifulness” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “unmercifulness” to mean inhumaneness evidenced by an unwillingness to be....*

unmethodical *(adjective)*

Not efficient or methodical.

- *The project failed through unmethodical planning.*
- *A “unmethodical” approach may work better in this case.*

unmindfully *(adverb)*

In a careless and thoughtless manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “unmindfully” naturally.*
- *Using “unmindfully” can make your explanation more exact.*

unmindfulness *(noun)*

The trait of forgetting or ignoring your responsibilities.

- *The article explained what “unmindfulness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “unmindfulness” to mean the trait of forgetting or ignoring your....*

unmingled *(adjective)*

Not mixed with extraneous elements.

- *The speaker chose “unmingled” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “unmingled”? Explain why.*

unmitigable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being mitigated.

- *Stern and unmitigable accusations.*
- *A "unmitigable" approach may work better in this case.*

unmixable *(adjective)*

(chemistry, physics) incapable of mixing.

- *A "unmixable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unmixable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unmodernised *(adjective)*

Not brought up to date.

- *The speaker chose "unmodernised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unmodernised"? Explain why.*

unmodernized *(adjective)*

Not brought up to date.

- *Students compared "unmodernized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unmodernized."*

unmodifiable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being modified in form or character or strength (especially by making less extreme).

- *These variations from custom are illogical, incomprehensible, and unmodifiable.*
- *The speaker chose "unmodifiable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unmortgaged *(adjective)*

(especially of a title) free from any encumbrance or limitation that presents a question of fact or law.

- *A "unmortgaged" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unmortgaged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unmotorised *(adjective)*

Having no motor.

- *The speaker chose "unmotorised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unmotorised" when it is having no motor.*

unmotorized *(adjective)*

Having no motor.

- *Students compared "unmotorized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unmotorized" approach may work better in this case.*

unmown *(adjective)*

(used of grass or vegetation) not cut down with a hand implement or machine.

- *An unmown lawn.*
- *Students compared "unmown" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unmusically *(adverb)*

In an unmusical manner.

- *She sings rather unmusically.*
- *He answered "unmusically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

unmuzzle *(verb)*

Remove the muzzle from (a dog).

- *Learners should practice how to use "unmuzzle" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unmuzzle" when talking about this idea.*

unnaturalised *(adjective)*

Not having acquired citizenship.

- *The speaker chose “unnaturalised” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unnaturalised.”*

---

unnaturalized *(adjective)*

Not having acquired citizenship.

- *Students compared “unnaturalized” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “unnaturalized”? Explain why.*

---

unneighborliness *(noun)*

An unneighborly disposition.

- *They discussed “unneighborliness” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “unneighborliness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unneighborly *(adjective)*

Not exhibiting the qualities expected in a friendly neighbor.

- *It is useful to describe something as “unneighborly” when it is not exhibiting the qualities expected in a friendly....*
- *Students compared “unneighborly” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unneighbourly *(adjective)*

Not exhibiting the qualities expected in a friendly neighbor.

- *The speaker chose “unneighbourly” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “unneighbourly” when it is not exhibiting the qualities expected in a friendly....*

---

unneurotic *(adjective)*

Not neurotic.

- *Successful mothers–mothers with unneurotic children.*
- *He’s the most unneurotic person I know.*

---

unnilquadium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element which has been synthesized.

- *In class, the teacher used “unnilquadium” to mean a radioactive transuranic element which has been....*
- *They discussed “unnilquadium” during the group presentation.*

---

unnotched *(adjective)*

Having no notches.

- *Would you call this situation “unnotched”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “unnotched” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unnoticeableness *(noun)*

The quality of being not easily noticed.

- *He looked up “unnoticeableness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “unnoticeableness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unnourished *(adjective)*

Not nourished.

- *Students compared “unnourished” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “unnourished”? Explain why.*

---

unnumberable *(adjective)*

Too numerous to be counted.

- *Would you call this situation “unnumberable”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “unnumberable” when it is too numerous to be counted.*

---

unnumerable *(adjective)*

Too numerous to be counted.

- *It is useful to describe something as “unnumerable” when it is too numerous to be counted.*
- *Students compared “unnumerable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unobjective *(adjective)*

(of e.g. evidence) not objective or easily verified.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unobjective" when it is (of e.g. evidence) not objective or easily verified.*
- *Students compared "unobjective" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unobliging *(adjective)*

Not accommodating.

- *Would you call this situation "unobliging"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unobliging" when it is not accommodating.*

unobtrusiveness *(noun)*

The quality of not sticking out in an unwelcome way.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unobtrusiveness."*
- *He looked up "unobtrusiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

unoffending *(adjective)*

Not causing anger or annoyance.

- *An unoffending motorist should not have been stopped.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unoffending."*

unoiled *(adjective)*

In need of oil treatment.

- *Dusty unoiled roads.*
- *A dull unoiled table.*

unopposable *(adjective)*

Not opposable.

- *Students compared "unopposable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unopposable" when it is not opposable.*

unoriented *(adjective)*

Not having position or goal definitely set or ascertained.

- *Engaged in unoriented study.*
- *Unoriented until she looked at the map.*

unoriginally *(adverb)*

In an unoriginal manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unoriginally" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unoriginally" in the final chapter.*

unoxygenated *(adjective)*

(used of blood) not supplied with oxygen.

- *A "unoxygenated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unoxygenated"? Explain why.*

unpainful *(adjective)*

Not accompanied by pain sensations.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unpainful" when it is not accompanied by pain sensations.*
- *A "unpainful" approach may work better in this case.*

unpaintable *(adjective)*

Not paintable especially not suitable for artistic representation on canvas.

- *The inexpressible, unpaintable 'tick' in the unconscious.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpaintable."*

unpalatability *(noun)*

The property of being unacceptable to the mind.

- *The policy's unpalatability caused an uproar.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unpalatability."*

---

unpalatableness *(noun)*

The property of being unacceptable to the mind.

- *In class, the teacher used "unpalatableness" to mean the property of being unacceptable to the mind.*
- *He looked up "unpalatableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unpalatably *(adverb)*

In an unpalatable way.

- *The vegetables looked unpalatably wilted.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unpalatably" in the final chapter.*

---

unparallel *(adjective)*

Not straight or parallel.

- *Students compared "unparallel" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unparallel" when it is not straight or parallel.*

---

unpardonably *(adverb)*

In an unpardonable manner or to an unpardonable degree.

- *The narrator describes the scene "unpardonably" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "unpardonably" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

unparented *(adjective)*

Having no parent or parents or not cared for by parent surrogates.

- *Students compared "unparented" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unparented."*

---

unpartitioned *(adjective)*

Not divided by partitions.

- *Students compared "unpartitioned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unpartitioned"? Explain why.*

---

unpatriotically *(adverb)*

In an unpatriotic manner.

- *Unpatriotically he contrived a way of avoiding military service.*
- *Place "unpatriotically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

unpatronised *(adjective)*

Having little patronage or few clients.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unpatronised" when it is having little patronage or few clients.*
- *A "unpatronised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unpatronized *(adjective)*

Having little patronage or few clients.

- *A restaurant unpatronized by the elite.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpatronized."*

---

unpatterned *(adjective)*

Lacking patterns especially in color.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unpatterned" when it is lacking patterns especially in color.*
- *The speaker chose "unpatterned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unpeaceable *(adjective)*

Not disposed to peace.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpeaceable."*

- *Would you call this situation "unpeaceable"? Explain why.*

---

unpeaceful *(adjective)*

Not peaceful.

- *Unpeaceful times.*
- *An unpeaceful marriage.*

---

unperceivable *(adjective)*

Impossible or difficult to perceive by the mind or senses.

- *Color is unperceivable to the touch.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unperceivable."*

---

unperceptive *(adjective)*

Lacking sensitivity, taste, or judgment.

- *Students compared "unperceptive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unperceptive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unperceptiveness *(noun)*

The lack of insight and sympathetic understanding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unperceptiveness."*
- *The article explained what "unperceptiveness" means with a simple example.*

---

unpermed *(adjective)*

Not having had a permanent wave.

- *Smooth glossy unpermed hair.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unpermed" when it is not having had a permanent wave.*

---

unpermissive *(adjective)*

Not inclined to grant permission; severe in discipline.

- *Would you call this situation "unpermissive"? Explain why.*
- *A "unpermissive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unperplexed *(adjective)*

Experiencing no difficulty or confusion or bewilderment.

- *Would you call this situation "unperplexed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unperplexed."*

---

unpersuadable *(adjective)*

Not susceptible to persuasion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpersuadable."*
- *The speaker chose "unpersuadable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unpersuasiveness *(noun)*

Inability to persuade.

- *They discussed "unpersuasiveness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unpersuasiveness" to mean inability to persuade.*

---

unpictured *(adjective)*

Not pictured.

- *A "unpictured" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unpictured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unpicturesque *(adjective)*

Without beauty or charm.

- *The speaker chose "unpicturesque" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpicturesque."*

---

unpierced *(adjective)*

Not pierced.

- *Unpierced ears.*
- *A "unpierced" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unpillared *(adjective)*

Lacking pillars.

- *Students compared "unpillared" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unpillared" when it is lacking pillars.*

---

unpitying *(adjective)*

Without mercy or pity.

- *The speaker chose "unpitying" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unpitying" when it is without mercy or pity.*

---

unplayful *(adjective)*

Completely lacking in playfulness.

- *Would you call this situation "unplayful"? Explain why.*
- *A "unplayful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unpleasingness *(noun)*

The quality of being unpleasant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unpleasingness."*
- *They discussed "unpleasingness" during the group presentation.*

---

unploughed *(adjective)*

(of farmland) not plowed.

- *The speaker chose "unploughed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unploughed"? Explain why.*

---

unplumbed *(adjective)*

Situated at or extending to great depth; too deep to have been sounded or plumbed; ; -Thomas Gray.

- *Unplumbed depths of the sea.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unplumbed" when it is situated at or extending to great depth; too deep....*

---

unpointed *(adjective)*

Not having a point especially a sharp point.

- *Students compared "unpointed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unpointed" when it is not having a point especially a sharp point.*

---

unpointedness *(noun)*

The property of having only a dull tip (if any).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unpointedness."*
- *He looked up "unpointedness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unpompous *(adjective)*

Not pompous.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unpompous" when it is not pompous.*
- *The speaker chose "unpompous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unportable *(adjective)*

Not portable; not easily moved or transported.

- *Students compared "unportable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unportable"? Explain why.*

---

unpotted *(adjective)*

Not planted in pots.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unpotted.”*
- *Students compared “unpotted” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unpredictive *(adjective)*

Having no predictive value.

- *Would you call this situation “unpredictive”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “unpredictive” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unpretending *(adjective)*

Not ostentatious.

- *The speaker chose “unpretending” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “unpretending” when it is not ostentatious.*

---

unpretentiousness *(noun)*

The quality of being natural and without pretensions.

- *Understanding “unpretentiousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “unpretentiousness.”*

---

unpriestly *(adjective)*

Not priestly; unbefitting a priest.

- *Unpriestly behavior.*
- *The speaker chose “unpriestly” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unprocurable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being obtained.

- *Would you call this situation “unprocurable”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “unprocurable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unproductiveness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking the power to produce.

- *The article explained what “unproductiveness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “unproductiveness” to mean the quality of lacking the power to produce.*

---

unprofitableness *(noun)*

The quality of affording no gain or no benefit or no profit.

- *He looked up “unprofitableness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “unprofitableness” to mean the quality of affording no gain or no benefit or....*

---

unpromised *(adjective)*

Not promised in marriage.

- *Would you call this situation “unpromised”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “unpromised” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unprophetic *(adjective)*

Not prophetic; not foreseeing correctly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unprophetic.”*
- *Would you call this situation “unprophetic”? Explain why.*

---

unpropitiously *(adverb)*

In an inauspicious manner.

- *She spoke “unpropitiously,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place “unpropitiously” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

unpropitiousness *(noun)*

The quality of suggesting an unsuccessful result.

- *He looked up “unpropitiousness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “unpropitiousness” during the group presentation.*

unprotectedness *(noun)*

The property of being helpless in the face of attack.

- *In class, the teacher used "unprotectedness" to mean the property of being helpless in the face of attack.*
- *They discussed "unprotectedness" during the group presentation.*

unprotective *(adjective)*

Not affording protection.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unprotective" when it is not affording protection.*
- *Would you call this situation "unprotective"? Explain why.*

unprovocative *(adjective)*

Not provocative.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unprovocative."*
- *A "unprovocative" approach may work better in this case.*

unprovoking *(adjective)*

Not provocative.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unprovoking" when it is not provocative.*
- *A "unprovoking" approach may work better in this case.*

unq *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element which has been synthesized.

- *He looked up "unq" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unq."*

unquestionability *(noun)*

The quality of being beyond question or dispute or doubt.

- *They discussed "unquestionability" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "unquestionability" means with a simple example.*

unquestionableness *(noun)*

The quality of being beyond question or dispute or doubt.

- *He looked up "unquestionableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unquestionableness."*

unquietly *(adverb)*

With agitation or turbulence.

- *He answered "unquietly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unquietly" in the final chapter.*

unquotable *(adjective)*

Not able or fit to be repeated or quoted.

- *What he said was funny but unquotable.*
- *Would you call this situation "unquotable"? Explain why.*

unraised *(adjective)*

Made without leavening.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unraised."*
- *A "unraised" approach may work better in this case.*

unratable *(adjective)*

Not subject to locally assessed property taxes.

- *Unratable properties.*
- *Students compared "unratable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unraveler *(noun)*

A person who removes tangles; someone who takes something out of a tangled state.

- *Understanding "unraveler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unraveler" to mean a person who removes tangles; someone who takes....*

---

unraveller *(noun)*

A person who removes tangles; someone who takes something out of a tangled state.

- *Understanding "unraveller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "unraveller" means with a simple example.*

---

unreadably *(adverb)*

In an illegible manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unreadably" naturally.*
- *Place "unreadably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

unreasoningly *(adverb)*

In an unreasoning visceral manner.

- *He answered "unreasoningly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "unreasoningly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

unreconcilable *(adjective)*

Impossible to reconcile.

- *Would you call this situation "unreconcilable"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unreconcilable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unreel *(verb)*

Unwind from or as if from a reel.

- *Unreel the tape.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unreel" when talking about this idea.*

---

unreflected *(adjective)*

(especially of incident sound or light) not turned back by physical reflection.

- *A "unreflected" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unreflected."*

---

unreformable *(adjective)*

Unrepentant and incapable of being reformed.

- *Students compared "unreformable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unreformable" when it is unrepentant and incapable of being reformed.*

---

unrefreshed *(adjective)*

Not rested or refreshed.

- *The speaker chose "unrefreshed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unrefreshed" when it is not rested or refreshed.*

---

unregretful *(adjective)*

Feeling no regret.

- *Was completely unregretful about what had happened.*
- *The speaker chose "unregretful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unregretting *(adjective)*

Feeling no regret.

- *Would you call this situation "unregretting"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unregretting" when it is feeling no regret.*

---

unrelatedness *(noun)*

The lack of any particular manner of connectedness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unrelatedness."*

- *He looked up "unrelatedness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unrelaxed *(adjective)*

Nor relaxed; - U.B.Phillips.

- *His life was drawing to a close in baffled zeal and unrelaxed strain.*
- *Would you call this situation "unrelaxed"? Explain why.*

---

unreliableness *(noun)*

The trait of not being dependable or reliable.

- *In class, the teacher used "unreliableness" to mean the trait of not being dependable or reliable.*
- *Understanding "unreliableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unremedied *(adjective)*

Not having been put right.

- *Unremedied errors.*
- *Would you call this situation "unremedied"? Explain why.*

---

unremorseful *(adjective)*

Not penitent or remorseful.

- *A "unremorseful" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unremorseful."*

---

unremunerative *(adjective)*

Not yielding profit or recompense.

- *An unremunerative occupation.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unremunerative" when it is not yielding profit or recompense.*

---

unrenewable *(adjective)*

That can not be renewed.

- *Books on that shelf are unrenewable.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unrenewable" when it is that can not be renewed.*

---

unrenewed *(adjective)*

Not revived.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unrenewed."*
- *Students compared "unrenewed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unrentable *(adjective)*

Not able or fit to be rented.

- *The house was unrentable in that condition.*
- *Students compared "unrentable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unreplaceable *(adjective)*

Impossible to replace.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unreplaceable."*
- *Students compared "unreplaceable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unreportable *(adjective)*

(of income) not reportable; not required by law to be reported.

- *Very little income is unreportable.*
- *The speaker chose "unreportable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unreproducible *(adjective)*

Impossible to reproduce or duplicate.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unreproducible."*
- *The speaker chose "unreproducible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unreproducibly *(adverb)*

In an unreproducible manner.

- *Using "unreproducibly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unreproducibly" naturally.*

---

unresentful *(adjective)*

Not resentful.

- *Completely unresentful and forgiving.*
- *A "unresentful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unresistant *(adjective)*

(often followed by 'to') likely to be affected with.

- *Students compared "unresistant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unresistant" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unrespectable *(adjective)*

Unworthy of respect.

- *The speaker chose "unrespectable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unrespectable" when it is unworthy of respect.*

---

unrested *(adjective)*

Not rested or refreshed.

- *Students compared "unrested" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unrested"? Explain why.*

---

unrestrainedly *(adverb)*

In an unrestrained manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "unrestrainedly" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unrestrainedly" naturally.*

---

unrestraint *(noun)*

The quality of lacking restraint.

- *The article explained what "unrestraint" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "unrestraint" during the group presentation.*

---

unrestrictive *(adjective)*

Not tending to restrict.

- *The speaker chose "unrestrictive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unrestrictive" when it is not tending to restrict.*

---

unretrievable *(adjective)*

Impossible to recover or recoup or overcome.

- *Would you call this situation "unretrievable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unretrievable" when it is impossible to recover or recoup or overcome.*

---

unreverberant *(adjective)*

Not reverberant; lacking a tendency to reverberate.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unreverberant."*
- *Would you call this situation "unreverberant"? Explain why.*

---

unrevived *(adjective)*

Not revived.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unrevived" when it is not revived.*
- *The speaker chose "unrevived" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unrhythmic *(adjective)*

Not rhythmic; irregular in beat or accent.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unrhythmic."*
- *A "unrhythmic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unrhythmical *(adjective)*

Not rhythmic; irregular in beat or accent.

- *Would you call this situation "unrhythmical"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unrhythmical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unrifled *(adjective)*

Of a firearm; not having rifling or internal spiral grooves inside the barrel.

- *A "unrifled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unrifled"? Explain why.*

---

unrighteously *(adverb)*

In an unrighteous manner.

- *He acted unrighteously.*
- *She spoke "unrighteously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unrimed *(adjective)*

Not having rhyme.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unrimed" when it is not having rhyme.*
- *The speaker chose "unrimed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unromantically *(adverb)*

Without romance; in an unromantic manner.

- *We got married, rather unromantically, in a dingy office in the town hall.*
- *Place "unromantically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

unrouged *(adjective)*

Not wearing rouge.

- *Unrouged lips.*
- *The speaker chose "unrouged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unsaddle *(verb)*

Remove the saddle from.

- *They unsaddled their mounts.*
- *She tried to use "unsaddle" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unsanctify *(verb)*

Remove the sanctification from or make unsanctified.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unsanctify" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "unsanctify" and when to wait.*

---

unsanded *(adjective)*

Used of wood and furniture.

- *Students compared "unsanded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsanded."*

---

unsaponified *(adjective)*

Not converted into soap.

- *Unsaponified fat.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsaponified."*

---

unsarcastic *(adjective)*

Not sarcastic.

- *Would you call this situation "unsarcastic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unsarcastic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unsated *(adjective)*

Not having been satisfied.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unsated" when it is not having been satisfied.*
- *The speaker chose "unsated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unsatiable *(adjective)*

Impossible to satisfy.

- *His passion for work was unsatiable.*
- *Would you call this situation "unsatiable"? Explain why.*

unsatiably *(adverb)*

In an insatiable manner; with persistence but without satisfaction.

- *Place "unsatiably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "unsatiably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

unsatiated *(adjective)*

Not having been satisfied.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unsatiated" when it is not having been satisfied.*
- *The speaker chose "unsatiated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unsavoriness *(noun)*

The property of being extremely unacceptable to the mind.

- *Understanding "unsavoriness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "unsavoriness" means with a simple example.*

unseamanlike *(adjective)*

Not seamanlike.

- *A "unseamanlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unseamanlike"? Explain why.*

unseamed *(adjective)*

Smooth, especially of skin.

- *His unseamed face.*
- *An unseamed garment made of plastic.*

unseasonableness *(noun)*

Being at an inappropriate time.

- *They discussed "unseasonableness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unseasonableness" because he had never seen it before.*

unsectarian *(adjective)*

Not restricted to one sect or school or party; ; ; - Bertrand Russell.

- *A wide and unsectarian interest in religion.*
- *A "unsectarian" approach may work better in this case.*

unseductive *(adjective)*

Not seductive.

- *A "unseductive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unseductive."*

unseemliness *(noun)*

A lack of consideration for others.

- *They discussed "unseemliness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "unseemliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unseeyn *(adjective)*

Not seen or perceived.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unseeyn."*
- *Students compared "unseeyn" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsegregated *(adjective)*

Rid of segregation; having had segregation ended.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unsegregated" when it is rid of segregation; having had segregation ended.*
- *A "unsegregated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unselective *(adjective)*

Not selective or discriminating.

- *Unselective in her reading habits; her choices seemed completely random.*
- *The speaker chose "unselective" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unsensational *(adjective)*

Not of such character as to arouse intense interest, curiosity, or emotional reaction.

- *Would you call this situation "unsensational"? Explain why.*
- *A "unsensational" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unservile *(adjective)*

Not servile or submissive.

- *A "unservile" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unservile."*

---

unshadowed *(adjective)*

Not darkened or obscured by shadow; - Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

- *On the rough sea ice you may on an unshadowed day...fall over a chunk of ice that is kneehigh.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unshadowed" when it is not darkened or obscured by shadow; - vilhjalmur....*

---

unshapely *(adjective)*

Not well-proportioned and pleasing in shape.

- *A stout unshapely woman.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unshapely."*

---

unshapen *(adjective)*

Incompletely or imperfectly shaped.

- *Would you call this situation "unshapen"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unshapen."*

---

unsheared *(adjective)*

(used especially of fur or wool) not having been sheared.

- *Unsheared beaver.*
- *A "unsheared" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unshockable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being shocked.

- *He was warmhearted, sensible and unshockable.*
- *The speaker chose "unshockable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unshrinkable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being shrunk or diminished or reduced.

- *Would you call this situation "unshrinkable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unshrinkable."*

---

unshrinking *(adjective)*

Not shrinking from danger.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unshrinking" when it is not shrinking from danger.*

- *Would you call this situation "unshrinking"? Explain why.*

---

unshuttered *(adjective)*

Not provided with shutters or having the shuttered open.

- *Unshuttered windows.*
- *A "unshuttered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsightliness *(noun)*

Ugliness that is unpleasant to look at.

- *Understanding "unsightliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "unsightliness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unsilenced *(adjective)*

Not silenced.

- *Students compared "unsilenced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unsilenced" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsimilarity *(noun)*

The quality of being dissimilar.

- *Understanding "unsimilarity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "unsimilarity" during the group presentation.*

---

unsized *(adjective)*

Not having the surface treated or coated with sizing.

- *Unsized paper.*
- *Unsized gloves; one size fits all.*

---

unslaked lime *(noun)*

A white crystalline oxide used in the production of calcium hydroxide.

- *Understanding "unslaked lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unslaked lime" to mean a white crystalline oxide used in the production of....*

---

unsloped *(adjective)*

In a vertical position; not sloping.

- *Students compared "unsloped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unsloped"? Explain why.*

---

unsmilingly *(adverb)*

Without smile; in an unsmiling manner.

- *Unsmilingly, he greeted his in-laws.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unsmilingly" in the final chapter.*

---

unsmooth *(adjective)*

Having or caused by an irregular surface.

- *His unsmooth face.*
- *A "unsmooth" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsmoothed *(adjective)*

Not having been made smooth by having hands run over the surface.

- *Would you call this situation "unsmoothed"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unsmoothed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsnarl *(verb)*

Extricate from entanglement.

- *In everyday English, people use "unsnarl" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unsnarl" in real sentences.*

---

unsnarled *(adjective)*

Straightened out.

- *It is useful to describe something as “unsnarled” when it is straightened out.*
- *Students compared “unsnarled” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsnarling *(noun)*

The act of releasing from a snarled or tangled condition.

- *The article explained what “unsnarling” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “unsnarling” to mean the act of releasing from a snarled or tangled....*

---

unsociability *(noun)*

An unsociable disposition; avoiding friendship or companionship.

- *The article explained what “unsociability” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “unsociability.”*

---

unsociableness *(noun)*

An unsociable disposition; avoiding friendship or companionship.

- *Understanding “unsociableness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “unsociableness” during the group presentation.*

---

unsociably *(adverb)*

In an unsociable manner.

- *The new neighbors behave quite unsociably.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “unsociably” naturally.*

---

unsolder *(verb)*

Remove the soldering from.

- *Learners should practice how to use “unsolder” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “unsolder” when talking about this idea.*

---

unsoldierly *(adjective)*

Not conforming to military standards.

- *Unsoldierly posture.*
- *Students compared “unsoldierly” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsoluble *(adjective)*

Not easily solved; ; - C.L.Jones.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unsoluble.”*
- *Students compared “unsoluble” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsolvability *(noun)*

The property (of a problem or difficulty) that makes it impossible to solve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “unsolvability.”*
- *They discussed “unsolvability” during the group presentation.*

---

unsoundable *(adjective)*

Too deep to determine the depth of.

- *Would you call this situation “unsoundable”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “unsoundable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsounded *(adjective)*

Situated at or extending to great depth; too deep to have been sounded or plumbed; ; -Thomas Gray.

- *Remote and unsounded caverns.*
- *In French certain letters are often unsounded.*

---

unsoured *(adjective)*

Not having turned bad.

- *The speaker chose “unsoured” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “unsoured” approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsown *(adjective)*

(of a piece of ground) not have a crop sown on it.

- *Farmland still unsown.*
- *Students compared “unsown” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unspaced *(adjective)*

Arranged without spaces between.

- *A “unspaced” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “unspaced” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unspecialised *(adjective)*

Not specialized or modified for a particular purpose or function.

- *A “unspecialised” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “unspecialised” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unsportingly *(adverb)*

In an unsportsmanlike manner.

- *Place “unsportingly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered “unsportingly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

unstableness *(noun)*

The quality or attribute of being unstable and irresolute.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “unstableness.”*
- *He looked up “unstableness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

unstaple *(verb)*

Take the staples off.

- *Unstaple the piece of paper from the receipt.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “unstaple” in real sentences.*

---

unstarred *(adjective)*

Not marked with an asterisk.

- *It is useful to describe something as “unstarred” when it is not marked with an asterisk.*
- *The speaker chose “unstarred” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unstatesmanlike *(adjective)*

Not statesmanlike.

- *Unstatesmanlike procedure.*
- *Students compared “unstatesmanlike” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsterilised *(adjective)*

Not sterilized.

- *A “unsterilised” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “unsterilised”? Explain why.*

---

unstilted *(adjective)*

Flowing naturally and continuously.

- *Unstilted conversation.*
- *Students compared “unstilted” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unstimulating *(adjective)*

Not stimulating.

- *It is useful to describe something as “unstimulating” when it is not stimulating.*
- *A “unstimulating” approach may work better in this case.*

unstoppered *(adjective)*

(of a container) having the stopper removed.

- *Whiskey spilled from the unstoppered bottle.*
- *The speaker chose "unstoppered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unstrain *(verb)*

Cause to feel relaxed.

- *She tried to use "unstrain" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "unstrain" and when to wait.*

unstratified *(adjective)*

Not deposited in layers.

- *Glacial till is unstratified.*
- *Would you call this situation "unstratified"? Explain why.*

unstring *(verb)*

Remove the strings from.

- *Unstring my guitar.*
- *She tried to use "unstring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

unstudious *(adjective)*

Not studious.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unstudious."*
- *Students compared "unstudious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unstuff *(verb)*

Cause to become unblocked.

- *The medicine unstuffed my nose in minutes!*
- *He did not know how to use "unstuff" until he saw an example.*

unsuasible *(adjective)*

Not susceptible to persuasion.

- *The speaker chose "unsuasible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unsuasible"? Explain why.*

unsubdivided *(adjective)*

(botany) of leaf shapes; of leaves having no divisions or subdivisions.

- *Would you call this situation "unsubdivided"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsubdivided."*

unsubduable *(adjective)*

Impossible to subdue.

- *Would you call this situation "unsubduable"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unsubduable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unsubdued *(adjective)*

Not brought under control.

- *The horse remained unsubdued.*
- *The speaker chose "unsubdued" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unsubmissive *(adjective)*

Not servile or submissive.

- *A "unsubmissive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unsubmissive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unsubstantialise *(verb)*

Render immaterial or incorporeal.

- *She tried to use "unsubstantialise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "unsubstantialise" until he saw an example.*

---

unsubstantialize *(verb)*

Render immaterial or incorporeal.

- *In everyday English, people use "unsubstantialize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unsubstantialize" in real sentences.*

---

unsugared *(adjective)*

With no sugar added.

- *Would you call this situation "unsugared"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unsugared" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsuitableness *(noun)*

The quality of having the wrong properties for a specific purpose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unsuitableness."*
- *He looked up "unsuitableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unsusceptible *(adjective)*

Not susceptible to.

- *Students compared "unsusceptible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unsusceptible"? Explain why.*

---

unsyllabic *(adjective)*

Not forming a syllable or the nucleus of a syllable; consisting of a consonant sound accompanied in the same syllable by a vowel sound or consisting of a vowel sound dominated by other vowel sounds in a syllable (as the second vowel in a falling diphthong).

- *Students compared "unsyllabic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsyllabic."*

---

unsyllabled *(adjective)*

Not articulated in syllables.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsyllabled."*
- *Students compared "unsyllabled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsymbolic *(adjective)*

Not standing for something else.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsymbolic."*
- *Students compared "unsymbolic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsymmetric *(adjective)*

Lacking symmetry.

- *Students compared "unsymmetric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unsymmetric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsymmetrically *(adverb)*

In an asymmetrical manner.

- *He answered "unsymmetrically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "unsymmetrically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unsynchronised *(adjective)*

Not occurring together.

- *Would you call this situation "unsynchronised"? Explain why.*
- *A "unsynchronised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsynchronous *(adjective)*

Not occurring together.

- *Would you call this situation "unsynchronous"? Explain why.*

- *Students compared "unsynchronous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsystematically *(adverb)*

In an unsystematic manner.

- *His books were lined up unsystematically on the shelf.*
- *Using "unsystematically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

untactful *(adjective)*

Lacking or showing a lack of what is fitting and considerate in dealing with others.

- *Students compared "untactful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "untactful" when it is lacking or showing a lack of what is fitting and....*

---

untaped *(adjective)*

Not recorded on film or tape.

- *The speaker chose "untaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "untaped"? Explain why.*

---

untechnical *(adjective)*

Not characteristic of or skilled in applied arts and sciences.

- *An untechnical reader.*
- *Would you call this situation "untechnical"? Explain why.*

---

untempting *(adjective)*

Not appealing to the senses.

- *Untempting food.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untempting."*

---

unthaw *(verb)*

Become or cause to become soft or liquid.

- *In everyday English, people use "unthaw" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "unthaw" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unthawed *(adjective)*

Still frozen.

- *There wasn't time to cook the unthawed turkey, so they had to settle for hotdogs.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unthawed" when it is still frozen.*

---

untheatrical *(adjective)*

Not suited to or characteristic of the stage or theater.

- *A well-written but untheatrical play.*
- *An untheatrical personality.*

---

unthematic *(adjective)*

Not relating to a melodic subject.

- *There is nothing unthematic in this composition.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unthematic" when it is not relating to a melodic subject.*

---

unthoughtfulness *(noun)*

The trait of not thinking carefully before acting.

- *Understanding "unthoughtfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unthoughtfulness."*

---

untier *(noun)*

A person who unfastens or unwraps or opens.

- *The article explained what "untier" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "untier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

untimbered *(adjective)*

Lacking timbers.

- *An untimbered boat.*
- *The speaker chose "untimbered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

untimeliness *(noun)*

The quality of occurring at an inconvenient time.

- *He looked up "untimeliness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "untimeliness" to mean the quality of occurring at an inconvenient time.*

---

untipped *(adjective)*

Not provided with a special tip.

- *Untipped cigarettes.*
- *The speaker chose "untipped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

untired *(adjective)*

With unreduced energy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untired."*
- *Students compared "untired" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

untoothed *(adjective)*

Having no notches.

- *Would you call this situation "untoothed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untoothed."*

---

untoughened *(adjective)*

Physically untoughened.

- *Would you call this situation "untoughened"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "untoughened" when it is physically untoughened.*

---

untransferable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being transferred.

- *It is useful to describe something as "untransferable" when it is incapable of being transferred.*
- *Would you call this situation "untransferable"? Explain why.*

---

untransmutable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being changed into something else.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untransmutable."*
- *Students compared "untransmutable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

untravelled *(adjective)*

Not traveled over or through.

- *Would you call this situation "untravelled"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "untravelled" when it is not traveled over or through.*

---

untraversable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being traversed.

- *Would you call this situation "untraversable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untraversable."*

---

untraversed *(adjective)*

Not traveled over or through.

- *An untraversed region.*
- *The speaker chose "untraversed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

untrod *(adjective)*

Lacking pathways.

- *Would you call this situation "untrod"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "untrod" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

untruly *(adverb)*

In a untrue manner.

- *He silenced the whisperings which connected her, untruly and unfairly, with his separation from his wife.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "untruly" in the final chapter.*

---

untrustiness *(noun)*

The trait of not deserving trust or confidence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "untrustiness."*
- *Understanding "untrustiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

untrusty *(adjective)*

Not worthy of trust or belief.

- *Would you call this situation "untrusty"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untrusty."*

---

untufted *(adjective)*

Not adorned with tufts.

- *Untufted ears.*
- *The speaker chose "untufted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

untune *(verb)*

Cause to be out of tune.

- *Don't untune that string!*
- *He did not know how to use "untune" until he saw an example.*

---

untuneful *(adjective)*

Not having a musical sound or pleasing tune.

- *Would you call this situation "untuneful"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "untuneful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

untwine *(verb)*

Undo what has been twined together.

- *Untwine the strings.*
- *The coach explained when to use "untwine" and when to wait.*

---

untypically *(adverb)*

In a manner that is not typical.

- *She spoke "untypically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "untypically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

ununbium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ununbium."*
- *He looked up "ununbium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ununderstandably *(adverb)*

In an unintelligible manner.

- *Using "ununderstandably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "ununderstandably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

ununderstood *(adjective)*

Not understood; - Psychiatry.

- *Should not tamely submit to the unpredictable and ununderstood cycles of wars.*
- *Would you call this situation "ununderstood"? Explain why.*

ununhexium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *In class, the teacher used "ununhexium" to mean a radioactive transuranic element.*
- *Understanding "ununhexium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ununpentium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *In class, the teacher used "ununpentium" to mean a radioactive transuranic element.*
- *The article explained what "ununpentium" means with a simple example.*

ununquadium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *In class, the teacher used "ununquadium" to mean a radioactive transuranic element.*
- *He looked up "ununquadium" because he had never seen it before.*

ununtrium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ununtrium."*
- *He looked up "ununtrium" because he had never seen it before.*

Environment & Climate

sustainability *(noun)*

The quality of causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore being able to continue for a long time.

- *The company has made sustainability a central part of its business strategy.*
- *Experts question the sustainability of farming methods that exhaust the soil.*

biodiversity *(noun)*

The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat or in the world as a whole.

- *Rainforests contain an extraordinary level of biodiversity.*
- *The loss of biodiversity threatens the stability of entire ecosystems.*

deforestation *(noun)*

The cutting down or burning of trees over a large area, destroying forests.

- *Deforestation in the Amazon has accelerated over the past decade.*
- *Deforestation contributes to climate change by releasing stored carbon.*

emission *(noun)*

The release of gas, heat, or other substances into the air, especially from industry or vehicles.

- *The city aims to cut carbon emissions by half.*
- *Car emissions are a major source of air pollution.*

carbon footprint *(noun)*

The total amount of greenhouse gases produced by a person, organization, or activity.

- *Flying frequently increases your carbon footprint.*
- *The company published a plan to reduce its carbon footprint.*

mitigate *(verb)*

To make something less harmful, serious, or painful.

- *Planting trees can help mitigate the effects of climate change.*
- *Safety rules are meant to mitigate workplace risks.*

adaptation *(noun)*

The process of adjusting to new conditions, especially environmental change.

- *Coastal cities need adaptation plans for rising sea levels.*
- *Crop adaptation is essential as temperatures rise.*

glacier *(noun)*

A huge mass of ice that moves very slowly down a mountain or across land.

- *The glacier has retreated several kilometers since 1950.*
- *Melting glaciers raise global sea levels.*

---

renewable energy *(noun)*

Energy from sources that are naturally replaced, such as sun, wind, and water.

- *The country is shifting toward renewable energy.*
- *Investing in renewable energy creates new jobs.*

---

desertification *(noun)*

The process by which fertile land becomes desert, often because of drought or poor land use.

- *Overgrazing has sped up desertification in the region.*
- *Desertification forces many farmers to leave their land.*

---

ozone *(noun)*

A form of oxygen in the upper atmosphere that protects Earth from harmful ultraviolet light.

- *The ozone layer has slowly begun to recover.*
- *Certain chemicals can damage atmospheric ozone.*

---

watershed *(noun)*

An area of land that drains into a particular river or lake; also, a turning point.

- *Pollution upstream affects the entire watershed.*
- *The election was a watershed in the nation's history.*

---

centaurea solstitialis *(noun)*

European weed having a winged stem and hairy leaves; adventive in the eastern United States.

- *Understanding "centaurea solstitialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centaurea solstitialis" to mean european weed having a winged stem and hairy....*

---

centauria calcitrapa *(noun)*

Mediterranean annual or biennial herb having pinkish to purple flowers surrounded by spine-tipped scales; naturalized in America.

- *He looked up "centauria calcitrapa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centauria calcitrapa" to mean mediterranean annual or biennial herb having....*

---

centaurium *(noun)*

Genus of low-growing herbs mostly of northern hemisphere having flowers with protruding spirally twisted anthers.

- *They discussed "centaurium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "centaurium" means with a simple example.*

---

centaurium calycosum *(noun)*

Erect plant with small clusters of pink trumpet-shaped flowers of southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "centaurium calycosum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centaurium calycosum" to mean erect plant with small clusters of pink....*

---

centaurium minus *(noun)*

Common European glabrous annual centaury with flowers in dense cymes.

- *They discussed "centaurium minus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centaurium minus" to mean common european glabrous annual centaury with....*

---

centaurium scilloides *(noun)*

Tufted perennial of western Europe and Azores having bright pink to white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "centaurium scilloides" to mean tufted perennial of western europe and azores....*
- *The article explained what "centaurium scilloides" means with a simple example.*

---

centranthus *(noun)*

Genus of southern European herbs and subshrubs.

- *They discussed "centranthus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centranthus."*

---

centranthus ruber *(noun)*

European herb with small fragrant crimson or white spurred flowers.

- *They discussed "centranthus ruber" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "centranthus ruber" means with a simple example.*

---

centrolobium *(noun)*

A genus of Centrolobium.

- *The article explained what "centrolobium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centrolobium" to mean a genus of centrolobium.*

---

centrolobium robustum *(noun)*

Brazilian tree with handsomely marked wood.

- *Understanding "centrolobium robustum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "centrolobium robustum" means with a simple example.*

---

centrosema *(noun)*

A genus of chiefly tropical American vines of the family Leguminosae having trifoliate leaves and large flowers.

- *They discussed "centrosema" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centrosema" to mean a genus of chiefly tropical american vines of the....*

---

centrosema virginianum *(noun)*

Large-flowered weakly twining or prostrate vine of New Jersey to tropical eastern North America, sometimes cultivated for its purple and white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "centrosema virginianum" to mean large-flowered weakly twining or prostrate vine of....*
- *They discussed "centrosema virginianum" during the group presentation.*

---

centrospermae *(noun)*

Used in former classification systems; approximately synonymous with order Caryophyllales.

- *Understanding "centrospermae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centrospermae" to mean used in former classification systems;....*

---

centunculus *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Primulaceae.

- *The article explained what "centunculus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centunculus" to mean a dicotyledonous genus of the family primulaceae.*

---

cephalanthera *(noun)*

Small genus of temperate Old World terrestrial orchids.

- *He looked up "cephalanthera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cephalanthera."*

---

cephalanthera rubra *(noun)*

Orchid of Mediterranean and Asia having a lax spike of bright rose-pink flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "cephalanthera rubra" to mean orchid of mediterranean and asia having a lax spike....*
- *He looked up "cephalanthera rubra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cephalotaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Rosales; coextensive with the genus Cephalotus.

- *They discussed "cephalotaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cephalotaceae" to mean a family of plants of order rosales; coextensive....*

---

cephalotaxaceae *(noun)*

A family of Cephalotaxaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "cephalotaxaceae" to mean a family of cephalotaxaceae.*
- *Understanding "cephalotaxaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cephalotaxus *(noun)*

The genus of Cephalotaxus (see plum-yews).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cephalotaxus."*
- *The article explained what "cephalotaxus" means with a simple example.*

cephalotus *(noun)*

One species: Australian pitcher plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "cephalotus" to mean one species: australian pitcher plant.*
- *Understanding "cephalotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cephalotus follicularis *(noun)*

A carnivorous perennial herb having a green pitcher and hinged lid both with red edges; western Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cephalotus follicularis."*
- *Understanding "cephalotus follicularis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ceratonia siliqua *(noun)*

Evergreen Mediterranean tree with edible pods; the biblical carob.

- *Understanding "ceratonia siliqua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ceratonia siliqua" during the group presentation.*

ceratopetalum *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Cunoniaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "ceratopetalum" to mean a dicotyledonous genus of the family cunoniaceae.*
- *They discussed "ceratopetalum" during the group presentation.*

ceratopetalum gummiferum *(noun)*

Australian tree or shrub with red flowers; often used in Christmas decoration.

- *Understanding "ceratopetalum gummiferum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceratopetalum gummiferum."*

ceratophyllaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Ceratophyllum: hornworts.

- *In class, the teacher used "ceratophyllaceae" to mean coextensive with the genus ceratophyllum: hornworts.*
- *The article explained what "ceratophyllaceae" means with a simple example.*

ceratopteris *(noun)*

Water ferns.

- *They discussed "ceratopteris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ceratopteris" because he had never seen it before.*

ceratopteris pteridioides *(noun)*

Aquatic fern of tropical America often used in aquariums.

- *Understanding "ceratopteris pteridioides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ceratopteris pteridioides" means with a simple example.*

ceratopteris thalictroides *(noun)*

Pantropical aquatic fern.

- *In class, the teacher used "ceratopteris thalictroides" to mean pantropical aquatic fern.*
- *The article explained what "ceratopteris thalictroides" means with a simple example.*

ceratostomataceae *(noun)*

Fungi having carbonous perithecia with long necks.

- *The article explained what "ceratostomataceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceratostomataceae."*

ceratostomella *(noun)*

Genus of fungi forming continuous hyaline spores.

- *The article explained what "ceratostomella" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ceratostomella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ceratostomella ulmi *(noun)*

Fungus causing Dutch elm disease.

- *In class, the teacher used "ceratostomella ulmi" to mean fungus causing dutch elm disease.*
- *The article explained what "ceratostomella ulmi" means with a simple example.*

---

ceratozamia *(noun)*

A small cycad of the genus Ceratozamia having a short scaly woody trunk and fernlike foliage and woody cones; Mexico.

- *He looked up "ceratozamia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceratozamia."*

---

cercidiphyllum *(noun)*

One species: katsura tree.

- *Understanding "cercidiphyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cercidiphyllum" during the group presentation.*

---

cercidiphyllum japonicum *(noun)*

Rapidly growing deciduous tree of low mountainsides of China and Japan; grown as an ornamental for its dark blue-green candy-scented foliage that becomes yellow to scarlet in autumn.

- *He looked up "cercidiphyllum japonicum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cercidiphyllum japonicum."*

---

cercidium *(noun)*

Spiny shrubs or small trees sometimes placed in genus Parkinsonia: paloverde.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cercidium."*
- *They discussed "cercidium" during the group presentation.*

---

cercidium floridum *(noun)*

Densely branched spiny tree of southwestern United States having showy yellow flowers and blue-green bark; sometimes placed in genus Cercidium.

- *They discussed "cercidium floridum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cercidium floridum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cercospora kopkei *(noun)*

Fungus causing yellow spot (a sugarcane disease in Australia).

- *Understanding "cercospora kopkei" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cercospora kopkei" means with a simple example.*

---

cercosporella *(noun)*

Form genus of imperfect fungi lacking pigment in the spores and conidiophores.

- *He looked up "cercosporella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cercosporella."*

---

ceroxylon alpinum *(noun)*

Palm of the Andes yielding a resinous wax which is mixed with tallow to make candles.

- *The article explained what "ceroxylon alpinum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ceroxylon alpinum" during the group presentation.*

---

ceroxylon andicola *(noun)*

Palm of the Andes yielding a resinous wax which is mixed with tallow to make candles.

- *In class, the teacher used "ceroxylon andicola" to mean palm of the andes yielding a resinous wax which is....*
- *The article explained what "ceroxylon andicola" means with a simple example.*

---

cestrum *(noun)*

Genus of fragrant tropical American shrubs.

- *The article explained what "cestrum" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “cestrum” to mean genus of fragrant tropical american shrubs.*

---

cestrum diurnum *(noun)*

West Indian evergreen shrub having clusters of funnel-shaped white flowers that are fragrant by day.

- *The article explained what “cestrum diurnum” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “cestrum diurnum” during the group presentation.*

---

cestrum nocturnum *(noun)*

West Indian evergreen shrub having clusters of funnel-shaped yellow-white flowers that are fragrant by night.

- *In class, the teacher used “cestrum nocturnum” to mean west indian evergreen shrub having clusters of....*
- *The article explained what “cestrum nocturnum” means with a simple example.*

---

ceterach *(noun)*

Small genus of Old World ferns; superseded in some classification systems which place plants of this genus in e.g. genera Asplenium and Pleurosorus.

- *The article explained what “ceterach” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ceterach” to mean small genus of old world ferns; superseded in some....*

---

ceterach officinarum *(noun)*

Small European fern with chaffy leathery fronds.

- *In class, the teacher used “ceterach officinarum” to mean small european fern with chaffy leathery fronds.*
- *The article explained what “ceterach officinarum” means with a simple example.*

---

cetraria *(noun)*

Foliose lichens chiefly of northern latitudes.

- *The article explained what “cetraria” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cetraria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cetraria islandica *(noun)*

Lichen with branched flattened partly erect thallus that grows in mountainous and Arctic regions; used as a medicine or food for humans and livestock; a source of glycerol.

- *They discussed “cetraria islandica” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cetraria islandica” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chadlock *(noun)*

Weedy Eurasian plant often a pest in grain fields.

- *The article explained what “chadlock” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “chadlock” during the group presentation.*

---

chaenactis *(noun)*

Any of several United States plants having long stalks of funnel-shaped white or yellow flowers.

- *They discussed “chaenactis” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chaenactis” to mean any of several united states plants having long....*

---

chaenomeles *(noun)*

Flowering quince.

- *He looked up “chaenomeles” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “chaenomeles” during the group presentation.*

---

chaenomeles japonica *(noun)*

Deciduous thorny shrub native to Japan having red blossoms.

- *The article explained what “chaenomeles japonica” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “chaenomeles japonica” during the group presentation.*

---

chaenomeles speciosa *(noun)*

Deciduous thorny shrub native to China having red or white blossoms.

- *The article explained what “chaenomeles speciosa” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “chaenomeles speciosa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chafeweed *(noun)*

Weedy perennial of north temperate regions having woolly foliage and dirty white flowers in a leafy spike.

- *In class, the teacher used "chafeweed" to mean weedy perennial of north temperate regions having....*
- *The article explained what "chafeweed" means with a simple example.*

chaffweed *(noun)*

Weedy plant having short dry chafflike leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaffweed."*
- *He looked up "chaffweed" because he had never seen it before.*

chalaza *(noun)*

Basal part of a plant ovule opposite the micropyle; where integument and nucellus are joined.

- *He looked up "chalaza" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chalaza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chalybite *(noun)*

Iron ore in the form of ferrous carbonate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chalybite."*
- *They discussed "chalybite" during the group presentation.*

chamaecrista *(noun)*

Genus of tropical herbs or subshrubs having sensitive leaves and suddenly dehiscing pods; some species placed in genus Cassia.

- *They discussed "chamaecrista" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chamaecrista" to mean genus of tropical herbs or subshrubs having....*

chamaecrista fasciculata *(noun)*

Tropical American plant having leaflets somewhat sensitive to the touch; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chamaecrista fasciculata."*
- *The article explained what "chamaecrista fasciculata" means with a simple example.*

chamaecyparis lawsoniana *(noun)*

Large timber tree of western North America with trunk diameter to 12 feet and height to 200 feet.

- *They discussed "chamaecyparis lawsoniana" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chamaecyparis lawsoniana" because he had never seen it before.*

chamaecyparis nootkatensis *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of the Pacific coast of North America often cultivated for ornament.

- *He looked up "chamaecyparis nootkatensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chamaecyparis nootkatensis" during the group presentation.*

chamaecyparis thyoides *(noun)*

Slow-growing medium-sized cedar of east coast of the United States; resembles American arborvitae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chamaecyparis thyoides."*
- *He looked up "chamaecyparis thyoides" because he had never seen it before.*

chamaecytisus *(noun)*

Small late-flowering trees or subshrubs having yellow to red flowers and leathery or woody pods; often especially formerly included in genus Cytisus.

- *The article explained what "chamaecytisus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chamaecytisus" during the group presentation.*

chamaecytisus palmensis *(noun)*

Shrub of Canary Islands having bristle-tipped oblanceolate leaves; used as cattle fodder.

- *They discussed "chamaecytisus palmensis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chamaecytisus palmensis."*

chamaedaphne *(noun)*

One species: leatherleaf.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chamaedaphne."*
- *Understanding "chamaedaphne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chamaedaphne calyculata *(noun)*

North temperate bog shrub with evergreen leathery leaves and small white cylindrical flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "chamaedaphne calyculata" to mean north temperate bog shrub with evergreen leathery....*
- *He looked up "chamaedaphne calyculata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chamaemelum *(noun)*

Small genus of plants sometimes included in genus Anthemis: chamomile.

- *They discussed "chamaemelum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chamaemelum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chamaemelum nobilis *(noun)*

Eurasian plant with apple-scented foliage and white-rayed flowers and feathery leaves used medicinally; in some classification systems placed in genus Anthemis.

- *The article explained what "chamaemelum nobilis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chamaemelum nobilis" during the group presentation.*

---

chanar *(noun)*

Thorny shrub or small tree common in central Argentina having small orange or yellow flowers followed by edible berries.

- *The article explained what "chanar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chanar" to mean thorny shrub or small tree common in central....*

---

chantarelle *(noun)*

Widely distributed edible mushroom rich yellow in color with a smooth cap and a pleasant apricot aroma.

- *The article explained what "chantarelle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chantarelle" during the group presentation.*

---

chaulmoogra *(noun)*

East Indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra oil used to treat leprosy.

- *In class, the teacher used "chaulmoogra" to mean east indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra....*
- *Understanding "chaulmoogra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chaulmoogra tree *(noun)*

East Indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra oil used to treat leprosy.

- *Understanding "chaulmoogra tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chaulmoogra tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chaulmugra *(noun)*

East Indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra oil used to treat leprosy.

- *The article explained what "chaulmugra" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chaulmugra" during the group presentation.*

---

checkerbloom *(noun)*

Perennial purple-flowered wild mallow of western North America that is also cultivated.

- *Understanding "checkerbloom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "checkerbloom" during the group presentation.*

---

cheeseflower *(noun)*

Erect or decumbent Old World perennial with axillary clusters of rosy-purple flowers; introduced in United States.

- *He looked up "cheeseflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cheeseflower" during the group presentation.*

---

cheilanthes *(noun)*

Small evergreen ferns: lipferns; in some classifications placed in family Polypodiaceae or Adiantaceae.

- *Understanding "cheilanthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cheilanthes" to mean small evergreen ferns: lipferns; in some....*

cheilanthes alabamensis *(noun)*

Southeastern United States to northern Mexico and Jamaica.

- *He looked up "cheilanthes alabamensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cheilanthes alabamensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cheilanthes eatonii *(noun)*

Lip fern of Texas to Oklahoma and Colorado and Arizona and Mexico having tall erect tufted fronds.

- *They discussed "cheilanthes eatonii" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cheilanthes eatonii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cheilanthes gracillima *(noun)*

Small tufted fern of northwestern America.

- *They discussed "cheilanthes gracillima" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cheilanthes gracillima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cheilanthes lanosa *(noun)*

Small North American evergreen fern whose stipes and lower frond surfaces are densely wooly.

- *In class, the teacher used "cheilanthes lanosa" to mean small north american evergreen fern whose stipes....*
- *Understanding "cheilanthes lanosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cheiranthus *(noun)*

Old World perennial plants grown for their showy flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "cheiranthus" to mean old world perennial plants grown for their showy....*
- *He looked up "cheiranthus" because he had never seen it before.*

cheiranthus allionii *(noun)*

Showy erect biennial or short-lived perennial cultivated for its terminal racemes of orange-yellow flowers; sometimes placed in genus Cheiranthus.

- *They discussed "cheiranthus allionii" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cheiranthus allionii" to mean showy erect biennial or short-lived perennial....*

cheiranthus asperus *(noun)*

Biennial or short-lived perennial prairie rocket having orange-yellow flowers; western North America to Minnesota and Kansas; sometimes placed in genus Cheiranthus.

- *They discussed "cheiranthus asperus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cheiranthus asperus" means with a simple example.*

cheiranthus cheiri *(noun)*

Perennial of southern Europe having clusters of fragrant flowers of all colors especially yellow and orange; often naturalized on old walls or cliffs; sometimes placed in genus Erysimum.

- *In class, the teacher used "cheiranthus cheiri" to mean perennial of southern europe having clusters of....*
- *He looked up "cheiranthus cheiri" because he had never seen it before.*

chelidonium *(noun)*

One species: greater celandine.

- *They discussed "chelidonium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelidonium."*

chelidonium majus *(noun)*

Perennial herb with branched woody stock and bright yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "chelidonium majus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chelidonium majus" means with a simple example.*

chenopodiales *(noun)*

Corresponds approximately to the older group Centrospermae.

- *In class, the teacher used "chenopodiales" to mean corresponds approximately to the older group....*
- *The article explained what "chenopodiales" means with a simple example.*

chenopodium ambrosioides *(noun)*

Rank-smelling tropical American pigweed.

- *Understanding "chenopodium ambrosioides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chenopodium ambrosioides" during the group presentation.*

---

chenopodium botrys *(noun)*

Eurasian aromatic oak-leaved goosefoot with many yellow-green flowers; naturalized North America.

- *Understanding "chenopodium botrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chenopodium botrys."*

---

chenopodium capitatum *(noun)*

European annual with clusters of greenish flowers followed by red pulpy berrylike fruit; naturalized North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chenopodium capitatum."*
- *They discussed "chenopodium capitatum" during the group presentation.*

---

chenopodium hybridum *(noun)*

Herb considered fatal to swine.

- *The article explained what "chenopodium hybridum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chenopodium hybridum" to mean herb considered fatal to swine.*

---

chenopodium vulvaria *(noun)*

European goosefoot with strong-scented foliage; adventive in eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "chenopodium vulvaria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chenopodium vulvaria" during the group presentation.*

---

chichipe *(noun)*

Tall treelike Mexican cactus with edible red fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chichipe."*
- *They discussed "chichipe" during the group presentation.*

---

chiggerflower *(noun)*

Erect perennial of eastern and southern United States having showy orange flowers.

- *He looked up "chiggerflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chiggerflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chile tarweed *(noun)*

South American herb with sticky glandular foliage; source of madia oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chile tarweed."*
- *The article explained what "chile tarweed" means with a simple example.*

---

chilean firebush *(noun)*

Grown for outstanding display of brilliant usually scarlet-crimson flowers; Andes.

- *He looked up "chilean firebush" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chilean firebush" to mean grown for outstanding display of brilliant usually....*

---

chilean flameflower *(noun)*

Grown for outstanding display of brilliant usually scarlet-crimson flowers; Andes.

- *Understanding "chilean flameflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chilean flameflower" means with a simple example.*

---

chilopsis *(noun)*

One species: desert willow.

- *Understanding "chilopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chilopsis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chilopsis linearis *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubby tree resembling a willow of dry regions of southwestern North America having showy purplish flowers and long seed pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chilopsis linearis."*

- *Understanding "chilopsis linearis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chimaphila *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen herbs with long creeping rootstocks and shining leaves; North America; Europe; east Asia.

- *Understanding "chimaphila" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chimaphila" to mean small genus of evergreen herbs with long creeping....*

chimaphila corymbosa *(noun)*

Eurasian herb with white or pinkish flowers in a terminal corymb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chimaphila corymbosa."*
- *The article explained what "chimaphila corymbosa" means with a simple example.*

chimaphila umbellata *(noun)*

Eurasian herb with white or pinkish flowers in a terminal corymb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chimaphila umbellata."*
- *He looked up "chimaphila umbellata" because he had never seen it before.*

chimonanthus *(noun)*

Small genus of Asian deciduous or evergreen shrubs having fragrant flowers: winter sweet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chimonanthus."*
- *The article explained what "chimonanthus" means with a simple example.*

chimonanthus praecox *(noun)*

Deciduous Japanese shrub cultivated for its fragrant yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chimonanthus praecox."*
- *He looked up "chimonanthus praecox" because he had never seen it before.*

chincherinchee *(noun)*

South African perennial with long-lasting spikes of white blossoms that are shipped in to Europe and America for use as winter cut flowers.

- *He looked up "chincherinchee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chincherinchee" during the group presentation.*

chinchona *(noun)*

Any of several trees of the genus Cinchona.

- *The article explained what "chinchona" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chinchona" to mean any of several trees of the genus cinchona.*

chinese scholartree *(noun)*

Handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having compound dark green leaves and profuse panicles of fragrant creamy-white flowers; China and Japan.

- *The article explained what "chinese scholartree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinese scholartree."*

chinese wistaria *(noun)*

Having deep purple flowers.

- *The article explained what "chinese wistaria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chinese wistaria" during the group presentation.*

chinkapin oak *(noun)*

Medium-sized deciduous tree of the eastern United States that yields a strong durable wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "chinkapin oak" to mean medium-sized deciduous tree of the eastern united....*
- *The article explained what "chinkapin oak" means with a simple example.*

chiococca *(noun)*

Shrubs of tropical and subtropical New World.

- *In class, the teacher used "chiococca" to mean shrubs of tropical and subtropical new world.*
- *The article explained what "chiococca" means with a simple example.*

chiococca alba *(noun)*

Evergreen climbing shrub of southern Florida and West Indies grown for its racemes of fragrant white to creamy flowers followed by globose white succulent berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "chiococca alba" to mean evergreen climbing shrub of southern florida and....*
- *The article explained what "chiococca alba" means with a simple example.*

---

chionanthus *(noun)*

Deciduous trees or shrubs: fringe tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "chionanthus" to mean deciduous trees or shrubs: fringe tree.*
- *They discussed "chionanthus" during the group presentation.*

---

chionanthus virginicus *(noun)*

Small bushy tree of southeastern United States having profuse clusters of white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chionanthus virginicus."*
- *Understanding "chionanthus virginicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chionochloa conspicua *(noun)*

Used by Maoris for thatching.

- *Understanding "chionochloa conspicua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chionochloa conspicua."*

---

chiropteran *(noun)*

Nocturnal mouselike mammal with forelimbs modified to form membranous wings and anatomical adaptations for echolocation by which they navigate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiropteran."*
- *He looked up "chiropteran" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chittam bark *(noun)*

Dried bark of the cascara buckthorn used as a laxative.

- *In class, the teacher used "chittam bark" to mean dried bark of the cascara buckthorn used as a laxative.*
- *The article explained what "chittam bark" means with a simple example.*

---

chittamwood *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of southeastern United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "chittamwood" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chittamwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chittem bark *(noun)*

Dried bark of the cascara buckthorn used as a laxative.

- *He looked up "chittem bark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chittem bark."*

---

chittimwood *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of southeastern United States and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chittimwood."*
- *He looked up "chittimwood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chlamydospore *(noun)*

Thick-walled asexual resting spore of certain fungi and algae.

- *He looked up "chlamydospore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlamydospore" to mean thick-walled asexual resting spore of certain fungi....*

---

chloranthaceae *(noun)*

Small family of tropical herbs and shrubs and trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "chloranthaceae" to mean small family of tropical herbs and shrubs and trees.*
- *They discussed "chloranthaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

chloranthus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chloranthaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chloranthus."*
- *He looked up "chloranthus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chlorenchyma *(noun)*

Parenchyma whose cells contain chloroplasts.

- *They discussed "chlorenchyma" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chlorenchyma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chloris gayana *(noun)*

Perennial grass of South Africa introduced into United States; cultivated as forage grass in dry regions.

- *The article explained what "chloris gayana" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chloris gayana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chlorophyllum molybdites *(noun)*

A poisonous agaric with a fibrillose cap and brown scales on a white ground color; cap can reach a diameter of 30 cm; often forms 'fairy rings'.

- *He looked up "chlorophyllum molybdites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlorophyllum molybdites" to mean a poisonous agaric with a fibrillose cap and brown....*

---

chloroxylon *(noun)*

Deciduous trees of India and Sri Lanka.

- *They discussed "chloroxylon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chloroxylon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chloroxylon swietenia *(noun)*

East Indian tree with valuable hard lustrous yellowish wood.

- *He looked up "chloroxylon swietenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chloroxylon swietenia."*

---

chokedamp *(noun)*

The atmosphere in a mine following an explosion; high in carbon dioxide and incapable of supporting life.

- *He looked up "chokedamp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chokedamp."*

---

chordospartium *(noun)*

2 species of small New Zealand trees: weeping tree broom; endangered.

- *In class, the teacher used "chordospartium" to mean 2 species of small new zealand trees: weeping tree....*
- *The article explained what "chordospartium" means with a simple example.*

---

chorizema *(noun)*

Genus of Australian twining vines and small shrubs: flame peas.

- *Understanding "chorizema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chorizema" during the group presentation.*

---

christella *(noun)*

Any of several tropical ferns of the genus Christella having thin brittle fronds.

- *They discussed "christella" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "christella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

christian friedrich schonbein *(noun)*

German chemist who discovered ozone and developed guncotton as a propellant in firearms (1799-1868).

- *He looked up "christian friedrich schonbein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "christian friedrich schonbein" during the group presentation.*

---

christian schonbein *(noun)*

German chemist who discovered ozone and developed guncotton as a propellant in firearms (1799-1868).

- *In class, the teacher used "christian schonbein" to mean german chemist who discovered ozone and developed....*
- *Understanding "christian schonbein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

christmasberry *(noun)*

Spiny evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having spreading branches usually blue or mauve flowers and red berries.

- *He looked up "christmasberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "christmasberry" to mean spiny evergreen shrub of southeastern united states....*

chromoplast *(noun)*

Plastid containing pigments other than chlorophyll usually yellow or orange carotenoids.

- *Understanding "chromoplast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromoplast."*

chrysanthemum balsamita *(noun)*

Tansy-scented Eurasian perennial herb with buttonlike yellow flowers; used as potherb or salad green and sometimes for potpourri or tea or flavoring; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding "chrysanthemum balsamita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chrysanthemum balsamita" to mean tansy-scented eurasian perennial herb with....*

chrysanthemum cinerariifolium *(noun)*

White-flowered pyrethrum of Balkan area whose pinnate leaves are white and silky-hairy below; source of an insecticide; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding "chrysanthemum cinerariifolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chrysanthemum cinerariifolium" to mean white-flowered pyrethrum of balkan area whose....*

chrysanthemum coccineum *(noun)*

Spring-flowering garden perennial of Asiatic origin having finely divided aromatic leaves and white to pink-purple flowers; source of an insecticide; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *He looked up "chrysanthemum coccineum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysanthemum coccineum."*

chrysanthemum coronarium *(noun)*

Shrubby annual of the Mediterranean region with yellowish-white flowers.

- *The article explained what "chrysanthemum coronarium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chrysanthemum coronarium" during the group presentation.*

chrysanthemum coronarium spatiosum *(noun)*

Grown for its succulent edible leaves used in Asian cooking.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysanthemum coronarium spatiosum" to mean grown for its succulent edible leaves used in asian....*
- *The article explained what "chrysanthemum coronarium spatiosum" means with a simple example.*

chrysanthemum lacustre *(noun)*

Perennial of Portugal similar to the oxeye daisy.

- *They discussed "chrysanthemum lacustre" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chrysanthemum lacustre" means with a simple example.*

chrysanthemum leucanthemum *(noun)*

Tall leafy-stemmed Eurasian perennial with white flowers; widely naturalized; often placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysanthemum leucanthemum" to mean tall leafy-stemmed eurasian perennial with white....*
- *The article explained what "chrysanthemum leucanthemum" means with a simple example.*

chrysanthemum ptarmiciflorum *(noun)*

Shrubby perennial of the Canary Islands having white flowers and leaves and hairy stems covered with dustlike down; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding "chrysanthemum ptarmiciflorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysanthemum ptarmiciflorum."*

chrysanthemum segetum *(noun)*

European herb with bright yellow flowers; a common weed in grain fields.

- *Understanding "chrysanthemum segetum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chrysanthemum segetum" to mean european herb with bright yellow flowers; a common....*

chrysobalanus icaco *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree bearing edible plumlike fruit.

- *They discussed "chrysobalanus icaco" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysobalanus icaco."*

---

chrysolepis *(noun)*

Two species: golden chinkapins.

- *They discussed "chrysolepis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chrysolepis" means with a simple example.*

---

chrysolepis chrysophylla *(noun)*

Small ornamental evergreen tree of Pacific Coast whose glossy yellow-green leaves are yellow beneath; bears edible nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysolepis chrysophylla."*
- *Understanding "chrysolepis chrysophylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chrysolepis sempervirens *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub similar to golden chinkapin; mountains of California.

- *Understanding "chrysolepis sempervirens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chrysolepis sempervirens" during the group presentation.*

---

chrysophyllum *(noun)*

Tropical American evergreen trees or shrubs.

- *The article explained what "chrysophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chrysophyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chrysophyllum cainito *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of West Indies and Central America having edible purple fruit star-shaped in cross section and dark green leaves with golden silky undersides.

- *He looked up "chrysophyllum cainito" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysophyllum cainito."*

---

chrysophyllum oliviforme *(noun)*

Tropical American timber tree with dark hard heavy wood and small plumlike purple fruit.

- *The article explained what "chrysophyllum oliviforme" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chrysophyllum oliviforme" to mean tropical american timber tree with dark hard heavy....*

---

chrysopsis *(noun)*

Golden aster.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysopsis."*
- *Understanding "chrysopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chrysopsis mariana *(noun)*

Perennial golden aster of southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysopsis mariana" to mean perennial golden aster of southeastern united states.*
- *He looked up "chrysopsis mariana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chrysopsis villosa *(noun)*

Hairy perennial with yellow flower heads in branched clusters; found almost everywhere in dry places from Canada to west central and western United States; sometimes placed in genus Chrysopsis.

- *The article explained what "chrysopsis villosa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chrysopsis villosa" during the group presentation.*

---

chrysosplenium *(noun)*

Genus of widely distributed semiaquatic herbs with minute greenish-yellow apetalous flowers.

- *They discussed "chrysosplenium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chrysosplenium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chrysosplenium americanum *(noun)*

Aquatic herb with yellowish flowers; central and western United States.

- *The article explained what "chrysosplenium americanum" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysosplenium americanum" to mean aquatic herb with yellowish flowers; central and....*

---

chrysothamnus *(noun)*

Genus of low branching shrubs of western North America.

- *He looked up "chrysothamnus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chrysothamnus" to mean genus of low branching shrubs of western north america.*

---

chrysothamnus nauseosus *(noun)*

Pleasantly aromatic shrub having erect slender flexible hairy branches and dense clusters of small yellow flowers covering vast areas of western alkali plains and affording a retreat for jackrabbits; source of a yellow dye used by the Navajo.

- *Understanding "chrysothamnus nauseosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chrysothamnus nauseosus" during the group presentation.*

---

chufa *(noun)*

European sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.

- *The article explained what "chufa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chufa" to mean european sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.*

---

chytridiaceae *(noun)*

A family of aquatic fungi of order Chytridiales.

- *The article explained what "chytridiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chytridiaceae" to mean a family of aquatic fungi of order chytridiales.*

---

chytridiales *(noun)*

Simple aquatic fungi mostly saprophytic but some parasitic on higher plants or animals or fresh water fungi; sometimes placed in class Oomycetes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chytridiales."*
- *He looked up "chytridiales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chytridiomycetes *(noun)*

A class of mostly aquatic fungi; saprophytic or parasitic on algae or fungi or plants.

- *The article explained what "chytridiomycetes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chytridiomycetes."*

---

cibotium *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Cyatheaceae: ornamental tree ferns with coarse gracefully drooping fronds.

- *Understanding "cibotium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cibotium" to mean in some classification systems placed in family....*

---

cibotium barometz *(noun)*

Asiatic tree fern having dense matted hairs sometimes used as a styptic.

- *Understanding "cibotium barometz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cibotium barometz" to mean asiatic tree fern having dense matted hairs....*

---

cicer arietinum *(noun)*

Asiatic herb cultivated for its short pods with one or two edible seeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "cicer arietinum" to mean asiatic herb cultivated for its short pods with one....*
- *The article explained what "cicer arietinum" means with a simple example.*

---

cichorium endivia *(noun)*

Widely cultivated herb with leaves valued as salad green; either curly serrated leaves or broad flat ones that are usually blanched.

- *The article explained what "cichorium endivia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cichorium endivia" to mean widely cultivated herb with leaves valued as salad....*

---

cichorium intybus *(noun)*

Perennial Old World herb having rayed flower heads with blue florets cultivated for its root and its heads of crisp edible leaves used in salads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cichorium intybus."*
- *The article explained what "cichorium intybus" means with a simple example.*

cicuta verosa *(noun)*

Tall erect highly poisonous Eurasiatic perennial herb locally abundant in marshy areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cicuta verosa."*
- *Understanding "cicuta verosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cimicifuga *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs of north temperate regions: bugbane.

- *The article explained what "cimicifuga" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cimicifuga" to mean small genus of perennial herbs of north temperate....*

cimicifuga americana *(noun)*

Bugbane of the eastern United States having erect racemes of white flowers.

- *He looked up "cimicifuga americana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cimicifuga americana" to mean bugbane of the eastern united states having erect....*

cimicifuga foetida *(noun)*

Bugbane of Siberia and eastern Asia having ill-smelling green-white flowers.

- *They discussed "cimicifuga foetida" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cimicifuga foetida" means with a simple example.*

cimicifuga racemosa *(noun)*

North American bugbane found from Maine and Ontario to Wisconsin and south to Georgia.

- *Understanding "cimicifuga racemosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cimicifuga racemosa."*

cinchona calisaya *(noun)*

Peruvian shrub or small tree having large glossy leaves and cymes of fragrant yellow to green or red flowers; cultivated for its medicinal bark.

- *Understanding "cinchona calisaya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinchona calisaya."*

cinchona lancifolia *(noun)*

Colombian tree; source of Cartagena bark (a cinchona bark).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinchona lancifolia."*
- *They discussed "cinchona lancifolia" during the group presentation.*

cinchona ledgeriana *(noun)*

Peruvian shrub or small tree having large glossy leaves and cymes of fragrant yellow to green or red flowers; cultivated for its medicinal bark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinchona ledgeriana."*
- *He looked up "cinchona ledgeriana" because he had never seen it before.*

cinnamomum loureirii *(noun)*

Tropical southeast Asian tree with aromatic bark; yields a bark used medicinally.

- *In class, the teacher used "cinnamomum loureirii" to mean tropical southeast asian tree with aromatic bark;....*
- *They discussed "cinnamomum loureirii" during the group presentation.*

cinnamomum zeylanicum *(noun)*

Tropical Asian tree with aromatic yellowish-brown bark; source of the spice cinnamon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinnamomum zeylanicum."*
- *The article explained what "cinnamomum zeylanicum" means with a simple example.*

circaea *(noun)*

Enchanter's nightshade.

- *He looked up "circaea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "circaea" to mean enchanter's nightshade.*

circaea alpina *(noun)*

An Alpine variety of enchanter's nightshade.

- *They discussed "circaea alpina" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "circaea alpina" to mean an alpine variety of enchanter's nightshade.*

---

circaea lutetiana *(noun)*

Tall evening primrose with inconspicuous flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "circaea lutetiana."*
- *Understanding "circaea lutetiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

circis siliquastrum *(noun)*

Small tree of the eastern Mediterranean having abundant purplish-red flowers growing on old wood directly from stems and appearing before the leaves: widely cultivated in mild regions; wood valuable for veneers.

- *Understanding "circis siliquastrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "circis siliquastrum" to mean small tree of the eastern mediterranean having....*

---

cirrhus *(noun)*

Usually coiled.

- *In class, the teacher used "cirrhus" to mean usually coiled.*
- *They discussed "cirrhus" during the group presentation.*

---

cirsium flodmanii *(noun)*

Thistle of western North America having white woolly leaves.

- *The article explained what "cirsium flodmanii" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cirsium flodmanii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cirsium helenioides *(noun)*

Perennial stoloniferous thistle of northern Europe with lanceolate basal leaves and usually solitary heads of reddish-purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cirsium helenioides."*
- *The article explained what "cirsium helenioides" means with a simple example.*

---

cirsium heterophylum *(noun)*

Perennial stoloniferous thistle of northern Europe with lanceolate basal leaves and usually solitary heads of reddish-purple flowers.

- *Understanding "cirsium heterophylum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cirsium heterophylum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cirsium rivulare *(noun)*

Of central and southwestern Europe.

- *Understanding "cirsium rivulare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cirsium rivulare" to mean of central and southwestern europe.*

---

cistaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs or woody herbs of temperate regions especially Mediterranean.

- *In class, the teacher used "cistaceae" to mean shrubs or woody herbs of temperate regions....*
- *Understanding "cistaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cistus ladanifer *(noun)*

Shrub having white flowers and viscid stems and leaves yielding a fragrant oleoresin used in perfumes especially as a fixative.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cistus ladanifer."*
- *He looked up "cistus ladanifer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cistus ladanum *(noun)*

Shrub having white flowers and viscid stems and leaves yielding a fragrant oleoresin used in perfumes especially as a fixative.

- *The article explained what "cistus ladanum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cistus ladanum."*

---

citrange tree *(noun)*

More aromatic and acidic than oranges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citrange tree."*

- *They discussed "citrange tree" during the group presentation.*

---

citroncirus *(noun)*

A cross between Citrus sinensis and Poncirus trifoliata.

- *They discussed "citroncirus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "citroncirus" means with a simple example.*

---

citroncirus webberi *(noun)*

More aromatic and acidic than oranges.

- *They discussed "citroncirus webberi" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citroncirus webberi" to mean more aromatic and acidic than oranges.*

---

citronwood *(noun)*

Durable fragrant wood; used in building (as in the roof of the cathedral at Cordova, Spain).

- *He looked up "citronwood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "citronwood" during the group presentation.*

---

citrus aurantifolia *(noun)*

Any of various related trees bearing limes.

- *The article explained what "citrus aurantifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citrus aurantifolia."*

---

citrus bergamia *(noun)*

Small tree with pear-shaped fruit whose oil is used in perfumery; Italy.

- *He looked up "citrus bergamia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citrus bergamia" to mean small tree with pear-shaped fruit whose oil is used....*

---

citrus decumana *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian tree producing large fruits resembling grapefruits.

- *He looked up "citrus decumana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citrus decumana."*

---

citrus limetta *(noun)*

Lemon tree having fruit with a somewhat insipid sweetish pulp.

- *He looked up "citrus limetta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citrus limetta."*

---

citrus limonia *(noun)*

Hybrid between mandarin orange and lemon having very acid fruit with orange peel.

- *The article explained what "citrus limonia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "citrus limonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cladode *(noun)*

A flattened stem resembling and functioning as a leaf.

- *Understanding "cladode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cladode."*

---

cladonia rangiferina *(noun)*

An erect greyish branching lichen of Arctic and even some north temperate regions constituting the chief food for reindeer and caribou and sometimes being eaten by humans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cladonia rangiferina."*
- *The article explained what "cladonia rangiferina" means with a simple example.*

---

cladoniaceae *(noun)*

A family of lichens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cladoniaceae."*
- *He looked up "cladoniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cladophyll *(noun)*

A flattened stem resembling and functioning as a leaf.

- *In class, the teacher used "cladophyll" to mean a flattened stem resembling and functioning as a leaf.*
- *They discussed "cladophyll" during the group presentation.*

---

cladrastis *(noun)*

Yellowwoods.

- *He looked up "cladrastis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cladrastis" during the group presentation.*

---

cladrastis kentukea *(noun)*

Small handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having showy white flowers in terminal clusters and heavy hardwood yielding yellow dye.

- *He looked up "cladrastis kentukea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cladrastis kentukea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cladrastis lutea *(noun)*

Small handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having showy white flowers in terminal clusters and heavy hardwood yielding yellow dye.

- *They discussed "cladrastis lutea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cladrastis lutea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clammyweed *(noun)*

Strong-scented herb common in southern United States covered with intermixed gland and hairs.

- *Understanding "clammyweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clammyweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class acrasiomycetes *(noun)*

Cellular slime molds; in some classifications placed in kingdom Protoctista.

- *Understanding "class acrasiomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class acrasiomycetes."*

---

class angiospermae *(noun)*

Comprising flowering plants that produce seeds enclosed in an ovary; in some systems considered a class (Angiospermae) and in others a division (Magnoliophyta or Anthophyta).

- *They discussed "class angiospermae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "class angiospermae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class anthoceropsida *(noun)*

Hornworts: in some classification systems included in the class Hepaticopsida.

- *In class, the teacher used "class anthoceropsida" to mean hornworts: in some classification systems included....*
- *They discussed "class anthoceropsida" during the group presentation.*

---

class bryopsida *(noun)*

True mosses: bryophytes having leafy rather than thalloid gametophytes: comprises orders Andreaeales; Bryales; Dicranales; Eubryales; Sphagnales.

- *The article explained what "class bryopsida" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class bryopsida" to mean true mosses: bryophytes having leafy rather than....*

---

class chytridiomycetes *(noun)*

A class of mostly aquatic fungi; saprophytic or parasitic on algae or fungi or plants.

- *They discussed "class chytridiomycetes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class chytridiomycetes" to mean a class of mostly aquatic fungi; saprophytic or....*

---

class cycadopsida *(noun)*

Palmlike gymnosperms: includes the surviving order Cycadales and several extinct orders; possibly not a natural group; in some systems considered a class (Cycadopsida) and in others a subdivision (Cycadophytina or Cycadophyta).

- *In class, the teacher used "class cycadopsida" to mean palmlike gymnosperms: includes the surviving order....*
- *He looked up "class cycadopsida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class deuteromycetes *(noun)*

Form class; coextensive with subdivision Deuteromycota.

- *In class, the teacher used “class deuteromycetes” to mean form class; coextensive with subdivision deuteromycota.*
- *They discussed “class deuteromycetes” during the group presentation.*

---

class equisetatae *(noun)*

Horsetails and related forms.

- *They discussed “class equisetatae” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “class equisetatae” means with a simple example.*

---

class eumycetes *(noun)*

Category used in some classifications: coextensive with division Eumycota.

- *He looked up “class eumycetes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “class eumycetes” during the group presentation.*

---

class gasteromycetes *(noun)*

Fungi in which the hymenium is enclosed until after spores have matured: puffballs; earth stars; stinkhorn fungi.

- *The article explained what “class gasteromycetes” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “class gasteromycetes” during the group presentation.*

---

class gastromycetes *(noun)*

Fungi in which the hymenium is enclosed until after spores have matured: puffballs; earth stars; stinkhorn fungi.

- *He looked up “class gastromycetes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “class gastromycetes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

class ginkgophytina *(noun)*

Ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and in others as a subdivision; used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *Understanding “class ginkgophytina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “class ginkgophytina” to mean ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and....*

---

class ginkgopsida *(noun)*

Ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and in others as a subdivision; used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *In class, the teacher used “class ginkgopsida” to mean ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and....*
- *The article explained what “class ginkgopsida” means with a simple example.*

---

class gnetopsida *(noun)*

Gymnospermous flowering plants; supposed link between conifers and angiosperms; in some systems classified as a class (Gnetopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Gnetophytina or Gnetophyta).

- *He looked up “class gnetopsida” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “class gnetopsida” during the group presentation.*

---

class hemiascomycetes *(noun)*

Class of fungi in which no ascocarps are formed: yeasts and some plant parasites.

- *The article explained what “class hemiascomycetes” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “class hemiascomycetes” to mean class of fungi in which no ascocarps are formed:....*

---

class hepaticae *(noun)*

Liverworts: comprises orders Anthocerotales; Jungermanniales; Marchantiales; Sphaerocarpales.

- *He looked up “class hepaticae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “class hepaticae.”*

---

class hepaticopsida *(noun)*

Liverworts: comprises orders Anthocerotales; Jungermanniales; Marchantiales; Sphaerocarpales.

- *Understanding “class hepaticopsida” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “class hepaticopsida” to mean liverworts: comprises orders anthocerotales;....*

---

class hymenomycetes *(noun)*

Used in some classifications; usually coextensive with order Agaricales: mushrooms; toadstools; agarics; bracket fungi.

- *He looked up “class hymenomycetes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “class hymenomycetes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class liliopsida *(noun)*

Comprising seed plants that produce an embryo with a single cotyledon and parallel-veined leaves: includes grasses and lilies and palms and orchids; divided into four subclasses or superorders: Alismatidae; Arecidae; Commelinidae; and Liliidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "class liliopsida" to mean comprising seed plants that produce an embryo with....*
- *He looked up "class liliopsida" because he had never seen it before.*

class lycopodiate *(noun)*

Club mosses and related forms: includes Lycopodiales; Isoetales; Selaginellales; and extinct Lepidodendrales; sometimes considered a subdivision of Tracheophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class lycopodiate."*
- *The article explained what "class lycopodiate" means with a simple example.*

class lycopodineae *(noun)*

Alternative designation for the class Lycopsida.

- *In class, the teacher used "class lycopodineae" to mean alternative designation for the class lycopsida.*
- *He looked up "class lycopodineae" because he had never seen it before.*

class lycopsida *(noun)*

Club mosses and related forms: includes Lycopodiales; Isoetales; Selaginellales; and extinct Lepidodendrales; sometimes considered a subdivision of Tracheophyta.

- *He looked up "class lycopsida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "class lycopsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class monocotyledonae *(noun)*

Comprising seed plants that produce an embryo with a single cotyledon and parallel-veined leaves: includes grasses and lilies and palms and orchids; divided into four subclasses or superorders: Alismatidae; Arecidae; Commelinidae; and Liliidae.

- *He looked up "class monocotyledonae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class monocotyledonae" to mean comprising seed plants that produce an embryo with....*

class monocotyledones *(noun)*

Comprising seed plants that produce an embryo with a single cotyledon and parallel-veined leaves: includes grasses and lilies and palms and orchids; divided into four subclasses or superorders: Alismatidae; Arecidae; Commelinidae; and Liliidae.

- *He looked up "class monocotyledones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class monocotyledones."*

class myxomycetes *(noun)*

The class of true slime molds; essentially equivalent to the division Myxomycota.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class myxomycetes."*
- *They discussed "class myxomycetes" during the group presentation.*

class oomycetes *(noun)*

Nonphotosynthetic fungi that resemble algae and that reproduce by forming oospores; sometimes classified as protoctists.

- *Understanding "class oomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class oomycetes" to mean nonphotosynthetic fungi that resemble algae and....*

class pinopsida *(noun)*

Most conifers: in some systems classified as a class (Pinopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Pinophytina); used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *The article explained what "class pinopsida" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "class pinopsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class plectomycetes *(noun)*

Class of fungi in which the fruiting body is a cleistothecium (it releases spores only on decay or disintegration).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class plectomycetes."*
- *He looked up "class plectomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*

class psilopsida *(noun)*

Whisk ferns; comprising the family Psilotaceae or Psilotatae: vascular plants with no roots, partial if any leaf differentiation, and rudimentary spore sacs.

- *Understanding "class psilopsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class psilopsida."*

class psilotatae *(noun)*

Whisk ferns; comprising the family Psilotaceae or Psilotatae: vascular plants with no roots, partial if any leaf differentiation, and rudimentary spore sacs.

- *In class, the teacher used "class psilotatae" to mean whisk ferns; comprising the family psilotaceae or....*
- *The article explained what "class psilotatae" means with a simple example.*

class pteridospermopsida *(noun)*

Extinct gymnosperms most of Carboniferous to Jurassic: seed ferns and allies.

- *Understanding "class pteridospermopsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class pteridospermopsida."*

class pyrenomycetes *(noun)*

Class of fungi in which the fruiting body is a perithecium; includes powdery mildews and ergot and Neurospora.

- *They discussed "class pyrenomycetes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "class pyrenomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class sphenopsida *(noun)*

Horsetails and related forms.

- *Understanding "class sphenopsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "class sphenopsida" means with a simple example.*

class taxopsida *(noun)*

Yews: in some systems classified as a class (Taxopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Taxophytina) used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *The article explained what "class taxopsida" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class taxopsida" to mean yews: in some systems classified as a class....*

class tiliomycetes *(noun)*

Category used in some systems to comprise the two orders Ustilaginales (smuts) and Uredinales (rusts).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class tiliomycetes."*
- *He looked up "class tiliomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*

class zygomycetes *(noun)*

Class of fungi coextensive with subdivision Zygomycota.

- *The article explained what "class zygomycetes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "class zygomycetes" during the group presentation.*

clathraceae *(noun)*

Family of fleshy fungi resembling stinkhorns.

- *They discussed "clathraceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clathraceae" to mean family of fleshy fungi resembling stinkhorns.*

clathrus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Clathraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "clathrus" to mean type genus of the clathraceae.*
- *Understanding "clathrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clatonia lanceolata *(noun)*

Small slender plant having one pair of succulent leaves at the middle of the stem and a loose raceme of white or pink or rose bowl-shaped flowers and an edible corm.

- *They discussed "clatonia lanceolata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clatonia lanceolata."*

clavariaceae *(noun)*

Fleshy fungi: coral fungi.

- *The article explained what "clavariaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "clavariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clavicipitaceae *(noun)*

Any of various mushrooms of the class Ascomycetes.

- *They discussed "clavicipitaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clavicipitaceae."*

---

clearweed *(noun)*

A plants of the genus Pilea having drooping green flower clusters and smooth translucent stems and leaves.

- *He looked up "clearweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clearweed."*

---

cleistes *(noun)*

Terrestrial orchids of North and South America having slender fibrous roots; allied to genus Pogonia.

- *Understanding "cleistes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cleistes" to mean terrestrial orchids of north and south america....*

---

cleistes divaricata *(noun)*

Orchid of northeastern United States with magenta-pink flowers having funnel-shaped lip; sometimes placed in genus Pogonia.

- *Understanding "cleistes divaricata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cleistes divaricata" to mean orchid of northeastern united states with....*

---

cleistes rosea *(noun)*

Orchid of central and northern South America having 1- to 3-blossomed racemes of large showy rose-colored flowers; sometimes placed in genus Pogonia.

- *Understanding "cleistes rosea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cleistes rosea" to mean orchid of central and northern south america having....*

---

cleistocarp *(noun)*

Closed spore-bearing structure of some fungi (especially Aspergillaceae and Erysiphaceae) from which spores are released only by decay or disintegration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleistocarp."*
- *The article explained what "cleistocarp" means with a simple example.*

---

cleistothecium *(noun)*

Closed spore-bearing structure of some fungi (especially Aspergillaceae and Erysiphaceae) from which spores are released only by decay or disintegration.

- *In class, the teacher used "cleistothecium" to mean closed spore-bearing structure of some fungi....*
- *The article explained what "cleistothecium" means with a simple example.*

---

clematis baldwinii *(noun)*

Erect clematis of Florida having pink to purple flowers.

- *They discussed "clematis baldwinii" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clematis baldwinii."*

---

clematis lasiantha *(noun)*

Clematis of California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clematis lasiantha."*
- *Understanding "clematis lasiantha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clematis ochreleuca *(noun)*

Shrubby clematis of the eastern United States having curly foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clematis ochreleuca."*
- *He looked up "clematis ochreleuca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clematis tangutica *(noun)*

Chinese clematis with serrate leaves and large yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "clematis tangutica" to mean chinese clematis with serrate leaves and large....*
- *He looked up "clematis tangutica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clematis texensis *(noun)*

Woody vine of Texas having showy solitary nodding scarlet flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clematis texensis."*

- *He looked up “clematis texensis” because he had never seen it before.*

clematis verticillaris *(noun)*

Climber of northeastern North America having waxy purplish-blue flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clematis verticillaris.”*
- *The article explained what “clematis verticillaris” means with a simple example.*

clematis viorna *(noun)*

Scandent subshrub of southeastern United States having large red-purple bell-shaped flowers with leathery recurved sepals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clematis viorna.”*
- *The article explained what “clematis viorna” means with a simple example.*

clematis vitalba *(noun)*

Vigorous deciduous climber of Europe to Afghanistan and Lebanon having panicles of fragrant green-white flowers in summer and autumn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clematis vitalba.”*
- *Understanding “clematis vitalba” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cleome hassleriana *(noun)*

Native to South America but naturalized in warm parts of United States; grown for its long-lasting spider-shaped white to pink-purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “cleome hassleriana” to mean native to south america but naturalized in warm....*
- *The article explained what “cleome hassleriana” means with a simple example.*

clethra alnifolia *(noun)*

Shrub of eastern and southern coastal United States having beautiful racemes of spice-scented white flowers.

- *He looked up “clethra alnifolia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “clethra alnifolia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clethraceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Clethra.

- *The article explained what “clethraceae” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clethraceae.”*

clianthus *(noun)*

Any of various shrubs or vines of the genus Clianthus having compound leaves and pea-like red flowers in drooping racemes.

- *They discussed “clianthus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “clianthus” because he had never seen it before.*

clianthus formosus *(noun)*

Sprawling shrubby perennial noted for its scarlet black-marked flowers; widely distributed in dry parts of Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clianthus formosus.”*
- *The article explained what “clianthus formosus” means with a simple example.*

clianthus puniceus *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub with scarlet to white clawlike or beaklike flowers; New Zealand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clianthus puniceus.”*
- *They discussed “clianthus puniceus” during the group presentation.*

clianthus speciosus *(noun)*

Sprawling shrubby perennial noted for its scarlet black-marked flowers; widely distributed in dry parts of Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clianthus speciosus.”*
- *He looked up “clianthus speciosus” because he had never seen it before.*

cliftonia *(noun)*

One species: titi.

- *They discussed “cliftonia” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cliftonia” to mean one species: titi.*

cliftonia monophylla *(noun)*

Tree of low-lying coastal areas of southeastern United States having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "cliftonia monophylla" to mean tree of low-lying coastal areas of southeastern....*
- *The article explained what "cliftonia monophylla" means with a simple example.*

climbing fumitory *(noun)*

Vine with feathery leaves and white or pinkish flowers; sometimes placed in genus Fumaria.

- *In class, the teacher used "climbing fumitory" to mean vine with feathery leaves and white or pinkish....*
- *The article explained what "climbing fumitory" means with a simple example.*

climbing hempweed *(noun)*

Herb of tropical America having vanilla-scented flowers; climbs up trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "climbing hempweed" to mean herb of tropical america having vanilla-scented....*
- *The article explained what "climbing hempweed" means with a simple example.*

clinopodium grandiflorum *(noun)*

Aromatic herb with large pink flowers; southern and southeastern Europe; Anatolia; northern Iran.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clinopodium grandiflorum."*
- *They discussed "clinopodium grandiflorum" during the group presentation.*

clinopodium vulgare *(noun)*

Aromatic herb having heads of small pink or whitish flowers; widely distributed in United States, Europe and Asia.

- *The article explained what "clinopodium vulgare" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clinopodium vulgare."*

clintonia *(noun)*

Any temperate liliaceous plant of the genus Clintonia having broad basal leaves and white or yellowish or purplish flowers followed by blue or black berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clintonia."*
- *Understanding "clintonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clintonia andrewsiana *(noun)*

Plant with nearly leafless stalk topped by a cluster of red or reddish lavender flowers; California to Oregon.

- *He looked up "clintonia andrewsiana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clintonia andrewsiana."*

clintonia borealis *(noun)*

Common woodland herb of temperate North America having yellow nodding flowers and small round blue fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "clintonia borealis" to mean common woodland herb of temperate north america....*
- *He looked up "clintonia borealis" because he had never seen it before.*

clintonia uniflora *(noun)*

Plant with 1 or 2 white starlike flowers on short leafless stalks; Alaska to California and east to Oregon and Montana.

- *The article explained what "clintonia uniflora" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clintonia uniflora."*

clitocybe clavipes *(noun)*

An agaric with a flat cap that is greyish or yellowish brown with pallid gills and a stalk that bulges toward the base.

- *The article explained what "clitocybe clavipes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clitocybe clavipes" during the group presentation.*

clitocybe dealbata *(noun)*

A small poisonous agaric; has a dry white cap with crowded gills and a short stalk.

- *He looked up "clitocybe dealbata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "clitocybe dealbata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clitocybe subconnexa *(noun)*

An edible white agaric that fruits in dense clusters; the gills are narrow and crowded and the stalk is fleshy and unpolished.

- *He looked up "clitocybe subconnexa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clitocybe subconnexa."*

---

clitoria *(noun)*

Genus of tropical shrubs or vines having pinnate leaves and large axillary flowers.

- *The article explained what "clitoria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clitoria" during the group presentation.*

---

clitoria mariana *(noun)*

Large-flowered wild twining vine of southeastern and central United States having pale blue flowers.

- *Understanding "clitoria mariana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clitoria mariana."*

---

clitoria turnatea *(noun)*

Vine of tropical Asia having pinnate leaves and bright blue flowers with yellow centers.

- *The article explained what "clitoria turnatea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clitoria turnatea" during the group presentation.*

---

clivers *(noun)*

Annual having the stem beset with curved prickles; North America and Europe and Asia.

- *He looked up "clivers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clivers."*

---

clotbur *(noun)*

Any of several erect biennial herbs of temperate Eurasia having stout taproots and producing burs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clotbur."*
- *He looked up "clotbur" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cloveroot *(noun)*

Hairy Eurasian plant with small yellow flowers and an astringent root formerly used medicinally.

- *They discussed "cloveroot" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cloveroot."*

---

clubmoss family *(noun)*

A family of ferns belonging to the order Lycopodiales.

- *He looked up "clubmoss family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "clubmoss family" during the group presentation.*

---

clubroot fungus *(noun)*

A fungus resembling slime mold that causes swellings or distortions of the roots of cabbages and related plants.

- *He looked up "clubroot fungus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clubroot fungus."*

---

clusia *(noun)*

An aromatic tree of the genus Clusia having large white or yellow or pink flowers.

- *They discussed "clusia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "clusia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clusia flava *(noun)*

A West Indies clusia having fig-shaped fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clusia flava."*
- *He looked up "clusia flava" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clusia insignis *(noun)*

Epiphytic clusia of British Guiana.

- *They discussed "clusia insignis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "clusia insignis" because he had never seen it before.*

clusia major *(noun)*

A common tropical American clusia having solitary white or rose flowers.

- *He looked up "clusia major" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clusia major."*

clusia rosea *(noun)*

A common tropical American clusia having solitary white or rose flowers.

- *They discussed "clusia rosea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "clusia rosea" because he had never seen it before.*

clusiaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines that produce oils and resins and some usable timber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clusiaceae."*
- *They discussed "clusiaceae" during the group presentation.*

clytocybe alba *(noun)*

A large white agaric; edible but not palatable.

- *Understanding "clytocybe alba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clytocybe alba."*

cnicus *(noun)*

One species: blessed thistle.

- *The article explained what "cnicus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cnicus" during the group presentation.*

cnicus benedictus *(noun)*

Annual of Mediterranean to Portugal having hairy stems and minutely spiny-toothed leaves and large heads of yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "cnicus benedictus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cnicus benedictus."*

cnidoscolus *(noun)*

A genus of perennial plant with bristles; belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae.

- *Understanding "cnidoscolus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cnidoscolus" to mean a genus of perennial plant with bristles; belonging....*

cnidoscolus urens *(noun)*

A stinging herb of tropical America.

- *The article explained what "cnidoscolus urens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cnidoscolus urens" to mean a stinging herb of tropical america.*

coast boykinia *(noun)*

Plant with leaves mostly at the base and openly branched clusters of small white flowers; western North America.

- *Understanding "coast boykinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coast boykinia" because he had never seen it before.*

coast polypody *(noun)*

Stiff leathery-leaved fern of western North America having ovate fronds parted to the midrib.

- *Understanding "coast polypody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coast polypody."*

cobnut *(noun)*

Small nut-bearing tree much grown in Europe.

- *The article explained what "cobnut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cobnut" to mean small nut-bearing tree much grown in europe.*

cochlearia *(noun)*

A genus of the family Cruciferae.

- *The article explained what “cochlearia” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “cochlearia” during the group presentation.*

---

cochlearia officinalis *(noun)*

A widely distributed Arctic cress reputed to have value in treatment or prevention of scurvy; a concentrated source of vitamin C.

- *In class, the teacher used “cochlearia officinalis” to mean a widely distributed arctic cress reputed to have....*
- *The article explained what “cochlearia officinalis” means with a simple example.*

---

cocklebur *(noun)*

Any coarse weed of the genus Xanthium having spiny burrs.

- *In class, the teacher used “cocklebur” to mean any coarse weed of the genus xanthium having spiny....*
- *The article explained what “cocklebur” means with a simple example.*

---

cockleburr *(noun)*

Any coarse weed of the genus Xanthium having spiny burrs.

- *In class, the teacher used “cockleburr” to mean any coarse weed of the genus xanthium having spiny....*
- *They discussed “cockleburr” during the group presentation.*

---

cocksfoot *(noun)*

Widely grown stout Old World hay and pasture grass.

- *They discussed “cocksfoot” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cocksfoot” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cocoswood *(noun)*

Wood of the granadilla tree used for making musical instruments especially clarinets.

- *He looked up “cocoswood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cocoswood” during the group presentation.*

---

cocozelle *(noun)*

Squash plant having dark green fruit with skin mottled with light green or yellow.

- *In class, the teacher used “cocozelle” to mean squash plant having dark green fruit with skin....*
- *Understanding “cocozelle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cocuswood *(noun)*

Wood of the granadilla tree used for making musical instruments especially clarinets.

- *He looked up “cocuswood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cocuswood” to mean wood of the granadilla tree used for making musical....*

---

codariocalyx *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for plants usually included in genus Desmodium.

- *He looked up “codariocalyx” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “codariocalyx” to mean used in some classifications for plants usually....*

---

codariocalyx motorius *(noun)*

Erect tropical Asian shrub whose small lateral leaflets rotate on their axes and jerk up and down under the influence of sunshine.

- *He looked up “codariocalyx motorius” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “codariocalyx motorius” to mean erect tropical asian shrub whose small lateral....*

---

codiaeum *(noun)*

Evergreen tropical trees and shrubs with thick and colorful leathery leaves; Malaya and Pacific islands.

- *They discussed “codiaeum” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “codiaeum.”*

---

codiaeum variegatum *(noun)*

Grown in many varieties for their brightly colored foliage; widely cultivated as a houseplant.

- *He looked up “codiaeum variegatum” because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "codiaeum variegatum."*

codlins-and-cream *(noun)*

Plant of Europe and Asia having purplish-red flowers and hairy stems and leaves; introduced into North America.

- *The article explained what "codlins-and-cream" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "codlins-and-cream" during the group presentation.*

coeloglossum *(noun)*

Terrestrial orchids of cooler parts of North America and Europe: satyr orchid.

- *In class, the teacher used "coeloglossum" to mean terrestrial orchids of cooler parts of north....*
- *They discussed "coeloglossum" during the group presentation.*

coeloglossum bracteatum *(noun)*

Orchid with broad ovate leaves and long-bracted green very irregular flowers.

- *He looked up "coeloglossum bracteatum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coeloglossum bracteatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coeloglossum viride *(noun)*

Orchid having hooded long-bracted green to yellow-green flowers suffused with purple.

- *The article explained what "coeloglossum viride" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "coeloglossum viride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coffea liberica *(noun)*

Small tree of West Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffea liberica."*
- *Understanding "coffea liberica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coffeeberry *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of western United States bearing small red or black fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "coffeeberry" to mean evergreen shrub of western united states bearing....*
- *The article explained what "coffeeberry" means with a simple example.*

cohune *(noun)*

Tropical American feather palm whose large nuts yield valuable oil and a kind of vegetable ivory.

- *In class, the teacher used "cohune" to mean tropical american feather palm whose large nuts....*
- *He looked up "cohune" because he had never seen it before.*

cohune fat *(noun)*

Semisolid fat from nuts of the cohune palm; used in cooking and soap making.

- *They discussed "cohune fat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cohune fat."*

cohune nut *(noun)*

Nut of the cohune palm having hard white shells like those of ivory nuts.

- *The article explained what "cohune nut" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cohune nut."*

cohune oil *(noun)*

Semisolid fat from nuts of the cohune palm; used in cooking and soap making.

- *Understanding "cohune oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cohune oil" means with a simple example.*

cohune palm *(noun)*

Tropical American feather palm whose large nuts yield valuable oil and a kind of vegetable ivory.

- *Understanding "cohune palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cohune palm" to mean tropical american feather palm whose large nuts....*

cohune-nut oil *(noun)*

Semisolid fat from nuts of the cohune palm; used in cooking and soap making.

- *In class, the teacher used "cohune-nut oil" to mean semisolid fat from nuts of the cohune palm; used in....*
- *The article explained what "cohune-nut oil" means with a simple example.*

---

coigue *(noun)*

Chilean evergreen whose leafy boughs are used for thatching.

- *In class, the teacher used "coigue" to mean chilean evergreen whose leafy boughs are used for....*
- *The article explained what "coigue" means with a simple example.*

---

colchicaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted: genera Colchicum and Gloriosa.

- *Understanding "colchicaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colchicaceae" to mean one of many subfamilies into which some....*

---

colchicum autumnale *(noun)*

Bulbous autumn-flowering herb with white, purple or lavender-and-white flowers; native to western and central Europe.

- *They discussed "colchicum autumnale" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "colchicum autumnale" means with a simple example.*

---

coleus amboinicus *(noun)*

An aromatic fleshy herb of India and Ceylon to South Africa; sometimes placed in genus Plectranthus.

- *The article explained what "coleus amboinicus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coleus amboinicus" to mean an aromatic fleshy herb of india and ceylon to....*

---

coleus aromaticus *(noun)*

An aromatic fleshy herb of India and Ceylon to South Africa; sometimes placed in genus Plectranthus.

- *They discussed "coleus aromaticus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coleus aromaticus" to mean an aromatic fleshy herb of india and ceylon to....*

---

coleus blumei *(noun)*

Perennial aromatic herb of southeastern Asia having large usually bright-colored or blotched leaves and spikes of blue-violet flowers; sometimes placed in genus Solenostemon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coleus blumei."*
- *Understanding "coleus blumei" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

colewort *(noun)*

A hardy cabbage with coarse curly leaves that do not form a head.

- *The article explained what "colewort" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colewort" to mean a hardy cabbage with coarse curly leaves that do....*

---

colicroot *(noun)*

Any of several perennials of the genus Aletris having grasslike leaves and bitter roots reputed to cure colic.

- *Understanding "colicroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "colicroot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

collinsia *(noun)*

Genus of hardy annual herbs of western United States.

- *He looked up "collinsia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collinsia."*

---

collinsia bicolor *(noun)*

White and lavender to pale-blue flowers grow in perfect rings of widely spaced bands around the stems forming a kind of pagoda; California.

- *Understanding "collinsia bicolor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collinsia bicolor."*

---

collinsia heterophylla *(noun)*

White and lavender to pale-blue flowers grow in perfect rings of widely spaced bands around the stems forming a kind of pagoda; California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “collinsia heterophylla.”*
- *The article explained what “collinsia heterophylla” means with a simple example.*

---

collinsia parviflora *(noun)*

Small widely branching western plant with tiny blue-and-white flowers; British Columbia to Ontario and south to California and Colorado.

- *He looked up “collinsia parviflora” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “collinsia parviflora.”*

---

collinsia verna *(noun)*

Eastern United States plant with whorls of blue-and-white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “collinsia verna” to mean eastern united states plant with whorls of....*
- *Understanding “collinsia verna” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

collinsonia *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial erect or spreading aromatic herbs; United States.

- *The article explained what “collinsonia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “collinsonia” to mean small genus of perennial erect or spreading....*

---

collinsonia canadensis *(noun)*

Erect perennial strong-scented with serrate pointed leaves and a loose panicle of yellowish flowers; the eastern United States.

- *He looked up “collinsonia canadensis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “collinsonia canadensis.”*

---

coloradillo *(noun)*

Handsome shrub with showy orange to scarlet or crimson flowers; Florida and West Indies to Mexico and Brazil.

- *Understanding “coloradillo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “coloradillo” during the group presentation.*

---

colubrina *(noun)*

Mostly tropical American shrubs or small trees with small yellowish flowers and yellow or red fruits.

- *They discussed “colubrina” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colubrina.”*

---

columnea *(noun)*

Tropical plant having thick hairy somewhat toothed leaves and solitary or clustered yellow to scarlet flowers; many cultivated for their flowers and ornamental foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used “columnea” to mean tropical plant having thick hairy somewhat toothed....*
- *He looked up “columnea” because he had never seen it before.*

---

colutea *(noun)*

Small genus of Eurasian shrubs with yellow flowers and bladdery pods.

- *They discussed “colutea” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colutea.”*

---

colutea arborescens *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered European shrub cultivated for its succession of yellow flowers and very inflated bladdery pods and as a source of wildlife food.

- *In class, the teacher used “colutea arborescens” to mean yellow-flowered european shrub cultivated for its....*
- *The article explained what “colutea arborescens” means with a simple example.*

---

comandra *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly North American parasitic plants.

- *The article explained what “comandra” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “comandra.”*

---

comandra pallida *(noun)*

Woody creeping parasite of western North America having numerous thick powdery leaves and panicles of small dull-white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “comandra pallida” to mean woody creeping parasite of western north america....*
- *The article explained what “comandra pallida” means with a simple example.*

combretaceae *(noun)*

A family of tropical trees and shrubs of the order Myrtales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combretaceae."*
- *He looked up "combretaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

combretum appiculatum *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of the Transvaal having spikes of yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "combretum appiculatum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "combretum appiculatum" means with a simple example.*

combretum bracteosum *(noun)*

Ornamental African shrub or climber with red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combretum bracteosum."*
- *He looked up "combretum bracteosum" because he had never seen it before.*

combretum erythrophyllum *(noun)*

Small South African tree having creamy yellow fragrant flowers usually growing on stream banks.

- *He looked up "combretum erythrophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "combretum erythrophyllum" during the group presentation.*

commelina *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Commelina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commelina."*
- *They discussed "commelina" during the group presentation.*

commelinaceae *(noun)*

Large widely distributed family of chiefly perennial herbs or climbers: spiderworts.

- *The article explained what "commelinaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commelinaceae."*

commelinales *(noun)*

An order of monocotyledonous herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commelinales."*
- *He looked up "commelinales" because he had never seen it before.*

commelinidae *(noun)*

One of four subclasses or superorders of Monocotyledones; comprises about 19,000 species in 25 families of mostly terrestrial herbs especially of moist places including: Cyperaceae; Gramineae; Bromeliaceae; and Zingiberaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commelinidae."*
- *He looked up "commelinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

commiphora meccanensis *(noun)*

Small evergreen tree of Africa and Asia; leaves have a strong aromatic odor when bruised.

- *Understanding "commiphora meccanensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "commiphora meccanensis" because he had never seen it before.*

common allamanda *(noun)*

Vigorous evergreen climbing plant of South America having glossy leathery foliage and golden yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "common allamanda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "common allamanda" because he had never seen it before.*

common amsinckia *(noun)*

Annual of western United States with coiled spikes of yellow-orange coiled flowers.

- *They discussed "common amsinckia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "common amsinckia" means with a simple example.*

common calamint *(noun)*

Mint-scented perennial of central and southern Europe.

- *He looked up "common calamint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common calamint" to mean mint-scented perennial of central and southern europe.*

---

common milkwort *(noun)*

Small European perennial with numerous branches having racemes of blue, pink or white flowers; formerly reputed to promote human lactation.

- *He looked up "common milkwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common milkwort."*

---

common moonseed *(noun)*

A woody vine of eastern North America having large oval leaves and small white flowers and purple to blue-black fruits.

- *The article explained what "common moonseed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common moonseed" to mean a woody vine of eastern north america having large....*

---

common moonwort *(noun)*

Of America and Eurasia and Australia.

- *He looked up "common moonwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common moonwort" to mean of america and eurasia and australia.*

---

common nardoo *(noun)*

Australian clover fern.

- *He looked up "common nardoo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "common nardoo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common polypody *(noun)*

Mat-forming lithophytic or terrestrial fern with creeping rootstocks and large pinnatifid fronds found throughout North America and Europe and Africa and east Asia.

- *They discussed "common polypody" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "common polypody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common tarweed *(noun)*

California annual having red-brown spots near the base of its yellow flower rays.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common tarweed."*
- *They discussed "common tarweed" during the group presentation.*

---

common vetchling *(noun)*

Scrambling perennial Eurasian wild pea having yellowish flowers and compressed seed pods; cultivated for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common vetchling."*
- *He looked up "common vetchling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

common wolffia *(noun)*

Smallest flowering plants known; of the Americas.

- *The article explained what "common wolffia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "common wolffia" during the group presentation.*

---

comptonia *(noun)*

One species: sweet fern.

- *He looked up "comptonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comptonia."*

---

comptonia asplenifolia *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern North America with sweet scented fernlike leaves and tiny white flowers.

- *They discussed "comptonia asplenifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comptonia asplenifolia" to mean deciduous shrub of eastern north america with sweet....*

---

comptonia peregrina *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern North America with sweet scented fernlike leaves and tiny white flowers.

- *The article explained what "comptonia peregrina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comptonia peregrina" to mean deciduous shrub of eastern north america with sweet....*

---

conacaste *(noun)*

Tropical South American tree having a wide-spreading crown of bipinnate leaves and coiled ear-shaped fruits; grown for shade and ornament as well as valuable timber.

- *The article explained what "conacaste" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "conacaste" during the group presentation.*

---

conessi *(noun)*

Tropical Asian tree with hard white wood and bark formerly used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhea.

- *In class, the teacher used "conessi" to mean tropical asian tree with hard white wood and bark....*
- *The article explained what "conessi" means with a simple example.*

---

congoo mallee *(noun)*

Small shrubby mallee.

- *They discussed "congoo mallee" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "congoo mallee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conic verpa *(noun)*

A morel with a fertile portion that has a relatively smooth surface; the stalk is fragile.

- *In class, the teacher used "conic verpa" to mean a morel with a fertile portion that has a....*
- *They discussed "conic verpa" during the group presentation.*

---

conic waxycap *(noun)*

A fungus having an acutely conic cap and dry stalks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conic waxycap."*
- *Understanding "conic waxycap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conidiophore *(noun)*

A specialized fungal hypha that produces conidia.

- *They discussed "conidiophore" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conidiophore" to mean a specialized fungal hypha that produces conidia.*

---

conidiospore *(noun)*

An asexually produced fungal spore formed on a conidiophore.

- *He looked up "conidiospore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "conidiospore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conidium *(noun)*

An asexually produced fungal spore formed on a conidiophore.

- *He looked up "conidium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "conidium" during the group presentation.*

---

coniferales *(noun)*

Profusely branching and chiefly evergreen trees and some shrubs having narrow or needlelike leaves.

- *They discussed "coniferales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coniferales" to mean profusely branching and chiefly evergreen trees and....*

---

coniogramme *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of Pacific islands and Asia.

- *They discussed "coniogramme" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coniogramme."*

---

coniogramme japonica *(noun)*

Fast-growing sturdy Japanese fern; cultivated for their attractive broad dark-green pinnate fronds.

- *He looked up "coniogramme japonica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coniogramme japonica."*

connaraceae *(noun)*

Mostly tropical climbing shrubs or small trees; closely related to Leguminosae.

- *Understanding "connaraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "connaraceae."*

connarus *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical trees and shrubs; type genus of the Connaraceae.

- *The article explained what "connarus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "connarus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

connarus guianensis *(noun)*

Tropical American and east African tree with strikingly marked hardwood used in cabinetwork.

- *The article explained what "connarus guianensis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "connarus guianensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conocarpus *(noun)*

Monotypic genus of tropical American trees: button tree.

- *They discussed "conocarpus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "conocarpus" means with a simple example.*

conocarpus erectus *(noun)*

Evergreen tree or shrub with fruit resembling buttons and yielding heavy hard compact wood.

- *Understanding "conocarpus erectus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conocarpus erectus" to mean evergreen tree or shrub with fruit resembling....*

conoclinium coelestinum *(noun)*

Rhizomatous plant of central and southeastern United States and West Indies having large showy heads of clear blue flowers; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *Understanding "conoclinium coelestinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "conoclinium coelestinum" means with a simple example.*

conopodium *(noun)*

A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family Umbelliferae.

- *They discussed "conopodium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "conopodium" means with a simple example.*

conopodium denudatum *(noun)*

A common European plant having edible tubers with the flavor of roasted chestnuts.

- *Understanding "conopodium denudatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "conopodium denudatum" because he had never seen it before.*

conospermum *(noun)*

Australian shrubs (some trees) with flowers in dense spikes: smoke bush.

- *Understanding "conospermum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "conospermum" means with a simple example.*

conradina *(noun)*

Small genus of low aromatic shrubs of southeastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conradina."*
- *He looked up "conradina" because he had never seen it before.*

conradina glabra *(noun)*

Small shrub of Apalachicola River area in southeastern United States having highly aromatic pinkish flowers; a threatened species.

- *Understanding "conradina glabra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "conradina glabra" during the group presentation.*

convallaria *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Convallariaceae: lily of the valley.

- *In class, the teacher used "convallaria" to mean sometimes placed in family convallariaceae: lily of....*
- *The article explained what "convallaria" means with a simple example.*

---

convallaria majalis *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial plant having usually two large oblong lanceolate leaves and a raceme of small fragrant nodding bell-shaped flowers followed by scarlet berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convallaria majalis."*
- *He looked up "convallaria majalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

convallariaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *Understanding "convallariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "convallariaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

convolvulus scammonia *(noun)*

Twining plant of Asia Minor having cream-colored to purple flowers and long thick roots yielding a cathartic resin.

- *Understanding "convolvulus scammonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convolvulus scammonia."*

---

conyza *(noun)*

Common American weed or wildflower.

- *In class, the teacher used "conyza" to mean common american weed or wildflower.*
- *Understanding "conyza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conyza canadensis *(noun)*

Common North American weed with linear leaves and small discoid heads of yellowish flowers; widely naturalized throughout temperate regions; sometimes placed in genus Erigeron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conyza canadensis."*
- *Understanding "conyza canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coolwart *(noun)*

Stoloniferous white-flowered spring-blooming woodland plant.

- *They discussed "coolwart" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coolwart" means with a simple example.*

---

coontie *(noun)*

Small tough woody zamia of Florida and West Indies and Cuba; roots and half-buried stems yield an arrowroot.

- *The article explained what "coontie" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "coontie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

copernicia *(noun)*

Slow-growing tropical fan palms.

- *The article explained what "copernicia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "copernicia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

copernicia alba *(noun)*

South American palm yielding a wax similar to carnauba wax.

- *The article explained what "copernicia alba" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "copernicia alba" during the group presentation.*

---

copernicia australis *(noun)*

South American palm yielding a wax similar to carnauba wax.

- *They discussed "copernicia australis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copernicia australis."*

---

copernicia cerifera *(noun)*

Brazilian fan palm having an edible root; source of a useful leaf fiber and a brittle yellowish wax.

- *He looked up "copernicia cerifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copernicia cerifera."*

copernicia prunifera *(noun)*

Brazilian fan palm having an edible root; source of a useful leaf fiber and a brittle yellowish wax.

- *They discussed "copernicia prunifera" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "copernicia prunifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coprinaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the genus Coprinus.

- *In class, the teacher used "coprinaceae" to mean used in some classifications for the genus coprinus.*
- *The article explained what "coprinaceae" means with a simple example.*

coprinus atramentarius *(noun)*

Having a cap that melts into an inky fluid after spores have matured.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coprinus atramentarius."*
- *He looked up "coprinus atramentarius" because he had never seen it before.*

coprinus comatus *(noun)*

Common edible mushroom having an elongated shaggy white cap and black spores.

- *They discussed "coprinus comatus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coprinus comatus."*

coptis trifolia groenlandica *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial of North America woodlands having trifoliate leaves and yellow rootstock and white flowers.

- *The article explained what "coptis trifolia groenlandica" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "coptis trifolia groenlandica" during the group presentation.*

coquilla nut *(noun)*

Nut having a hard hazel-brown shell used like vegetable ivory.

- *The article explained what "coquilla nut" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "coquilla nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coracan *(noun)*

East Indian cereal grass whose seed yield a somewhat bitter flour, a staple in the Orient.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coracan."*
- *The article explained what "coracan" means with a simple example.*

corakan *(noun)*

East Indian cereal grass whose seed yield a somewhat bitter flour, a staple in the Orient.

- *The article explained what "corakan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "corakan" during the group presentation.*

coralbells *(noun)*

Perennial plant of the western United States having bright red flowers in feathery spikes; used as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what "coralbells" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coralbells" to mean perennial plant of the western united states having....*

coralberry *(noun)*

Shrub with coral-red berries; Japan to northern India.

- *The article explained what "coralberry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coralberry."*

corallorhiza *(noun)*

Genus of leafless root-parasitic orchids having small purplish or yellowish racemose flowers with lobed lips; widely distributed in temperate regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "corallorhiza" to mean genus of leafless root-parasitic orchids having....*
- *Understanding "corallorhiza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

corallorhiza maculata *(noun)*

Common coral root having yellowish- or reddish- or purplish-brown leafless stems bearing loose racemes of similarly colored flowers with white purple-spotted lips; Guatemala to Canada.

- *Understanding "corallorhiza maculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "corallorhiza maculata" during the group presentation.*

---

corallorhiza striata *(noun)*

Nearly leafless wildflower with erect reddish-purple stems bearing racemes of pale pinkish and brownish-striped flowers; western Canada to Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "corallorhiza striata" to mean nearly leafless wildflower with erect....*
- *He looked up "corallorhiza striata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corallorhiza trifida *(noun)*

Plant having clumps of nearly leafless pale yellowish to greenish stems bearing similarly colored flowers with white lower lips; northern New Mexico north through South Dakota and Washington to Alaska.

- *The article explained what "corallorhiza trifida" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corallorhiza trifida" to mean plant having clumps of nearly leafless pale....*

---

coralroot *(noun)*

European bittercress having a knotted white rootstock.

- *The article explained what "coralroot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coralroot" to mean european bittercress having a knotted white rootstock.*

---

coralwood *(noun)*

East Indian tree with racemes of yellow-white flowers; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *He looked up "coralwood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coralwood."*

---

coralwort *(noun)*

European bittercress having a knotted white rootstock.

- *They discussed "coralwort" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coralwort."*

---

cordaitaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly Paleozoic plants; Cordaites is the chief and typical genus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cordaitaceae."*
- *The article explained what "cordaitaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

cordaitales *(noun)*

Extinct plants having tall arborescent trunks comparable to or more advanced than cycads; known from the Pennsylvanian period; probably extinct since the Mesozoic era.

- *They discussed "cordaitales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cordaitales" to mean extinct plants having tall arborescent trunks....*

---

cordaites *(noun)*

Tall Paleozoic trees superficially resembling modern screw pines; structurally intermediate in some ways between cycads and conifers.

- *He looked up "cordaites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cordaites."*

---

cordia alliodora *(noun)*

Large tropical American tree of the genus Cordia grown for its abundant creamy white flowers and valuable wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cordia alliodora."*
- *They discussed "cordia alliodora" during the group presentation.*

---

cordia gerascanthus *(noun)*

Tropical American timber tree.

- *Understanding "cordia gerascanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cordia gerascanthus."*

---

coriandrum *(noun)*

Small genus of annual Mediterranean herbs.

- *Understanding "coriandrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coriandrum.”*

---

coriandrum sativum *(noun)*

Old World herb with aromatic leaves and seed resembling parsley.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coriandrum sativum.”*
- *He looked up “coriandrum sativum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

corkwood *(noun)*

Very small deciduous dioecious tree or shrub of damp habitats in southeastern United States having extremely light wood.

- *Understanding “corkwood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “corkwood” during the group presentation.*

---

corkwood family *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Leitneria; commonly isolated in a distinct order.

- *He looked up “corkwood family” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “corkwood family” during the group presentation.*

---

corkwood tree *(noun)*

Very small deciduous dioecious tree or shrub of damp habitats in southeastern United States having extremely light wood.

- *He looked up “corkwood tree” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “corkwood tree” during the group presentation.*

---

cormous plant *(noun)*

Plant growing from a corm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cormous plant.”*
- *Understanding “cormous plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corn mayweed *(noun)*

European white-flowered weed naturalized in North America.

- *Understanding “corn mayweed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “corn mayweed” because he had never seen it before.*

---

corn spurrey *(noun)*

Small European weed with whorled leaves and white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “corn spurrey” to mean small european weed with whorled leaves and white....*
- *Understanding “corn spurrey” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corn spurry *(noun)*

Small European weed with whorled leaves and white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “corn spurry.”*
- *They discussed “corn spurry” during the group presentation.*

---

cornaceae *(noun)*

A rosid dicot family of the order Umbellales including: genera Aucuba, Cornus, Corokia, Curtisia, Griselinia, Helwingia.

- *They discussed “cornaceae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cornaceae.”*

---

cornhusk *(noun)*

The husk of an ear of corn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cornhusk.”*
- *The article explained what “cornhusk” means with a simple example.*

---

cornsilk *(noun)*

Each of the long filamentous styles that grow as a silky tuft at the tip of an ear of Indian corn.

- *They discussed “cornsilk” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cornsilk.”*

---

cornsmut *(noun)*

A smut fungus attacking Indian corn.

- *The article explained what "cornsmut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cornsmut" to mean a smut fungus attacking indian corn.*

---

cornus amomum *(noun)*

Shrub of eastern North America having purplish stems and blue fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "cornus amomum" to mean shrub of eastern north america having purplish....*
- *Understanding "cornus amomum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corokia *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs with intricately twisted wiry stems that in summer are smothered in small yellow flowers; grows in New Zealand.

- *In class, the teacher used "corokia" to mean evergreen shrubs with intricately twisted wiry....*
- *The article explained what "corokia" means with a simple example.*

---

coronilla *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Coronilla having purple or pink or yellow flowers in long axillary heads or umbels.

- *The article explained what "coronilla" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "coronilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coronilla varia *(noun)*

European herb resembling vetch; naturalized in the eastern United States; having umbels of pink-and-white flowers and sharp-angled pods.

- *Understanding "coronilla varia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coronilla varia."*

---

corozo *(noun)*

Any of several tropical American palms bearing corozo nuts.

- *Understanding "corozo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "corozo" means with a simple example.*

---

corozo palm *(noun)*

Any of several tropical American palms bearing corozo nuts.

- *He looked up "corozo palm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "corozo palm" during the group presentation.*

---

cortaderia *(noun)*

Tall ornamental grasses of South America and New Zealand and New Guinea: pampas grass.

- *He looked up "cortaderia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cortaderia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cortaderia richardii *(noun)*

Tall grass of New Zealand grown for plumelike flower heads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortaderia richardii."*
- *They discussed "cortaderia richardii" during the group presentation.*

---

cortaderia selloana *(noun)*

Tall perennial grass of pampas of South America having silvery plumes and growing in large dense clumps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortaderia selloana."*
- *He looked up "cortaderia selloana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corticium salmonicolor *(noun)*

Fungus causing pink disease in citrus and coffee and rubber trees etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corticium salmonicolor."*
- *He looked up "corticium salmonicolor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cortinariaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *Understanding "cortinariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortinariaceae."*

---

cortinarius armillatus *(noun)*

A fungus with large tawny caps and pale cinnamon gills and a red band of veil around the stalk; usually found near birch trees.

- *They discussed "cortinarius armillatus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cortinarius armillatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cortinarius atkinsonianus *(noun)*

An edible fungus with a slimy viscid cap that is initially yellow but turns olive and then tawny; flesh is lavender.

- *He looked up "cortinarius atkinsonianus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortinarius atkinsonianus."*

---

cortinarius corrugatus *(noun)*

A fungus with a viscid wrinkled tawny cap; the stalk has a basal bulb that diminishes as the stalk elongates; the gills are dark violet at first but soon turn brown.

- *He looked up "cortinarius corrugatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortinarius corrugatus."*

---

cortinarius semisanguineus *(noun)*

A fungus with a dry brown cap and rusty red gills and a yellowish stalk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortinarius semisanguineus."*
- *He looked up "cortinarius semisanguineus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cortinarius subfoetidus *(noun)*

A fungus with a sticky lavender cap and stalk that whitish above and covered with a silky lavender sheath.

- *Understanding "cortinarius subfoetidus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cortinarius subfoetidus" during the group presentation.*

---

cortinarius violaceus *(noun)*

A fungus that is violet overall with a squamulose cap.

- *He looked up "cortinarius violaceus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cortinarius violaceus" during the group presentation.*

---

coryanthes *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American epiphytic or lithophytic orchids.

- *Understanding "coryanthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coryanthes" means with a simple example.*

---

corydalis claviculata *(noun)*

Annual vine with decompound leaves and racemes of yellow and pink flowers.

- *The article explained what "corydalis claviculata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "corydalis claviculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corylaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for the genus Corylus.

- *He looked up "corylaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corylaceae."*

---

corylopsis *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous shrubs of temperate regions of Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corylopsis."*
- *Understanding "corylopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corypha *(noun)*

Large fan palms of tropical Asia to Australia.

- *Understanding "corypha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "corypha" means with a simple example.*

corypha gebanga *(noun)*

Large-leaved palm of Malay to Philippines and northern Australia; leaves used for thatching or plaiting into containers.

- *They discussed "corypha gebanga" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corypha gebanga."*

corypha umbraculifera *(noun)*

Tall palm of southern India and Sri Lanka with gigantic leaves used as umbrellas and fans or cut into strips for writing paper.

- *Understanding "corypha umbraculifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "corypha umbraculifera" means with a simple example.*

corypha utan *(noun)*

Large-leaved palm of Malay to Philippines and northern Australia; leaves used for thatching or plaiting into containers.

- *In class, the teacher used "corypha utan" to mean large-leaved palm of malay to philippines and....*
- *Understanding "corypha utan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coryphantha *(noun)*

A cactus of the genus Coryphantha.

- *The article explained what "coryphantha" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "coryphantha" during the group presentation.*

cosmea *(noun)*

Any of various mostly Mexican herbs of the genus Cosmos having radiate heads of variously colored flowers and pinnate leaves; popular fall-blooming annuals.

- *Understanding "cosmea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cosmea" during the group presentation.*

costusroot *(noun)*

Annual herb of the eastern Himalayas (Kashmir) having purple florets and a fragrant root that yields a volatile oil used in perfumery and for preserving furs.

- *The article explained what "costusroot" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "costusroot" during the group presentation.*

cotinus coggygria *(noun)*

Old World shrub having large plumes of yellowish feathery flowers resembling puffs of smoke.

- *The article explained what "cotinus coggygria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotinus coggygria" to mean old world shrub having large plumes of yellowish....*

cotinus obovatus *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of southern United States having large plumes of feathery flowers resembling puffs of smoke.

- *Understanding "cotinus obovatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cotinus obovatus" means with a simple example.*

cotoneaster dammeri *(noun)*

Climbing evergreen shrub with white flowers and red berries; often used as ground cover.

- *Understanding "cotoneaster dammeri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cotoneaster dammeri" means with a simple example.*

cotoneaster horizontalis *(noun)*

Deciduous flat-growing shrub with a fanned herringbone pattern and having reddish flowers and orange-red berries; used as a ground cover.

- *The article explained what "cotoneaster horizontalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotoneaster horizontalis" to mean deciduous flat-growing shrub with a fanned....*

cottonweed *(noun)*

An American everlasting having foliage with soft wooly hairs and corymbose heads with pearly white bracts.

- *He looked up "cottonweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cottonweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cotula *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan herbs especially southern hemisphere; many used as ground covers.

- *In class, the teacher used "cotula" to mean cosmopolitan herbs especially southern hemisphere;....*
- *They discussed "cotula" during the group presentation.*

---

cotula coronopifolia *(noun)*

South African herb with golden-yellow globose flower heads; naturalized in moist areas along coast of California; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "cotula coronopifolia" to mean south african herb with golden-yellow globose....*
- *The article explained what "cotula coronopifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

coumara nut *(noun)*

Fragrant black nutlike seeds of the tonka bean tree; used in perfumes and medicines and as a substitute for vanilla.

- *The article explained what "coumara nut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coumara nut" to mean fragrant black nutlike seeds of the tonka bean....*

---

coumarouna *(noun)*

Tropical American trees: tonka beans.

- *Understanding "coumarouna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "coumarouna" during the group presentation.*

---

coumarouna odorata *(noun)*

Tall tropical South American tree having pulpy egg-shaped pods of fragrant black almond-shaped seeds used for flavoring.

- *In class, the teacher used "coumarouna odorata" to mean tall tropical south american tree having pulpy....*
- *Understanding "coumarouna odorata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

courbaril *(noun)*

West Indian locust tree having pinnate leaves and panicles of large white or purplish flowers; yields very hard tough wood.

- *The article explained what "courbaril" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "courbaril" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

courbaril copal *(noun)*

Resin from the courbaril tree.

- *He looked up "courbaril copal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "courbaril copal" to mean resin from the courbaril tree.*

---

cowage *(noun)*

The annual woody vine of Asia having long clusters of purplish flowers and densely hairy pods; cultivated in southern United States for green manure and grazing.

- *In class, the teacher used "cowage" to mean the annual woody vine of asia having long clusters....*
- *Understanding "cowage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cowherb *(noun)*

European annual with pale rose-colored flowers; cultivated flower or self-sown grainfield weed; introduced in North America; sometimes classified as a soapwort.

- *Understanding "cowherb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowherb."*

---

cowpen daisy *(noun)*

Coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb; southwestern United States to Mexico.

- *He looked up "cowpen daisy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cowpen daisy" to mean coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb;....*

---

coyol *(noun)*

Tropical American palm having edible nuts and yielding a useful fiber.

- *He looked up "coyol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coyol."*

---

coyol palm *(noun)*

Tropical American palm having edible nuts and yielding a useful fiber.

- *In class, the teacher used "coyol palm" to mean tropical american palm having edible nuts and....*

- *They discussed "coyol palm" during the group presentation.*

crackerberry *(noun)*

Creeping perennial herb distinguished by red berries and clustered leaf whorls at the tips of shoots; Greenland to Alaska.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crackerberry."*
- *They discussed "crackerberry" during the group presentation.*

crampbark *(noun)*

Deciduous thicket-forming Old World shrub with clusters of white flowers and small bright red berries.

- *They discussed "crampbark" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "crampbark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

craspedia *(noun)*

Herbs of Australia and New Zealand.

- *He looked up "craspedia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "craspedia."*

crassulaceae *(noun)*

Succulent shrubs and herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "crassulaceae" to mean succulent shrubs and herbs.*
- *Understanding "crassulaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crataegus aestivalis *(noun)*

Hawthorn of southern United States bearing a juicy, acidic, scarlet fruit that is often used in jellies or preserves.

- *He looked up "crataegus aestivalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crataegus aestivalis."*

crataegus apiifolia *(noun)*

Southern United States hawthorn with pinnately lobed leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crataegus apiifolia."*
- *He looked up "crataegus apiifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

crataegus biltmoreana *(noun)*

Common shrub or small tree of the eastern United States having few thorns and white flowers in corymbs followed by bright orange-red berries.

- *The article explained what "crataegus biltmoreana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crataegus biltmoreana."*

crataegus calpodendron *(noun)*

Erect and almost thornless American hawthorn with somewhat pear-shaped berries.

- *Understanding "crataegus calpodendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "crataegus calpodendron" because he had never seen it before.*

crataegus marshallii *(noun)*

Southern United States hawthorn with pinnately lobed leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crataegus marshallii."*
- *He looked up "crataegus marshallii" because he had never seen it before.*

crataegus monogyna *(noun)*

European hawthorn having deeply cleft leaves and bright red fruits; widely cultivated in many varieties and often grown as impenetrable hedges; established as an escape in eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "crataegus monogyna" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "crataegus monogyna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crataegus oxyacantha *(noun)*

Evergreen hawthorn of southeastern Europe.

- *They discussed "crataegus oxyacantha" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crataegus oxyacantha" to mean evergreen hawthorn of southeastern europe.*

crataegus oxycantha *(noun)*

Thorny Eurasian shrub of small tree having dense clusters of white to scarlet flowers followed by deep red berries; established as an escape in eastern North America.

- *He looked up "crataegus oxycantha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crataegus oxycantha" during the group presentation.*

crataegus pedicellata *(noun)*

American red-fruited hawthorn with dense corymbs of pink-red flowers.

- *They discussed "crataegus pedicellata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "crataegus pedicellata" means with a simple example.*

crateva *(noun)*

Tropical genus of small trees or shrubs.

- *He looked up "crateva" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crateva" to mean tropical genus of small trees or shrubs.*

crazyweed *(noun)*

Any of several leguminous plants of western North America causing locoism in livestock.

- *Understanding "crazyweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "crazyweed" because he had never seen it before.*

creamcups *(noun)*

California plant with small pale yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "creamcups" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "creamcups" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

creashak *(noun)*

Evergreen mat-forming shrub of North America and northern Eurasia having small white flowers and red berries; leaves turn red in autumn.

- *In class, the teacher used "creashak" to mean evergreen mat-forming shrub of north america and....*
- *The article explained what "creashak" means with a simple example.*

crescentia *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American trees of the family Bignoniaceae; has a short trunk and crooked limbs and drooping branches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crescentia."*
- *The article explained what "crescentia" means with a simple example.*

crescentia cujete *(noun)*

Tropical American evergreen that produces large round gourds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crescentia cujete."*
- *They discussed "crescentia cujete" during the group presentation.*

crinkleroot *(noun)*

North American herb with pungent scaly or toothed roots.

- *Understanding "crinkleroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crinkleroot."*

crocanthemum canadense *(noun)*

Perennial of the eastern United States having early solitary yellow flowers followed by late petalless flowers; so-called because ice crystals form on it during first frosts.

- *He looked up "crocanthemum canadense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crocanthemum canadense."*

cronartium *(noun)*

Rust fungi having aecia produced in raised or swollen sori and teliospores borne in waxy columns.

- *In class, the teacher used "cronartium" to mean rust fungi having aecia produced in raised or....*
- *He looked up "cronartium" because he had never seen it before.*

cronartium ribicola *(noun)*

Fungus causing white pine blister rust and having a complex life cycle requiring a plant of genus Ribes as alternate host.

- *They discussed "cronartium ribicola" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cronartium ribicola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crotal *(noun)*

Any of several lichens of the genus Parmelia from which reddish brown or purple dyes are made.

- *The article explained what "crotal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crotal" during the group presentation.*

---

crotalaria sagitallis *(noun)*

Tropical American annual herb having an inflated pod in which the ripe seeds rattle.

- *They discussed "crotalaria sagitallis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotalaria sagitallis."*

---

croton eluteria *(noun)*

West Indian shrub with aromatic bark.

- *He looked up "croton eluteria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "croton eluteria" to mean west indian shrub with aromatic bark.*

---

croton tiglium *(noun)*

Tropical Asiatic shrub; source of croton oil.

- *He looked up "croton tiglium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "croton tiglium" during the group presentation.*

---

crottal *(noun)*

Any of several lichens of the genus Parmelia from which reddish brown or purple dyes are made.

- *They discussed "crottal" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "crottal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crottle *(noun)*

Any of several lichens of the genus Parmelia from which reddish brown or purple dyes are made.

- *The article explained what "crottle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crottle" during the group presentation.*

---

crownbeard *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Verbesina having clustered white or yellow flower heads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crownbeard."*
- *He looked up "crownbeard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cryptocoryne *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Cryptocoryne; evergreen perennials growing in fresh or brackish water; tropical Asia.

- *The article explained what "cryptocoryne" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cryptocoryne" to mean any plant of the genus cryptocoryne; evergreen....*

---

cryptogam *(noun)*

Formerly recognized taxonomic group including all flowerless and seedless plants that reproduce by means of spores: ferns, mosses, algae, fungi.

- *He looked up "cryptogam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cryptogam" to mean formerly recognized taxonomic group including all....*

---

cryptogamia *(noun)*

In former classification systems: one of two major plant divisions, including all plants that do not bear seeds: ferns, mosses, algae, fungi.

- *Understanding "cryptogamia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cryptogamia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cryptogramma *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Polypodiaceae or Cryptogrammataceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "cryptogramma" to mean sometimes placed in family polypodiaceae or....*

- *He looked up "cryptogramma" because he had never seen it before.*

cryptogramma acrostichoides *(noun)*

Rock-inhabiting fern of northern North America growing in massive tufts and having fronds resembling parsley.

- *In class, the teacher used "cryptogramma acrostichoides" to mean rock-inhabiting fern of northern north america....*
- *The article explained what "cryptogramma acrostichoides" means with a simple example.*

cryptogramma crispa *(noun)*

Fern of Europe and Asia Minor having short slender rhizome and densely tufted bright green fronds resembling parsley.

- *Understanding "cryptogramma crispa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryptogramma crispa."*

cryptogrammataceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *They discussed "cryptogrammataceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cryptogrammataceae" to mean one of a number of families into which the family....*

cuckooflower *(noun)*

A bitter cress of Europe and America.

- *The article explained what "cuckooflower" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cuckooflower" to mean a bitter cress of europe and america.*

cuckoopint *(noun)*

Common European arum with lanceolate spathe and short purple spadix; emerges in early spring; source of a starch called arum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuckoopint."*
- *The article explained what "cuckoopint" means with a simple example.*

cucumis melo cantalupensis *(noun)*

A variety of muskmelon vine having fruit with a tan rind and orange flesh.

- *He looked up "cucumis melo cantalupensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cucumis melo cantalupensis" during the group presentation.*

cucumis melo inodorus *(noun)*

Any of a variety of muskmelon vines having fruit with a smooth white rind and white or greenish flesh that does not have a musky smell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cucumis melo inodorus."*
- *The article explained what "cucumis melo inodorus" means with a simple example.*

cucurbita argyrosperma *(noun)*

Plant bearing squash having globose to ovoid fruit with variously striped grey and green and white warty rinds.

- *He looked up "cucurbita argyrosperma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cucurbita argyrosperma" to mean plant bearing squash having globose to ovoid fruit....*

cucurbita foetidissima *(noun)*

Perennial vine of dry parts of central and southwestern United States and Mexico having small hard mottled green inedible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cucurbita foetidissima."*
- *He looked up "cucurbita foetidissima" because he had never seen it before.*

cucurbita maxima turbaniformis *(noun)*

Squash plants bearing hard-shelled fruit shaped somewhat like a turban with a rounded central portion protruding from the end opposite the stem.

- *He looked up "cucurbita maxima turbaniformis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cucurbita maxima turbaniformis" during the group presentation.*

cucurbita pepo melopepo *(noun)*

Any of various usually bushy plants producing fruit that is eaten while immature and before the rind or seeds harden.

- *They discussed "cucurbita pepo melopepo" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cucurbita pepo melopepo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cudweed *(noun)*

Perennial cottony-white herb of southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "cudweed" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cudweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

culcita *(noun)*

Includes some plants usually placed in e.g. genus Dicksonia: terrestrial ferns resembling bracken; tropical America; Malaysia to Australia and Polynesia; southwestern Europe and Atlantic islands.

- *The article explained what "culcita" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "culcita" to mean includes some plants usually placed in e.g. genus....*

---

culcita dubia *(noun)*

Resembles Pteridium aquilinum; of Queensland, Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "culcita dubia" to mean resembles pteridium aquilinum; of queensland, australia.*
- *Understanding "culcita dubia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cumfrey *(noun)*

Perennial herbs of Europe and Iran; make rapidly growing groundcover for shaded areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cumfrey."*
- *He looked up "cumfrey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cuminum cyminum *(noun)*

Dwarf Mediterranean annual long cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

- *Understanding "cuminum cyminum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cuminum cyminum" means with a simple example.*

---

cumquat *(noun)*

Any of several trees or shrubs of the genus Fortunella bearing small orange-colored edible fruits with thick sweet-flavored skin and sour pulp.

- *In class, the teacher used "cumquat" to mean any of several trees or shrubs of the genus....*
- *They discussed "cumquat" during the group presentation.*

---

cunonia family *(noun)*

Trees or shrubs or climbers; mostly southern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cunonia family."*
- *He looked up "cunonia family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cunoniaceae *(noun)*

Trees or shrubs or climbers; mostly southern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cunoniaceae."*
- *The article explained what "cunoniaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

cupflower *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Nierembergia having upturned bell-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "cupflower" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cupflower" to mean any of various plants of the genus nierembergia....*

---

cupressaceae *(noun)*

Cypresses and junipers and many cedars.

- *Understanding "cupressaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cupressaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

cupressus abramsiana *(noun)*

Rare California cypress taller than but closely related to gowen cypress and sometimes considered the same species.

- *In class, the teacher used "cupressus abramsiana" to mean rare california cypress taller than but closely....*
- *The article explained what "cupressus abramsiana" means with a simple example.*

---

cupressus goveniana *(noun)*

Small sometimes shrubby tree native to California; often used as an ornamental; in some classification systems includes the pygmy cypress and the Santa Cruz cypress.

- *The article explained what "cupressus goveniana" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cupressus goveniana" to mean small sometimes shrubby tree native to california;....*

---

cupressus goveniana abramsiana *(noun)*

Rare California cypress taller than but closely related to gowen cypress and sometimes considered the same species.

- *In class, the teacher used "cupressus goveniana abramsiana" to mean rare california cypress taller than but closely....*
- *Understanding "cupressus goveniana abramsiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cupressus goveniana pigmaea *(noun)*

Rare small cypress native to northern California; sometimes considered the same species as gowen cypress.

- *The article explained what "cupressus goveniana pigmaea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cupressus goveniana pigmaea" during the group presentation.*

---

cupressus guadalupensis *(noun)*

Relatively low wide-spreading endemic on Guadalupe Island; cultivated for its bluish foliage.

- *He looked up "cupressus guadalupensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cupressus guadalupensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cupressus lusitanica *(noun)*

Tall spreading evergreen found in Mexico having drooping branches; believed to have been introduced into Portugal from Goa.

- *In class, the teacher used "cupressus lusitanica" to mean tall spreading evergreen found in mexico having....*
- *The article explained what "cupressus lusitanica" means with a simple example.*

---

cupressus pigmaea *(noun)*

Rare small cypress native to northern California; sometimes considered the same species as gowen cypress.

- *The article explained what "cupressus pigmaea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cupressus pigmaea" to mean rare small cypress native to northern california;....*

---

curlycup gumweed *(noun)*

Perennial gumweed of western and central North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curlycup gumweed."*
- *They discussed "curlycup gumweed" during the group presentation.*

---

currajong *(noun)*

Widely distributed tree of eastern Australia yielding a tough durable fiber and soft light attractively grained wood; foliage is an important emergency food for cattle.

- *They discussed "currajong" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "currajong" because he had never seen it before.*

---

curtisia *(noun)*

A large evergreen tree of South Africa.

- *He looked up "curtisia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curtisia."*

---

cuscuta gronovii *(noun)*

Leafless parasitic vine with dense clusters of small white bell-shaped flowers on orange-yellow stems that twine around clover or flax.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuscuta gronovii."*
- *They discussed "cuscuta gronovii" during the group presentation.*

---

cushion calamint *(noun)*

Aromatic herb having heads of small pink or whitish flowers; widely distributed in United States, Europe and Asia.

- *Understanding "cushion calamint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cushion calamint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cutleaved coneflower *(noun)*

Tall leafy plant with erect branches ending in large yellow flower heads with downward-arching rays; grow in Rocky Mountains south to Arizona and east to the Atlantic coast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cutleaved coneflower."*
- *He looked up "cutleaved coneflower" because he had never seen it before.*

cyamopsis *(noun)*

Small genus of annual usually hairy herbs of tropical Africa and Arabia.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyamopsis" to mean small genus of annual usually hairy herbs of....*
- *The article explained what "cyamopsis" means with a simple example.*

cyamopsis psoraloides *(noun)*

Drought-tolerant herb grown for forage and for its seed which yield a gum used as a thickening agent or sizing material.

- *The article explained what "cyamopsis psoraloides" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cyamopsis psoraloides" during the group presentation.*

cyamopsis tetragonolobus *(noun)*

Drought-tolerant herb grown for forage and for its seed which yield a gum used as a thickening agent or sizing material.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyamopsis tetragonolobus" to mean drought-tolerant herb grown for forage and for its....*
- *The article explained what "cyamopsis tetragonolobus" means with a simple example.*

cyatheaceae *(noun)*

Tropical tree ferns.

- *They discussed "cyatheaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyatheaceae" to mean tropical tree ferns.*

cycadaceae *(noun)*

Ancient palmlike plants closely related to ferns in that fertilization is by means of spermatozoids.

- *The article explained what "cycadaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cycadaceae" to mean ancient palmlike plants closely related to ferns in....*

cycadales *(noun)*

Primitive tropical gymnosperms abundant in the Mesozoic, now reduced to a few scattered tropical forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycadales."*
- *The article explained what "cycadales" means with a simple example.*

cycadofilicales *(noun)*

Fossil gymnospermous trees or climbing plants from the Devonian: seed ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycadofilicales."*
- *The article explained what "cycadofilicales" means with a simple example.*

cycadophyta *(noun)*

Palmlike gymnosperms: includes the surviving order Cycadales and several extinct orders; possibly not a natural group; in some systems considered a class (Cycadopsida) and in others a subdivision (Cycadophytina or Cycadophyta).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycadophyta."*
- *The article explained what "cycadophyta" means with a simple example.*

cycadophytina *(noun)*

Palmlike gymnosperms: includes the surviving order Cycadales and several extinct orders; possibly not a natural group; in some systems considered a class (Cycadopsida) and in others a subdivision (Cycadophytina or Cycadophyta).

- *In class, the teacher used "cycadophytina" to mean palmlike gymnosperms: includes the surviving order....*
- *He looked up "cycadophytina" because he had never seen it before.*

cycadopsida *(noun)*

Palmlike gymnosperms: includes the surviving order Cycadales and several extinct orders; possibly not a natural group; in some systems considered a class (Cycadopsida) and in others a subdivision (Cycadophytina or Cycadophyta).

- *He looked up "cycadopsida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cycadopsida" during the group presentation.*

cycas circinalis *(noun)*

Southeastern Indian cycad with palmlike foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used "cycas circinalis" to mean southeastern indian cycad with palmlike foliage.*
- *Understanding "cycas circinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cycas revoluta *(noun)*

Dwarf palmlike cycad of Japan that yields sago.

- *They discussed "cycas revoluta" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cycas revoluta" means with a simple example.*

cyclamen hederifolium *(noun)*

Common wild European cyclamen with pink flowers.

- *They discussed "cyclamen hederifolium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyclamen hederifolium" to mean common wild european cyclamen with pink flowers.*

cyclamen neopolitanum *(noun)*

Common wild European cyclamen with pink flowers.

- *They discussed "cyclamen neopolitanum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyclamen neopolitanum" to mean common wild european cyclamen with pink flowers.*

cycloloma *(noun)*

A caryophyllaceous genus of the family Chenopodiaceae.

- *The article explained what "cycloloma" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cycloloma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cycloloma atriplicifolium *(noun)*

Bushy annual weed of central North America having greenish flowers and winged seeds.

- *He looked up "cycloloma atriplicifolium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycloloma atriplicifolium."*

cyclophorus *(noun)*

Tropical Old World ferns having closely crowded circular sori and no indusia.

- *They discussed "cyclophorus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cyclophorus" because he had never seen it before.*

cyclophorus lingua *(noun)*

East Asian fern having fronds shaped like tongues; sometimes placed in genus Cyclophorus.

- *They discussed "cyclophorus lingua" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyclophorus lingua" to mean east asian fern having fronds shaped like tongues;....*

cyclosorus *(noun)*

Small genus of terrestrial ferns of tropical and subtropical southern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyclosorus" to mean small genus of terrestrial ferns of tropical and....*
- *Understanding "cyclosorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cycnoches *(noun)*

Genus of epiphytic or terrestrial tropical American orchids.

- *They discussed "cycnoches" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycnoches."*

cymbid *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Cymbidium having narrow leaves and a long drooping cluster of numerous showy and variously colored boat-shaped flowers; extensively hybridized and cultivated as houseplants and important florists' flowers.

- *Understanding "cymbid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cymbid" during the group presentation.*

cymling *(noun)*

Squash plant having flattened round fruit with a scalloped edge; usually greenish white.

- *They discussed "cymling" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cymling" means with a simple example.*

cymule *(noun)*

A small cyme, generally with few flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cymule."*
- *He looked up "cymule" because he had never seen it before.*

cynancum *(noun)*

Any of various mostly giant tropical lianas of Africa and Madagascar having greenish or purple flowers and long smooth pods; roots formerly used as an emetic.

- *He looked up "cynancum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cynancum" to mean any of various mostly giant tropical lianas of....*

cynara cardunculus *(noun)*

Southern European plant having spiny leaves and purple flowers cultivated for its edible leafstalks and roots.

- *The article explained what "cynara cardunculus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cynara cardunculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cynara scolymus *(noun)*

Mediterranean thistlelike plant widely cultivated for its large edible flower head.

- *They discussed "cynara scolymus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cynara scolymus" means with a simple example.*

cynodon plectostachyum *(noun)*

Perennial grass having stems 3 to 4 feet high; used especially in Africa and India for pasture and hay.

- *The article explained what "cynodon plectostachyum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cynodon plectostachyum" to mean perennial grass having stems 3 to 4 feet high; used....*

cynoglossum *(noun)*

A large genus of tall rough herbs belonging to the family Boraginaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cynoglossum."*
- *They discussed "cynoglossum" during the group presentation.*

cynoglossum amabile *(noun)*

Biennial east Asian herb grown for its usually bright blue flowers.

- *He looked up "cynoglossum amabile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cynoglossum amabile" during the group presentation.*

cynoglossum officinale *(noun)*

Biennial shrub of Europe and western Asia having coarse tongue-shaped leaves and dark reddish-purple flowers.

- *They discussed "cynoglossum officinale" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cynoglossum officinale" because he had never seen it before.*

cynoglossum virginaticum *(noun)*

Perennial shrub of North America having coarse tongue-shaped leaves and pale-blue to purple flowers.

- *They discussed "cynoglossum virginaticum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cynoglossum virginaticum."*

cyperus alternifolius *(noun)*

African sedge widely cultivated as an ornamental water plant for its terminal umbrellalike cluster of slender grasslike leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyperus alternifolius" to mean african sedge widely cultivated as an ornamental....*
- *Understanding "cyperus alternifolius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cyphomandra *(noun)*

Tree tomato.

- *He looked up "cyphomandra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cyphomandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cypre *(noun)*

Large tropical American tree of the genus Cordia grown for its abundant creamy white flowers and valuable wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cypre.”*
- *The article explained what “cypre” means with a simple example.*

---

cypripedia *(noun)*

A plant or flower of the genus Cypripedium.

- *He looked up “cypripedia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cypripedia” during the group presentation.*

---

cypripedium acaule *(noun)*

Once common rose pink woodland orchid of eastern North America.

- *He looked up “cypripedium acaule” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cypripedium acaule” during the group presentation.*

---

cypripedium arietinum *(noun)*

Orchid of northern North America having a brownish-green flower and red-and-white lip suggestive of a ram’s head.

- *They discussed “cypripedium arietinum” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cypripedium arietinum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cypripedium calceolus *(noun)*

Maroon to purple-brown orchid with yellow lip; Europe, North America and Japan.

- *He looked up “cypripedium calceolus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cypripedium calceolus” to mean maroon to purple-brown orchid with yellow lip;....*

---

cypripedium calceolus pubescens *(noun)*

Plant of eastern and central North America having slightly fragrant purple-marked greenish-yellow flowers.

- *Understanding “cypripedium calceolus pubescens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cypripedium calceolus pubescens” during the group presentation.*

---

cypripedium parviflorum *(noun)*

Maroon to purple-brown orchid with yellow lip; Europe, North America and Japan.

- *He looked up “cypripedium parviflorum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “cypripedium parviflorum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyrilla *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of southeastern United States to West Indies and Brazil; grown for the slender racemes of white flowers and orange and crimson foliage.

- *Understanding “cyrilla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cyrilla” during the group presentation.*

---

cyrilla family *(noun)*

Shrubs and trees with leathery leaves and small white flowers in racemes: genera Cyrilla and Cliftonia.

- *He looked up “cyrilla family” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cyrilla family” during the group presentation.*

---

cyrilla racemiflora *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of southeastern United States to West Indies and Brazil; grown for the slender racemes of white flowers and orange and crimson foliage.

- *The article explained what “cyrilla racemiflora” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cyrilla racemiflora” to mean shrub or small tree of southeastern united states....*

---

cyrilliaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs and trees with leathery leaves and small white flowers in racemes: genera Cyrilla and Cliftonia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cyrilliaceae.”*
- *He looked up “cyrilliaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cyrtomium *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical Asiatic greenhouse ferns; in some classifications placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *They discussed “cyrtomium” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cyrtomium” because he had never seen it before.*

cyrtomium aculeatum *(noun)*

Tropical Old World fern having glossy fronds suggestive of holly; sometimes placed in genus Polystichum.

- *Understanding "cyrtomium aculeatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cyrtomium aculeatum" because he had never seen it before.*

cystopteris *(noun)*

Chiefly small perennial rock ferns: bladder ferns; in some classifications placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cystopteris."*
- *He looked up "cystopteris" because he had never seen it before.*

cystopteris bulbifera *(noun)*

North American fern often bearing bulbils on the leaflets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cystopteris bulbifera."*
- *The article explained what "cystopteris bulbifera" means with a simple example.*

cystopteris fragilis *(noun)*

Delicate fern widely distributed in North America and European having thin pinnatifid fronds with brittle stems.

- *In class, the teacher used "cystopteris fragilis" to mean delicate fern widely distributed in north america....*
- *The article explained what "cystopteris fragilis" means with a simple example.*

cystopteris montana *(noun)*

Fern of rocky mountainous areas of hemisphere.

- *The article explained what "cystopteris montana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cystopteris montana."*

cytesis proliferus *(noun)*

Shrub of Canary Islands having bristle-tipped oblanceolate leaves; used as cattle fodder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cytesis proliferus."*
- *He looked up "cytesis proliferus" because he had never seen it before.*

cytisus multiflorus *(noun)*

Low European broom having trifoliate leaves and yellowish-white flowers.

- *Understanding "cytisus multiflorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cytisus multiflorus" during the group presentation.*

cytisus ramentaceus *(noun)*

Erect shrub having large trifoliate leaves and dense clusters of yellow flowers followed by poisonous seeds; Yugoslavia; sometimes placed in genus Cytisus.

- *He looked up "cytisus ramentaceus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cytisus ramentaceus" during the group presentation.*

daboecia *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Ericaceae.

- *He looked up "daboecia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daboecia."*

daboecia cantabrica *(noun)*

Low straggling evergreen shrub of western Europe represented by several varieties with flowers from white to rose-purple.

- *In class, the teacher used "daboecia cantabrica" to mean low straggling evergreen shrub of western europe....*
- *He looked up "daboecia cantabrica" because he had never seen it before.*

dacridium laxifolius *(noun)*

Low-growing to prostrate shrub with slender trailing branches; New Zealand.

- *Understanding "dacridium laxifolius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dacridium laxifolius."*

dacrycarpus *(noun)*

Evergreen coniferous shrubs or trees of New Zealand to Malaysia and Philippines.

- *The article explained what "dacrycarpus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dacrycarpus" during the group presentation.*

---

dacrycarpus dacrydioides *(noun)*

New Zealand evergreen valued for its light easily worked wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dacrycarpus dacrydioides."*
- *He looked up "dacrycarpus dacrydioides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dacrydium *(noun)*

Australasian evergreen trees or shrubs.

- *Understanding "dacrydium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dacrydium" during the group presentation.*

---

dacrydium bidwilli *(noun)*

New Zealand shrub.

- *In class, the teacher used "dacrydium bidwilli" to mean new zealand shrub.*
- *He looked up "dacrydium bidwilli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dacrydium colensoi *(noun)*

New Zealand silver pine of conical habit with long slender flexuous branches; adapted to cold wet summers and high altitudes.

- *In class, the teacher used "dacrydium colensoi" to mean new zealand silver pine of conical habit with long....*
- *The article explained what "dacrydium colensoi" means with a simple example.*

---

dacrydium cupressinum *(noun)*

Tall New Zealand timber tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "dacrydium cupressinum" to mean tall new zealand timber tree.*
- *They discussed "dacrydium cupressinum" during the group presentation.*

---

dacrydium franklinii *(noun)*

Tasmanian timber tree with yellow aromatic wavy-grained wood used for carving and ship building; sometimes placed in genus Dacrydium.

- *They discussed "dacrydium franklinii" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dacrydium franklinii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dacrymyces *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dacrymycetaceae: fungi with a bifurcate basidium that lacks septa.

- *Understanding "dacrymyces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dacrymyces."*

---

dacrymycetaceae *(noun)*

A family of basidiomycetous fungi belonging to the order Tremellales having a bifurcate basidium that lacks septa.

- *In class, the teacher used "dacrymycetaceae" to mean a family of basidiomycetous fungi belonging to the....*
- *He looked up "dacrymycetaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dactyloctenium *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Gramineae.

- *The article explained what "dactyloctenium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dactyloctenium" to mean a monocotyledonous genus of the family gramineae.*

---

dactyloctenium aegypticum *(noun)*

A creeping grass with spikes like fingers.

- *They discussed "dactyloctenium aegypticum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dactyloctenium aegypticum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dactylorhiza *(noun)*

Genus of terrestrial orchids of Europe and Asia and North Africa.

- *He looked up "dactylorhiza" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "dactylorhiza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dactylorhiza fuchsii *(noun)*

European orchid having lanceolate leaves spotted purple and pink to white or mauve flowers spotted or lined deep red or purple.

- *The article explained what "dactylorhiza fuchsii" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dactylorhiza fuchsii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dactylorhiza maculata fuchsii *(noun)*

European orchid having lanceolate leaves spotted purple and pink to white or mauve flowers spotted or lined deep red or purple.

- *They discussed "dactylorhiza maculata fuchsii" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dactylorhiza maculata fuchsii" means with a simple example.*

dagame *(noun)*

Source of a tough elastic wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dagame."*
- *The article explained what "dagame" means with a simple example.*

daisybush *(noun)*

Any of various mostly Australian attractively shaped shrubs of the genus Olearia grown for their handsome and sometimes fragrant evergreen foliage and profusion of daisy flowers with white or purple or blue rays.

- *In class, the teacher used "daisybush" to mean any of various mostly australian attractively....*
- *He looked up "daisybush" because he had never seen it before.*

daisyleaf grape fern *(noun)*

Of North America and Eurasia.

- *Understanding "daisyleaf grape fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "daisyleaf grape fern" because he had never seen it before.*

dalbergia cearensis *(noun)*

Brazilian tree yielding a handsome cabinet wood.

- *He looked up "dalbergia cearensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dalbergia cearensis" to mean brazilian tree yielding a handsome cabinet wood.*

dalbergia sissoo *(noun)*

East Indian tree whose leaves are used for fodder; yields a compact dark brown durable timber used in shipbuilding and making railroad ties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dalbergia sissoo."*
- *The article explained what "dalbergia sissoo" means with a simple example.*

dalbergia stevensonii *(noun)*

Central American tree yielding a valuable dark streaked rosewood.

- *Understanding "dalbergia stevensonii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dalbergia stevensonii" during the group presentation.*

dalea *(noun)*

Indigo bush.

- *They discussed "dalea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dalea" to mean indigo bush.*

dalea spinosa *(noun)*

Greyish-green shrub of desert regions of southwestern United States and Mexico having sparse foliage and terminal spikes of bluish violet flowers; locally important as source of a light-colored honey of excellent flavor.

- *He looked up "dalea spinosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dalea spinosa."*

dallisgrass *(noun)*

Tall tufted perennial tropical American grass naturalized as pasture and forage grass in southern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dallisgrass."*
- *The article explained what "dallisgrass" means with a simple example.*

dammar pine *(noun)*

Any of various trees of the genus Agathis; yield dammar resin.

- *In class, the teacher used "dammar pine" to mean any of various trees of the genus agathis; yield....*
- *The article explained what "dammar pine" means with a simple example.*

danaea *(noun)*

Fairly small terrestrial ferns of tropical America.

- *Understanding "danaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "danaea" during the group presentation.*

danewort *(noun)*

Dwarf herbaceous elder of Europe having pink flowers and a nauseous odor.

- *He looked up "danewort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "danewort."*

dangleberry *(noun)*

Huckleberry of the eastern United States with pink flowers and sweet blue fruit.

- *The article explained what "dangleberry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dangleberry."*

daphne cneorum *(noun)*

Widely cultivated low evergreen shrub with dense clusters of fragrant pink to deep rose flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daphne cneorum."*
- *The article explained what "daphne cneorum" means with a simple example.*

daphne laureola *(noun)*

Bushy Eurasian shrub with glossy leathery oblong leaves and yellow-green flowers.

- *The article explained what "daphne laureola" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daphne laureola" to mean bushy eurasian shrub with glossy leathery oblong....*

daphne mezereum *(noun)*

Small European deciduous shrub with fragrant lilac-colored flowers followed by red berries on highly toxic twigs.

- *In class, the teacher used "daphne mezereum" to mean small european deciduous shrub with fragrant....*
- *Understanding "daphne mezereum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

darlingtonia *(noun)*

One species: California pitcher plant.

- *He looked up "darlingtonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "darlingtonia" during the group presentation.*

darlingtonia californica *(noun)*

Marsh or bog herb having solitary pendulous yellow-green flowers and somewhat twisted pitchers with broad wings below.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darlingtonia californica."*
- *He looked up "darlingtonia californica" because he had never seen it before.*

darmera *(noun)*

One species.

- *In class, the teacher used "darmera" to mean one species.*
- *He looked up "darmera" because he had never seen it before.*

darmera peltata *(noun)*

Rhizomatous perennial herb with large dramatic peltate leaves and white to bright pink flowers in round heads on leafless stems; colonizes stream banks in the Sierra Nevada in California.

- *They discussed "darmera peltata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "darmera peltata" because he had never seen it before.*

davalia bullata *(noun)*

Feathery fern of tropical Asia and Malaysia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “davalia bullata.”*
- *He looked up “davalia bullata” because he had never seen it before.*

davalia bullata mariesii *(noun)*

Feathery fern of tropical Asia and Malaysia.

- *Understanding “davalia bullata mariesii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “davalia bullata mariesii” means with a simple example.*

davallia *(noun)*

Any fern of the genus Davallia; having scaly creeping rhizomes.

- *Understanding “davallia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “davallia” to mean any fern of the genus davallia; having scaly....*

davallia canariensis *(noun)*

Fern of the Canary Islands and Madeira.

- *Understanding “davallia canariensis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “davallia canariensis” to mean fern of the canary islands and madeira.*

davallia mariesii *(noun)*

Feathery fern of tropical Asia and Malaysia.

- *The article explained what “davallia mariesii” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “davallia mariesii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

davallia pyxidata *(noun)*

A hare’s-foot fern of the genus Davallia.

- *Understanding “davallia pyxidata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “davallia pyxidata” to mean a hare’s-foot fern of the genus davallia.*

davalliaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *He looked up “davalliaceae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “davalliaceae.”*

daviesia *(noun)*

Genus of Australasian shrubs and subshrubs having small yellow or purple flowers followed by short triangular pods.

- *He looked up “daviesia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “daviesia.”*

dayflower *(noun)*

Any plant of the family Commelinaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dayflower.”*
- *He looked up “dayflower” because he had never seen it before.*

decarburise *(verb)*

Remove carbon from (an engine).

- *In everyday English, people use “decarburise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “decarburise” in real sentences.*

decarburize *(verb)*

Remove carbon from (an engine).

- *The coach explained when to use “decarburize” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “decarburize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

decoke *(verb)*

Remove carbon from (an engine).

- *Can you use “decoke” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *He did not know how to use “decoke” until he saw an example.*

decompound leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having divisions that are themselves compound.

- *He looked up “decompound leaf” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “decompound leaf.”*

decumaria *(noun)*

Small genus of woody climbers with adhesive aerial roots; sometimes placed in family Saxifragaceae.

- *The article explained what “decumaria” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “decumaria” to mean small genus of woody climbers with adhesive aerial....*

decumaria barbara *(noun)*

Woody climber of southeastern United States having white flowers in compound terminal clusters.

- *In class, the teacher used “decumaria barbara” to mean woody climber of southeastern united states having....*
- *The article explained what “decumaria barbara” means with a simple example.*

decumaria barbata *(noun)*

Woody climber of southeastern United States having white flowers in compound terminal clusters.

- *Understanding “decumaria barbata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “decumaria barbata” means with a simple example.*

decumary *(noun)*

Woody climber of southeastern United States having white flowers in compound terminal clusters.

- *In class, the teacher used “decumary” to mean woody climber of southeastern united states having....*
- *They discussed “decumary” during the group presentation.*

deerberry *(noun)*

Small branching blueberry common in marshy areas of the eastern United States having greenish or yellowish unpalatable berries reputedly eaten by deer.

- *He looked up “deerberry” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “deerberry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

delairea *(noun)*

One species: German ivy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “delairea.”*
- *He looked up “delairea” because he had never seen it before.*

delairea odorata *(noun)*

South African succulent evergreen twining climber with yellow flowers grown primarily as a houseplant for its foliage; sometimes placed in genus Senecio.

- *They discussed “delairea odorata” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “delairea odorata” because he had never seen it before.*

delonix *(noun)*

Evergreen or deciduous trees of tropical Africa and India.

- *They discussed “delonix” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “delonix” means with a simple example.*

delonix regia *(noun)*

Showy tropical tree or shrub native to Madagascar; widely planted in tropical regions for its immense racemes of scarlet and orange flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *They discussed “delonix regia” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “delonix regia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

delphinium ajacis *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated larkspur of southern Europe having unbranched spikelike racemes of blue or sometimes purplish or pinkish flowers; sometime placed in genus Delphinium.

- *In class, the teacher used “delphinium ajacis” to mean commonly cultivated larkspur of southern europe....*
- *He looked up “delphinium ajacis” because he had never seen it before.*

dematiaceae *(noun)*

Family of imperfect mushrooms having dark-colored hyphae or conidia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dematiaceae."*
- *He looked up "dematiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dendranthema *(noun)*

Comprises plants often included in the genus Chrysanthemum.

- *They discussed "dendranthema" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dendranthema."*

---

dendrocalamus *(noun)*

Giant clump-forming bamboos.

- *He looked up "dendrocalamus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dendrocalamus."*

---

dendrocalamus giganteus *(noun)*

Immense tropical southeast Asian bamboo with tough hollow culms that resemble tree trunks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dendrocalamus giganteus."*
- *The article explained what "dendrocalamus giganteus" means with a simple example.*

---

dendromecon *(noun)*

One species: bush poppy.

- *Understanding "dendromecon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dendromecon."*

---

dennstaedtia *(noun)*

Chiefly terrestrial ferns; in some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae.

- *Understanding "dennstaedtia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dennstaedtia" means with a simple example.*

---

dennstaedtia punctilobula *(noun)*

Fern of eastern North America with pale green fronds and an aroma like hay.

- *In class, the teacher used "dennstaedtia punctilobula" to mean fern of eastern north america with pale green....*
- *They discussed "dennstaedtia punctilobula" during the group presentation.*

---

dennstaedtiaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *He looked up "dennstaedtiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dennstaedtiaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

dentaria *(noun)*

Usually included in genus Cardamine; in some classifications considered a separate genus.

- *In class, the teacher used "dentaria" to mean usually included in genus cardamine; in some....*
- *Understanding "dentaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dentaria bulbifera *(noun)*

European bittercress having a knotted white rootstock.

- *In class, the teacher used "dentaria bulbifera" to mean european bittercress having a knotted white rootstock.*
- *He looked up "dentaria bulbifera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dentaria diphylla *(noun)*

North American herb with pungent scaly or toothed roots.

- *They discussed "dentaria diphylla" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dentaria diphylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deparia *(noun)*

Classification used for 5 species of terrestrial ferns usually placed in other genera.

- *In class, the teacher used "deparia" to mean classification used for 5 species of terrestrial....*
- *The article explained what "deparia" means with a simple example.*

---

deparia acrostichoides *(noun)*

Fern with elongate silvery outgrowths enclosing the developing spores.

- *In class, the teacher used "deparia acrostichoides" to mean fern with elongate silvery outgrowths enclosing the....*
- *Understanding "deparia acrostichoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

descurainia *(noun)*

Includes annual or biennial herbs of America and Europe very similar to and often included among those of genera Sisymbrium or Hugueninia; not recognized in some classification systems.

- *Understanding "descurainia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "descurainia" to mean includes annual or biennial herbs of america and....*

---

descurainia pinnata *(noun)*

North American herb with bitter-tasting pinnate leaves resembling those of tansy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "descurainia pinnata."*
- *They discussed "descurainia pinnata" during the group presentation.*

---

desmanthus *(noun)*

Genus of American herbs or shrubs with sensitive pinnate leaves and small whitish flowers.

- *He looked up "desmanthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "desmanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desmanthus ilinoensis *(noun)*

Perennial herb of North American prairies having dense heads of small white flowers.

- *They discussed "desmanthus ilinoensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "desmanthus ilinoensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

desmodium gyrans *(noun)*

Erect tropical Asian shrub whose small lateral leaflets rotate on their axes and jerk up and down under the influence of sunshine.

- *The article explained what "desmodium gyrans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "desmodium gyrans" to mean erect tropical asian shrub whose small lateral....*

---

desmodium motorium *(noun)*

Erect tropical Asian shrub whose small lateral leaflets rotate on their axes and jerk up and down under the influence of sunshine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desmodium motorium."*
- *Understanding "desmodium motorium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desmodium tortuosum *(noun)*

West Indian forage plant cultivated in southern United States as forage and to improve soil.

- *The article explained what "desmodium tortuosum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "desmodium tortuosum" during the group presentation.*

---

deuteromycetes *(noun)*

Form class; coextensive with subdivision Deuteromycota.

- *He looked up "deuteromycetes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deuteromycetes" to mean form class; coextensive with subdivision deuteromycota.*

---

deuteromycota *(noun)*

Large and heterogeneous form division of fungi comprising forms for which no sexually reproductive stage is known.

- *The article explained what "deuteromycota" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "deuteromycota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deuteromycotina *(noun)*

Large and heterogeneous form division of fungi comprising forms for which no sexually reproductive stage is known.

- *Understanding "deuteromycotina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "deuteromycotina" means with a simple example.*

devilwood *(noun)*

Small tree of southern United States having panicles of dull white flowers followed by dark purple fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devilwood."*
- *He looked up "devilwood" because he had never seen it before.*

dhava *(noun)*

An Indian tree of the family Combretaceae that is a source of timber and gum.

- *In class, the teacher used "dhava" to mean an indian tree of the family combretaceae that is a....*
- *The article explained what "dhava" means with a simple example.*

dhawa *(noun)*

An Indian tree of the family Combretaceae that is a source of timber and gum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dhawa."*
- *The article explained what "dhawa" means with a simple example.*

diacalpa *(noun)*

One species: delicate fern of foothills of Himalayas.

- *They discussed "diacalpa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "diacalpa" means with a simple example.*

diangus gratianopolitanus *(noun)*

Mat-forming perennial of central Europe with large fragrant pink or red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diangus gratianopolitanus."*
- *He looked up "diangus gratianopolitanus" because he had never seen it before.*

dianthus caryophyllus *(noun)*

Eurasian plant with pink to purple-red spice-scented usually double flowers; widely cultivated in many varieties and many colors.

- *The article explained what "dianthus caryophyllus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dianthus caryophyllus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dianthus chinensis heddewigii *(noun)*

A flowering variety of China pink distinguished by jagged-edged petals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dianthus chinensis heddewigii."*
- *He looked up "dianthus chinensis heddewigii" because he had never seen it before.*

dianthus latifolius *(noun)*

Much-branched pink with flowers in clusters; closely related to sweet William.

- *In class, the teacher used "dianthus latifolius" to mean much-branched pink with flowers in clusters;....*
- *Understanding "dianthus latifolius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dianthus plumarius *(noun)*

European pink cultivated for its very fragrant pink or rosy flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "dianthus plumarius" to mean european pink cultivated for its very fragrant pink....*
- *Understanding "dianthus plumarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dianthus supurbus *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial pink having fragrant lilac or rose flowers with deeply fringed margins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dianthus supurbus."*
- *Understanding "dianthus supurbus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diapensia *(noun)*

Any boreal low-growing evergreen plant of the genus Diapensia.

- *In class, the teacher used "diapensia" to mean any boreal low-growing evergreen plant of the genus....*
- *He looked up "diapensia" because he had never seen it before.*

diapensia family *(noun)*

North temperate low evergreen plants; in some classifications placed in its own order Diapensiales.

- *Understanding "diapensia family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diapensia family."*

diapensiaceae *(noun)*

North temperate low evergreen plants; in some classifications placed in its own order Diapensiales.

- *Understanding "diapensiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diapensiaceae" to mean north temperate low evergreen plants; in some....*

diapensiales *(noun)*

Used in some classifications: coextensive with family Diapensiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "diapensiales" to mean used in some classifications: coextensive with....*
- *The article explained what "diapensiales" means with a simple example.*

dicentra cucullaria *(noun)*

Delicate spring-flowering plant of the eastern United States having white flowers with double spurs.

- *The article explained what "dicentra cucullaria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dicentra cucullaria" during the group presentation.*

dichondra *(noun)*

A creeping perennial herb with hairy stems and orbicular to reniform leaves and small white to greenish flowers; used as a grass substitute in warm regions.

- *He looked up "dichondra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dichondra."*

dichondra micrantha *(noun)*

A creeping perennial herb with hairy stems and orbicular to reniform leaves and small white to greenish flowers; used as a grass substitute in warm regions.

- *The article explained what "dichondra micrantha" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dichondra micrantha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dicksonia *(noun)*

Tree ferns of temperate Australasia having bipinnatifid or tripinnatifid fronds and usually marginal sori; in some classification systems placed in family Cyatheaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dicksonia."*
- *They discussed "dicksonia" during the group presentation.*

dicksonia antarctica *(noun)*

Of Australia and Tasmania; often cultivated; hardy in cool climates.

- *The article explained what "dicksonia antarctica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dicksonia antarctica" to mean of australia and tasmania; often cultivated; hardy....*

dicksoniaceae *(noun)*

Tree ferns: genera Dicksonia, Cibotium, Culcita, and Thyrsopteris elegans.

- *The article explained what "dicksoniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dicksoniaceae."*

dicotyledon *(noun)*

Flowering plant with two cotyledons; the stem grows by deposit on its outside.

- *In class, the teacher used "dicotyledon" to mean flowering plant with two cotyledons; the stem grows....*
- *He looked up "dicotyledon" because he had never seen it before.*

dicranaceae *(noun)*

Mosses having costate leaves and long-stalked capsules with cleft peristome.

- *He looked up "dicranaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dicranaceae."*

dicranales *(noun)*

Widely distributed order of mosses with erect gametophores and sporophytes at the tips of stems.

- *Understanding "dicranales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dicranales."*

dicranopteris *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of forest margin or open ground; pantropical.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dicranopteris."*
- *They discussed "dicranopteris" during the group presentation.*

dicranum *(noun)*

Type genus of Dicranaceae.

- *They discussed "dicranum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dicranum" because he had never seen it before.*

dictamnus *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Rutaceae.

- *Understanding "dictamnus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dictamnus" means with a simple example.*

dictamnus alba *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb with white flowers that emit flammable vapor in hot weather.

- *Understanding "dictamnus alba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dictamnus alba" to mean eurasian perennial herb with white flowers that....*

dictostylium *(noun)*

Any slime mold of the genus Dictostylium.

- *Understanding "dictostylium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dictostylium" during the group presentation.*

dictyophera *(noun)*

Closely related to genus Phallus distinguished by an indusium hanging like a skirt from below the pileus.

- *He looked up "dictyophera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dictyophera."*

dieffenbachia sequine *(noun)*

An evergreen plant with large showy dark green leaves; contains a poison that swells the tongue and throat hence the name.

- *The article explained what "dieffenbachia sequine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dieffenbachia sequine" during the group presentation.*

diervilla *(noun)*

Small genus of low deciduous shrubs: bush honeysuckles.

- *Understanding "diervilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diervilla."*

diervilla lonicera *(noun)*

Spreading bush of northeastern United States having small clusters of fragrant green and yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "diervilla lonicera" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "diervilla lonicera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diervilla sessilifolia *(noun)*

Bush honeysuckle of southeastern United States having large crowded clusters of sulfur-yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diervilla sessilifolia."*
- *He looked up "diervilla sessilifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

digitaria sanguinalis *(noun)*

A European forage grass grown for hay; a naturalized weed in United States.

- *Understanding "digitaria sanguinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "digitaria sanguinalis."*

dillenia *(noun)*

Any of several evergreen trees or shrubs of the genus Dillenia grown for their foliage and nodding flowers resembling magnolias which are followed by fruit that is used in curries and jellies and preserves.

- *In class, the teacher used "dillenia" to mean any of several evergreen trees or shrubs of the....*
- *The article explained what "dillenia" means with a simple example.*

---

dilleniaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical shrubs and trees and climbers having leathery leaves or flattened leaflike stems: genera Dillenia and Hibbertia.

- *Understanding "dilleniaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dilleniaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

dilleniid dicot family *(noun)*

Family of more or less advanced dicotyledonous trees and shrubs and herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dilleniid dicot family."*
- *They discussed "dilleniid dicot family" during the group presentation.*

---

dilleniid dicot genus *(noun)*

Genus of more or less advanced dicotyledonous trees and shrubs and herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dilleniid dicot genus."*
- *He looked up "dilleniid dicot genus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dimocarpus longan *(noun)*

Tree of southeastern Asia to Australia grown primarily for its sweet edible fruit resembling litchi nuts; sometimes placed in genera Euphorbia or Nephelium.

- *He looked up "dimocarpus longan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dimocarpus longan."*

---

dimorphotheca *(noun)*

South African herbs or subshrubs with usually yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "dimorphotheca" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dimorphotheca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dionaea *(noun)*

A genus of the family Droseraceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dionaea."*
- *Understanding "dionaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dionaea muscipula *(noun)*

Carnivorous plant of coastal plains of the Carolinas having sensitive hinged marginally bristled leaf blades that close and entrap insects.

- *He looked up "dionaea muscipula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dionaea muscipula" to mean carnivorous plant of coastal plains of the....*

---

dioon *(noun)*

Any cycad of the genus Dioon; handsome palmlike cycads with robust crowns of leaves and rugged trunks.

- *The article explained what "dioon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dioon."*

---

dioscorea bulbifera *(noun)*

Yam of tropical Africa and Asia cultivated for it large tubers.

- *They discussed "dioscorea bulbifera" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dioscorea bulbifera" means with a simple example.*

---

dioscorea elephantipes *(noun)*

South African vine having a massive rootstock covered with deeply fissured bark.

- *They discussed "dioscorea elephantipes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dioscorea elephantipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dioscorea trifida *(noun)*

Tropical American yam with small yellow edible tubers.

- *Understanding "dioscorea trifida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dioscorea trifida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diospyros ebenum *(noun)*

Tropical tree of southern Asia having hard dark-colored heartwood used in cabinetwork.

- *He looked up "diospyros ebenum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diospyros ebenum" to mean tropical tree of southern asia having hard....*

---

diospyros kurzii *(noun)*

Large Asiatic tree having hard marbled zebrawood.

- *Understanding "diospyros kurzii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diospyros kurzii."*

---

dipladenia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical South American tuberous perennial woody vines with large racemose flowers and milky sap.

- *The article explained what "dipladenia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dipladenia" during the group presentation.*

---

dipladenia boliviensis *(noun)*

Shrubby climber having glossy leaves and white funnel-shaped flowers with yellow throats.

- *Understanding "dipladenia boliviensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dipladenia boliviensis" means with a simple example.*

---

diplazium pycnocarpon *(noun)*

North American fern with narrow fronds on yellowish leafstalks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diplazium pycnocarpon."*
- *He looked up "diplazium pycnocarpon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diplopterygium *(noun)*

Scandent thicket-forming ferns of Asia to western Pacific.

- *He looked up "diplopterygium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "diplopterygium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diplopterygium longissimum *(noun)*

Large scrambling fern forming large patches to 18 feet high; Pacific region and China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diplopterygium longissimum."*
- *He looked up "diplopterygium longissimum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diplotaxis *(noun)*

Wall rocket.

- *The article explained what "diplotaxis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diplotaxis" to mean wall rocket.*

---

diplotaxis erucoides *(noun)*

From Mediterranean region; a naturalized weed throughout southern Europe.

- *Understanding "diplotaxis erucoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diplotaxis erucoides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diplotaxis muralis *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered European plant that grows on old walls and in waste places; an adventive weed in North America.

- *Understanding "diplotaxis muralis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diplotaxis muralis."*

---

diplotaxis tenuifolia *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered European plant that grows on old walls and in waste places; an adventive weed in North America.

- *The article explained what "diplotaxis tenuifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "diplotaxis tenuifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dipogon *(noun)*

One species: Australian pea.

- *Understanding "dipogon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dipogon" during the group presentation.*

dipogon lignosus *(noun)*

South African evergreen partly woody vine grown for its clusters of rosy purple flowers followed by edible pods like snap beans; also grown as green manure; sometimes placed in genus Dolichos.

- *In class, the teacher used "dipogon lignosus" to mean south african evergreen partly woody vine grown for....*
- *They discussed "dipogon lignosus" during the group presentation.*

dippel's oil *(noun)*

Dark-colored ill-smelling oil obtained by carbonizing bone; used especially in sheep dips and in denaturing alcohol.

- *Understanding "dippel's oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dippel's oil" means with a simple example.*

dipsacaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly southern European herbs with flowers usually in dense cymose heads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipsacaceae."*
- *He looked up "dipsacaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

dipsacus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dipsacaceae: teasel.

- *Understanding "dipsacus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dipsacus" to mean type genus of the dipsacaceae: teasel.*

dipsacus fullonum *(noun)*

Teasel with lilac flowers native to Old World but naturalized in North America; dried flower heads used to raise a nap on woolen cloth.

- *He looked up "dipsacus fullonum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dipsacus fullonum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dipsacus sativus *(noun)*

Similar to the common teasel and similarly used; widespread in Europe and North Africa and western Asia; naturalized in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipsacus sativus."*
- *He looked up "dipsacus sativus" because he had never seen it before.*

dipsacus sylvestris *(noun)*

European teasel with white to pink flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "dipsacus sylvestris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipsacus sylvestris."*

dipterocarpaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical Asian trees with two-winged fruits; yield valuable woods and aromatic oils and resins.

- *Understanding "dipterocarpaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipterocarpaceae."*

dipteronia *(noun)*

Small genus of large deciduous shrubs having large clusters of winged seeds that turn red as they mature; central and southern China.

- *The article explained what "dipteronia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dipteronia" to mean small genus of large deciduous shrubs having large....*

dipteryx *(noun)*

Tropical American trees: tonka beans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipteryx."*
- *They discussed "dipteryx" during the group presentation.*

dipteryx odorata *(noun)*

Tall tropical South American tree having pulpy egg-shaped pods of fragrant black almond-shaped seeds used for flavoring.

- *They discussed "dipteryx odorata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dipteryx odorata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dirca *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of North America: leatherwood.

- *They discussed "dirca" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dirca" means with a simple example.*

---

dirca palustris *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern North America having tough flexible branches and pliable bark and small yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "dirca palustris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dirca palustris" during the group presentation.*

---

discina *(noun)*

Any fungus of the genus Discina.

- *They discussed "discina" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "discina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

discina macrospora *(noun)*

A discina with a flat or saucer-shaped fertile body that is brown on the upper surface; has a short stalk; not recommended for eating.

- *In class, the teacher used "discina macrospora" to mean a discina with a flat or saucer-shaped fertile body....*
- *He looked up "discina macrospora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disciotis venosa *(noun)*

An edible morel with a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped fruiting body can be up to 20 cm wide; the fertile surface inside the cup has wrinkles radiating from the center; can be easily confused with inedible mushrooms.

- *They discussed "disciotis venosa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "disciotis venosa" means with a simple example.*

---

discomycete *(noun)*

Any fungus that is a member of the subclass Discomycetes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discomycete."*
- *The article explained what "discomycete" means with a simple example.*

---

discomycetes *(noun)*

A large and taxonomically difficult group of Ascomycetes in which the fleshy fruiting body is disklike or cup-shaped.

- *Understanding "discomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "discomycetes" during the group presentation.*

---

ditchmoss *(noun)*

Submerged freshwater perennials.

- *Understanding "ditchmoss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ditchmoss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

division anthophyta *(noun)*

Comprising flowering plants that produce seeds enclosed in an ovary; in some systems considered a class (Angiospermae) and in others a division (Magnoliophyta or Anthophyta).

- *The article explained what "division anthophyta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "division anthophyta" to mean comprising flowering plants that produce seeds....*

---

division eumycota *(noun)*

True fungi; eukaryotic heterotrophic walled organisms; distinguished from Myxomycota (funguslike slime molds): comprises subdivisions Mastigomycotina; Zygomycotina; Ascomycotina; Basidiomycotina; Deuteromycotina (imperfect fungi).

- *Understanding "division eumycota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "division eumycota" during the group presentation.*

---

division gymnomycota *(noun)*

Slime molds; organisms having a noncellular and multinucleate creeping vegetative phase and a propagative spore-producing stage: comprises Myxomycetes and Acrasiomycetes; in some classifications placed in the kingdom Protoctista.

- *Understanding "division gymnomycota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "division gymnomycota" means with a simple example.*

---

division lichenes *(noun)*

Comprising the lichens which grow symbiotically with algae; sometimes treated as an independent group more or less coordinate with algae and fungi.

- *He looked up "division lichenes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "division lichenes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

division magnoliophyta *(noun)*

Comprising flowering plants that produce seeds enclosed in an ovary; in some systems considered a class (Angiospermae) and in others a division (Magnoliophyta or Anthophyta).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "division magnoliophyta."*
- *He looked up "division magnoliophyta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

division myxomycota *(noun)*

Slime molds; organisms having a noncellular and multinucleate creeping vegetative phase and a propagative spore-producing stage: comprises Myxomycetes and Acrasiomycetes; in some classifications placed in the kingdom Protoctista.

- *They discussed "division myxomycota" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "division myxomycota" means with a simple example.*

---

division tracheophyta *(noun)*

In former classifications: comprising plants with a vascular system including ferns and fern allies as well as seed plants.

- *The article explained what "division tracheophyta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "division tracheophyta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dodonaea *(noun)*

A genus of tropical shrub or tree.

- *They discussed "dodonaea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dodonaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dolichos biflorus *(noun)*

Twining herb of Old World tropics cultivated in India for food and fodder; sometimes placed in genus Dolichos.

- *The article explained what "dolichos biflorus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dolichos biflorus" during the group presentation.*

---

dolichos lignosus *(noun)*

South African evergreen partly woody vine grown for its clusters of rosy purple flowers followed by edible pods like snap beans; also grown as green manure; sometimes placed in genus Dolichos.

- *They discussed "dolichos lignosus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dolichos lignosus."*

---

domatium *(noun)*

A part of a plant (e.g., a leaf) that has been modified to provide protection for insects or mites or fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used "domatium" to mean a part of a plant (e.g., a leaf) that has been....*
- *The article explained what "domatium" means with a simple example.*

---

dombeya *(noun)*

Any of various shrubs or small trees of the genus Dombeya grown for their rounded clusters of exquisite often sweet-scented flowers usually hanging beneath the leaves.

- *They discussed "dombeya" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dombeya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

doodia *(noun)*

Any fern of the genus Doodia having pinnate fronds with sharply dentate pinnae.

- *In class, the teacher used "doodia" to mean any fern of the genus doodia having pinnate fronds....*
- *The article explained what "doodia" means with a simple example.*

---

doronicum *(noun)*

Genus of Eurasian perennial tuberous or rhizomatous herbs: leopard's bane.

- *He looked up "doronicum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "doronicum" during the group presentation.*

dorotheanthus *(noun)*

A caryophyllaceous genus of Dorotheanthus.

- *In class, the teacher used "dorotheanthus" to mean a caryophyllaceous genus of dorotheanthus.*
- *The article explained what "dorotheanthus" means with a simple example.*

dorotheanthus bellidiformis *(noun)*

Low-growing showy succulent annual of South Africa having white or pink or red or orange flowers and spatulate leaves covered in papillae that resemble small crystals.

- *The article explained what "dorotheanthus bellidiformis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dorotheanthus bellidiformis" to mean low-growing showy succulent annual of south africa....*

doryopteris *(noun)*

Small to medium tropical tufted ferns; sometimes placed in family Adiantaceae.

- *Understanding "doryopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doryopteris" to mean small to medium tropical tufted ferns; sometimes....*

doryopteris pedata *(noun)*

Tropical American fern with coarsely lobed to palmatifid fronds.

- *The article explained what "doryopteris pedata" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "doryopteris pedata" during the group presentation.*

dotted gayfeather *(noun)*

Herb with many stems bearing narrow slender wands of crowded rose-lavender flowers; central United States and Canada to Texas and northern Mexico.

- *He looked up "dotted gayfeather" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dotted gayfeather" to mean herb with many stems bearing narrow slender wands....*

dourah *(noun)*

Sorghums of dry regions of Asia and North Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dourah."*
- *He looked up "dourah" because he had never seen it before.*

dovyalis *(noun)*

Small genus of sometimes spiny shrubs or small trees; Africa; India; Sri Lanka.

- *They discussed "dovyalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dovyalis" means with a simple example.*

dovyalis caffra *(noun)*

Vigorous South African spiny shrub grown for its round yellow juicy edible fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "dovyalis caffra" to mean vigorous south african spiny shrub grown for its....*
- *They discussed "dovyalis caffra" during the group presentation.*

dovyalis hebecarpa *(noun)*

A small shrubby spiny tree cultivated for its maroon-purple fruit with sweet purple pulp tasting like gooseberries; Sri Lanka and India.

- *In class, the teacher used "dovyalis hebecarpa" to mean a small shrubby spiny tree cultivated for its....*
- *Understanding "dovyalis hebecarpa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

downy bromegrass *(noun)*

Annual or winter annual grass with softly hairy leaves of the Mediterranean.

- *Understanding "downy bromegrass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "downy bromegrass" to mean annual or winter annual grass with softly hairy....*

dracaenaceae *(noun)*

One of two subfamilies to which some classification systems assign some members of the Agavaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dracaenaceae."*
- *He looked up "dracaenaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

dracenaceae *(noun)*

One of two subfamilies to which some classification systems assign some members of the Agavaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "dracenaceae" to mean one of two subfamilies to which some classification....*
- *The article explained what "dracenaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

dracocephalum *(noun)*

Genus of American herbs and dwarf shrubs of the mind family: dragonheads.

- *In class, the teacher used "dracocephalum" to mean genus of american herbs and dwarf shrubs of the....*
- *They discussed "dracocephalum" during the group presentation.*

---

dracocephalum parviflorum *(noun)*

American herb having sharply serrate lanceolate leaves and spikes of blue to violet flowers.

- *The article explained what "dracocephalum parviflorum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dracocephalum parviflorum."*

---

dracontium *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Dracontium; strongly malodorous tropical American plants usually with gigantic leaves.

- *He looked up "dracontium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dracontium."*

---

drimys *(noun)*

Shrubs and trees of southern hemisphere having aromatic foliage.

- *He looked up "drimys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drimys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drimys winteri *(noun)*

South American evergreen tree yielding winter's bark and a light soft wood similar to basswood.

- *Understanding "drimys winteri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drimys winteri."*

---

dropseed *(noun)*

A grass of the genus Sporobolus.

- *Understanding "dropseed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dropseed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

droseraceae *(noun)*

A family of carnivorous herbs and shrubs.

- *He looked up "droseraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "droseraceae."*

---

drosophyllum *(noun)*

One species.

- *He looked up "drosophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drosophyllum."*

---

drosophyllum lusitanicum *(noun)*

Perennial of dry habitats whose leaves have glandular hairs that secrete adhesive and digestive fluid for capture and digestion of insects; Portugal, southern Spain and Morocco.

- *He looked up "drosophyllum lusitanicum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drosophyllum lusitanicum."*

---

drupelet *(noun)*

A small part of an aggregate fruit that resembles a drupe.

- *They discussed "drupelet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drupelet."*

---

dryadella *(noun)*

Comprises tropical American species usually placed in genus Masdevallia: very dwarf plants having short tufted and usually unifoliate stems with usually solitary flowers.

- *He looked up "dryadella" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "dryadella" during the group presentation.*

---

dryas octopetala *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen shrub with large white flowers; widely distributed in northern portions of Eurasia and North America.

- *The article explained what "dryas octopetala" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dryas octopetala."*

---

drymoglossum *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns of Madagascar to tropical Asia and New Guinea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drymoglossum."*
- *He looked up "drymoglossum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drynaria *(noun)*

Large robust epiphytic ferns of tropical forest and scrub; Africa and Asia and Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "drynaria" to mean large robust epiphytic ferns of tropical forest and....*
- *They discussed "drynaria" during the group presentation.*

---

drynaria rigidula *(noun)*

Giant epiphytic or lithophytic fern; Asia to Polynesia and Australia.

- *They discussed "drynaria rigidula" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drynaria rigidula."*

---

dryopteridaceae *(noun)*

Alternative names for one of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *They discussed "dryopteridaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dryopteridaceae."*

---

dryopteris filix-mas *(noun)*

Fern of North America and Europe whose rhizomes and stalks yield an oleoresin used to expel tapeworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dryopteris filix-mas."*
- *The article explained what "dryopteris filix-mas" means with a simple example.*

---

dryopteris goldiana *(noun)*

North American fern with a blackish lustrous stipe.

- *He looked up "dryopteris goldiana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dryopteris goldiana" to mean north american fern with a blackish lustrous stipe.*

---

dryopteris hexagonoptera *(noun)*

Beech fern of North American woodlands having straw-colored stripes.

- *In class, the teacher used "dryopteris hexagonoptera" to mean beech fern of north american woodlands having....*
- *They discussed "dryopteris hexagonoptera" during the group presentation.*

---

dryopteris noveboracensis *(noun)*

Slender shield fern of moist woods of eastern North America; sometimes placed in genus Dryopteris.

- *In class, the teacher used "dryopteris noveboracensis" to mean slender shield fern of moist woods of eastern north....*
- *The article explained what "dryopteris noveboracensis" means with a simple example.*

---

dryopteris oreades *(noun)*

A fern of the genus Dryopteris.

- *Understanding "dryopteris oreades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dryopteris oreades" to mean a fern of the genus dryopteris.*

---

dryopteris oreopteris *(noun)*

Common European mountain fern having fragrant lemon or balsam scented fronds.

- *The article explained what "dryopteris oreopteris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dryopteris oreopteris" to mean common european mountain fern having fragrant lemon....*

---

dryopteris phegopteris *(noun)*

Beech fern of North America and Eurasia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dryopteris phegopteris."*
- *He looked up "dryopteris phegopteris" because he had never seen it before.*

dryopteris thelypteris *(noun)*

Fern having pinnatifid fronds and growing in wet places; cosmopolitan in north temperate regions.

- *Understanding "dryopteris thelypteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dryopteris thelypteris" because he had never seen it before.*

dryopteris thelypteris pubescens *(noun)*

Fern of northeastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "dryopteris thelypteris pubescens" to mean fern of northeastern north america.*
- *The article explained what "dryopteris thelypteris pubescens" means with a simple example.*

drypis *(noun)*

Spiny-leaved perennial herb of southern Europe having terminal clusters of small flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drypis."*
- *The article explained what "drypis" means with a simple example.*

duke of argyll's tea tree *(noun)*

Deciduous erect or spreading shrub with spiny branches and violet-purple flowers followed by orange-red berries; southeastern Europe to China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duke of argyll's tea tree."*
- *The article explained what "duke of argyll's tea tree" means with a simple example.*

dundathu pine *(noun)*

Australian timber tree resembling the kauri but having wood much lighter in weight and softer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dundathu pine."*
- *Understanding "dundathu pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

duramen *(noun)*

The older inactive central wood of a tree or woody plant; usually darker and denser than the surrounding sapwood.

- *He looked up "duramen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duramen."*

durio zibethinus *(noun)*

Tree of southeastern Asia having edible oval fruit with a hard spiny rind.

- *He looked up "durio zibethinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "durio zibethinus" to mean tree of southeastern asia having edible oval fruit....*

durion *(noun)*

Tree of southeastern Asia having edible oval fruit with a hard spiny rind.

- *The article explained what "durion" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "durion."*

durmast *(noun)*

Deciduous European oak valued for its tough elastic wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "durmast" to mean deciduous european oak valued for its tough elastic....*
- *They discussed "durmast" during the group presentation.*

dwarf chinkapin oak *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby tree of northeastern and central United States having a sweet edible nut and often forming dense thickets.

- *In class, the teacher used "dwarf chinkapin oak" to mean deciduous shrubby tree of northeastern and central....*
- *Understanding "dwarf chinkapin oak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dwarf golden chinkapin *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub similar to golden chinkapin; mountains of California.

- *In class, the teacher used "dwarf golden chinkapin" to mean evergreen shrub similar to golden chinkapin;....*
- *They discussed "dwarf golden chinkapin" during the group presentation.*

---

dwarf hulsea *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than alpine hulsea.

- *In class, the teacher used "dwarf hulsea" to mean similar to but smaller than alpine hulsea.*
- *The article explained what "dwarf hulsea" means with a simple example.*

---

dwarf lycopod *(noun)*

Tufted spikemoss forming loose spreading mats; eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "dwarf lycopod" to mean tufted spikemoss forming loose spreading mats;....*
- *The article explained what "dwarf lycopod" means with a simple example.*

---

dwarf nipplewort *(noun)*

Small European herb with small yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "dwarf nipplewort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dwarf nipplewort" to mean small european herb with small yellow flowers.*

---

dyer's greenweed *(noun)*

Small Eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow flowers that yield a dye; common as a weed in Britain and the United States; sometimes grown as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "dyer's greenweed" to mean small eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow....*
- *He looked up "dyer's greenweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dyeweed *(noun)*

Small Eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow flowers that yield a dye; common as a weed in Britain and the United States; sometimes grown as an ornamental.

- *They discussed "dyeweed" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dyeweed" to mean small eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow....*

---

earleaved umbrella tree *(noun)*

Small erect deciduous tree with large leaves in coiled formations at branch tips.

- *They discussed "earleaved umbrella tree" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "earleaved umbrella tree" means with a simple example.*

---

earthball *(noun)*

Any of various fungi of the genus Scleroderma having hard-skinned subterranean fruiting bodies resembling truffles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earthball."*
- *He looked up "earthball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

earthnut *(noun)*

A common European plant having edible tubers with the flavor of roasted chestnuts.

- *They discussed "earthnut" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "earthnut" means with a simple example.*

---

earthnut pea *(noun)*

European herb bearing small tubers used for food and in Scotland to flavor whiskey.

- *They discussed "earthnut pea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "earthnut pea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earthstar *(noun)*

Any fungus of the family Geastraceae; in form suggesting a puffball whose outer peridium splits into the shape of a star.

- *Understanding "earthstar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "earthstar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

earthtongue *(noun)*

Any club-shaped fungus of the genus Geoglossum.

- *Understanding "earthtongue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "earthtongue" to mean any club-shaped fungus of the genus geoglossum.*

ebenaceae *(noun)*

Fruit and timber trees of tropical and warm regions including ebony and persimmon.

- *They discussed "ebenaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ebenaceae" means with a simple example.*

ebenales *(noun)*

Trees or shrubs of the families Ebenaceae or Sapotaceae or Styracaceae or Symplocaceae.

- *The article explained what "ebenales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ebenales" to mean trees or shrubs of the families ebenaceae or....*

ebony spleenwort *(noun)*

Common North American fern with polished black stripes.

- *In class, the teacher used "ebony spleenwort" to mean common north american fern with polished black stripes.*
- *Understanding "ebony spleenwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eburophyton *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Orchidaceae.

- *The article explained what "eburophyton" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "eburophyton" during the group presentation.*

eburophyton austinae *(noun)*

Waxy white nearly leafless plant with stems in clusters and racemes of white flowers; northwestern United States to northern California and east to Idaho.

- *They discussed "eburophyton austinae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eburophyton austinae" means with a simple example.*

ecballium *(noun)*

Exploding cucumber; squirting cucumber.

- *In class, the teacher used "ecballium" to mean exploding cucumber; squirting cucumber.*
- *He looked up "ecballium" because he had never seen it before.*

ecballium elaterium *(noun)*

Mediterranean vine having oblong fruit that when ripe expels its seeds and juice violently when touched.

- *He looked up "ecballium elaterium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ecballium elaterium" to mean mediterranean vine having oblong fruit that when....*

echinocactus grusonii *(noun)*

Large cactus of east central Mexico having golden to pale yellow flowers and spines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echinocactus grusonii."*
- *He looked up "echinocactus grusonii" because he had never seen it before.*

echinocereus *(noun)*

Large genus of low-growing shrubby ribbed cacti of Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "echinocereus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "echinocereus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

echinochloa crusgalli *(noun)*

A coarse annual panic grass; a cosmopolitan weed; occasionally used for hay or grazing.

- *They discussed "echinochloa crusgalli" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "echinochloa crusgalli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

echinochloa frumentacea *(noun)*

Coarse annual grass cultivated in Japan and southeastern Asia for its edible seeds and for forage; important wildlife food in United States.

- *He looked up "echinochloa frumentacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "echinochloa frumentacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

echinops *(noun)*

Genus of Mediterranean and Eurasian herbs: globe thistles.

- *They discussed "echinops" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "echinops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

effervescing *(adjective)*

Emitting or filled with bubbles as from carbonation or fermentation.

- *A "effervescing" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "effervescing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

eichhornia spesiosa *(noun)*

A tropical floating aquatic plant having spikes of large blue flowers; troublesome in clogging waterways especially in southern United States.

- *The article explained what "eichhornia spesiosa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eichhornia spesiosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elaeagnaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs or small trees often armed.

- *In class, the teacher used "elaeagnaceae" to mean shrubs or small trees often armed.*
- *He looked up "elaeagnaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elaeagnus augustifolia *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby tree of Europe and western Asia having grey leaves and small yellow fruits covered in silvery scales; sometimes spiny.

- *In class, the teacher used "elaeagnus augustifolia" to mean deciduous shrubby tree of europe and western asia....*
- *The article explained what "elaeagnus augustifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

elaeagnus commutata *(noun)*

Deciduous unarmed North American shrub with silvery leaves and fruits.

- *Understanding "elaeagnus commutata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "elaeagnus commutata" during the group presentation.*

---

elaeocarpaceae *(noun)*

Genus of trees and shrubs widely distributed in warm regions some yielding useful timber; in some classifications included in the family Santalaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elaeocarpaceae."*
- *He looked up "elaeocarpaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elaeocarpus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Elaeocarpaceae.

- *Understanding "elaeocarpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "elaeocarpus" during the group presentation.*

---

elaeocarpus family *(noun)*

Genus of trees and shrubs widely distributed in warm regions some yielding useful timber; in some classifications included in the family Santalaceae.

- *He looked up "elaeocarpus family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "elaeocarpus family" during the group presentation.*

---

elaeocarpus grandis *(noun)*

Australian tree having hard white timber and glossy green leaves with white flowers followed by one-seeded glossy blue fruit.

- *He looked up "elaeocarpus grandis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elaeocarpus grandis."*

---

elecampane *(noun)*

Tall coarse Eurasian herb having daisylike yellow flowers with narrow petals whose rhizomatous roots are used medicinally.

- *The article explained what "elecampane" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "elecampane" during the group presentation.*

---

elegant brodiaea *(noun)*

Brodiaea having an umbel of violet or blue-violet flowers atop a leafless stalk; northern Oregon to southern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elegant brodiaea."*

- *Understanding "elegant brodiaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eleocharis acicularis *(noun)*

Fine-leaved aquatic spike rush; popular as aerator for aquariums.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eleocharis acicularis."*
- *He looked up "eleocharis acicularis" because he had never seen it before.*

elephantopus *(noun)*

Perennial American herb.

- *Understanding "elephantopus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "elephantopus" because he had never seen it before.*

elettaria cardamomum *(noun)*

Rhizomatous herb of India having aromatic seeds used as seasoning.

- *The article explained what "elettaria cardamomum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elettaria cardamomum" to mean rhizomatous herb of india having aromatic seeds....*

eleusine coracana *(noun)*

East Indian cereal grass whose seed yield a somewhat bitter flour, a staple in the Orient.

- *He looked up "eleusine coracana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "eleusine coracana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elkwood *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of eastern North America having creamy white flowers and large leaves in formations like umbrellas at the ends of branches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elkwood."*
- *The article explained what "elkwood" means with a simple example.*

elsholtzia *(noun)*

Any of various aromatic herbs of the genus Elsholtzia having blue or purple flowers in one-sided spikes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elsholtzia."*
- *The article explained what "elsholtzia" means with a simple example.*

elymus condensatus *(noun)*

Stout perennial grass of western North America.

- *He looked up "elymus condensatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "elymus condensatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elymus trachycaulos *(noun)*

North American grass cultivated in western United States as excellent forage crop.

- *The article explained what "elymus trachycaulos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elymus trachycaulos" to mean north american grass cultivated in western united....*

embothrium *(noun)*

Small genus of South American evergreen shrubs or small trees with long willowy branches and flowers in flamboyant terminal clusters.

- *He looked up "embothrium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "embothrium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

embothrium coccineum *(noun)*

Grown for outstanding display of brilliant usually scarlet-crimson flowers; Andes.

- *Understanding "embothrium coccineum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "embothrium coccineum."*

emilia flammea *(noun)*

Tropical African annual having scarlet tassel-shaped flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Cacalia.

- *In class, the teacher used "emilia flammea" to mean tropical african annual having scarlet....*
- *Understanding "emilia flammea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

emmanthe *(noun)*

One species: yellow bells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emmanthe."*
- *The article explained what "emmanthe" means with a simple example.*

---

emmanthe penduliflora *(noun)*

Viscid herb of arid or desert habitats of southwestern United States having pendulous yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "emmanthe penduliflora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "emmanthe penduliflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

empetraceae *(noun)*

Heathlike shrubs.

- *Understanding "empetraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "empetraceae" means with a simple example.*

---

enation *(noun)*

A natural projection or outgrowth from a plant body or organ.

- *In class, the teacher used "enation" to mean a natural projection or outgrowth from a plant body....*
- *Understanding "enation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

encelia *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs of southwestern United States and Mexico: brittlebush.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "encelia."*
- *Understanding "encelia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

encelia farinosa *(noun)*

Fragrant rounded shrub of southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico having brittle stems and small crowded blue-green leaves and yellow flowers; produces a resin used in incense and varnish and in folk medicine.

- *Understanding "encelia farinosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "encelia farinosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enceliopsis *(noun)*

Small genus of xerophytic herbs of southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "enceliopsis" to mean small genus of xerophytic herbs of southwestern....*
- *He looked up "enceliopsis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enceliopsis nudicaulis *(noun)*

Herb having a basal cluster of grey-green leaves and leafless stalks each with a solitary broad yellow flower head; desert areas Idaho to Arizona.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enceliopsis nudicaulis."*
- *The article explained what "enceliopsis nudicaulis" means with a simple example.*

---

encephalartos *(noun)*

Any of numerous cycads of the genus Encephalartos having stout cylindrical trunks and a terminal crown of long often spiny pinnate leaves.

- *They discussed "encephalartos" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "encephalartos" means with a simple example.*

---

encephalartos caffer *(noun)*

South African cycad; the farinaceous pith of the fruit used as food.

- *He looked up "encephalartos caffer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "encephalartos caffer" to mean south african cycad; the farinaceous pith of the....*

---

enchanter's nightshade *(noun)*

Any of several erect perennial rhizomatous herbs of the genus Circaea having white flowers that open at dawn; northern hemisphere.

- *The article explained what "enchanter's nightshade" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "enchanter's nightshade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

encyclia *(noun)*

Large genus of epiphytic and lithophytic orchids of tropical and subtropical Americas and West Indies; formerly included in genus Epidendrum.

- *In class, the teacher used "encyclia" to mean large genus of epiphytic and lithophytic orchids of....*
- *Understanding "encyclia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

encyclia citrina *(noun)*

Mexican epiphytic orchid with glaucous grey-green leaves and lemon- to golden-yellow flowers appearing only partially opened; sometimes placed in genus Cattleya.

- *He looked up "encyclia citrina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "encyclia citrina."*

---

encyclia tampensis *(noun)*

Orchid of Florida and the Bahamas having showy brightly colored flowers; sometimes placed in genus Epidendrum.

- *He looked up "encyclia tampensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "encyclia tampensis" to mean orchid of florida and the bahamas having showy....*

---

encyclia venosa *(noun)*

Mexican epiphytic orchid having pale green or yellow-green flowers with white purple-veined lip.

- *In class, the teacher used "encyclia venosa" to mean mexican epiphytic orchid having pale green or....*
- *The article explained what "encyclia venosa" means with a simple example.*

---

endogen *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous flowering plant; the stem grows by deposits on its inside.

- *He looked up "endogen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "endogen" during the group presentation.*

---

endomycetales *(noun)*

Fungi having a zygote or a single cell developing directly into an ascus.

- *The article explained what "endomycetales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endomycetales" to mean fungi having a zygote or a single cell developing....*

---

engelmann's spruce *(noun)*

Tall spruce of Rocky Mountains and British Columbia with blue-green needles and acutely conic crown; wood used for rough lumber and boxes.

- *They discussed "engelmann's spruce" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "engelmann's spruce" to mean tall spruce of rocky mountains and british columbia....*

---

engelmannia *(noun)*

Common erect hairy perennial of plains and prairies of southern and central United States having flowers that resemble sunflowers.

- *They discussed "engelmannia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "engelmannia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ensete *(noun)*

Old World tropical herbs: Abyssinian bananas.

- *Understanding "ensete" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ensete" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ensete ventricosum *(noun)*

Large evergreen arborescent herb having huge paddle-shaped leaves and bearing inedible fruit that resemble bananas but edible young flower shoots; sometimes placed in genus Musa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ensete ventricosum."*
- *Understanding "ensete ventricosum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ensiform leaf *(noun)*

A sword-shaped leaf; as of iris.

- *They discussed "ensiform leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ensiform leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entandrophragma *(noun)*

Cedar mahogany trees.

- *They discussed "entandrophragma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "entandrophragma" means with a simple example.*

entandrophragma cylindricum *(noun)*

African tree having rather lightweight cedar-scented wood varying in color from pink to reddish brown.

- *In class, the teacher used "entandrophragma cylindricum" to mean african tree having rather lightweight....*
- *The article explained what "entandrophragma cylindricum" means with a simple example.*

entelea *(noun)*

A genus of evergreen shrub that grows in New Zealand.

- *Understanding "entelea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "entelea" because he had never seen it before.*

enterolobium *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American timber trees closely allied to genus Albizia.

- *They discussed "enterolobium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "enterolobium" because he had never seen it before.*

enterolobium cyclocarpa *(noun)*

Tropical South American tree having a wide-spreading crown of bipinnate leaves and coiled ear-shaped fruits; grown for shade and ornament as well as valuable timber.

- *Understanding "enterolobium cyclocarpa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enterolobium cyclocarpa" to mean tropical south american tree having a....*

entoloma *(noun)*

Agarics with pink spores but lacking both volva and annulus (includes some that are poisonous).

- *They discussed "entoloma" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entoloma" to mean agarics with pink spores but lacking both volva and....*

entoloma aprile *(noun)*

An agaric with a dark brown conical cap; fruits in early spring.

- *Understanding "entoloma aprile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "entoloma aprile" during the group presentation.*

entoloma lividum *(noun)*

A deadly poisonous agaric; a large cap that is first white (livid or lead-colored) and then turns yellowish or tan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entoloma lividum."*
- *The article explained what "entoloma lividum" means with a simple example.*

entoloma sinuatum *(noun)*

A deadly poisonous agaric; a large cap that is first white (livid or lead-colored) and then turns yellowish or tan.

- *They discussed "entoloma sinuatum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "entoloma sinuatum" because he had never seen it before.*

entolomataceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *He looked up "entolomataceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "entolomataceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

entomophthora *(noun)*

Type genus of the Entomophthoraceae; fungi parasitic on insects.

- *In class, the teacher used "entomophthora" to mean type genus of the entomophthoraceae; fungi....*
- *The article explained what "entomophthora" means with a simple example.*

entomophthoraceae *(noun)*

Mostly parasitic lower fungi that typically develop in the bodies of insects.

- *Understanding "entomophthoraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "entomophthoraceae" because he had never seen it before.*

entomophthorales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Entomophthoraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "entomophthorales" to mean coextensive with the family entomophthoraceae.*
- *Understanding "entomophthorales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epacridaceae *(noun)*

Australasian shrubs or small trees.

- *They discussed "epacridaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epacridaceae" to mean australasian shrubs or small trees.*

---

epacris *(noun)*

Any heathlike evergreen shrub of the genus Epacris grown for their showy and crowded spikes of small bell-shaped or tubular flowers.

- *They discussed "epacris" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epacris" to mean any heathlike evergreen shrub of the genus epacris....*

---

epacris family *(noun)*

Australasian shrubs or small trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epacris family."*
- *The article explained what "epacris family" means with a simple example.*

---

epacris impressa *(noun)*

Spindly upright shrub of southern Australia and Tasmania having white to rose or purple-red flowers.

- *They discussed "epacris impressa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epacris impressa" to mean spindly upright shrub of southern australia and....*

---

epacris obtusifolia *(noun)*

Small erect shrub of Australia and Tasmania with fragrant ivory flowers.

- *He looked up "epacris obtusifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epacris obtusifolia."*

---

epacris purpurascens *(noun)*

Small shrub of southern and western Australia having pinkish to rosy purple tubular flowers.

- *He looked up "epacris purpurascens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epacris purpurascens."*

---

ephedraceae *(noun)*

Ephedras: in some classifications included in the Gnetaceae.

- *They discussed "ephedraceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ephedraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epicalyx *(noun)*

A group of bracts simulating a calyx as in a carnation or hibiscus.

- *They discussed "epicalyx" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epicalyx" to mean a group of bracts simulating a calyx as in a....*

---

epicarp *(noun)*

Outermost layer of the pericarp of fruits as the skin of a peach or grape.

- *Understanding "epicarp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epicarp" to mean outermost layer of the pericarp of fruits as the....*

---

epidendron *(noun)*

Any of various orchids of the genus Epidendrum.

- *Understanding "epidendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "epidendron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epidendrum tampense *(noun)*

Orchid of Florida and the Bahamas having showy brightly colored flowers; sometimes placed in genus Epidendrum.

- *In class, the teacher used "epidendrum tampense" to mean orchid of florida and the bahamas having showy....*

- *He looked up “epidendrum tampense” because he had never seen it before.*

epidendrum venosum *(noun)*

Mexican epiphytic orchid having pale green or yellow-green flowers with white purple-veined lip.

- *He looked up “epidendrum venosum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “epidendrum venosum” to mean mexican epiphytic orchid having pale green or....*

epigaea *(noun)*

Small creeping evergreen shrubs: trailing arbutus.

- *Understanding “epigaea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “epigaea.”*

epigaea repens *(noun)*

Low-growing evergreen shrub of eastern North America with leathery leaves and clusters of fragrant pink or white flowers.

- *The article explained what “epigaea repens” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “epigaea repens” to mean low-growing evergreen shrub of eastern north....*

epipactis *(noun)*

Genus of hardy orchids with leafy-bracted racemes of greenish or purplish irregular flowers.

- *Understanding “epipactis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “epipactis” during the group presentation.*

epipactis gigantea *(noun)*

Orchid growing along streams or ponds of western North America having leafy stems and 1 greenish-brown and pinkish flower in the axil of each upper leaf.

- *Understanding “epipactis gigantea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “epipactis gigantea.”*

epipactis helleborine *(noun)*

European orchid with spikes of green and pinkish or purplish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “epipactis helleborine.”*
- *He looked up “epipactis helleborine” because he had never seen it before.*

epipremnum *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen lianas of southeastern Asia to western Pacific areas.

- *He looked up “epipremnum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “epipremnum.”*

epipremnum aureum *(noun)*

Evergreen liana widely cultivated for its variegated foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “epipremnum aureum.”*
- *The article explained what “epipremnum aureum” means with a simple example.*

episcia *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Episcia; usually creeping and stoloniferous and of cascading habit; grown for their colorful foliage and flowers.

- *Understanding “episcia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “episcia” because he had never seen it before.*

episcia dianthiflora *(noun)*

Low-growing creeping perennial of Central America having deeply fringed white flowers; sometimes placed in genus Episcia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “episcia dianthiflora.”*
- *He looked up “episcia dianthiflora” because he had never seen it before.*

episperm *(noun)*

Protective outer layer of seeds of flowering plants.

- *They discussed “episperm” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “episperm.”*

equisetaceae *(noun)*

Sole surviving family of the Equisetales: fern allies.

- *The article explained what "equisetaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "equisetaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

equisetales *(noun)*

Lower tracheophytes in existence since the Devonian.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equisetales."*
- *They discussed "equisetales" during the group presentation.*

---

equisetatae *(noun)*

Horsetails and related forms.

- *The article explained what "equisetatae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "equisetatae" to mean horsetails and related forms.*

---

equisetum hyemale *(noun)*

Evergreen erect horsetail with rough-edged stems; formerly used for scouring utensils.

- *The article explained what "equisetum hyemale" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equisetum hyemale."*

---

equisetum hyemale robustum *(noun)*

Evergreen erect horsetail with rough-edged stems; formerly used for scouring utensils.

- *Understanding "equisetum hyemale robustum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equisetum hyemale robustum."*

---

equisetum robustum *(noun)*

Evergreen erect horsetail with rough-edged stems; formerly used for scouring utensils.

- *The article explained what "equisetum robustum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "equisetum robustum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

equisetum sylvaticum *(noun)*

Eurasia except southern Russia; northern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equisetum sylvaticum."*
- *Understanding "equisetum sylvaticum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eragrostic abyssinica *(noun)*

An African grass economically important as a cereal grass (yielding white flour of good quality) as well as for forage and hay.

- *The article explained what "eragrostic abyssinica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eragrostic abyssinica" to mean an african grass economically important as a cereal....*

---

eragrostis curvula *(noun)*

Perennial South African grass having densely clumped flimsy stems; introduced into United States especially for erosion control.

- *The article explained what "eragrostis curvula" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eragrostis curvula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eranthis *(noun)*

Winter aconite.

- *He looked up "eranthis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eranthis" to mean winter aconite.*

---

eranthis hyemalis *(noun)*

Small Old World perennial herb grown for its bright yellow flowers which appear in early spring often before snow is gone.

- *Understanding "eranthis hyemalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "eranthis hyemalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erechtites hieracifolia *(noun)*

An American weedy plant with small white or greenish flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "erechtites hieracifolia" to mean an american weedy plant with small white or....*
- *He looked up "erechtites hieracifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erianthus *(noun)*

Genus of reedlike grasses having spikes crowded in a panicle covered with long silky hairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erianthus."*
- *They discussed "erianthus" during the group presentation.*

---

erianthus ravennae *(noun)*

Grass often cultivated for its long white-ribbed leaves and large plumes resembling those of pampas grass.

- *They discussed "erianthus ravennae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erianthus ravennae."*

---

erica lusitanica *(noun)*

Erect dense shrub native to western Iberian peninsula having profuse white or pink flowers; naturalized in southwestern England.

- *The article explained what "erica lusitanica" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erica lusitanica."*

---

erica perspicua *(noun)*

South African shrub grown for its profusion of white flowers.

- *Understanding "erica perspicua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erica perspicua" to mean south african shrub grown for its profusion of....*

---

erica tetralix *(noun)*

Dwarf European shrub with rose-colored flowers.

- *The article explained what "erica tetralix" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "erica tetralix" during the group presentation.*

---

ericales *(noun)*

Ericaceae; Clethraceae; Diapensiaceae; Epacridaceae; Lennoaceae; Pyrolaceae; Monotropaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "ericales" to mean ericaceae; clethraceae; diapensiaceae;....*
- *Understanding "ericales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erigeron aurantiacus *(noun)*

Mat-forming herb of Turkestan with nearly double orange-yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "erigeron aurantiacus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "erigeron aurantiacus" means with a simple example.*

---

erigeron divergens *(noun)*

Well-branched plant with hairy leaves and stems each with a solitary flower head with narrow white or pink or lavender rays; western North America.

- *He looked up "erigeron divergens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erigeron divergens."*

---

erigeron philadelphicus *(noun)*

Especially pretty plant having a delicate fringe of threadlike rays around flower heads having very slender white or pink rays; United States and Canada.

- *Understanding "erigeron philadelphicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "erigeron philadelphicus" means with a simple example.*

---

erigeron pulchellus *(noun)*

Common perennial of eastern North America having flowers with usually violet-purple rays.

- *In class, the teacher used "erigeron pulchellus" to mean common perennial of eastern north america having....*
- *Understanding "erigeron pulchellus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erigonum fasciculatum *(noun)*

Low-growing shrub with spreading branches and flowers in loose heads; desert regions of western United States (California to Utah).

- *They discussed "erigonum fasciculatum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erigonum fasciculatum" to mean low-growing shrub with spreading branches and....*

eringo *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Eryngium.

- *Understanding "eringo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "eringo" because he had never seen it before.*

eriobotrya *(noun)*

Asiatic evergreen fruit trees.

- *Understanding "eriobotrya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eriobotrya" means with a simple example.*

eriobotrya japonica *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of warm regions having fuzzy yellow olive-sized fruit with a large free stone; native to China and Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eriobotrya japonica."*
- *The article explained what "eriobotrya japonica" means with a simple example.*

eriocaulaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical aquatic or bog herbs: pipeworts.

- *The article explained what "eriocaulaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eriocaulaceae."*

eriocaulon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Eriocaulaceae: rushlike aquatic or marginal perennials usually found in shallow waters of acid lakes and pools and bogs.

- *They discussed "eriocaulon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eriocaulon" to mean type genus of the eriocaulaceae: rushlike aquatic....*

eriocaulon aquaticum *(noun)*

Aquatic perennial of North America and Ireland and Hebrides having translucent green leaves in a basal spiral and dense buttonlike racemes of minute white flowers.

- *They discussed "eriocaulon aquaticum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eriocaulon aquaticum" means with a simple example.*

eriodictyon *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen shrubs of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "eriodictyon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eriodictyon" to mean small genus of evergreen shrubs of southwestern....*

eriodictyon californicum *(noun)*

Viscid evergreen shrub of western United States with white to deep lilac flowers; the sticky aromatic leaves are used in treating bronchial and pulmonary illnesses.

- *They discussed "eriodictyon californicum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "eriodictyon californicum" because he had never seen it before.*

eriogonum allenii *(noun)*

Late blooming perennial plant of shale barrens of Virginia having flowers in flat-topped clusters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eriogonum allenii."*
- *The article explained what "eriogonum allenii" means with a simple example.*

eriophyllum *(noun)*

Genus of hairy herbs and shrubs of western North America.

- *He looked up "eriophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eriophyllum."*

eriophyllum lanatum *(noun)*

Greyish woolly leafy perennial with branched stems ending in leafless stalks bearing golden-yellow flower heads; dry areas western North America.

- *He looked up "eriophyllum lanatum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "eriophyllum lanatum" during the group presentation.*

eriophyllum wallacei *(noun)*

Tiny grey woolly tufted annual with small golden-yellow flower heads; southeastern California to northwestern Arizona and southwestern Utah; sometimes placed in genus Eriophyllum.

- *In class, the teacher used "eriophyllum wallacei" to mean tiny grey woolly tufted annual with small....*
- *The article explained what "eriophyllum wallacei" means with a simple example.*

---

erodium cicutarium *(noun)*

European weed naturalized in southwestern United States and Mexico having reddish decumbent stems with small fernlike leaves and small deep reddish-lavender flowers followed by slender fruits that stick straight up; often grown for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erodium cicutarium."*
- *The article explained what "erodium cicutarium" means with a simple example.*

---

erodium moschatum *(noun)*

Low annual European herb naturalized in America; similar to alfilaria.

- *Understanding "erodium moschatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erodium moschatum."*

---

erodium texanum *(noun)*

Of prairies and desert areas of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "erodium texanum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erodium texanum."*

---

erose leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having a jagged margin as though gnawed.

- *He looked up "erose leaf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erose leaf" to mean a leaf having a jagged margin as though gnawed.*

---

eruca *(noun)*

Annual to perennial herbs of the Mediterranean region.

- *In class, the teacher used "eruca" to mean annual to perennial herbs of the mediterranean region.*
- *They discussed "eruca" during the group presentation.*

---

eruca sativa *(noun)*

Erect European annual often grown as a salad crop to be harvested when young and tender.

- *Understanding "eruca sativa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eruca sativa" means with a simple example.*

---

eruca vesicaria sativa *(noun)*

Erect European annual often grown as a salad crop to be harvested when young and tender.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eruca vesicaria sativa."*
- *Understanding "eruca vesicaria sativa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eryngium aquaticum *(noun)*

Coarse prickly perennial eryngo with aromatic roots; southeastern United States; often confused with rattlesnake master.

- *He looked up "eryngium aquaticum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eryngium aquaticum" to mean coarse prickly perennial eryngo with aromatic....*

---

eryngium yuccifolium *(noun)*

Coarse prickly perennial eryngo of United States thought to cure rattlesnake bite.

- *They discussed "eryngium yuccifolium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eryngium yuccifolium" means with a simple example.*

---

eryngo *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Eryngium.

- *In class, the teacher used "eryngo" to mean any plant of the genus eryngium.*
- *Understanding "eryngo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erysimum allionii *(noun)*

Showy erect biennial or short-lived perennial cultivated for its terminal racemes of orange-yellow flowers; sometimes placed in genus Cheiranthus.

- *Understanding "erysimum allionii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "erysimum allionii" during the group presentation.*

---

erysimum arkansanum *(noun)*

Biennial or short-lived perennial prairie rocket having orange-yellow flowers; western North America to Minnesota and Kansas; sometimes placed in genus Cheiranthus.

- *He looked up "erysimum arkansanum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "erysimum arkansanum" during the group presentation.*

---

erysimum asperum *(noun)*

Biennial or short-lived perennial prairie rocket having orange-yellow flowers; western North America to Minnesota and Kansas; sometimes placed in genus Cheiranthus.

- *Understanding "erysimum asperum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "erysimum asperum" means with a simple example.*

---

erysimum cheiranthoides *(noun)*

Slender yellow-flowered European mustard often troublesome as a weed; formerly used as an anthelmintic.

- *They discussed "erysimum cheiranthoides" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "erysimum cheiranthoides" means with a simple example.*

---

erysimum cheiri *(noun)*

Perennial of southern Europe having clusters of fragrant flowers of all colors especially yellow and orange; often naturalized on old walls or cliffs; sometimes placed in genus Erysimum.

- *The article explained what "erysimum cheiri" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erysimum cheiri" to mean perennial of southern europe having clusters of....*

---

erysiphaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi parasitic mostly on leaves; includes powdery mildews.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erysiphaceae."*
- *The article explained what "erysiphaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

erysiphales *(noun)*

Saprophytic and parasitic fungi that live on plants.

- *They discussed "erysiphales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erysiphales" to mean saprophytic and parasitic fungi that live on plants.*

---

erythrina caffra *(noun)*

Small semi-evergreen broad-spreading tree of eastern South Africa with orange-scarlet flowers and small coral-red seeds; yields a light soft wood used for fence posts or shingles.

- *They discussed "erythrina caffra" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "erythrina caffra" means with a simple example.*

---

erythrina corallodendrum *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub having racemes of deep red flowers and black-spotted red seeds.

- *They discussed "erythrina corallodendrum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erythrina corallodendrum" to mean deciduous shrub having racemes of deep red flowers....*

---

erythrina lysistemon *(noun)*

Small semi-evergreen tree of South Africa having dense clusters of clear scarlet flowers and red seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erythrina lysistemon."*
- *He looked up "erythrina lysistemon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erythrina vespertilio *(noun)*

Prickly Australian coral tree having soft spongy wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "erythrina vespertilio" to mean prickly australian coral tree having soft spongy wood.*
- *Understanding "erythrina vespertilio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erythronium albidum *(noun)*

North American dogtooth having solitary white flowers with yellow centers and blue or pink exteriors.

- *Understanding "erythronium albidum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "erythronium albidum" means with a simple example.*

---

erythroxylaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Geraniales; have drupaceous fruit.

- *They discussed "erythroxylaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "erythroxylaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

erythroxylon *(noun)*

A large genus of South American shrubs and small trees of the family Erythroxylaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erythroxylon."*
- *Understanding "erythroxylon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erythroxylon coca *(noun)*

A South American shrub whose leaves are chewed by natives of the Andes; a source of cocaine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erythroxylon coca."*
- *They discussed "erythroxylon coca" during the group presentation.*

---

erythroxylon truxiuense *(noun)*

A South American shrub whose leaves are a source of cocaine.

- *The article explained what "erythroxylon truxiuense" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erythroxylon truxiuense" to mean a south american shrub whose leaves are a source of....*

---

erythroxylum *(noun)*

A large genus of South American shrubs and small trees of the family Erythroxylaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "erythroxylum" to mean a large genus of south american shrubs and small....*
- *The article explained what "erythroxylum" means with a simple example.*

---

eschalot *(noun)*

Type of onion plant producing small clustered mild-flavored bulbs used as seasoning.

- *They discussed "eschalot" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "eschalot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eschscholtzia *(noun)*

Showy herbs of western North America.

- *He looked up "eschscholtzia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "eschscholtzia" during the group presentation.*

---

eschscholtzia californica *(noun)*

Of Pacific coast of North America; widely cultivated for its yellow to red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eschscholtzia californica."*
- *He looked up "eschscholtzia californica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

esparcet *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb having pale pink flowers and curved pods; naturalized in Britain and North America grasslands on calcareous soils; important forage crop and source of honey in Britain.

- *The article explained what "esparcet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "esparcet" during the group presentation.*

---

euascomycetes *(noun)*

Category not used in many classification systems.

- *He looked up "euascomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euascomycetes" to mean category not used in many classification systems.*

---

eubryales *(noun)*

Mosses with perennial erect gametophores and stems with rows of leaves and drooping capsules.

- *In class, the teacher used "eubryales" to mean mosses with perennial erect gametophores and stems....*
- *He looked up "eubryales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eucalypt gunnii *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized tree of Tasmania.

- *They discussed "eucalypt gunnii" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eucalypt gunnii" to mean small to medium-sized tree of tasmania.*

---

eucalypt tereticornis *(noun)*

Tall tree of Queensland and New South Wales and Victoria.

- *Understanding "eucalypt tereticornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eucalypt tereticornis" to mean tall tree of queensland and new south wales and....*

---

eucalyptus amygdalina *(noun)*

Red gum tree of Tasmania.

- *He looked up "eucalyptus amygdalina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eucalyptus amygdalina" to mean red gum tree of tasmania.*

---

eucalyptus calophylla *(noun)*

Very large red gum tree.

- *He looked up "eucalyptus calophylla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eucalyptus calophylla."*

---

eucalyptus delegatensis *(noun)*

Tall timber tree with hard heavy pinkish or light brown wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eucalyptus delegatensis."*
- *The article explained what "eucalyptus delegatensis" means with a simple example.*

---

eucalyptus dumosa *(noun)*

Small shrubby mallee.

- *Understanding "eucalyptus dumosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "eucalyptus dumosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eucalyptus fraxinoides *(noun)*

Large tree with dark compact bark on lower trunk but smooth and white above; yields lumber similar to that of European or American ashes.

- *They discussed "eucalyptus fraxinoides" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eucalyptus fraxinoides" means with a simple example.*

---

eucalyptus pauciflora *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized tree of Australia and Tasmania having smooth white to light-grey bark shedding in patches or strips.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eucalyptus pauciflora."*
- *The article explained what "eucalyptus pauciflora" means with a simple example.*

---

eucalyptusd eugenioides *(noun)*

Stringybark having white wood.

- *He looked up "eucalyptusd eugenioides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "eucalyptusd eugenioides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eucalytus stellulata *(noun)*

A small mallee with rough dark-colored bark toward the butt; yields a red eucalyptus kino gum.

- *In class, the teacher used "eucalytus stellulata" to mean a small mallee with rough dark-colored bark toward....*
- *The article explained what "eucalytus stellulata" means with a simple example.*

---

eucarya *(noun)*

Quandong trees.

- *Understanding "eucarya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eucarya."*

---

eucarya acuminata *(noun)*

Australian tree with edible flesh and edible nutlike seed.

- *The article explained what "eucarya acuminata" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "eucarya acuminata" during the group presentation.*

eugenia aromaticum *(noun)*

Moderate sized very symmetrical red-flowered evergreen widely cultivated in the tropics for its flower buds which are source of cloves.

- *He looked up "eugenia aromaticum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eugenia aromaticum."*

eugenia caryophyllatum *(noun)*

Moderate sized very symmetrical red-flowered evergreen widely cultivated in the tropics for its flower buds which are source of cloves.

- *Understanding "eugenia caryophyllatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eugenia caryophyllatum" to mean moderate sized very symmetrical red-flowered....*

eugenia corynantha *(noun)*

Australian tree with sour red fruit.

- *The article explained what "eugenia corynantha" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "eugenia corynantha" during the group presentation.*

eugenia dicrana *(noun)*

Tree of extreme southern Florida and West Indies having thin scaly bark and aromatic fruits and seeds and yielding hard heavy close-grained zebrawood.

- *In class, the teacher used "eugenia dicrana" to mean tree of extreme southern florida and west indies....*
- *They discussed "eugenia dicrana" during the group presentation.*

eumycetes *(noun)*

Category used in some classifications: coextensive with division Eumycota.

- *Understanding "eumycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eumycetes" to mean category used in some classifications: coextensive....*

eumycota *(noun)*

True fungi; eukaryotic heterotrophic walled organisms; distinguished from Myxomycota (funguslike slime molds): comprises subdivisions Mastigomycotina; Zygomycotina; Ascomycotina; Basidiomycotina; Deuteromycotina (imperfect fungi).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eumycota."*
- *Understanding "eumycota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

euonymous alatus *(noun)*

Bushy deciduous shrub with branches having thin wide corky longitudinal wings; brilliant red in autumn; northeastern Asia to central China.

- *Understanding "euonymous alatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "euonymous alatus" because he had never seen it before.*

euonymus atropurpureus *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub having purple capsules enclosing scarlet seeds.

- *Understanding "euonymus atropurpureus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euonymus atropurpureus" to mean deciduous shrub having purple capsules enclosing....*

euonymus radicans vegetus *(noun)*

Broad and bushy Asiatic twining shrub with pinkish fruit; many subspecies or varieties.

- *They discussed "euonymus radicans vegetus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euonymus radicans vegetus" to mean broad and bushy asiatic twining shrub with pinkish....*

eupatorium cannabinum *(noun)*

Coarse European herb with palmately divided leaves and clusters of small reddish-purple flower heads.

- *They discussed "eupatorium cannabinum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eupatorium cannabinum" to mean coarse european herb with palmately divided leaves....*

eupatorium capillifolium *(noun)*

Weedy plant of southeastern United States having divided leaves and long clusters of greenish flowers.

- *The article explained what "eupatorium capillifolium" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eupatorium capillifolium."*

eupatorium coelestinum *(noun)*

Rhizomatous plant of central and southeastern United States and West Indies having large showy heads of clear blue flowers; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eupatorium coelestinum."*
- *He looked up "eupatorium coelestinum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eupatorium perfoliatum *(noun)*

Perennial herb of southeastern United States having white-rayed flower heads; formerly used as in folk medicine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eupatorium perfoliatum."*
- *He looked up "eupatorium perfoliatum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eupatorium rugosum *(noun)*

American herb having flat-topped clusters of small white flower heads; reputedly a cause of trembles and milk sickness; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *The article explained what "eupatorium rugosum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eupatorium rugosum."*

---

euphorbia amygdaloides *(noun)*

European perennial herb with greenish yellow terminal flower clusters.

- *Understanding "euphorbia amygdaloides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "euphorbia amygdaloides" means with a simple example.*

---

euphorbia antisyphilitica *(noun)*

Wax-coated shrub of northern Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "euphorbia antisyphilitica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphorbia antisyphilitica."*

---

euphorbia corollata *(noun)*

Common perennial United States spurge having showy white petallike bracts.

- *Understanding "euphorbia corollata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "euphorbia corollata" during the group presentation.*

---

euphorbia cyathophora *(noun)*

Poinsettia of United States and eastern Mexico; often confused with Euphorbia heterophylla.

- *They discussed "euphorbia cyathophora" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "euphorbia cyathophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

euphorbia cyparissias *(noun)*

Old World perennial having foliage resembling cypress; naturalized as a weed in the United States.

- *Understanding "euphorbia cyparissias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphorbia cyparissias."*

---

euphorbia esula *(noun)*

Tall European perennial naturalized and troublesome as a weed in eastern North America.

- *They discussed "euphorbia esula" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphorbia esula."*

---

euphorbia helioscopia *(noun)*

Not unattractive European weed whose flowers turn toward the sun.

- *They discussed "euphorbia helioscopia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphorbia helioscopia."*

---

euphorbia lathyris *(noun)*

Poisonous Old World spurge; adventive in America; seeds yield a purgative oil.

- *They discussed "euphorbia lathyris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "euphorbia lathyris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

euphorbia milii *(noun)*

Somewhat climbing bushy spurge of Madagascar having long woody spiny stems with few leaves and flowers with scarlet bracts.

- *They discussed "euphorbia milii" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "euphorbia milii" to mean somewhat climbing bushy spurge of madagascar having....*

---

euphorbia peplus *(noun)*

An Old World spurge introduced as a weed in the eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "euphorbia peplus" to mean an old world spurge introduced as a weed in the....*
- *The article explained what "euphorbia peplus" means with a simple example.*

---

european brooklime *(noun)*

European plant having low-lying stems with blue flowers; sparsely naturalized in North America.

- *They discussed "european brooklime" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european brooklime."*

---

european cranberrybush *(noun)*

Deciduous thicket-forming Old World shrub with clusters of white flowers and small bright red berries.

- *They discussed "european cranberrybush" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "european cranberrybush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

european pasqueflower *(noun)*

European perennial having usually violet or white spring flowers.

- *The article explained what "european pasqueflower" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "european pasqueflower" during the group presentation.*

---

european sanicle *(noun)*

Sanicle of Europe and Asia having white to pale pink flowers.

- *He looked up "european sanicle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european sanicle."*

---

eurotiales *(noun)*

Order of fungi having a closed ascocarp (cleistothecium) with the asci scattered rather than gathered in a hymenium.

- *They discussed "eurotiales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eurotiales" means with a simple example.*

---

eurotium *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the order Eurotiales.

- *Understanding "eurotium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eurotium" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the order eurotiales.*

---

eusporangium *(noun)*

A sporangium that arises from a group of epidermal cells.

- *The article explained what "eusporangium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eusporangium" to mean a sporangium that arises from a group of epidermal....*

---

eustoma *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of warm regions of southern North America to northern South America.

- *He looked up "eustoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "eustoma" during the group presentation.*

---

eustoma grandiflorum *(noun)*

One of the most handsome prairie wildflowers having large erect bell-shaped bluish flowers; of moist places in prairies and fields from eastern Colorado and Nebraska south to New Mexico and Texas.

- *In class, the teacher used "eustoma grandiflorum" to mean one of the most handsome prairie wildflowers having....*
- *They discussed "eustoma grandiflorum" during the group presentation.*

---

evernia *(noun)*

Lichens of the family Usneaceae having a pendulous or shrubby thallus.

- *Understanding "evernia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evernia."*

exacum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Asiatic and African plants: especially Persian violets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exacum."*
- *He looked up "exacum" because he had never seen it before.*

exacum affine *(noun)*

Perennial cultivated especially as a houseplant for its fragrant bluish to dark lavender flowers.

- *Understanding "exacum affine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "exacum affine" during the group presentation.*

exocarp *(noun)*

Outermost layer of the pericarp of fruits as the skin of a peach or grape.

- *He looked up "exocarp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "exocarp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exogen *(noun)*

Flowering plant with two cotyledons; the stem grows by deposit on its outside.

- *He looked up "exogen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "exogen" during the group presentation.*

fagales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous trees of the subclass Hamamelidae.

- *The article explained what "fagales" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fagales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fagopyrum *(noun)*

Buckwheat; in some classifications included in the genus Polygonum.

- *Understanding "fagopyrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fagopyrum."*

fagopyrum esculentum *(noun)*

A member of the genus Fagopyrum; annual Asian plant with clusters of small pinkish white flowers and small edible triangular seeds which are used whole or ground into flour.

- *They discussed "fagopyrum esculentum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fagopyrum esculentum" because he had never seen it before.*

fagus sylvatica atropunicea *(noun)*

Variety of European beech with shining purple or copper-colored leaves.

- *They discussed "fagus sylvatica atropunicea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fagus sylvatica atropunicea" to mean variety of european beech with shining purple or....*

falcatifolium *(noun)*

Sickle pines: dioecious evergreen tropical trees and shrubs having sickle-shaped leaves; similar to Dacrycarpus in habit; Malaysia and Philippines to New Guinea and New Caledonia.

- *Understanding "falcatifolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falcatifolium."*

falcatifolium falciforme *(noun)*

Small tropical rain forest tree of Indonesia and Malaysia.

- *Understanding "falcatifolium falciforme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falcatifolium falciforme."*

falcatifolium taxoides *(noun)*

A rain forest tree or shrub of New Caledonia having a conic crown and pale green sickle-shaped leaves; host species for the rare parasite yew.

- *They discussed "falcatifolium taxoides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "falcatifolium taxoides" to mean a rain forest tree or shrub of new caledonia having....*

false alumroot *(noun)*

Plant growing in clumps with mostly basal leaves and cream-colored or pale pink fringed flowers in several long racemes; Alaska to coastal central California and east to Idaho.

- *He looked up "false alumroot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false alumroot."*

false beachdrops *(noun)*

Fleshy tawny or reddish saprophytic herb resembling the Indian pipe and growing in woodland humus of eastern North America; in some classifications placed in a separate genus Hypopitys.

- *He looked up "false beachdrops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "false beachdrops" during the group presentation.*

false bugbane *(noun)*

Tall perennial of the eastern United States having large basal leaves and white summer flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false bugbane."*
- *They discussed "false bugbane" during the group presentation.*

false deathcap *(noun)*

Agaric often confused with the death cup.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false deathcap."*
- *Understanding "false deathcap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

false goatsbeard *(noun)*

North American astilbe with panicles of creamy white flowers.

- *They discussed "false goatsbeard" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "false goatsbeard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

false gromwell *(noun)*

Any of several North American perennial herbs with hairy foliage and small yellowish or greenish flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "false gromwell" to mean any of several north american perennial herbs with....*
- *They discussed "false gromwell" during the group presentation.*

false miterwort *(noun)*

Stoloniferous white-flowered spring-blooming woodland plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "false miterwort" to mean stoloniferous white-flowered spring-blooming....*
- *Understanding "false miterwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

false mitrewort *(noun)*

Stoloniferous white-flowered spring-blooming woodland plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "false mitrewort" to mean stoloniferous white-flowered spring-blooming....*
- *Understanding "false mitrewort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family aceraceae *(noun)*

A family of trees and shrubs of order Sapindales including the maples.

- *Understanding "family aceraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family aceraceae" to mean a family of trees and shrubs of order sapindales....*

family actinidiaceae *(noun)*

Tropical trees or shrubs or woody vines.

- *Understanding "family actinidiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family actinidiaceae."*

family adiantaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for some genera of the family Polypodiaceae (or Pteridaceae).

- *In class, the teacher used "family adiantaceae" to mean used in some classification systems for some genera....*
- *The article explained what "family adiantaceae" means with a simple example.*

family agaricaceae *(noun)*

Large family including many familiar mushrooms.

- *Understanding "family agaricaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "family agaricaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family agavaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical and xerophytic plants: includes Dracenaceae (Dracaenaceae); comprises plants that in some classifications are divided between the Amaryllidaceae and the Liliaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family agavaceae" to mean chiefly tropical and xerophytic plants: includes....*
- *The article explained what "family agavaceae" means with a simple example.*

family aizoaceae *(noun)*

Succulent herbs or small shrubs mostly of South Africa but also New Zealand and North America: carpetweeds; fig marigolds.

- *Understanding "family aizoaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family aizoaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family albuginaceae *(noun)*

Fungi that produce white sori resembling blisters on certain flowering plants.

- *They discussed "family albuginaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family albuginaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family alismataceae *(noun)*

Perennial or annual aquatic or marsh plants.

- *Understanding "family alismataceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family alismataceae."*

family alliaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes especially genus Allium.

- *The article explained what "family alliaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family alliaceae."*

family allioniaceae *(noun)*

A family of flowering plants of the order Caryophyllales.

- *They discussed "family allioniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family allioniaceae" to mean a family of flowering plants of the order....*

family aloeaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *Understanding "family aloeaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family aloeaceae."*

family alstroemeriaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; sometimes included in subfamily Amaryllidaceae.

- *Understanding "family alstroemeriaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family alstroemeriaceae" to mean one of many families or subfamilies into which some....*

family amaranthaceae *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan family of herbs and shrubs.

- *The article explained what "family amaranthaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family amaranthaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family ambrosiaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate family comprising a subgroup of the Compositae including the ragweeds.

- *He looked up "family ambrosiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ambrosiaceae."*

family amygdalaceae *(noun)*

Used in former classifications for plum and peach and almond trees which are now usually classified as members of the genus Prunus.

- *Understanding "family amygdalaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family amygdalaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family annonaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees or shrubs.

- *The article explained what "family annonaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family annonaceae."*

family aphyllanthaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes genus Aphyllanthes.

- *Understanding "family aphyllanthaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family aphyllanthaceae."*

family aquifoliaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed shrubs and trees.

- *They discussed "family aquifoliaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family aquifoliaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family araliaceae *(noun)*

Mostly tropical trees and shrubs and lianas: genera Panax and Hedera.

- *He looked up "family araliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family araliaceae."*

family araucariaceae *(noun)*

Tall evergreen cone-bearing trees of South America and Australia with broad leathery leaves; in some classifications included in the Pinaceae.

- *They discussed "family araucariaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family araucariaceae."*

family arecaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually having a tall columnar trunk bearing a crown of very large leaves; coextensive with the order Palmales.

- *Understanding "family arecaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family arecaceae" to mean chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually....*

family aristolochiaceae *(noun)*

Family of birthworts (including wild ginger).

- *Understanding "family aristolochiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family aristolochiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family asclepiadaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of herbs and shrubs of the order Gentianales; most with milky juice.

- *The article explained what "family asclepiadaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family asclepiadaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family asparagaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae: includes genera Asparagus and sometimes Ruscus.

- *Understanding "family asparagaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family asparagaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family aspergillaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi including some common molds.

- *Understanding "family aspergillaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family aspergillaceae" during the group presentation.*

family asphodelaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family asphodelaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family asphodelaceae" means with a simple example.*

family aspleniaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems; includes genera Asplenium, Pleurosorus, Schaffneria.

- *The article explained what "family aspleniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family aspleniaceae."*

---

family athyriaceae *(noun)*

Alternative names for one of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *Understanding "family athyriaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family athyriaceae."*

---

family auriculariaceae *(noun)*

Fungi having gelatinous sporophores.

- *He looked up "family auriculariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family auriculariaceae" to mean fungi having gelatinous sporophores.*

---

family avicenniaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications: coextensive with the genus Avicennia.

- *He looked up "family avicenniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family avicenniaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family azollaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the genus Azolla.

- *They discussed "family azollaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family azollaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family balsaminaceae *(noun)*

Distinguished from the family Geraniaceae by the irregular flowers.

- *He looked up "family balsaminaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family balsaminaceae."*

---

family batidaceae *(noun)*

Family coextensive with genus Batis: saltworts.

- *They discussed "family batidaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family batidaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family begoniaceae *(noun)*

Monoecious succulent herbs or shrubs of tropical and warm regions especially America.

- *The article explained what "family begoniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family begoniaceae."*

---

family bennettitaceae *(noun)*

A family of fossil gymnospermous plants of the Carboniferous.

- *In class, the teacher used "family bennettitaceae" to mean a family of fossil gymnospermous plants of the....*
- *He looked up "family bennettitaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family berberidaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs or herbs.

- *Understanding "family berberidaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family berberidaceae" to mean shrubs or herbs.*

---

family betulaceae *(noun)*

Monoecious trees and shrubs (including the genera Betula and Alnus and Carpinus and Corylus and Ostrya and Ostryopsis).

- *They discussed "family betulaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family betulaceae."*

---

family bignoniaceae *(noun)*

Trees or shrubs or woody vines or herbs having fruit resembling gourds or capsules; sometimes placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *The article explained what "family bignoniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family bignoniaceae" to mean trees or shrubs or woody vines or herbs having....*

family blastodiaceae *(noun)*

A family of saprobic fungi of order Blastocladiales.

- *The article explained what "family blastodiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family blastodiaceae" to mean a family of saprobic fungi of order blastocladiales.*

family blechnaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems; includes genera Blechnum, Doodia, Sadleria, Stenochlaena, and Woodwardia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family blechnaceae."*
- *They discussed "family blechnaceae" during the group presentation.*

family boletaceae *(noun)*

Family of fleshy fungi having the germ pores easily separating from the cup and often from each other.

- *They discussed "family boletaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family boletaceae" to mean family of fleshy fungi having the germ pores easily....*

family bombacaceae *(noun)*

Tropical trees with large dry or fleshy fruit containing usually woolly seeds.

- *They discussed "family bombacaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family bombacaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family bromeliaceae *(noun)*

A family of tropical American plants of order Xyridales including several (as the pineapple) of economic importance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family bromeliaceae."*
- *He looked up "family bromeliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family bryaceae *(noun)*

A family of acrocarpous mosses.

- *Understanding "family bryaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family bryaceae" during the group presentation.*

family burmanniaceae *(noun)*

Family of chiefly tropical herbs with basal leaves like bracts and small flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family burmanniaceae."*
- *They discussed "family burmanniaceae" during the group presentation.*

family burseraceae *(noun)*

Resinous or aromatic chiefly tropical shrubs or trees.

- *He looked up "family burseraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family burseraceae."*

family buxaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed evergreen shrubs and trees.

- *He looked up "family buxaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family buxaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family caesalpiniaceae *(noun)*

Spiny trees, shrubs, or perennial herbs, including the genera Caesalpinia, Cassia, Ceratonia, Bauhinia; commonly included in the family Leguminosae.

- *He looked up "family caesalpiniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family caesalpiniaceae."*

family callitrichaceae *(noun)*

Dicot aquatic herbs.

- *He looked up "family callitrichaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family callitrichaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family calostomataceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Tulostomatales.

- *He looked up "family calostomataceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family calostomataceae."*

family calycanthaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs or small trees having aromatic bark; the eastern United States and eastern Asia.

- *Understanding "family calycanthaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family calycanthaceae" to mean shrubs or small trees having aromatic bark; the....*

family campanulaceae *(noun)*

Family of plants of the order Campanulales; in some classifications includes Lobeliaceae.

- *Understanding "family campanulaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family campanulaceae" means with a simple example.*

family canellaceae *(noun)*

One genus: aromatic tropical trees of eastern Africa and Florida to West Indies.

- *He looked up "family canellaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family canellaceae" to mean one genus: aromatic tropical trees of eastern....*

family cannabidaceae *(noun)*

Two genera of erect or twining herbs that are pollinated by the wind, including the genera Cannabis and Humulus; term not used in all classifications; in some the genus Cannabis is placed in the family Moraceae and the genus Humulus in the family Urticaceae.

- *They discussed "family cannabidaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family cannabidaceae" means with a simple example.*

family cannaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Canna.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cannaceae."*
- *He looked up "family cannaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family capparidaceae *(noun)*

A dilleniid dicot family of the order Rhoeadales that includes: genera Capparis, Cleome, Crateva, and Polanisia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family capparidaceae."*
- *He looked up "family capparidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family caprifoliaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs and small trees and woody vines.

- *He looked up "family caprifoliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family caprifoliaceae" to mean shrubs and small trees and woody vines.*

family caricaceae *(noun)*

Trees native to tropical America and Africa with milky juice and large palmately lobed leaves.

- *The article explained what "family caricaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family caricaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family carpinaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for the genera Carpinus, Ostryopsis, and Ostryopsis.

- *In class, the teacher used "family carpinaceae" to mean used in some classification systems for the genera....*
- *The article explained what "family carpinaceae" means with a simple example.*

family caryocaraceae *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical South American trees.

- *They discussed "family caryocaraceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family caryocaraceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family casuarinaceae *(noun)*

One genus: genus Casuarina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family casuarinaceae."*

- *He looked up “family casuarinaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

family cecropiaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications included in family Moraceae.

- *Understanding “family cecropiaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family cecropiaceae” to mean in some classifications included in family moraceae.*

family celastraceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs and woody vines usually having bright-colored fruits.

- *They discussed “family celastraceae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family celastraceae.”*

family cephalotaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Rosales; coextensive with the genus Cephalotus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family cephalotaceae.”*
- *The article explained what “family cephalotaceae” means with a simple example.*

family cephalotaxaceae *(noun)*

A family of Cephalotaxaceae.

- *Understanding “family cephalotaxaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “family cephalotaxaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

family ceratophyllaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Ceratophyllum: hornworts.

- *Understanding “family ceratophyllaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family ceratophyllaceae” to mean coextensive with the genus ceratophyllum: hornworts.*

family ceratostomataceae *(noun)*

Fungi having carbonous perithecia with long necks.

- *They discussed “family ceratostomataceae” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “family ceratostomataceae” because he had never seen it before.*

family chloranthaceae *(noun)*

Small family of tropical herbs and shrubs and trees.

- *Understanding “family chloranthaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “family chloranthaceae” during the group presentation.*

family chytridiaceae *(noun)*

A family of aquatic fungi of order Chytridiales.

- *They discussed “family chytridiaceae” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family chytridiaceae” to mean a family of aquatic fungi of order chytridiales.*

family cistaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs or woody herbs of temperate regions especially Mediterranean.

- *Understanding “family cistaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “family cistaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

family cladoniaceae *(noun)*

A family of lichens.

- *The article explained what “family cladoniaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family cladoniaceae” to mean a family of lichens.*

family clathraceae *(noun)*

Family of fleshy fungi resembling stinkhorns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family clathraceae.”*
- *The article explained what “family clathraceae” means with a simple example.*

family clavariaceae *(noun)*

Fleshy fungi: coral fungi.

- *They discussed "family clavariaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family clavariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family clethraceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Clethra.

- *They discussed "family clethraceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family clethraceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family clusiaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines that produce oils and resins and some usable timber.

- *The article explained what "family clusiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family clusiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family colchicaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted: genera Colchicum and Gloriosa.

- *He looked up "family colchicaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family colchicaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family combretaceae *(noun)*

A family of tropical trees and shrubs of the order Myrtales.

- *The article explained what "family combretaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family combretaceae."*

family commelinaceae *(noun)*

Large widely distributed family of chiefly perennial herbs or climbers: spiderworts.

- *They discussed "family commelinaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family commelinaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family connaraceae *(noun)*

Mostly tropical climbing shrubs or small trees; closely related to Leguminosae.

- *He looked up "family connaraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family connaraceae."*

family convallariaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *He looked up "family convallariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family convallariaceae" during the group presentation.*

family coprinaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the genus Coprinus.

- *Understanding "family coprinaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family coprinaceae" to mean used in some classifications for the genus coprinus.*

family cordaitaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly Paleozoic plants; Cordaites is the chief and typical genus.

- *The article explained what "family cordaitaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family cordaitaceae" to mean chiefly paleozoic plants; cordaites is the chief....*

family cornaceae *(noun)*

A rosid dicot family of the order Umbellales including: genera Aucuba, Cornus, Corokia, Curtisia, Griselinia, Helwingia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cornaceae."*
- *He looked up "family cornaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family cortinariaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *He looked up "family cortinariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cortinariaceae."*

---

family corylaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for the genus Corylus.

- *In class, the teacher used "family corylaceae" to mean used in some classification systems for the genus....*
- *He looked up "family corylaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family crassulaceae *(noun)*

Succulent shrubs and herbs.

- *Understanding "family crassulaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family crassulaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family cryptogrammataceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cryptogrammataceae."*
- *The article explained what "family cryptogrammataceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family cunoniaceae *(noun)*

Trees or shrubs or climbers; mostly southern hemisphere.

- *The article explained what "family cunoniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family cunoniaceae" to mean trees or shrubs or climbers; mostly southern hemisphere.*

---

family cupressaceae *(noun)*

Cypresses and junipers and many cedars.

- *He looked up "family cupressaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family cupressaceae" to mean cypresses and junipers and many cedars.*

---

family cyatheaceae *(noun)*

Tropical tree ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cyatheaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family cyatheaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family cycadaceae *(noun)*

Ancient palmlike plants closely related to ferns in that fertilization is by means of spermatozoids.

- *They discussed "family cycadaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family cycadaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family cyrilliaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs and trees with leathery leaves and small white flowers in racemes: genera Cyrilla and Cliftonia.

- *The article explained what "family cyrilliaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family cyrilliaceae" to mean shrubs and trees with leathery leaves and small....*

---

family dacrymycetaceae *(noun)*

A family of basidiomycetous fungi belonging to the order Tremellales having a bifurcate basidium that lacks septa.

- *Understanding "family dacrymycetaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family dacrymycetaceae."*

---

family davalliaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *In class, the teacher used "family davalliaceae" to mean one of a number of families into which....*
- *He looked up "family davalliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family dematiaceae *(noun)*

Family of imperfect mushrooms having dark-colored hyphae or conidia.

- *The article explained what "family dematiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family dematiaceae."*

family dennstaedtiaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *In class, the teacher used "family dennstaedtiaceae" to mean one of a number of families into which....*
- *Understanding "family dennstaedtiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family diapensiaceae *(noun)*

North temperate low evergreen plants; in some classifications placed in its own order Diapensiales.

- *He looked up "family diapensiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family diapensiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family dicksoniaceae *(noun)*

Tree ferns: genera Dicksonia, Cibotium, Culcita, and Thyrsopteris elegans.

- *They discussed "family dicksoniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family dicksoniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family dicranaceae *(noun)*

Mosses having costate leaves and long-stalked capsules with cleft peristome.

- *In class, the teacher used "family dicranaceae" to mean mosses having costate leaves and long-stalked....*
- *The article explained what "family dicranaceae" means with a simple example.*

family dilleniaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical shrubs and trees and climbers having leathery leaves or flattened leaflike stems: genera Dillenia and Hibbertia.

- *He looked up "family dilleniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family dilleniaceae" during the group presentation.*

family dipsacaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly southern European herbs with flowers usually in dense cymose heads.

- *The article explained what "family dipsacaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family dipsacaceae."*

family dipterocarpaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical Asian trees with two-winged fruits; yield valuable woods and aromatic oils and resins.

- *He looked up "family dipterocarpaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family dipterocarpaceae."*

family droseraceae *(noun)*

A family of carnivorous herbs and shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "family droseraceae" to mean a family of carnivorous herbs and shrubs.*
- *The article explained what "family droseraceae" means with a simple example.*

family dryopteridaceae *(noun)*

Alternative names for one of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family dryopteridaceae."*
- *He looked up "family dryopteridaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family ebenaceae *(noun)*

Fruit and timber trees of tropical and warm regions including ebony and persimmon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ebenaceae."*
- *They discussed "family ebenaceae" during the group presentation.*

family elaeagnaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs or small trees often armed.

- *Understanding "family elaeagnaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family elaeagnaceae."*

family elaeocarpaceae *(noun)*

Genus of trees and shrubs widely distributed in warm regions some yielding useful timber; in some classifications included in the family Santalaceae.

- *The article explained what "family elaeocarpaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family elaeocarpaceae" to mean genus of trees and shrubs widely distributed in....*

---

family empetraceae *(noun)*

Heathlike shrubs.

- *He looked up "family empetraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family empetraceae" to mean heathlike shrubs.*

---

family entolomataceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *In class, the teacher used "family entolomataceae" to mean a family of fungi belonging to the order agaricales.*
- *They discussed "family entolomataceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family entomophthoraceae *(noun)*

Mostly parasitic lower fungi that typically develop in the bodies of insects.

- *He looked up "family entomophthoraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family entomophthoraceae."*

---

family epacridaceae *(noun)*

Australasian shrubs or small trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family epacridaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family epacridaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family ephedraceae *(noun)*

Ephedras: in some classifications included in the Gnetaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ephedraceae."*
- *Understanding "family ephedraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family equisetaceae *(noun)*

Sole surviving family of the Equisetales: fern allies.

- *They discussed "family equisetaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family equisetaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family eriocaulaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical aquatic or bog herbs: pipeworts.

- *They discussed "family eriocaulaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family eriocaulaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family erysiphaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi parasitic mostly on leaves; includes powdery mildews.

- *The article explained what "family erysiphaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family erysiphaceae" to mean family of fungi parasitic mostly on leaves;....*

---

family erythroxylaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Geraniales; have drupaceous fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family erythroxylaceae."*
- *They discussed "family erythroxylaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family fistulinaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi closely related to the family Polyporaceae except that the tubes on the undersurface of the cap are separate from each other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family fistulinaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family fistulinaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family flacourtiaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs.

- *Understanding "family flacourtiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "family flacourtiaceae" means with a simple example.*

family fouquieriaceae *(noun)*

Small family of spiny shrubs or trees of southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "family fouquieriaceae" to mean small family of spiny shrubs or trees of....*
- *The article explained what "family fouquieriaceae" means with a simple example.*

family fumariaceae *(noun)*

Erect or climbing herbs of the northern hemisphere and southern Africa: bleeding heart; Dutchman's breeches; fumitory; squirrel corn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family fumariaceae."*
- *He looked up "family fumariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family funkaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes genus Hosta.

- *The article explained what "family funkaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family funkaceae" during the group presentation.*

family geastraceae *(noun)*

A family of earthstar fungi belonging to the order Lycoperdales.

- *The article explained what "family geastraceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family geastraceae" during the group presentation.*

family gentianaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly herbaceous plants with showy flowers; some are cultivated as ornamentals.

- *The article explained what "family gentianaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family gentianaceae" to mean chiefly herbaceous plants with showy flowers; some....*

family geoglossaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Helotiales.

- *Understanding "family geoglossaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family geoglossaceae."*

family geraniaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly herbaceous plants.

- *They discussed "family geraniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family geraniaceae."*

family gesneriaceae *(noun)*

Large family of tropical herbs or shrubs or lianas; in some classification systems placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *He looked up "family gesneriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family gesneriaceae."*

family ginkgoaceae *(noun)*

Constituting the order Ginkgoales; includes the genus Ginkgo and extinct forms.

- *Understanding "family ginkgoaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family ginkgoaceae" means with a simple example.*

family gleicheniaceae *(noun)*

A family of ferns belonging to order Filicales.

- *They discussed "family gleicheniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family gleicheniaceae" means with a simple example.*

family gnetaceae *(noun)*

Plants having small unisexual flowers and fleshy or winged fruit: in some classifications includes the genera Ephedra and Welwitschia as well as genus Gnetum.

- *The article explained what "family gnetaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family gnetaceae" to mean plants having small unisexual flowers and fleshy or....*

family goodeniaceae *(noun)*

A family of sappy plants that grow in Australasia and southeast China.

- *Understanding "family goodeniaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family goodeniaceae" to mean a family of sappy plants that grow in australasia....*

---

family graminaceae *(noun)*

The grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody plants including cereals; bamboo; reeds; sugar cane.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family graminaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family graminaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family grossulariaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a part of the family Saxifragaceae: plants whose fruit is a berry.

- *In class, the teacher used "family grossulariaceae" to mean in some classifications considered a part of the....*
- *They discussed "family grossulariaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family guttiferae *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines that produce oils and resins and some usable timber.

- *In class, the teacher used "family guttiferae" to mean widely distributed family of chiefly tropical trees....*
- *The article explained what "family guttiferae" means with a simple example.*

---

family haemodoraceae *(noun)*

Some genera placed in family Liliaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family haemodoraceae" to mean some genera placed in family liliaceae.*
- *The article explained what "family haemodoraceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family haloragaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of the order Myrtales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family haloragaceae."*
- *He looked up "family haloragaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family haloragidaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of the order Myrtales.

- *Understanding "family haloragidaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family haloragidaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family hamamelidaceae *(noun)*

Comprises genera Hamamelis, Corylopsis, Fothergilla, Liquidambar, Parrotia, and other small genera.

- *They discussed "family hamamelidaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family hamamelidaceae."*

---

family helotiaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of order Helotiales.

- *Understanding "family helotiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family helotiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family helvellaceae *(noun)*

Family of false morels or lorchels; some are edible and some are poisonous.

- *The article explained what "family helvellaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family helvellaceae."*

---

family hemerocallidaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes genus Hemerocallis.

- *Understanding "family hemerocallidaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family hemerocallidaceae."*

---

family hippocastanaceae *(noun)*

Trees having showy flowers and inedible nutlike seeds in a leathery capsule.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family hippocastanaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family hippocastanaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family hostaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes genus Hosta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family hostaceae."*
- *He looked up "family hostaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family hyacinthaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies in which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *The article explained what "family hyacinthaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family hyacinthaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family hydnaceae *(noun)*

Tooth fungi.

- *Understanding "family hydnaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family hydnaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family hydnoraceae *(noun)*

A family of flowering plants in Africa and Argentina that are parasitic on the roots of other plants.

- *They discussed "family hydnoraceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family hydnoraceae."*

---

family hydrangeaceae *(noun)*

Sometimes included in the family Saxifragaceae.

- *The article explained what "family hydrangeaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family hydrangeaceae" to mean sometimes included in the family saxifragaceae.*

---

family hydrocharidaceae *(noun)*

Simple nearly stemless freshwater aquatic plants; widely distributed.

- *He looked up "family hydrocharidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family hydrocharidaceae."*

---

family hydrocharitaceae *(noun)*

Simple nearly stemless freshwater aquatic plants; widely distributed.

- *Understanding "family hydrocharitaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family hydrocharitaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family hydrophyllaceae *(noun)*

Perennial woodland herbs.

- *He looked up "family hydrophyllaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family hydrophyllaceae" to mean perennial woodland herbs.*

---

family hygrophoraceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales; the gills of these fungi have a clean waxy appearance.

- *The article explained what "family hygrophoraceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family hygrophoraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family hymenophyllaceae *(noun)*

Terrestrial (hygrophytic) or epiphytic ferns: filmy ferns.

- *Understanding "family hymenophyllaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family hymenophyllaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family hypericaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for plants usually included among the Guttiferae.

- *They discussed "family hypericaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family hypericaceae" means with a simple example.*

family hypocreaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi having brightly colored fleshy or membranous ascocarps; sometimes placed in its own order Hypocreales.

- *They discussed "family hypocreaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family hypocreaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family hypoxidaceae *(noun)*

In some classification systems included in the Amaryllidaceae.

- *He looked up "family hypoxidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family hypoxidaceae" to mean in some classification systems included in the....*

family isoetaceae *(noun)*

Quillworts; coextensive with the genus Isoetes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family isoetaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family isoetaceae" means with a simple example.*

family juglandaceae *(noun)*

Trees having usually edible nuts: butternuts; walnuts; hickories; pecans.

- *Understanding "family juglandaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family juglandaceae" to mean trees having usually edible nuts: butternuts;....*

family juncaceae *(noun)*

Tufted herbs resembling grasses: rushes.

- *They discussed "family juncaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family juncaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family juncaginaceae *(noun)*

A family of monocotyledonous bog herbs of order Naiadales.

- *In class, the teacher used "family juncaginaceae" to mean a family of monocotyledonous bog herbs of order....*
- *The article explained what "family juncaginaceae" means with a simple example.*

family jungermanniaceae *(noun)*

Comprising the leafy members of the order Jungermanniales.

- *They discussed "family jungermanniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family jungermanniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family lardizabalaceae *(noun)*

Thick-stemmed lianas and some shrubs; some have edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lardizabalaceae."*
- *He looked up "family lardizabalaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family lecanoraceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of the division Lichenes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lecanoraceae."*
- *They discussed "family lecanoraceae" during the group presentation.*

family lecythidaceae *(noun)*

Large tropical trees bearing large fruits with woody skins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lecythidaceae."*
- *He looked up "family lecythidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family leitneriaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Leitneria; commonly isolated in a distinct order.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family leitneriaceae."*
- *They discussed "family leitneriaceae" during the group presentation.*

family lemnaceae *(noun)*

Family of small free-floating thalloid plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lemnaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family lemnaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family lennoaceae *(noun)*

Family of fleshy parasitic herbs lacking green foliage and having heads of small flowers; California and Mexico.

- *They discussed "family lennoaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lennoaceae."*

---

family lentibulariaceae *(noun)*

Carnivorous aquatic or bog plants: genera Utricularia, Pinguicula, and Genlisea.

- *Understanding "family lentibulariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family lentibulariaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family lepidobotryaceae *(noun)*

Family created in 1950 solely for the classification of a distinctive African tree repeatedly classified in other families; trees long believed to exist only in Africa.

- *Understanding "family lepidobotryaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lepidobotryaceae."*

---

family lepidodendraceae *(noun)*

Fossil plants characterized by conspicuous spirally arranged leaf scars on the trunk.

- *The article explained what "family lepidodendraceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family lepidodendraceae" to mean fossil plants characterized by conspicuous spirally....*

---

family lepiotaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi having free gills and a cap that is cleanly separable from the stalk.

- *He looked up "family lepiotaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family lepiotaceae" to mean a family of fungi having free gills and a cap that....*

---

family linaceae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of plants.

- *He looked up "family linaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family linaceae" to mean a widely distributed family of plants.*

---

family loasaceae *(noun)*

Family of bristly hairy sometimes climbing plants; America and Africa and southern Arabia.

- *He looked up "family loasaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family loasaceae."*

---

family lobeliaceae *(noun)*

Not recognized in all classification systems; in some classifications lobeliaceous plants are included in family Campanulaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family lobeliaceae" to mean not recognized in all classification systems; in....*
- *Understanding "family lobeliaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family loganiaceae *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of plants of order Gentianales.

- *The article explained what "family loganiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family loganiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family lomariopsidaceae *(noun)*

Small family of usually scandent ferns.

- *He looked up "family lomariopsidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family lomariopsidaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family lophosoriaceae *(noun)*

Very small family of tree ferns.

- *In class, the teacher used "family lophosoriaceae" to mean very small family of tree ferns.*

- *Understanding "family lophosoriaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family loranthaceae *(noun)*

In some classification includes Viscaceae: parasitic or hemiparasitic shrublets or shrubs or small trees of tropical and temperate regions; attach to hosts by haustoria.

- *The article explained what "family loranthaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family loranthaceae" to mean in some classification includes viscaceae:....*

family loxomataceae *(noun)*

Very small family of New Zealand ferns.

- *The article explained what "family loxomataceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family loxomataceae" to mean very small family of new zealand ferns.*

family lycoperdaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family belonging to the order Lycoperdales; includes puffballs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lycoperdaceae."*
- *He looked up "family lycoperdaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family lycopodiaceae *(noun)*

A family of ferns belonging to the order Lycopodiales.

- *Understanding "family lycopodiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family lycopodiaceae."*

family lythraceae *(noun)*

Herbs and shrubs and small trees with pink or purple flowers.

- *He looked up "family lythraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family lythraceae" to mean herbs and shrubs and small trees with pink or....*

family magnoliaceae *(noun)*

Subclass Magnoliidae: genera Liriodendron, Magnolia, and Manglietia.

- *He looked up "family magnoliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family magnoliaceae" to mean subclass magnoliidae: genera liriodendron,....*

family marantaceae *(noun)*

Tropical perennial herbs with usually starchy rhizomes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family marantaceae" to mean tropical perennial herbs with usually starchy rhizomes.*
- *He looked up "family marantaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family marattiaceae *(noun)*

Constituting the order Marattiales: chiefly tropical eusporangiate ferns with gigantic fronds.

- *The article explained what "family marattiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family marattiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family marchantiaceae *(noun)*

Liverworts with prostrate and usually dichotomously branched thalli.

- *Understanding "family marchantiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family marchantiaceae" to mean liverworts with prostrate and usually dichotomously....*

family marsileaceae *(noun)*

Clover ferns.

- *He looked up "family marsileaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family marsileaceae."*

family martyniaceae *(noun)*

In most classifications not considered a separate family but included in the Pedaliaceae.

- *The article explained what "family martyniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family martyniaceae" to mean in most classifications not considered a separate....*

family mayacaceae *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous family of bog plants of order Xyridales.

- *In class, the teacher used "family mayacaceae" to mean a monocotyledonous family of bog plants of order....*
- *He looked up "family mayacaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family melanthiaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted: includes Aletris; Narthecium; Veratrum.

- *The article explained what "family melanthiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family melanthiaceae" to mean one of many subfamilies into which some....*

---

family melastomaceae *(noun)*

A family of trees and bushes and herbs of order Myrtales; many are cultivated as ornamentals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family melastomaceae."*
- *He looked up "family melastomaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family melastomataceae *(noun)*

A family of trees and bushes and herbs of order Myrtales; many are cultivated as ornamentals.

- *He looked up "family melastomataceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family melastomataceae."*

---

family menispermaceae *(noun)*

Herbaceous or woody climbers.

- *The article explained what "family menispermaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family menispermaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family menyanthaceae *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of marsh plants of order Gentianales.

- *The article explained what "family menyanthaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family menyanthaceae."*

---

family mimosaceae *(noun)*

Family of spiny woody plants (usually shrubs or small trees) whose leaves mimic animals in sensitivity to touch; commonly included in the family Leguminosae.

- *Understanding "family mimosaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family mimosaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family mniaceae *(noun)*

Family of erect mosses with club-shaped paraphyses and the hexagonal cells of the upper leaf surface; sometimes treated as a subfamily of Bryaceae.

- *They discussed "family mniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family mniaceae" to mean family of erect mosses with club-shaped paraphyses....*

---

family moniliaceae *(noun)*

Family of imperfect fungi having white or brightly colored hyphae and spores that are produced directly on the mycelium and not aggregated in fruiting bodies.

- *They discussed "family moniliaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family moniliaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family monotropaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification for saprophytic herbs sometimes included in the family Pyrolaceae: genera Monotropa and Sarcodes.

- *They discussed "family monotropaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family monotropaceae" to mean used in some classification for saprophytic herbs....*

---

family morchellaceae *(noun)*

A family of edible fungi including the true morels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family morchellaceae."*
- *He looked up "family morchellaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family mucoraceae *(noun)*

Large family of chiefly saprophytic fungi that includes many common molds destructive to food products.

- *The article explained what "family mucoraceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family mucoraceae" to mean large family of chiefly saprophytic fungi that....*

---

family musaceae *(noun)*

Treelike tropical Asian herbs.

- *He looked up "family musaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family musaceae."*

---

family myricaceae *(noun)*

Constituting the order Myricales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family myricaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family myricaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family myristicaceae *(noun)*

Family of aromatic tropical trees with arillate seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family myristicaceae."*
- *He looked up "family myristicaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family myrsinaceae *(noun)*

Family of Old World tropical trees and shrubs; some in Florida.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family myrsinaceae."*
- *He looked up "family myrsinaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family naiadaceae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of aquatic plants having narrow leaves and small flowers.

- *He looked up "family naiadaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family naiadaceae."*

---

family najadaceae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of aquatic plants having narrow leaves and small flowers.

- *They discussed "family najadaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family najadaceae."*

---

family nepenthaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Nepenthes.

- *The article explained what "family nepenthaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family nepenthaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family nidulariaceae *(noun)*

Bird's-nest fungi.

- *The article explained what "family nidulariaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family nidulariaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family nyctaginaceae *(noun)*

A family of flowering plants of the order Caryophyllales.

- *Understanding "family nyctaginaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family nyctaginaceae" to mean a family of flowering plants of the order....*

---

family nymphaeaceae *(noun)*

Dicot aquatic plants.

- *The article explained what "family nymphaeaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family nymphaeaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family nyssaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous trees of order Myrtales that includes the sour gum trees.

- *He looked up "family nyssaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family nyssaceae."*

family ochnaceae *(noun)*

Family of tropical evergreen trees and shrubs with thick shining parallel-veined leaves.

- *The article explained what "family ochnaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family ochnaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family oleaceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs having berries or drupes or capsules as fruits; sometimes placed in the order Oleales: olive; ash; jasmine; privet; lilac.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family oleaceae."*
- *They discussed "family oleaceae" during the group presentation.*

family oleandraceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *Understanding "family oleandraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family oleandraceae" to mean one of a number of families into which....*

family onagraceae *(noun)*

A large and widely distributed family of plants of the order Myrtales.

- *In class, the teacher used "family onagraceae" to mean a large and widely distributed family of plants of....*
- *The article explained what "family onagraceae" means with a simple example.*

family ophioglossaceae *(noun)*

A family of succulent ferns of order Ophioglossales; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *Understanding "family ophioglossaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family ophioglossaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family orobanchaceae *(noun)*

Brown or yellow leafless herbs; sometimes placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *The article explained what "family orobanchaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family orobanchaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family osmundaceae *(noun)*

Large family of ferns widely distributed in temperate and tropical areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family osmundaceae."*
- *Understanding "family osmundaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family oxalidaceae *(noun)*

A family of widely distributed herbs of the order Geraniales; have compound leaves and pentamerous flowers.

- *He looked up "family oxalidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family oxalidaceae."*

family paeoniaceae *(noun)*

Perennial rhizomatous herbs and shrubs; of temperate Europe and North America.

- *They discussed "family paeoniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family paeoniaceae" means with a simple example.*

family palmaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually having a tall columnar trunk bearing a crown of very large leaves; coextensive with the order Palmales.

- *They discussed "family palmaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family palmaceae" means with a simple example.*

family pandanaceae *(noun)*

Family of woody plants of the order Pandanales including pandanus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pandanaceae."*
- *He looked up "family pandanaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family papaveraceae *(noun)*

Herbs or shrubs having milky and often colored juices and capsular fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "family papaveraceae" to mean herbs or shrubs having milky and often colored....*
- *Understanding "family papaveraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family papilionacea *(noun)*

Leguminous plants whose flowers have butterfly-shaped corollas; commonly included in the family Leguminosae.

- *Understanding "family papilionacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family papilionacea" means with a simple example.*

---

family parkeriaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Ceratopteris; sometimes included in family Polypodiaceae.

- *They discussed "family parkeriaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family parkeriaceae."*

---

family parmeliaceae *(noun)*

A family of lichens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family parmeliaceae."*
- *He looked up "family parmeliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family passifloraceae *(noun)*

Tropical woody tendril-climbing vines.

- *In class, the teacher used "family passifloraceae" to mean tropical woody tendril-climbing vines.*
- *They discussed "family passifloraceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family pedaliaceae *(noun)*

The family of plants of order Polemoniales.

- *He looked up "family pedaliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family pedaliaceae" to mean the family of plants of order polemoniales.*

---

family peronosporaceae *(noun)*

Parasitic fungi: downy mildews.

- *In class, the teacher used "family peronosporaceae" to mean parasitic fungi: downy mildews.*
- *Understanding "family peronosporaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family pertusariaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of division Lichenes.

- *In class, the teacher used "family pertusariaceae" to mean a fungus family of division lichenes.*
- *Understanding "family pertusariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family pezizaceae *(noun)*

Large family comprising many typical cup fungi.

- *The article explained what "family pezizaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family pezizaceae" to mean large family comprising many typical cup fungi.*

---

family phallaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Phallales and comprising the true stinkhorns.

- *In class, the teacher used "family phallaceae" to mean a family of fungi belonging to the order phallales....*
- *They discussed "family phallaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family phyllocladaceae *(noun)*

A family of Phyllocladaceae.

- *They discussed "family phyllocladaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family phyllocladaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family phytolaccaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical herbaceous plants (including shrubs and trees) with racemose flowers: genera Phytolacca, Agdestis, Ercilla, Rivina, Trichostigma.

- *In class, the teacher used "family phytolaccaceae" to mean chiefly tropical herbaceous plants (including....*

- *The article explained what "family phytolaccaceae" means with a simple example.*

family piperaceae *(noun)*

Tropical woody vines and herbaceous plants having aromatic herbage and minute flowers in spikelets.

- *The article explained what "family piperaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family piperaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family plantaginaceae *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan family of small herbs and a few shrubs; most are troublesome weeds.

- *The article explained what "family plantaginaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family plantaginaceae."*

family plasmodiophoraceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi often causing hypertrophy in seed plants.

- *He looked up "family plasmodiophoraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family plasmodiophoraceae."*

family platanaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Platanus: plane trees.

- *The article explained what "family platanaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family platanaceae" to mean coextensive with the genus platanus: plane trees.*

family plumbaginaceae *(noun)*

Perennial herbs and shrubs and lianas; cosmopolitan especially in saltwater areas.

- *He looked up "family plumbaginaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family plumbaginaceae."*

family pluteaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pluteaceae."*
- *He looked up "family pluteaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family podocarpaceae *(noun)*

Gymnosperms with simple persistent needlelike or scalelike leaves.

- *The article explained what "family podocarpaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family podocarpaceae" during the group presentation.*

family polemoniaceae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of chiefly herbaceous plants of the order Polemoniales; often have showy flowers.

- *Understanding "family polemoniaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family polemoniaceae."*

family polygalaceae *(noun)*

Trees, shrubs, and herbs widely distributed throughout both hemispheres.

- *The article explained what "family polygalaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family polygalaceae" to mean trees, shrubs, and herbs widely distributed....*

family polypodiaceae *(noun)*

Ferns: a large family that in some classification systems has been subdivided into several families (including Aspleniaceae and Blechnaceae and Davalliaceae and Dennstaedtiaceae and Dryopteridaceae and Oleandraceae and Pteridaceae).

- *The article explained what "family polypodiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family polypodiaceae" to mean ferns: a large family that in some classification....*

family polyporaceae *(noun)*

Fungi that become corky or woody with age, often forming shelflike growths on trees.

- *Understanding "family polyporaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family polyporaceae" means with a simple example.*

family pontederiaceae *(noun)*

Aquatic or bog plants.

- *The article explained what "family pontederiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family pontederiaceae" to mean aquatic or bog plants.*

family portulacaceae *(noun)*

Family of usually succulent herbs; cosmopolitan in distribution especially in Americas.

- *The article explained what "family portulacaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family portulacaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family potamogetonaceae *(noun)*

Plants that grow in ponds and slow streams; sometimes includes family Zosteraceae.

- *Understanding "family potamogetonaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family potamogetonaceae."*

family primulaceae *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of the order Primulales with a regular flower; widely distributed in the northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up "family primulaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family primulaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family psilophytaceae *(noun)*

Paleozoic plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family psilophytaceae."*
- *He looked up "family psilophytaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family psilotaceae *(noun)*

Small family of lower ferns having nearly naked stems and minute scalelike leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "family psilotaceae" to mean small family of lower ferns having nearly naked....*
- *The article explained what "family psilotaceae" means with a simple example.*

family pteridaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems; Pteridaceae is itself in turn sometimes further subdivided.

- *They discussed "family pteridaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family pteridaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family pucciniaceae *(noun)*

Large important family of rust fungi.

- *Understanding "family pucciniaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pucciniaceae."*

family punicaceae *(noun)*

One species: pomegranates.

- *Understanding "family punicaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family punicaceae" during the group presentation.*

family pyrolaceae *(noun)*

Evergreen herbs of temperate regions: genera Pyrola, Chimaphila, Moneses, Orthilia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pyrolaceae."*
- *He looked up "family pyrolaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family pythiaceae *(noun)*

Fungi having sporangia usually borne successively and singly at the tips of branching sporangiophores.

- *They discussed "family pythiaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family pythiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family rafflesiaceae *(noun)*

A family of parasitic plants of the order Aristolochiales.

- *The article explained what "family rafflesiaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family rafflesiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family rapateaceae *(noun)*

South American herbs somewhat resembling members of the Juncaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family rapateaceae" to mean south american herbs somewhat resembling members of....*
- *The article explained what "family rapateaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family resedaceae *(noun)*

Mainly Mediterranean herbs: mignonette.

- *Understanding "family resedaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family resedaceae" to mean mainly mediterranean herbs: mignonette.*

---

family rhamnaceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs usually thorny bearing drupaceous fruit many having medicinal value.

- *They discussed "family rhamnaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family rhamnaceae" to mean trees and shrubs usually thorny bearing drupaceous....*

---

family rhizophoraceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs that usually form dense jungles along tropical seacoasts.

- *In class, the teacher used "family rhizophoraceae" to mean trees and shrubs that usually form dense jungles....*
- *The article explained what "family rhizophoraceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family rhizopogonaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi of order Hymenogastrales having round subterranean sporophores.

- *He looked up "family rhizopogonaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family rhizopogonaceae" to mean a family of fungi of order hymenogastrales having....*

---

family rhyniaceae *(noun)*

Primitive plants of the Paleozoic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family rhyniaceae."*
- *He looked up "family rhyniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family roccellaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of division Lichenes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family roccellaceae."*
- *They discussed "family roccellaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family roridulaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications included in the family Droseraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family roridulaceae" to mean in some classifications included in the family....*
- *They discussed "family roridulaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family ruscaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *In class, the teacher used "family ruscaceae" to mean one of many subfamilies into which some....*
- *The article explained what "family ruscaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family russulaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for the genus Russula.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family russulaceae."*
- *He looked up "family russulaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family saccharomycetaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi comprising the typical yeasts: reproduce by budding and ferment carbohydrates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family saccharomycetaceae."*

- *Understanding "family saccharomycetaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family salicaceae *(noun)*

Two genera of trees or shrubs having hairy catkins: Salix; Populus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family salicaceae."*
- *He looked up "family salicaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family salvadoraceae *(noun)*

A family of Old World shrubs and trees of order Gentianales; related to Oleaceae but having four stamens and four petals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family salvadoraceae."*
- *They discussed "family salvadoraceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family salviniaceae *(noun)*

Water ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family salviniaceae."*
- *The article explained what "family salviniaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family santalaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical herbs or shrubs or trees bearing nuts or one-seeded fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "family santalaceae" to mean chiefly tropical herbs or shrubs or trees bearing....*
- *He looked up "family santalaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family sapotaceae *(noun)*

Tropical trees or shrubs with milky juice and often edible fleshy fruit.

- *He looked up "family sapotaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family sapotaceae."*

---

family sarcoscyphaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi belonging to the order Pezizales.

- *In class, the teacher used "family sarcoscyphaceae" to mean family of fungi belonging to the order pezizales.*
- *The article explained what "family sarcoscyphaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family sarraceniaceae *(noun)*

Insectivorous plants.

- *The article explained what "family sarraceniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family sarraceniaceae" to mean insectivorous plants.*

---

family saururaceae *(noun)*

Family of perennial aromatic herbs: genera Saururus, Anemopsis, Houttuynia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family saururaceae."*
- *He looked up "family saururaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family saxifragaceae *(noun)*

A large and diverse family of evergreen or deciduous herbs; widely distributed in northern temperate and cold regions; sometimes includes genera of the family Hydrangeaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family saxifragaceae" to mean a large and diverse family of evergreen or....*
- *He looked up "family saxifragaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family scheuchzeriaceae *(noun)*

A family of monocotyledonous bog herbs of order Naiadales.

- *He looked up "family scheuchzeriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family scheuchzeriaceae."*

---

family schizaeaceae *(noun)*

Small family of mainly tropical ferns.

- *He looked up "family schizaeaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family schizaeaceae" to mean small family of mainly tropical ferns.*

---

family schizosaccharomycetaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to order Endomycetales.

- *The article explained what "family schizosaccharomycetaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family schizosaccharomycetaceae."*

family sciadopityaceae *(noun)*

Family comprising a single genus that until recently was considered part of Taxodiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family sciadopityaceae" to mean family comprising a single genus that until....*
- *Understanding "family sciadopityaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family sclerodermataceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi or order Sclerodermatales with a single-layered peridium; includes earthballs.

- *In class, the teacher used "family sclerodermataceae" to mean a family of fungi or order sclerodermatales with a....*
- *The article explained what "family sclerodermataceae" means with a simple example.*

family sclerotiniaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of order Helotiales.

- *The article explained what "family sclerotiniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family sclerotiniaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family secotiaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi that have a stalk and cap and a wrinkled mass of tissue (the gleba) where spores are produced; are often dismissed as misshapen forms of other fungi.

- *He looked up "family secotiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family secotiaceae" during the group presentation.*

family selaginellaceae *(noun)*

Lesser club mosses: terrestrial chiefly tropical plants resembling mosses.

- *They discussed "family selaginellaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family selaginellaceae" means with a simple example.*

family septobasidiaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the subdivision Basidiomycota.

- *He looked up "family septobasidiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family septobasidiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family simaroubaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs with bitter bark having dry usually one-seeded winged fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family simaroubaceae."*
- *He looked up "family simaroubaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family sparganiaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Sparganium.

- *In class, the teacher used "family sparganiaceae" to mean coextensive with the genus sparganium.*
- *He looked up "family sparganiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family sphaeriaceae *(noun)*

Parasitic fungi having globose and sometimes necked or beaked perithecia.

- *The article explained what "family sphaeriaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family sphaeriaceae."*

family sphaerobolaceae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of fungi in which the more or less spherical gleba is forcibly ejected at maturity.

- *Understanding "family sphaerobolaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family sphaerobolaceae" to mean monotypic family of fungi in which the more or less....*

family sphaerocarpaceae *(noun)*

Liverworts with bilaterally symmetrical gametophytes; sometimes placed in the order Jungermanniales.

- *They discussed "family sphaerocarpaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family sphaerocarpaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family staphylaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of order Sapindales found mostly in the north temperate zone.

- *He looked up "family staphylaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family staphylaceae" to mean a family of dicotyledonous plants of order....*

---

family sterculiaceae *(noun)*

A large family of plants of order Malvales.

- *He looked up "family sterculiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family sterculiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family strelitziaceae *(noun)*

Woody plants with erect stems of tropical South America and South Africa and Madagascar; in some classifications included in the family Musaceae.

- *They discussed "family strelitziaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family strelitziaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family strophariaceae *(noun)*

Sometimes included in family Agaricaceae.

- *The article explained what "family strophariaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family strophariaceae."*

---

family styracaceae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of shrubs and trees of order Ebenales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family styracaceae."*
- *Understanding "family styracaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family symplocaceae *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of order Ebenales.

- *In class, the teacher used "family symplocaceae" to mean a dicotyledonous family of order ebenales.*
- *The article explained what "family symplocaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family synchytriaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of order Chytridiales.

- *Understanding "family synchytriaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family synchytriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family taccaceae *(noun)*

Small family of tropical herbs.

- *Understanding "family taccaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family taccaceae" to mean small family of tropical herbs.*

---

family tamaricaceae *(noun)*

Family of desert shrubs and trees (mostly halophytes and xerophytes).

- *He looked up "family tamaricaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family tamaricaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family taxaceae *(noun)*

Sometimes classified as member of order Taxales.

- *Understanding "family taxaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family taxaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family tecophilaeacea *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *He looked up "family tecophilaeacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family tecophilaeacea" to mean one of many subfamilies into which some....*

family tetragoniaceae *(noun)*

Succulent herbs or small shrubs mostly of South Africa but also New Zealand and North America: carpetweeds; fig marigolds.

- *In class, the teacher used "family tetragoniaceae" to mean succulent herbs or small shrubs mostly of south....*
- *He looked up "family tetragoniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family theaceae *(noun)*

A family of trees and shrubs of the order Parietales.

- *Understanding "family theaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family theaceae" to mean a family of trees and shrubs of the order parietales.*

family thelephoraceae *(noun)*

Fungi having leathery or membranous sporophores.

- *He looked up "family thelephoraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family thelephoraceae."*

family thelypteridaceae *(noun)*

Genera Thelypteris, Phegopteris, and others.

- *The article explained what "family thelypteridaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family thelypteridaceae."*

family theophrastaceae *(noun)*

Family of mainly tropical American trees and shrubs similar to those of the Myrsinaceae; often included in the Myrsinaceae.

- *The article explained what "family theophrastaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family theophrastaceae" to mean family of mainly tropical american trees and shrubs....*

family thymelaeaceae *(noun)*

Family of trees and shrubs and herbs having tough bark that are found especially in Australia and tropical Africa.

- *He looked up "family thymelaeaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family thymelaeaceae" during the group presentation.*

family tiliaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly trees and shrubs of tropical and temperate regions of especially southeastern Asia and Brazil; genera Tilia, Corchorus, Entelea, Grewia, Sparmannia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family tiliaceae."*
- *He looked up "family tiliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family tilletiaceae *(noun)*

A family of smut fungi having a simple promycelium bearing the spores in an apical cluster.

- *Understanding "family tilletiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family tilletiaceae" means with a simple example.*

family trapaceae *(noun)*

Family comprising solely the genus Trapa; in some classifications treated as a subfamily or tribe of the family Onagraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family trapaceae" to mean family comprising solely the genus trapa; in some....*
- *They discussed "family trapaceae" during the group presentation.*

family tremellaceae *(noun)*

A family of basidiomycetous fungi of the order Tremellales that have the basidium divided longitudinally.

- *In class, the teacher used "family tremellaceae" to mean a family of basidiomycetous fungi of the order....*
- *The article explained what "family tremellaceae" means with a simple example.*

family tricholomataceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family tricholomataceae."*
- *They discussed "family tricholomataceae" during the group presentation.*

family trilliaceae *(noun)*

Small family of herbs having flowers with 3 petals and 3 sepals; in some classification systems considered a subfamily of the Liliaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family trilliaceae."*
- *He looked up "family trilliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family tropaeolaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Tropaeolum.

- *They discussed "family tropaeolaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family tropaeolaceae."*

---

family tuberaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi whose ascocarps resemble tubers and vary in size from that of an acorn to that of a large apple.

- *They discussed "family tuberaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family tuberaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family tuberculariaceae *(noun)*

Large family of mainly saprophytic imperfect fungi.

- *The article explained what "family tuberculariaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family tuberculariaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family tulostomaceae *(noun)*

Stalked puffballs.

- *Understanding "family tulostomaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family tulostomaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family tulostomataceae *(noun)*

Stalked puffballs.

- *They discussed "family tulostomataceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family tulostomataceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family typhaceae *(noun)*

Perennial marsh plants with creeping rootstocks and long linear leaves.

- *Understanding "family typhaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family typhaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family ulmaceae *(noun)*

A dicot family of the order Urticales including: genera Ulmus, Celtis, Planera, Trema.

- *The article explained what "family ulmaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family ulmaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family urticaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Urticales including many nettles with stinging hairs.

- *He looked up "family urticaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family urticaceae."*

---

family usneaceae *(noun)*

Fruticose lichens having prostrate or erect or pendulous thalli: genera Usnea, Evernia, Ramalina, Alectoria.

- *He looked up "family usneaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family usneaceae" to mean fruticose lichens having prostrate or erect or....*

---

family ustilaginaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of loose smuts.

- *The article explained what "family ustilaginaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family ustilaginaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

family valerianaceae *(noun)*

Genus of mostly herbs having a characteristic fetid odor.

- *The article explained what "family valerianaceae" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "family valerianaceae" to mean genus of mostly herbs having a characteristic fetid....*

family violaceae *(noun)*

A family of order Parietales including the genera Viola, Hybanthus, Hymenanthera, Melicytus.

- *The article explained what "family violaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family violaceae" to mean a family of order parietales including the genera....*

family viscaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subfamily of Loranthaceae.

- *He looked up "family viscaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family viscaceae" during the group presentation.*

family vitaceae *(noun)*

A family of vines belonging to order Rhamnales.

- *Understanding "family vitaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family vitaceae" means with a simple example.*

family vittariaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems: genus Vittaria.

- *Understanding "family vittariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family vittariaceae" to mean one of a number of families into which....*

family volvariaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *Understanding "family volvariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family volvariaceae" to mean a family of fungi belonging to the order agaricales.*

family welwitschiaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications included in the Gnetaceae.

- *He looked up "family welwitschiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family welwitschiaceae."*

family winteraceae *(noun)*

Small family of chiefly tropical shrubs and trees of genera Drimys and Pseudowintera; sometimes included in Magnoliaceae.

- *He looked up "family winteraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family winteraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family xanthorrhoeaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family xanthorrhoeaceae."*
- *Understanding "family xanthorrhoeaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family xylariaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi characterized by dark brown to black spores.

- *He looked up "family xylariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family xylariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family xyridaceae *(noun)*

Plants of tropical to temperate regions; usually in wet places.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family xyridaceae."*
- *They discussed "family xyridaceae" during the group presentation.*

family zamiaceae *(noun)*

A family of cycads often included in the family Cycadaceae: zamias.

- *In class, the teacher used "family zamiaceae" to mean a family of cycads often included in the family....*
- *He looked up "family zamiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family zannichelliaceae *(noun)*

Alternative classification for some genera included in Potamogetonaceae; one species.

- *He looked up "family zannichelliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family zannichelliaceae."*

family zosteraceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications: essentially equivalent to Potamogetonaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "family zosteraceae" to mean used in some classifications: essentially....*
- *They discussed "family zosteraceae" during the group presentation.*

family zygophyllaceae *(noun)*

Small trees, shrubs, and herbs of warm arid and saline regions; often resinous; some poisonous: genera Zygophyllum, Tribulus, Guaiacum, Larrea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family zygophyllaceae."*
- *They discussed "family zygophyllaceae" during the group presentation.*

fanweed *(noun)*

Foetid Eurasian weed having round flat pods; naturalized throughout North America.

- *He looked up "fanweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fanweed."*

fanwort *(noun)*

Common aquatic plant of eastern North America having floating and submerged leaves and white yellow-spotted flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fanwort."*
- *They discussed "fanwort" during the group presentation.*

farkleberry *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of eastern United States having black inedible berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farkleberry."*
- *The article explained what "farkleberry" means with a simple example.*

feabane mullet *(noun)*

Hairy perennial Eurasian herb with yellow daisylike flowers reputed to destroy or drive away fleas.

- *They discussed "feabane mullet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "feabane mullet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

featherfoil *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Hottonia.

- *The article explained what "featherfoil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "featherfoil" to mean a plant of the genus hottonia.*

federita *(noun)*

A Sudanese sorghum having exceptionally large soft white grains.

- *Understanding "federita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federita."*

felicia amelloides *(noun)*

Hairy South African or Australian subshrub that has daisylike flowers with blue rays.

- *He looked up "felicia amelloides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "felicia amelloides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

felicia bergeriana *(noun)*

Softly hairy South African herb having flowers with bright blue rays.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felicia bergeriana."*
- *They discussed "felicia bergeriana" during the group presentation.*

felwort *(noun)*

Gentian of Europe and China having creamy white flowers with fringed corollas.

- *The article explained what "felwort" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "felwort" to mean gentian of europe and china having creamy white....*

---

fern rhapis *(noun)*

Small graceful palm with reedlike stems and leaf bases clothed with loose coarse fibers.

- *Understanding "fern rhapis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fern rhapis."*

---

ferocactus *(noun)*

Genus of nearly globular cacti of Mexico and southwestern United States: barrel cacti.

- *The article explained what "ferocactus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ferocactus" to mean genus of nearly globular cacti of mexico and....*

---

feterita *(noun)*

A Sudanese sorghum having exceptionally large soft white grains.

- *In class, the teacher used "feterita" to mean a sudanese sorghum having exceptionally large soft....*
- *He looked up "feterita" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fetid bugbane *(noun)*

Bugbane of Siberia and eastern Asia having ill-smelling green-white flowers.

- *Understanding "fetid bugbane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fetid bugbane" to mean bugbane of siberia and eastern asia having....*

---

fetterbush *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having small white bell-shaped flowers.

- *He looked up "fetterbush" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fetterbush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

feverroot *(noun)*

Coarse weedy American perennial herb with large usually perfoliate leaves and purple or dull red flowers.

- *He looked up "feverroot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feverroot."*

---

ficus deltoidea *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree often grown as a houseplant having foliage like mistletoe.

- *The article explained what "ficus deltoidea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ficus deltoidea" to mean shrub or small tree often grown as a houseplant....*

---

ficus diversifolia *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree often grown as a houseplant having foliage like mistletoe.

- *The article explained what "ficus diversifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ficus diversifolia" to mean shrub or small tree often grown as a houseplant....*

---

ficus rubiginosa *(noun)*

Australian tree resembling the banyan often planted for ornament; introduced into South Africa for brushwood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ficus rubiginosa."*
- *He looked up "ficus rubiginosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ficus sycomorus *(noun)*

Thick-branched wide-spreading tree of Africa and adjacent southwestern Asia often buttressed with branches rising from near the ground; produces cluster of edible but inferior figs on short leafless twigs; the biblical sycamore.

- *He looked up "ficus sycomorus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ficus sycomorus" to mean thick-branched wide-spreading tree of africa and....*

---

fiddleneck *(noun)*

Hairy annual of California to Mexico with crowded cymes of small blue to lilac or mauve flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fiddleneck."*
- *He looked up "fiddleneck" because he had never seen it before.*

field pennycress *(noun)*

Foetid Eurasian weed having round flat pods; naturalized throughout North America.

- *Understanding "field pennycress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field pennycress."*

field pussytoes *(noun)*

A variety of pussytoes.

- *They discussed "field pussytoes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "field pussytoes" because he had never seen it before.*

field sandbur *(noun)*

Grass of the eastern United States and tropical America having spikelets enclosed in prickly burs.

- *The article explained what "field sandbur" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field sandbur" to mean grass of the eastern united states and tropical....*

figwort *(noun)*

Any of numerous tall coarse woodland plants of the genus Scrophularia.

- *Understanding "figwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "figwort" to mean any of numerous tall coarse woodland plants of the....*

figwort family *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of the order Polemoniales; includes figwort and snapdragon and foxglove and toadflax and speedwell and mullein; in some classifications placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *He looked up "figwort family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "figwort family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

filago *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Filago having capitate clusters of small woolly flower heads.

- *Understanding "filago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filago."*

filago germanica *(noun)*

(literally an undutiful herb) a variety of cotton rose.

- *The article explained what "filago germanica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "filago germanica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

filaree *(noun)*

European weed naturalized in southwestern United States and Mexico having reddish decumbent stems with small fernlike leaves and small deep reddish-lavender flowers followed by slender fruits that stick straight up; often grown for forage.

- *Understanding "filaree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "filaree" means with a simple example.*

filicales *(noun)*

True (leptosporangiate) ferns.

- *He looked up "filicales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filicales."*

fingerflower *(noun)*

Tall leafy European biennial or perennial having spectacular clusters of large tubular pink-purple flowers; leaves yield drug digitalis and are poisonous to livestock.

- *In class, the teacher used "fingerflower" to mean tall leafy european biennial or perennial having....*
- *Understanding "fingerflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fingerroot *(noun)*

Tall leafy European biennial or perennial having spectacular clusters of large tubular pink-purple flowers; leaves yield drug digitalis and are poisonous to livestock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fingerroot."*
- *The article explained what "fingerroot" means with a simple example.*

fir clubmoss *(noun)*

Of northern Europe and America; resembling a miniature fir.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fir clubmoss."*
- *He looked up "fir clubmoss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

firethorn *(noun)*

Any of various thorny shrubs of the genus Pyracantha bearing small white flowers followed by hard red or orange-red berries.

- *They discussed "firethorn" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "firethorn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

firewheel tree *(noun)*

Eastern Australian tree widely cultivated as a shade tree and for its glossy leaves and circular clusters of showy red to orange-scarlet flowers.

- *The article explained what "firewheel tree" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "firewheel tree" to mean eastern australian tree widely cultivated as a....*

---

firmiana *(noun)*

Small genus of Asian trees or shrubs.

- *They discussed "firmiana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firmiana."*

---

firmiana simplex *(noun)*

Deciduous tree widely grown in southern United States as an ornamental for its handsome maplelike foliage and long racemes of yellow-green flowers followed by curious leaflike pods.

- *The article explained what "firmiana simplex" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "firmiana simplex" to mean deciduous tree widely grown in southern united....*

---

fishpole bamboo *(noun)*

Small bamboo of southeastern China having slender culms flexuous when young.

- *Understanding "fishpole bamboo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fishpole bamboo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fistulina *(noun)*

Fungi having each pore separate though crowded.

- *The article explained what "fistulina" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fistulina" during the group presentation.*

---

fistulina hepatica *(noun)*

A popular edible fungus with a cap the color of liver or raw meat; abundant in southeastern United States.

- *Understanding "fistulina hepatica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fistulina hepatica" means with a simple example.*

---

fistulinaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi closely related to the family Polyporaceae except that the tubes on the undersurface of the cap are separate from each other.

- *They discussed "fistulinaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fistulinaceae" to mean a family of fungi closely related to the family....*

---

flacourtia *(noun)*

Often spiny trees or shrubs of tropical Asia and Africa.

- *He looked up "flacourtia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "flacourtia" during the group presentation.*

---

flacourtia family *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "flacourtia family" to mean chiefly tropical trees and shrubs.*
- *Understanding "flacourtia family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flacourtia indica *(noun)*

Small shrubby tree of Madagascar cultivated in tropical regions as a hedge plant and for its deep red acid fruits resembling small plums.

- *He looked up "flacourtia indica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flacourtia indica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flacourtiaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "flacourtiaceae" to mean chiefly tropical trees and shrubs.*
- *The article explained what "flacourtiaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

flagroot *(noun)*

Perennial marsh plant having swordlike leaves and aromatic roots.

- *He looked up "flagroot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flagroot" to mean perennial marsh plant having swordlike leaves and....*

---

flame durrajong *(noun)*

South Australian tree having panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *The article explained what "flame durrajong" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flame durrajong" to mean south australian tree having panicles of brilliant....*

---

flameflower *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Kniphofia having long grasslike leaves and tall scapes of red or yellow drooping flowers.

- *Understanding "flameflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "flameflower" during the group presentation.*

---

flammulina *(noun)*

A genus of agarics.

- *In class, the teacher used "flammulina" to mean a genus of agarics.*
- *He looked up "flammulina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flammulina velutipes *(noun)*

An edible agaric that is available in early spring or late fall when few other mushrooms are; has a viscid smooth orange to brown cap and a velvety stalk that turns black in maturity and pallid gills; often occur in clusters.

- *They discussed "flammulina velutipes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flammulina velutipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flannelbush *(noun)*

Any of several handsome evergreen shrubs of California and northern Mexico having downy lobed leaves and showy yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "flannelbush" to mean any of several handsome evergreen shrubs of....*
- *Understanding "flannelbush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fleawort *(noun)*

Plantain of Mediterranean regions whose seeds swell and become gelatinous when moist and are used as a mild laxative.

- *He looked up "fleawort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fleawort."*

---

flindersia *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian timber trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flindersia."*
- *The article explained what "flindersia" means with a simple example.*

---

flindersia australis *(noun)*

Tall Australian timber tree yielding tough hard wood used for staves etc.

- *The article explained what "flindersia australis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "flindersia australis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flindersia schottiana *(noun)*

Australian timber tree whose bark yields a poison.

- *They discussed "flindersia schottiana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flindersia schottiana."*

flindosa *(noun)*

Tall Australian timber tree yielding tough hard wood used for staves etc.

- *Understanding "flindosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flindosa" means with a simple example.*

flindosy *(noun)*

Tall Australian timber tree yielding tough hard wood used for staves etc.

- *Understanding "flindosy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "flindosy" during the group presentation.*

floccose chanterelle *(noun)*

A mildly poisonous fungus with a fruiting body shaped like a hollow trumpet.

- *The article explained what "floccose chanterelle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floccose chanterelle."*

florest's cineraria *(noun)*

Herb derived from Pericallis cruenta and widely cultivated in a variety of profusely flowering forms with florets from white to pink to red or purple or violet or blue.

- *They discussed "florest's cineraria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "florest's cineraria" means with a simple example.*

floweret *(noun)*

A diminutive flower (especially one that is part of a composite flower).

- *Understanding "floweret" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "floweret" during the group presentation.*

foamflower *(noun)*

Stoloniferous white-flowered spring-blooming woodland plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "foamflower" to mean stoloniferous white-flowered spring-blooming....*
- *The article explained what "foamflower" means with a simple example.*

foetid bugbane *(noun)*

Bugbane of Siberia and eastern Asia having ill-smelling green-white flowers.

- *They discussed "foetid bugbane" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "foetid bugbane" because he had never seen it before.*

fomes igniarius *(noun)*

Fungus used in the preparation of punk for fuses.

- *They discussed "fomes igniarius" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fomes igniarius" because he had never seen it before.*

forestiera *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Forestiera.

- *Understanding "forestiera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forestiera."*

forestiera neomexicana *(noun)*

Spiny branching deciduous shrub of southwestern United States having clusters of insignificant yellow-white flowers appearing before leaves followed by attractive black berrylike fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "forestiera neomexicana" to mean spiny branching deciduous shrub of southwestern....*
- *They discussed "forestiera neomexicana" during the group presentation.*

form genus rhizoctinia *(noun)*

Form genus of imperfect fungi some species of which are now placed in genera Pellicularia and Corticium because their perfect stages have been found.

- *Understanding "form genus rhizoctinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "form genus rhizoctinia" because he had never seen it before.*

fortunella *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs native to south China producing small ovoid fruits resembling oranges: includes kumquats.

- *He looked up "fortunella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fortunella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fortunella japonica *(noun)*

Shrub bearing round-fruited kumquats.

- *The article explained what "fortunella japonica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fortunella japonica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fortunella margarita *(noun)*

Shrub bearing oval-fruited kumquats.

- *He looked up "fortunella margarita" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fortunella margarita."*

---

fothergilla *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous shrubs of the southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "fothergilla" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fothergilla."*

---

fouquieria *(noun)*

Resinous succulent trees or shrubs of desert and semidesert regions of southwestern United States that are leafless most of the year.

- *Understanding "fouquieria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fouquieria" during the group presentation.*

---

fouquieria columnaris *(noun)*

Candlewood of Mexico and southwestern California having tall columnar stems and bearing honey-scented creamy yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "fouquieria columnaris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fouquieria columnaris" to mean candlewood of mexico and southwestern california....*

---

fouquieria splendens *(noun)*

Desert shrub of southwestern United States and Mexico having slender naked spiny branches that after the rainy season put forth foliage and clusters of red flowers.

- *He looked up "fouquieria splendens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fouquieria splendens" during the group presentation.*

---

fouquieriaceae *(noun)*

Small family of spiny shrubs or trees of southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "fouquieriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fouquieriaceae."*

---

foxberry *(noun)*

Low evergreen shrub of high north temperate regions of Europe and Asia and America bearing red edible berries.

- *They discussed "foxberry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "foxberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fragaria ananassa *(noun)*

Widely cultivated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fragaria ananassa."*
- *They discussed "fragaria ananassa" during the group presentation.*

---

fragaria chiloensis *(noun)*

Wild strawberry of western United States and South America; source of many varieties of cultivated strawberries.

- *Understanding "fragaria chiloensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fragaria chiloensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fragrant woodsia *(noun)*

A common rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate regions having rusty-brown stipes and lanceolate pinnate fronds.

- *They discussed "fragrant woodsia" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "fragrant woodsia" to mean a common rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate....*

---

francoa *(noun)*

Perennial evergreen herbs with white or pink flowers; Chile.

- *He looked up "francoa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francoa."*

---

francoa ramosa *(noun)*

Chilean evergreen shrub having delicate spikes of small white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francoa ramosa."*
- *He looked up "francoa ramosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frangipanni *(noun)*

Any of various tropical American deciduous shrubs or trees of the genus Plumeria having milky sap and showy fragrant funnel-shaped variously colored flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frangipanni."*
- *He looked up "frangipanni" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frasera *(noun)*

Genus of North American herbs: columbo; includes some species sometimes placed in genus Swertia.

- *Understanding "frasera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frasera" to mean genus of north american herbs: columbo; includes....*

---

frasera speciosa *(noun)*

Tall herb with panicles of white flowers flushed with green; northwestern United States; sometimes placed in genus Swertia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frasera speciosa."*
- *The article explained what "frasera speciosa" means with a simple example.*

---

fraxinella *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb with white flowers that emit flammable vapor in hot weather.

- *In class, the teacher used "fraxinella" to mean eurasian perennial herb with white flowers that....*
- *He looked up "fraxinella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fraxinus dipetala *(noun)*

Shrubby California ash with showy off-white flowers.

- *Understanding "fraxinus dipetala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fraxinus dipetala" means with a simple example.*

---

fraxinus oregona *(noun)*

Timber tree of western North America yielding hard light wood; closely related to the red ash.

- *The article explained what "fraxinus oregona" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fraxinus oregona" to mean timber tree of western north america yielding hard....*

---

fraxinus ornus *(noun)*

Southern Mediterranean ash having fragrant white flowers in dense panicles and yielding manna.

- *The article explained what "fraxinus ornus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fraxinus ornus" to mean southern mediterranean ash having fragrant white....*

---

fraxinus pennsylvanica subintegerrima *(noun)*

A variety of red ash having glossy branchlets and lower leaf surfaces.

- *In class, the teacher used "fraxinus pennsylvanica subintegerrima" to mean a variety of red ash having glossy branchlets and....*
- *He looked up "fraxinus pennsylvanica subintegerrima" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fraxinus quadrangulata *(noun)*

Ash of central and southern United States with bluish-green foliage and hard brown wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "fraxinus quadrangulata" to mean ash of central and southern united states with....*
- *They discussed "fraxinus quadrangulata" during the group presentation.*

---

fraxinus texensis *(noun)*

Low-growing ash of Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fraxinus texensis."*
- *He looked up "fraxinus texensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fremontia *(noun)*

Flannelbush.

- *They discussed "fremontia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fremontia" means with a simple example.*

---

fremontodendron *(noun)*

Flannelbush.

- *In class, the teacher used "fremontodendron" to mean flannelbush.*
- *Understanding "fremontodendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frijol *(noun)*

The common bean plant grown for the beans rather than the pods (especially a variety with large red kidney-shaped beans).

- *He looked up "frijol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "frijol" during the group presentation.*

---

frijole *(noun)*

The common bean plant grown for the beans rather than the pods (especially a variety with large red kidney-shaped beans).

- *The article explained what "frijole" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frijole."*

---

frijolillo *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree having pinnate leaves poisonous to livestock and dense racemes of intensely fragrant blue flowers and red beans.

- *He looked up "frijolillo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frijolillo."*

---

frijolito *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree having pinnate leaves poisonous to livestock and dense racemes of intensely fragrant blue flowers and red beans.

- *In class, the teacher used "frijolito" to mean shrub or small tree having pinnate leaves poisonous....*
- *They discussed "frijolito" during the group presentation.*

---

fringepod *(noun)*

Annual herb having pinnatifid basal leaves and slender racemes of small white flowers followed by one-seeded winged silicles.

- *He looked up "fringepod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fringepod."*

---

fritillaria biflora *(noun)*

Herb of southwestern United States having dark purple bell-shaped flowers mottled with green.

- *In class, the teacher used "fritillaria biflora" to mean herb of southwestern united states having dark....*
- *They discussed "fritillaria biflora" during the group presentation.*

---

fritillaria pluriflora *(noun)*

California herb with pinkish purple flowers.

- *They discussed "fritillaria pluriflora" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fritillaria pluriflora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fritillaria recurva *(noun)*

Western United States herb with scarlet and yellow narrow bell-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fritillaria recurva."*
- *He looked up "fritillaria recurva" because he had never seen it before.*

---

froelichia *(noun)*

Genus of erect or procumbent herbs of the Americas having spikes of woolly white flowers: cottonweed.

- *Understanding "froelichia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "froelichia."*

---

frogbit *(noun)*

European floating plant with roundish heart-shaped leaves and white flowers.

- *They discussed "frogbit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frogbit."*

---

frogbit family *(noun)*

Simple nearly stemless freshwater aquatic plants; widely distributed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frogbit family."*
- *He looked up "frogbit family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frostweed *(noun)*

Tall perennial herb having clusters of white flowers; the eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frostweed."*
- *They discussed "frostweed" during the group presentation.*

---

frostwort *(noun)*

Perennial of the eastern United States having early solitary yellow flowers followed by late petalless flowers; so-called because ice crystals form on it during first frosts.

- *He looked up "frostwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frostwort."*

---

fruitage *(noun)*

The yield of fruit.

- *A tree highly recommended for its fruitage.*
- *The article explained what "fruitage" means with a simple example.*

---

fruitlet *(noun)*

A diminutive fruit, especially one that is part of a multiple fruit.

- *The article explained what "fruitlet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fruitlet" to mean a diminutive fruit, especially one that is part of....*

---

fuchsia excorticata *(noun)*

Erect deciduous shrub or tree to 10 feet with maroon flowers; New Zealand.

- *Understanding "fuchsia excorticata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuchsia excorticata."*

---

fumaria *(noun)*

Annual herbs whose flowers have only one petal spurred at the base.

- *The article explained what "fumaria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fumaria" to mean annual herbs whose flowers have only one petal....*

---

fumaria claviculata *(noun)*

Annual vine with decompound leaves and racemes of yellow and pink flowers.

- *Understanding "fumaria claviculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fumaria claviculata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fumaria fungosa *(noun)*

Vine with feathery leaves and white or pinkish flowers; sometimes placed in genus Fumaria.

- *He looked up "fumaria fungosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fumaria fungosa."*

---

fumaria officinalis *(noun)*

Delicate European herb with greyish leaves and spikes of purplish flowers; formerly used medicinally.

- *In class, the teacher used "fumaria officinalis" to mean delicate european herb with greyish leaves and....*
- *He looked up "fumaria officinalis" because he had never seen it before.*

fumaria sempervirens *(noun)*

Glaucous herb of northeastern United States and Canada having loose racemes of yellow-tipped pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Fumaria.

- *In class, the teacher used "fumaria sempervirens" to mean glaucous herb of northeastern united states and....*
- *They discussed "fumaria sempervirens" during the group presentation.*

fumariaceae *(noun)*

Erect or climbing herbs of the northern hemisphere and southern Africa: bleeding heart; Dutchman's breeches; fumitory; squirrel corn.

- *They discussed "fumariaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fumariaceae."*

fumeroot *(noun)*

Herb of northern Europe and Asia having erect racemes of red flowers.

- *They discussed "fumeroot" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fumeroot" because he had never seen it before.*

fumewort *(noun)*

Herb of northern Europe and Asia having erect racemes of red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fumewort."*
- *They discussed "fumewort" during the group presentation.*

fumitory *(noun)*

Delicate European herb with greyish leaves and spikes of purplish flowers; formerly used medicinally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fumitory."*
- *He looked up "fumitory" because he had never seen it before.*

fumitory family *(noun)*

Erect or climbing herbs of the northern hemisphere and southern Africa: bleeding heart; Dutchman's breeches; fumitory; squirrel corn.

- *The article explained what "fumitory family" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fumitory family" to mean erect or climbing herbs of the northern hemisphere....*

fungi imperfecti *(noun)*

Large and heterogeneous form division of fungi comprising forms for which no sexually reproductive stage is known.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fungi imperfecti."*
- *He looked up "fungi imperfecti" because he had never seen it before.*

funicle *(noun)*

The stalk of a plant ovule or seed.

- *He looked up "funicle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "funicle" to mean the stalk of a plant ovule or seed.*

funka *(noun)*

Robust east Asian clump-forming perennial herbs having racemose flowers: plantain lilies; sometimes placed in family Hostaceae.

- *They discussed "funka" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "funka" to mean robust east asian clump-forming perennial herbs....*

funkaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes genus Hosta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "funkaceae."*
- *Understanding "funkaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fusain *(noun)*

A stick of black carbon material used for drawing.

- *He looked up "fusain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fusain" during the group presentation.*

fusanus *(noun)*

Quandong trees.

- *They discussed "fusanus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fusanus" to mean quandong trees.*

---

fusanus acuminatus *(noun)*

Australian tree with edible flesh and edible nutlike seed.

- *The article explained what "fusanus acuminatus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fusanus acuminatus."*

---

fuscoboletinus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuscoboletinus."*
- *He looked up "fuscoboletinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fuscoboletinus paluster *(noun)*

An edible fungus with a pinkish purple cap and stalk and a pore surface that is yellow with large angular pores that become like gills in maturity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuscoboletinus paluster."*
- *The article explained what "fuscoboletinus paluster" means with a simple example.*

---

fuscoboletinus serotinus *(noun)*

An edible fungus with a broadly convex brown cap and a whitish pore surface and stalk.

- *They discussed "fuscoboletinus serotinus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fuscoboletinus serotinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

galax urceolata *(noun)*

Tufted evergreen perennial herb having spikes of tiny white flowers and glossy green round to heart-shaped leaves that become coppery to maroon or purplish in fall.

- *They discussed "galax urceolata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "galax urceolata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galbulus *(noun)*

The seed-producing cone of a cypress tree.

- *They discussed "galbulus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "galbulus" to mean the seed-producing cone of a cypress tree.*

---

galega *(noun)*

Small genus of Eurasian herbs: goat's rue.

- *The article explained what "galega" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "galega" to mean small genus of eurasian herbs: goat's rue.*

---

galega officinalis *(noun)*

Tall bushy European perennial grown for its pinnate foliage and slender spikes of blue flowers; sometimes used medicinally.

- *In class, the teacher used "galega officinalis" to mean tall bushy european perennial grown for its pinnate....*
- *Understanding "galega officinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galeopsis *(noun)*

Erect annual European herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galeopsis."*
- *The article explained what "galeopsis" means with a simple example.*

---

galeopsis tetrahit *(noun)*

Coarse bristly Eurasian plant with white or reddish flowers and foliage resembling that of a nettle; common as a weed in United States.

- *Understanding "galeopsis tetrahit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "galeopsis tetrahit" means with a simple example.*

---

galiella rufa *(noun)*

The cup-shaped fruiting body of this discomycete has a jellylike interior and a short stalk.

- *They discussed "galiella rufa" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “galiella rufa.”*

galingale *(noun)*

European sedge having rough-edged leaves and spikelets of reddish flowers and aromatic roots.

- *Understanding “galingale” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “galingale” during the group presentation.*

galium aparine *(noun)*

Annual having the stem beset with curved prickles; North America and Europe and Asia.

- *The article explained what “galium aparine” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “galium aparine.”*

galium mollugo *(noun)*

Eurasian herb with ample panicles of small white flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *He looked up “galium mollugo” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “galium mollugo.”*

gallberry *(noun)*

Evergreen holly of eastern North America with oblong leathery leaves and small black berries.

- *He looked up “gallberry” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “gallberry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

galtonia candicans *(noun)*

Southern African herb with white bell-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed “galtonia candicans” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “galtonia candicans” because he had never seen it before.*

gametangium *(noun)*

Cell or organ in which gametes develop.

- *The article explained what “gametangium” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gametangium.”*

gametoecium *(noun)*

Gametangia and surrounding bracts.

- *He looked up “gametoecium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gametoecium.”*

gametophore *(noun)*

A modified branch bearing gametangia as in the thalloid liverworts.

- *The article explained what “gametophore” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gametophore” to mean a modified branch bearing gametangia as in the....*

garambulla *(noun)*

Arborescent cactus of western Mexico bearing a small oblong edible berrylike fruit.

- *He looked up “garambulla” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “garambulla.”*

garambulla cactus *(noun)*

Arborescent cactus of western Mexico bearing a small oblong edible berrylike fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “garambulla cactus.”*
- *He looked up “garambulla cactus” because he had never seen it before.*

garcinia hanburyi *(noun)*

Low spreading tree of Indonesia yielding an orange to brown gum resin (gamboge) used as a pigment when powdered.

- *In class, the teacher used “garcinia hanburyi” to mean low spreading tree of indonesia yielding an orange....*
- *They discussed “garcinia hanburyi” during the group presentation.*

garcinia mangostana *(noun)*

East Indian tree with thick leathery leaves and edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garcinia mangostana."*
- *The article explained what "garcinia mangostana" means with a simple example.*

---

garden orache *(noun)*

Asiatic plant resembling spinach often used as a potherb; naturalized in Europe and North America.

- *They discussed "garden orache" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "garden orache" to mean asiatic plant resembling spinach often used as a....*

---

garden symphilid *(noun)*

Minute arthropod often infesting the underground parts of truck-garden and greenhouse crops.

- *He looked up "garden symphilid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "garden symphilid" during the group presentation.*

---

gardenia jasminoides *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub widely cultivated for its large fragrant waxlike white flowers and glossy leaves.

- *They discussed "gardenia jasminoides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gardenia jasminoides" to mean evergreen shrub widely cultivated for its large....*

---

garget *(noun)*

Tall coarse perennial American herb having small white flowers followed by blackish-red berries on long drooping racemes; young fleshy stems are edible; berries and root are poisonous.

- *He looked up "garget" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "garget" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gasolene *(noun)*

A volatile flammable mixture of hydrocarbons (hexane and heptane and octane etc.) derived from petroleum; used mainly as a fuel in internal-combustion engines.

- *In class, the teacher used "gasolene" to mean a volatile flammable mixture of hydrocarbons....*
- *The article explained what "gasolene" means with a simple example.*

---

gasteromycete *(noun)*

Any fungus of the class Gasteromycetes.

- *In class, the teacher used "gasteromycete" to mean any fungus of the class gasteromycetes.*
- *The article explained what "gasteromycete" means with a simple example.*

---

gasteromycetes *(noun)*

Fungi in which the hymenium is enclosed until after spores have matured: puffballs; earth stars; stinkhorn fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasteromycetes."*
- *They discussed "gasteromycetes" during the group presentation.*

---

gastroboletus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Secotiaceae; they resemble boletes but the spores are not discharged from the basidium.

- *In class, the teacher used "gastroboletus" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family....*
- *He looked up "gastroboletus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gastroboletus scabrosus *(noun)*

A dingy yellow brown fungus with a rough stalk that superficially resembles a bolete.

- *They discussed "gastroboletus scabrosus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gastroboletus scabrosus" means with a simple example.*

---

gastroboletus turbinatus *(noun)*

A fungus with a cap that can vary from red to dark brown; superficially resembles a bolete.

- *The article explained what "gastroboletus turbinatus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gastroboletus turbinatus" to mean a fungus with a cap that can vary from red to dark....*

---

gastrocybe *(noun)*

A genus of fungi of the family Secotiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastrocybe."*
- *He looked up "gastrocybe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gastrolobium *(noun)*

Any of various Australian evergreen shrubs of the genus Gastrolobium having whorled compound leaves poisonous to livestock and showy yellow to deep reddish-orange flowers followed by two-seeded pods.

- *Understanding "gastrolobium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gastrolobium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gastromycete *(noun)*

Any fungus of the class Gasteromycetes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastromycete."*
- *He looked up "gastromycete" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gastromycetes *(noun)*

Fungi in which the hymenium is enclosed until after spores have matured: puffballs; earth stars; stinkhorn fungi.

- *Understanding "gastromycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gastromycetes" means with a simple example.*

---

gaultheria hispidula *(noun)*

Slow-growing procumbent evergreen shrublet of northern North America and Japan having white flowers and numerous white fleshy rough and hairy seeds.

- *They discussed "gaultheria hispidula" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gaultheria hispidula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gayfeather *(noun)*

Any of various North American plants of the genus Liatris having racemes or panicles of small discoid flower heads.

- *In class, the teacher used "gayfeather" to mean any of various north american plants of the genus....*
- *The article explained what "gayfeather" means with a simple example.*

---

gaylussacia *(noun)*

Deciduous or evergreen shrubs of North America: black huckleberries.

- *He looked up "gaylussacia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gaylussacia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gaylussacia baccata *(noun)*

Low shrub of the eastern United States bearing shiny black edible fruit; best known of the huckleberries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaylussacia baccata."*
- *They discussed "gaylussacia baccata" during the group presentation.*

---

gaylussacia brachycera *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having small shiny boxlike leaves and flavorless berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "gaylussacia brachycera" to mean creeping evergreen shrub of southeastern united....*
- *Understanding "gaylussacia brachycera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gaylussacia frondosa *(noun)*

Huckleberry of the eastern United States with pink flowers and sweet blue fruit.

- *Understanding "gaylussacia frondosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaylussacia frondosa."*

---

gaywings *(noun)*

Common trailing perennial milkwort of eastern North America having leaves like wintergreen and usually rosy-purple flowers with winged sepals.

- *The article explained what "gaywings" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gaywings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gazania *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Gazania valued for their showy daisy flowers.

- *They discussed "gazania" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gazania" because he had never seen it before.*

gazania rigens *(noun)*

Decumbent South African perennial with short densely leafy stems and orange flower rays with black eyespots at base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gazania rigens."*
- *Understanding "gazania rigens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

geastraceae *(noun)*

A family of earthstar fungi belonging to the order Lycoperdales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geastraceae."*
- *Understanding "geastraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

geastrum *(noun)*

Type genus of Geastraceae; fungi whose outer peridium when dry splits into starlike segments.

- *Understanding "geastrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "geastrum" during the group presentation.*

geastrum coronatum *(noun)*

An earthstar with a bluish spore sac and a purplish brown gleba; at maturity the outer layer splits into rays that bend backward and elevate the spore sac.

- *He looked up "geastrum coronatum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geastrum coronatum."*

gebang palm *(noun)*

Large-leaved palm of Malay to Philippines and northern Australia; leaves used for thatching or plaiting into containers.

- *Understanding "gebang palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gebang palm" to mean large-leaved palm of malay to philippines and....*

geglossaceae *(noun)*

A type of ascomycetous fungus.

- *The article explained what "geglossaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "geglossaceae" to mean a type of ascomycetous fungus.*

genipa *(noun)*

Any tree of the genus Genipa bearing yellow flowers and edible fruit with a thick rind.

- *He looked up "genipa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genipa."*

genipa americana *(noun)*

Tree of the West Indies and northern South America bearing succulent edible orange-sized fruit.

- *They discussed "genipa americana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genipa americana."*

genista raetam *(noun)*

Desert shrub of Syria and Arabia having small white flowers; constitutes the juniper of the Old Testament; sometimes placed in genus Genista.

- *The article explained what "genista raetam" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genista raetam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genlisea *(noun)*

Rootless carnivorous swamp plants having at the base of the stem a rosette of foliage and leaves consisting of slender tubes swollen in the middle to form traps; each tube passes into two long spirally twisted arms with stiff hairs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genlisea" to mean rootless carnivorous swamp plants having at the....*
- *Understanding "genlisea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gentiana andrewsii *(noun)*

Gentian of eastern North America having tubular blue or white flowers that open little if at all.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana andrewsii."*
- *The article explained what "gentiana andrewsii" means with a simple example.*

gentiana calycosa *(noun)*

Tufted sometimes sprawling perennial with blue flowers spotted with green; western North America.

- *Understanding "gentiana calycosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gentiana calycosa" means with a simple example.*

---

gentiana crinita *(noun)*

Tall widely distributed fringed gentian of eastern North America having violet-blue or white fringed flowers.

- *The article explained what "gentiana crinita" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana crinita."*

---

gentiana detonsa *(noun)*

Medium-tall fringed gentian with pale-blue to blue-purple flowers; circumboreal in distribution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana detonsa."*
- *Understanding "gentiana detonsa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gentiana holopetala *(noun)*

Small blue-flowered fringed gentian of Sierra Nevada mountains.

- *He looked up "gentiana holopetala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gentiana holopetala" during the group presentation.*

---

gentiana pneumonanthe *(noun)*

Perennial Eurasian gentian with sky-blue funnel-shaped flowers of damp open heaths.

- *The article explained what "gentiana pneumonanthe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gentiana pneumonanthe" to mean perennial eurasian gentian with sky-blue....*

---

gentiana quinquefolia *(noun)*

Gentian of eastern North America having clusters of bristly blue flowers.

- *He looked up "gentiana quinquefolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana quinquefolia."*

---

gentiana thermalis *(noun)*

Small blue-flowered fringed gentian of western United States (Rocky Mountains) especially around hot springs in Yellowstone National Park.

- *He looked up "gentiana thermalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana thermalis."*

---

gentianaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly herbaceous plants with showy flowers; some are cultivated as ornamentals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentianaceae."*
- *The article explained what "gentianaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

gentianales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants having gamopetalous flowers; Gentianaceae; Apocynaceae; Asclepiadaceae; Loganiaceae; Oleaceae; Salvadoraceae.

- *They discussed "gentianales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gentianales" to mean an order of dicotyledonous plants having....*

---

gentianella *(noun)*

Genus of herbs with flowers that resemble gentian; in some classifications included in genus Gentiana.

- *He looked up "gentianella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gentianella" during the group presentation.*

---

gentianella amarella *(noun)*

Gentian of Europe and China having creamy white flowers with fringed corollas.

- *The article explained what "gentianella amarella" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gentianella amarella" to mean gentian of europe and china having creamy white....*

---

gentianella quinquefolia *(noun)*

Gentian of eastern North America having clusters of bristly blue flowers.

- *The article explained what "gentianella quinquefolia" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentianella quinquefolia."*

---

gentianopsid procera *(noun)*

Small blue-flowered fringed gentian of east central North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentianopsid procera."*
- *He looked up "gentianopsid procera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gentianopsis *(noun)*

Genus of fringed gentians; in some classifications included in genus Gentiana.

- *He looked up "gentianopsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentianopsis."*

---

gentianopsis crinita *(noun)*

Tall widely distributed fringed gentian of eastern North America having violet-blue or white fringed flowers.

- *Understanding "gentianopsis crinita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gentianopsis crinita" means with a simple example.*

---

gentianopsis detonsa *(noun)*

Medium-tall fringed gentian with pale-blue to blue-purple flowers; circumboreal in distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "gentianopsis detonsa" to mean medium-tall fringed gentian with pale-blue to....*
- *He looked up "gentianopsis detonsa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gentianopsis holopetala *(noun)*

Small blue-flowered fringed gentian of Sierra Nevada mountains.

- *The article explained what "gentianopsis holopetala" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentianopsis holopetala."*

---

gentianopsis thermalis *(noun)*

Small blue-flowered fringed gentian of western United States (Rocky Mountains) especially around hot springs in Yellowstone National Park.

- *The article explained what "gentianopsis thermalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gentianopsis thermalis" to mean small blue-flowered fringed gentian of western....*

---

genus abelmoschus *(noun)*

Genus of tropical coarse herbs having large lobed leaves and often yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus abelmoschus" to mean genus of tropical coarse herbs having large lobed....*
- *He looked up "genus abelmoschus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus abronia *(noun)*

Genus of western North American herbs having showy flowers.

- *Understanding "genus abronia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus abronia" to mean genus of western north american herbs having showy....*

---

genus acalypha *(noun)*

A genus of herbs and shrubs belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus acalypha" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus acalypha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus acanthocereus *(noun)*

Mostly trailing cacti having nocturnal white flowers; tropical America and Caribbean region.

- *The article explained what "genus acanthocereus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus acanthocereus" to mean mostly trailing cacti having nocturnal white....*

---

genus achimenes *(noun)*

Genus of tropical perennial American herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus achimenes."*
- *They discussed "genus achimenes" during the group presentation.*

---

genus achras *(noun)*

Tropical trees having papery leaves and large fruit.

- *He looked up "genus achras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus achras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus acinos *(noun)*

Plants closely allied to the genera Satureja and Calamintha.

- *The article explained what "genus acinos" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus acinos" during the group presentation.*

---

genus acocanthera *(noun)*

Small genus of trees and shrubs containing strongly toxic cardiac glycosides; Arabia to Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus acocanthera."*
- *He looked up "genus acocanthera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus acokanthera *(noun)*

Small genus of trees and shrubs containing strongly toxic cardiac glycosides; Arabia to Africa.

- *The article explained what "genus acokanthera" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus acokanthera" to mean small genus of trees and shrubs containing strongly....*

---

genus acrocarpus *(noun)*

Small genus of trees of Indonesia and Malaysia.

- *The article explained what "genus acrocarpus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus acrocarpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus acroclinium *(noun)*

Genus of herbs and shrubs of Australia and South Africa: everlasting flower; most species usually placed in genus Helipterum.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus acroclinium" to mean genus of herbs and shrubs of australia and south....*
- *He looked up "genus acroclinium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus acrocomia *(noun)*

Central and South American feather palms.

- *Understanding "genus acrocomia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus acrocomia" to mean central and south american feather palms.*

---

genus acrostichum *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus acrostichum" to mean in some classification systems placed in family....*
- *The article explained what "genus acrostichum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus actiniopteris *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of tropical Asia and Africa.

- *He looked up "genus actiniopteris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus actiniopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus actinomeris *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for plants now included in genus Verbesina.

- *Understanding "genus actinomeris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus actinomeris" to mean used in some classification systems for plants now....*

---

genus adenanthera *(noun)*

Small genus of trees of tropical Asia and Pacific areas.

- *The article explained what "genus adenanthera" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus adenanthera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus adlumia *(noun)*

One species: climbing fumitory.

- *The article explained what "genus adlumia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus adlumia" to mean one species: climbing fumitory.*

---

genus aegiceras *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of the family Verbenaceae.

- *He looked up "genus aegiceras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aegiceras."*

---

genus aerides *(noun)*

Epiphytic orchids of tropical Asia having stiff leaves and fragrant white flowers in arching racemes.

- *The article explained what "genus aerides" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus aerides" to mean epiphytic orchids of tropical asia having stiff....*

---

genus aeschynanthus *(noun)*

Large genus of East Indian ornamental woody epiphytic plants.

- *He looked up "genus aeschynanthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus aeschynanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus aethionema *(noun)*

Old World genus of the family Cruciferae.

- *The article explained what "genus aethionema" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus aethionema" to mean old world genus of the family cruciferae.*

---

genus aethusa *(noun)*

Fool's parsley.

- *They discussed "genus aethusa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus aethusa" means with a simple example.*

---

genus aframomum *(noun)*

An African genus of plants of the family Zingiberaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aframomum."*
- *He looked up "genus aframomum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus afrocarpus *(noun)*

Dioecious evergreen trees or shrubs; equatorial to southern and southeastern Africa: yellowwood; similar to trees or genus Podocarpus.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus afrocarpus" to mean dioecious evergreen trees or shrubs; equatorial to....*
- *The article explained what "genus afrocarpus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus agalinis *(noun)*

Semiparasitic herb with purple or white or pink flowers; grows in the United States and West Indies.

- *Understanding "genus agalinis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus agalinis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus agdestis *(noun)*

A genus with one species that is a rapidly growing climbing vine with tuberous roots; grown in hot climates.

- *Understanding "genus agdestis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus agdestis" to mean a genus with one species that is a rapidly growing....*

---

genus ageratina *(noun)*

Annual to perennial herbs or shrubs of eastern United States and Central and South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ageratina" to mean annual to perennial herbs or shrubs of eastern....*
- *They discussed "genus ageratina" during the group presentation.*

---

genus aglaomorpha *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns of tropical Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aglaomorpha."*
- *Understanding "genus aglaomorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus aglaonema *(noun)*

Climbing herbs of southeastern Asia having thick fleshy oblong leaves and naked unisexual flowers: Chinese evergreen.

- *They discussed "genus aglaonema" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus aglaonema" because he had never seen it before.*

genus agrimonia *(noun)*

Genus of herbs found chiefly in north temperate regions having pinnate leaves and yellow flowers followed by bristly fruit.

- *They discussed "genus agrimonia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus agrimonia."*

genus agrostemma *(noun)*

A caryophylloid dicot genus including corn cockles.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus agrostemma" to mean a caryophylloid dicot genus including corn cockles.*
- *Understanding "genus agrostemma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus albatrellus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Polyporaceae.

- *They discussed "genus albatrellus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus albatrellus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus albizzia *(noun)*

Large genus of unarmed trees and shrubs of Old World tropics.

- *He looked up "genus albizzia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus albizzia" to mean large genus of unarmed trees and shrubs of old....*

genus albuca *(noun)*

Genus of bulbous plants of South Africa; sometimes placed in subfamily Hyacinthaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus albuca" to mean genus of bulbous plants of south africa; sometimes....*
- *The article explained what "genus albuca" means with a simple example.*

genus albugo *(noun)*

Type genus of the Albuginaceae; fungi causing white rusts.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus albugo" to mean type genus of the albuginaceae; fungi causing white....*
- *He looked up "genus albugo" because he had never seen it before.*

genus alcea *(noun)*

Genus of erect herbs of the Middle East having showy flowers: hollyhocks; in some classification systems synonymous with genus Althaea.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus alcea" to mean genus of erect herbs of the middle east having....*
- *Understanding "genus alcea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus aldrovanda *(noun)*

One species: waterwheel plant.

- *He looked up "genus aldrovanda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aldrovanda."*

genus alectoria *(noun)*

Lichens having dark brown erect or pendulous much-branched cylindrical thallus.

- *Understanding "genus alectoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alectoria."*

genus aletris *(noun)*

Small genus of bitter-rooted herbs of eastern North America and Asia; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *Understanding "genus aletris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus aletris" because he had never seen it before.*

genus alisma *(noun)*

Small genus of aquatic or semiaquatic plants.

- *The article explained what "genus alisma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus alisma" to mean small genus of aquatic or semiaquatic plants.*

---

genus allamanda *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American woody vines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus allamanda."*
- *Understanding "genus allamanda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus alliaria *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of the family Cruciferae; have broad leaves and white flowers and long siliques.

- *They discussed "genus alliaria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alliaria."*

---

genus allionia *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly American herbs.

- *The article explained what "genus allionia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus allionia" to mean small genus of chiefly american herbs.*

---

genus alpinia *(noun)*

Perennial rhizomatous herbs of Asia and Australia and Polynesia having ginger-scented rhizomes.

- *He looked up "genus alpinia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus alpinia" to mean perennial rhizomatous herbs of asia and australia....*

---

genus alsobia *(noun)*

Tropical American herbs sometimes included in genus Episcia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alsobia."*
- *They discussed "genus alsobia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus alstonia *(noun)*

Genus of evergreen trees or shrubs with white funnel-shaped flowers and milky sap; tropical Africa to southeastern Asia and Polynesia.

- *The article explained what "genus alstonia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alstonia."*

---

genus alternanthera *(noun)*

Genus of low herbs of tropical America and Australia; includes genus Telanthera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alternanthera."*
- *He looked up "genus alternanthera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus amauropelta *(noun)*

Epiphytic or terrestrial ferns of America and Africa and Polynesia.

- *They discussed "genus amauropelta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus amauropelta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus amberboa *(noun)*

Herbs of Mediterranean to central Asia cultivated for their flowers.

- *They discussed "genus amberboa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus amberboa" to mean herbs of mediterranean to central asia cultivated....*

---

genus amianthum *(noun)*

One species: fly poison; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus amianthum" to mean one species: fly poison; sometimes placed in family....*
- *He looked up "genus amianthum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus ammobium *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian herbs grown for their flowers.

- *They discussed "genus ammobium" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ammobium" to mean small genus of australian herbs grown for their flowers.*

---

genus amorpha *(noun)*

American herbs or shrubs usually growing in dry sunny habitats on prairies and hillsides.

- *Understanding "genus amorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus amorpha" during the group presentation.*

---

genus amphicarpa *(noun)*

Very small genus of twining vines of North America and Asia: hog peanut.

- *He looked up "genus amphicarpa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus amphicarpa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus amphicarpaea *(noun)*

Very small genus of twining vines of North America and Asia: hog peanut.

- *He looked up "genus amphicarpaea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus amphicarpaea" to mean very small genus of twining vines of north america....*

---

genus amsinckia *(noun)*

Rough annual herbs of Europe and the Americas: fiddlenecks.

- *He looked up "genus amsinckia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus amsinckia" to mean rough annual herbs of europe and the americas:....*

---

genus amsonia *(noun)*

Genus of herbs and subshrubs with milky juice and showy bluish flowers; Europe to Asia Minor to Japan and North America.

- *Understanding "genus amsonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus amsonia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus anacyclus *(noun)*

A Spanish pellitory.

- *They discussed "genus anacyclus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus anacyclus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus anadenanthera *(noun)*

2 species of tropical American shrubs or trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anadenanthera" to mean 2 species of tropical american shrubs or trees.*
- *He looked up "genus anadenanthera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus anagallis *(noun)*

Chiefly Old World herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anagallis" to mean chiefly old world herbs.*
- *They discussed "genus anagallis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus anagyris *(noun)*

Very small genus of shrubs of southern Europe having backward curving seed pods.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anagyris" to mean very small genus of shrubs of southern europe....*
- *Understanding "genus anagyris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus anaphalis *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of north temperate regions having hoary leaves: pearly everlasting.

- *They discussed "genus anaphalis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus anaphalis" to mean a genus of herbs of north temperate regions having....*

---

genus anastatica *(noun)*

One species: rose of Jericho; resurrection plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anastatica."*
- *The article explained what "genus anastatica" means with a simple example.*

---

genus anchusa *(noun)*

Rough and hairy Old World herbs.

- *The article explained what "genus anchusa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anchusa."*

---

genus andira *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen trees of tropical America and western Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus andira."*
- *Understanding "genus andira" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus andreaea *(noun)*

Brown or blackish Alpine mosses having a dehiscent capsule with 4 longitudinal slits.

- *The article explained what "genus andreaea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus andreaea" during the group presentation.*

---

genus andryala *(noun)*

A genus of hardy hairy latex-producing perennials of Mediterranean area.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus andryala" to mean a genus of hardy hairy latex-producing perennials....*
- *He looked up "genus andryala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus anemonella *(noun)*

One species: rue anemone.

- *He looked up "genus anemonella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anemonella."*

---

genus anemopsis *(noun)*

One species: yerba mansa.

- *They discussed "genus anemopsis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus anemopsis" to mean one species: yerba mansa.*

---

genus angiopteris *(noun)*

One species: tree fern.

- *The article explained what "genus angiopteris" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus angiopteris."*

---

genus angraecum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Old World epiphytic orchids with showy flowers sometimes grotesque.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus angraecum."*
- *He looked up "genus angraecum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus angrecum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Old World epiphytic orchids with showy flowers sometimes grotesque.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus angrecum" to mean genus of tropical old world epiphytic orchids with....*
- *They discussed "genus angrecum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus anigozanthus *(noun)*

Genus of monocotyledonous plants with curious woolly flowers on sturdy stems above a fan of sword-shaped leaves; includes kangaroo's paw and Australian sword lily; sometimes placed in family Amaryllidaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anigozanthus."*
- *He looked up "genus anigozanthus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus anoectochilus *(noun)*

Genus of delicate Asiatic orchids.

- *The article explained what "genus anoectochilus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus anoectochilus" to mean genus of delicate asiatic orchids.*

---

genus anogramma *(noun)*

A genus of ferns belonging to the family Pteridaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anogramma."*
- *He looked up "genus anogramma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus antennaria *(noun)*

Small woolly perennial herbs having small whitish discoid flowers surrounded by a ring of club-shaped bristles.

- *The article explained what "genus antennaria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus antennaria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus anthericum *(noun)*

Genus of Old World (mainly African) perennial herbs; sometimes placed in family Asphodelaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anthericum" to mean genus of old world (mainly african) perennial....*
- *Understanding "genus anthericum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus antheropeas *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs often included in genus Eriophyllum.

- *He looked up "genus antheropeas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus antheropeas" during the group presentation.*

---

genus anthriscus *(noun)*

Chervil: of Europe, North Africa and Asia.

- *Understanding "genus anthriscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus anthriscus" to mean chervil: of europe, north africa and asia.*

---

genus anthyllis *(noun)*

Genus of Mediterranean herbs and shrubs.

- *Understanding "genus anthyllis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus anthyllis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus aphyllanthes *(noun)*

One species; small fibrous-rooted perennial with rushlike foliage and deep blue flowers; sometimes placed in its own family Aphyllanthaceae.

- *They discussed "genus aphyllanthes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus aphyllanthes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus apios *(noun)*

Twining perennial North American plants.

- *Understanding "genus apios" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus apios" means with a simple example.*

---

genus aplectrum *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Orchidaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus aplectrum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus aplectrum" to mean a monocotyledonous genus of the family orchidaceae.*

---

genus aporocactus *(noun)*

Small genus of epiphytic cacti of Mexico.

- *Understanding "genus aporocactus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aporocactus."*

---

genus araujia *(noun)*

Small genus of South American evergreen vines.

- *The article explained what "genus araujia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus araujia" to mean small genus of south american evergreen vines.*

---

genus arceuthobium *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly American plants parasitic on conifers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus arceuthobium" to mean genus of chiefly american plants parasitic on conifers.*
- *The article explained what "genus arceuthobium" means with a simple example.*

genus arctotis *(noun)*

Herbs and subshrubs: African daisy.

- *They discussed "genus arctotis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus arctotis" because he had never seen it before.*

genus ardisia *(noun)*

Tropical evergreen subshrubs (some climbers) to trees of Asia and Australasia to Americas.

- *The article explained what "genus ardisia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ardisia" to mean tropical evergreen subshrubs (some climbers) to....*

genus arenga *(noun)*

A genus of tropical Asian and Malaysian palm trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus arenga" to mean a genus of tropical asian and malaysian palm trees.*
- *Understanding "genus arenga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus argyranthemum *(noun)*

Comprises plants often included in the genus Chrysanthemum.

- *He looked up "genus argyranthemum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus argyranthemum."*

genus argyreia *(noun)*

Woody climbers of tropical Asia to Australia.

- *Understanding "genus argyreia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus argyreia" to mean woody climbers of tropical asia to australia.*

genus argyroxiphium *(noun)*

Small genus of Hawaiian spreading and rosette-forming shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus argyroxiphium" to mean small genus of hawaiian spreading and....*
- *Understanding "genus argyroxiphium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus ariocarpus *(noun)*

Slow-growing geophytic cacti; northern and eastern Mexico; southern Texas.

- *The article explained what "genus ariocarpus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ariocarpus" to mean slow-growing geophytic cacti; northern and eastern....*

genus arisarum *(noun)*

Tuberous or rhizomatous perennial herbs; mainly Mediterranean area.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus arisarum" to mean tuberous or rhizomatous perennial herbs; mainly....*
- *The article explained what "genus arisarum" means with a simple example.*

genus aristotelia *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs or small trees of Australia and New Zealand and western South America.

- *They discussed "genus aristotelia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus aristotelia" to mean small genus of shrubs or small trees of australia....*

genus armillariella *(noun)*

A honey-colored diminutive form of genus Armillaria; grows in clusters; edible (when cooked) but most attention has been on how to get rid of it.

- *They discussed "genus armillariella" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus armillariella."*

genus armoracia *(noun)*

Horseradish.

- *The article explained what "genus armoracia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus armoracia" to mean horseradish.*

genus arnoseris *(noun)*

Lamb succory.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus arnoseris" to mean lamb succory.*
- *Understanding "genus arnoseris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus arthropteris *(noun)*

Tropical and subtropical Old World epiphytic or lithophytic ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus arthropteris."*
- *The article explained what "genus arthropteris" means with a simple example.*

---

genus arundinaria *(noun)*

North American bamboo.

- *He looked up "genus arundinaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus arundinaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus aspalathus *(noun)*

Genus of South African heathlike shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus aspalathus" to mean genus of south african heathlike shrubs.*
- *The article explained what "genus aspalathus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus asphodeline *(noun)*

Genus of rhizomatous perennial or biennial herbs with numerous sometimes fragrant flowers in long cylindrical racemes; Mediterranean region to Caucasus; sometimes placed in family Asphodelaceae.

- *Understanding "genus asphodeline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus asphodeline" during the group presentation.*

---

genus asphodelus *(noun)*

Small genus of tall striking annuals or perennials with grasslike foliage and flowers in dense racemes or panicles; Mediterranean to Himalayas; sometimes placed in family Asphodelaceae.

- *Understanding "genus asphodelus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus asphodelus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus astrantia *(noun)*

A genus of Eurasian herbs of the family Umbelliferae with aromatic roots and palmate leaves and showy flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus astrantia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus astrantia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus astreus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Geastraceae.

- *The article explained what "genus astreus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus astreus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus astroloma *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs of Australia and Tasmania.

- *Understanding "genus astroloma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus astroloma."*

---

genus astronium *(noun)*

A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family Anacardiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus astronium" to mean a genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family....*
- *He looked up "genus astronium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus athrotaxis *(noun)*

A genus of gymnosperm.

- *They discussed "genus athrotaxis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus athrotaxis" to mean a genus of gymnosperm.*

---

genus attalea *(noun)*

Unarmed feather palms of central and northern South America.

- *Understanding "genus attalea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “genus attalea” to mean unarmed feather palms of central and northern south....*

---

genus aucuba *(noun)*

Hardy evergreen dioecious shrubs and small trees from Japan.

- *The article explained what “genus aucuba” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus aucuba” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus aureolaria *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs often root-parasitic and bearing golden-yellow flowers; sometimes placed in genus Gerardia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus aureolaria.”*
- *They discussed “genus aureolaria” during the group presentation.*

---

genus austrocedrus *(noun)*

One species; formerly included in genus Libocedrus.

- *He looked up “genus austrocedrus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus austrocedrus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus austrotaxus *(noun)*

A gymnosperm genus having one species: New Caledonian yew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus austrotaxus.”*
- *He looked up “genus austrotaxus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus averrhoa *(noun)*

Trees native to East Indies having pinnate leaves: carambolas.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus averrhoa” to mean trees native to east indies having pinnate leaves:....*
- *The article explained what “genus averrhoa” means with a simple example.*

---

genus ayapana *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American herbs sometimes included in genus Eupatorium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus ayapana.”*
- *They discussed “genus ayapana” during the group presentation.*

---

genus ballota *(noun)*

Perennial herbs or subshrubs of especially Mediterranean area: black horehound.

- *They discussed “genus ballota” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus ballota” to mean perennial herbs or subshrubs of especially....*

---

genus balsamorhiza *(noun)*

Genus of coarse western American herbs with large roots containing an aromatic balsam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus balsamorhiza.”*
- *He looked up “genus balsamorhiza” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus baphia *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs and lianas and trees of Africa and Madagascar.

- *The article explained what “genus baphia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus baphia” to mean small genus of shrubs and lianas and trees of....*

---

genus barbarea *(noun)*

Biennial or perennial herbs of north temperate regions: winter cress.

- *Understanding “genus barbarea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus barbarea” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus bassia *(noun)*

Summer cypress.

- *They discussed “genus bassia” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus bassia” means with a simple example.*

---

genus beaumontia *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen woody vines in the East Indies and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus beaumontia."*
- *They discussed "genus beaumontia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus belamcanda *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Iridaceae.

- *He looked up "genus belamcanda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus belamcanda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus bennettitis *(noun)*

Type of the Bennettitales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bennettitis."*
- *Understanding "genus bennettitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus bergenia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial spring-blooming rhizomatous herbs with thick evergreen leaves; eastern Asia.

- *The article explained what "genus bergenia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bergenia."*

---

genus berteroa *(noun)*

Hoary alyssum.

- *Understanding "genus berteroa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus berteroa" to mean hoary alyssum.*

---

genus bessera *(noun)*

Small genus of cormous perennials of Mexico; sometimes placed in family Alliaceae.

- *They discussed "genus bessera" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bessera."*

---

genus besseya *(noun)*

Genus of North American spring wildflowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus besseya" to mean genus of north american spring wildflowers.*
- *The article explained what "genus besseya" means with a simple example.*

---

genus bignonia *(noun)*

One species: cross vine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bignonia."*
- *The article explained what "genus bignonia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus biscutella *(noun)*

Genus of Eurasian herbs and small shrubs: buckler mustard.

- *He looked up "genus biscutella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus biscutella" to mean genus of eurasian herbs and small shrubs: buckler....*

---

genus blandfordia *(noun)*

Small genus of tuberous Australian perennial herbs.

- *He looked up "genus blandfordia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus blandfordia."*

---

genus blastocladia *(noun)*

A genus of fungi of the family Blastodiaceae.

- *They discussed "genus blastocladia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus blastocladia."*

---

genus blastomyces *(noun)*

Genus of pathogenic yeastlike fungi.

- *He looked up “genus blastomyces” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus blastomyces.”*

---

genus blechnum *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae; terrestrial ferns of cosmopolitan distribution mainly in southern hemisphere: hard ferns.

- *Understanding “genus blechnum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus blechnum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus blephilia *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs: wood mints.

- *He looked up “genus blephilia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus blephilia” during the group presentation.*

---

genus bletia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American terrestrial orchids with large purple or pink flowers.

- *The article explained what “genus bletia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus bletia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus bletilla *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly east Asiatic hardy terrestrial orchids similar to genus Bletia.

- *The article explained what “genus bletilla” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus bletilla” to mean small genus of chiefly east asiatic hardy....*

---

genus blighia *(noun)*

Small genus of western African evergreen trees and shrubs bearing fleshy capsular three-seeded fruits edible when neither unripe nor overripe.

- *Understanding “genus blighia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus blighia” means with a simple example.*

---

genus bloomeria *(noun)*

Small genus of bulbous perennial herbs of southwestern United States and Mexico; sometimes placed in family Alliaceae.

- *Understanding “genus bloomeria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus bloomeria” during the group presentation.*

---

genus bocconia *(noun)*

Tropical American trees or shrubs closely related to genus Macleaya.

- *He looked up “genus bocconia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus bocconia.”*

---

genus boehmeria *(noun)*

False nettle.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus boehmeria” to mean false nettle.*
- *They discussed “genus boehmeria” during the group presentation.*

---

genus bolbitis *(noun)*

Terrestrial or less than normally scandent ferns of tropical regions of northern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus bolbitis” to mean terrestrial or less than normally scandent ferns of....*
- *The article explained what “genus bolbitis” means with a simple example.*

---

genus boletellus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *They discussed “genus boletellus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus boletellus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus boltonia *(noun)*

Genus of tall leafy perennial herbs of eastern America and eastern Asia having flowers that resemble asters.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus boltonia” to mean genus of tall leafy perennial herbs of eastern....*
- *The article explained what “genus boltonia” means with a simple example.*

genus bomarea *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical American vines having showy often spotted umbellate flowers; sometimes placed in family Liliaceae especially subfamily Alstroemeriaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus bomarea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus bomarea" during the group presentation.*

genus borago *(noun)*

Perennial herbs of the Mediterranean region.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus borago" to mean perennial herbs of the mediterranean region.*
- *He looked up "genus borago" because he had never seen it before.*

genus bougainvillaea *(noun)*

Ornamental tropical woody vines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bougainvillaea."*
- *He looked up "genus bougainvillaea" because he had never seen it before.*

genus bowiea *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical African perennial bulbous herbs with deciduous twining stems; sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus bowiea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus bowiea" to mean small genus of tropical african perennial bulbous....*

genus boykinia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial rhizomatous herbs with flowers in panicles; North America; Japan.

- *He looked up "genus boykinia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus boykinia" to mean genus of perennial rhizomatous herbs with flowers....*

genus brachychiton *(noun)*

Australian trees (usually with swollen trunks).

- *Understanding "genus brachychiton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus brachychiton."*

genus brachycome *(noun)*

Mostly Australian herbs having basal or alternate leaves and loosely corymbose flower heads.

- *They discussed "genus brachycome" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus brachycome" because he had never seen it before.*

genus brachystegia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical African timber trees having pale golden heartwood uniformly striped with dark brown or black:.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus brachystegia" to mean small genus of tropical african timber trees having....*
- *They discussed "genus brachystegia" during the group presentation.*

genus brasenia *(noun)*

Alternatively, a member of the family Nymphaeaceae.

- *They discussed "genus brasenia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus brasenia" means with a simple example.*

genus brassavola *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American epiphytic or lithophytic rhizomatous orchids.

- *He looked up "genus brassavola" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus brassavola."*

genus brassia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having striking axillary racemes of yellow to green spiderlike flowers with long slender sepals and warty lips: spider orchids.

- *They discussed "genus brassia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus brassia."*

genus brickelia *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of southwestern America having usually creamy florets followed by one-seeded fruits in a prominent bristly sheath.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus brickelia" to mean genus of herbs of southwestern america having....*
- *He looked up "genus brickelia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus brodiaea *(noun)*

Genus of western United States bulbous plants with basal leaves and variously colored flowers; sometimes placed in family Alliaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus brodiaea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus brodiaea" to mean genus of western united states bulbous plants with....*

---

genus broussonetia *(noun)*

Paper mulberry.

- *He looked up "genus broussonetia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus broussonetia."*

---

genus browallia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical South American annuals.

- *They discussed "genus browallia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus browallia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus bruckenthalia *(noun)*

A genus containing only one species: spike heath.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bruckenthalia."*
- *Understanding "genus bruckenthalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus brunfelsia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American shrubs grown for their flowers followed by fleshy berrylike fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus brunfelsia."*
- *He looked up "genus brunfelsia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus brya *(noun)*

Genus of prickly shrubs and small trees of the Caribbean region; source of a durable hardwood.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus brya" to mean genus of prickly shrubs and small trees of the....*
- *They discussed "genus brya" during the group presentation.*

---

genus bryanthus *(noun)*

A genus allied to and once included in genus Phyllodoce.

- *He looked up "genus bryanthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bryanthus."*

---

genus bryonia *(noun)*

Climbing perennial herbs: bryony.

- *Understanding "genus bryonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus bryonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus buchloe *(noun)*

Buffalo grass.

- *Understanding "genus buchloe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus buchloe."*

---

genus buckleya *(noun)*

Small genus of Asiatic and American parasitic shrubs.

- *He looked up "genus buckleya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus buckleya" during the group presentation.*

---

genus bumelia *(noun)*

Deciduous or evergreen American shrubs small trees having very hard wood and milky latex.

- *They discussed "genus bumelia" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “genus bumelia” to mean deciduous or evergreen american shrubs small trees....*

genus burmannia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Burmanniaceae; slender herbs of warm regions with leaves resembling scales and flowers with a three-angled or three-winged perianth.

- *They discussed “genus burmannia” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus burmannia” means with a simple example.*

genus bursera *(noun)*

Type genus of Burseraceae; tropical and subtropical American shrubs and trees some yielding timber and gum elemi.

- *Understanding “genus bursera” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus bursera” because he had never seen it before.*

genus cabomba *(noun)*

Alternatively, a member of the family Nymphaeaceae; a small genus of American aquatic plants.

- *The article explained what “genus cabomba” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus cabomba.”*

genus cacalia *(noun)*

Genus of tall smooth herbs of forested mountains of Europe and Asia minor; in some classifications includes many plants usually placed in genus Emilia.

- *Understanding “genus cacalia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus cacalia” to mean genus of tall smooth herbs of forested mountains of....*

genus cakile *(noun)*

Small genus of succulent annual herbs found on sandy shores of North America and Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus cakile.”*
- *He looked up “genus cakile” because he had never seen it before.*

genus caladenia *(noun)*

Terrestrial orchids of Australia to New Caledonia.

- *He looked up “genus caladenia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus caladenia” to mean terrestrial orchids of australia to new caledonia.*

genus calandrinia *(noun)*

Large genus of low-growing herbs; widespread throughout tropical and warm temperate regions having usually basal leaves and panicles of purplish ephemeral flowers.

- *He looked up “genus calandrinia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus calandrinia.”*

genus calliandra *(noun)*

Genus of pinnate-leaved shrubs and small trees of tropical and subtropical North and South America and India and West Africa.

- *They discussed “genus calliandra” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus calliandra” to mean genus of pinnate-leaved shrubs and small trees of....*

genus callistephus *(noun)*

One species: erect Asiatic herb with large flowers.

- *The article explained what “genus callistephus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “genus callistephus” during the group presentation.*

genus callitriche *(noun)*

Water starworts.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus callitriche” to mean water starworts.*
- *The article explained what “genus callitriche” means with a simple example.*

genus callitris *(noun)*

Evergreen monoecious coniferous trees or shrubs: cypress pines.

- *The article explained what “genus callitris” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “genus callitris” during the group presentation.*

genus calocarpum *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American trees of the family Sapotaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus calocarpum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus calocarpum" to mean a genus of tropical american trees of the family....*

---

genus calocedrus *(noun)*

Tall evergreens of western North America and eastern Asia; formerly included in genus Libocedrus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus calocedrus."*
- *They discussed "genus calocedrus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus calochortus *(noun)*

Large genus of western North American leafy-stemmed bulbous herbs.

- *They discussed "genus calochortus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus calochortus."*

---

genus calopogon *(noun)*

Terrestrial orchids of North America.

- *He looked up "genus calopogon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus calopogon."*

---

genus calvatia *(noun)*

Genus of puffballs having outer casings whose upper parts break at maturity into angular pieces to expose the spores.

- *They discussed "genus calvatia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus calvatia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus calycanthus *(noun)*

A magnoliid dicot genus of the family Calycanthaceae including: allspice.

- *The article explained what "genus calycanthus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus calycanthus" to mean a magnoliid dicot genus of the family....*

---

genus calycophyllum *(noun)*

Medium to large tropical American trees having shiny reddish-brown shredding bark.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus calycophyllum" to mean medium to large tropical american trees having....*
- *He looked up "genus calycophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus calystegia *(noun)*

Climbing or scrambling herbs: bindweed.

- *Understanding "genus calystegia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus calystegia" to mean climbing or scrambling herbs: bindweed.*

---

genus camassia *(noun)*

Genus of scapose herbs of North and South America having large edible bulbs.

- *Understanding "genus camassia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus camassia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus camptosorus *(noun)*

Classification used in some especially former systems for plants usually placed in genus Asplenium.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus camptosorus" to mean classification used in some especially former....*
- *The article explained what "genus camptosorus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus campyloneurum *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns of tropical America.

- *They discussed "genus campyloneurum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus campyloneurum" to mean epiphytic ferns of tropical america.*

---

genus cananga *(noun)*

A genus of Malayan tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cananga."*
- *Understanding "genus cananga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus canangium *(noun)*

A genus of Malayan tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus canangium."*
- *He looked up "genus canangium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus canavalia *(noun)*

Herbs or woody vines of mainly American tropics and subtropics.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus canavalia" to mean herbs or woody vines of mainly american tropics and....*
- *The article explained what "genus canavalia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cantharellus *(noun)*

A well-known genus of fungus; has funnel-shaped fruiting body; includes the chanterelles.

- *He looked up "genus cantharellus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus cantharellus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus capsella *(noun)*

Shepherd's purse.

- *They discussed "genus capsella" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus capsella" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cardiospermum *(noun)*

Tendril-climbing herbs or shrubs whose seeds have a white heart-shaped spot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cardiospermum."*
- *Understanding "genus cardiospermum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus carnegiea *(noun)*

Caryophylloid dicot genus with only one species: saguaro.

- *They discussed "genus carnegiea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus carnegiea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus carpenteria *(noun)*

One species; sometimes placed in family Saxifragaceae.

- *He looked up "genus carpenteria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus carpenteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus carpobrotus *(noun)*

A caryophyllaceous genus of Carpobrotus.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus carpobrotus" to mean a caryophyllaceous genus of carpobrotus.*
- *He looked up "genus carpobrotus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus caryocar *(noun)*

Type genus of the Caryocaraceae; South American trees yielding strong fine-grained wood and edible nuts.

- *Understanding "genus caryocar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus caryocar" to mean type genus of the caryocaraceae; south american....*

---

genus caryota *(noun)*

Fishtail palms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus caryota."*
- *He looked up "genus caryota" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus castanopsis *(noun)*

Evergreen trees and shrubs of warm regions valued for their foliage; southeastern United States and eastern Australia and northern New Zealand.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus castanopsis" to mean evergreen trees and shrubs of warm regions valued....*
- *Understanding "genus castanopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus castanospermum *(noun)*

A rosid dicot genus of the subfamily Papilionoideae having one species: Moreton Bay chestnut.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus castanospermum" to mean a rosid dicot genus of the subfamily papilionoideae....*
- *Understanding "genus castanospermum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus castilleia *(noun)*

Genus of western North and South American perennials often partially parasitic on roots of grasses.

- *The article explained what "genus castilleia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus castilleia" to mean genus of western north and south american....*

genus catananche *(noun)*

Genus of Mediterranean herbs: cupid's dart.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus catananche" to mean genus of mediterranean herbs: cupid's dart.*
- *They discussed "genus catananche" during the group presentation.*

genus catasetum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American orchids having showy male and female flowers usually on separate inflorescences.

- *The article explained what "genus catasetum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus catasetum" during the group presentation.*

genus cathaya *(noun)*

One species; related to Pseudotsuga and Larix.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cathaya."*
- *They discussed "genus cathaya" during the group presentation.*

genus caulophyllum *(noun)*

Blue cohosh.

- *They discussed "genus caulophyllum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus caulophyllum."*

genus celastrus *(noun)*

Genus of woody vines and erect shrubs (type genus of the Celastraceae) that is native chiefly to Asia and Australia: includes bittersweet.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus celastrus" to mean genus of woody vines and erect shrubs (type genus....*
- *Understanding "genus celastrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus centaurium *(noun)*

Genus of low-growing herbs mostly of northern hemisphere having flowers with protruding spirally twisted anthers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus centaurium."*
- *He looked up "genus centaurium" because he had never seen it before.*

genus centranthus *(noun)*

Genus of southern European herbs and subshrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus centranthus."*
- *The article explained what "genus centranthus" means with a simple example.*

genus centrolobium *(noun)*

A genus of Centrolobium.

- *They discussed "genus centrolobium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus centrolobium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus centrosema *(noun)*

A genus of chiefly tropical American vines of the family Leguminosae having trifoliate leaves and large flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus centrosema."*
- *Understanding "genus centrosema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus centunculus *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Primulaceae.

- *They discussed "genus centunculus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus centunculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cephalanthera *(noun)*

Small genus of temperate Old World terrestrial orchids.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cephalanthera" to mean small genus of temperate old world terrestrial orchids.*
- *They discussed "genus cephalanthera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cephalotaxus *(noun)*

The genus of Cephalotaxus (see plum-yews).

- *The article explained what "genus cephalotaxus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus cephalotaxus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cephalotus *(noun)*

One species: Australian pitcher plant.

- *Understanding "genus cephalotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus cephalotus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ceratopetalum *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Cunoniaceae.

- *Understanding "genus ceratopetalum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ceratopetalum."*

---

genus ceratopteris *(noun)*

Water ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ceratopteris."*
- *They discussed "genus ceratopteris" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ceratostomella *(noun)*

Genus of fungi forming continuous hyaline spores.

- *They discussed "genus ceratostomella" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus ceratostomella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus ceratozamia *(noun)*

Small genus of Mexican cycads; sometimes classified in family Cycadaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ceratozamia" to mean small genus of mexican cycads; sometimes classified....*
- *The article explained what "genus ceratozamia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cercidiphyllum *(noun)*

One species: katsura tree.

- *He looked up "genus cercidiphyllum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cercidiphyllum."*

---

genus cercidium *(noun)*

Spiny shrubs or small trees sometimes placed in genus Parkinsonia: paloverde.

- *The article explained what "genus cercidium" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cercidium."*

---

genus cercosporella *(noun)*

Form genus of imperfect fungi lacking pigment in the spores and conidiophores.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cercosporella" to mean form genus of imperfect fungi lacking pigment in....*
- *They discussed "genus cercosporella" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cestrum *(noun)*

Genus of fragrant tropical American shrubs.

- *They discussed "genus cestrum" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cestrum."*

---

genus ceterach *(noun)*

Small genus of Old World ferns; superseded in some classification systems which place plants of this genus in e.g. genera Asplenium and Pleurosorus.

- *They discussed "genus ceterach" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ceterach."*

---

genus cetraria *(noun)*

Foliose lichens chiefly of northern latitudes.

- *They discussed "genus cetraria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus cetraria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus chaenactis *(noun)*

Genus of flowering herbs of western United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chaenactis."*
- *Understanding "genus chaenactis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus chaenomeles *(noun)*

Flowering quince.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus chaenomeles" to mean flowering quince.*
- *The article explained what "genus chaenomeles" means with a simple example.*

---

genus chamaecrista *(noun)*

Genus of tropical herbs or subshrubs having sensitive leaves and suddenly dehiscing pods; some species placed in genus Cassia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chamaecrista."*
- *Understanding "genus chamaecrista" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus chamaecytisus *(noun)*

Small late-flowering trees or subshrubs having yellow to red flowers and leathery or woody pods; often especially formerly included in genus Cytisus.

- *They discussed "genus chamaecytisus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus chamaecytisus" to mean small late-flowering trees or subshrubs having....*

---

genus chamaedaphne *(noun)*

One species: leatherleaf.

- *The article explained what "genus chamaedaphne" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus chamaedaphne" to mean one species: leatherleaf.*

---

genus chamaemelum *(noun)*

Small genus of plants sometimes included in genus Anthemis: chamomile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chamaemelum."*
- *They discussed "genus chamaemelum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cheilanthes *(noun)*

Small evergreen ferns: lipferns; in some classifications placed in family Polypodiaceae or Adiantaceae.

- *He looked up "genus cheilanthes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cheilanthes."*

---

genus cheiranthus *(noun)*

Old World perennial plants grown for their showy flowers.

- *Understanding "genus cheiranthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cheiranthus" to mean old world perennial plants grown for their showy....*

---

genus chelidonium *(noun)*

One species: greater celandine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chelidonium."*
- *The article explained what "genus chelidonium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus chilopsis *(noun)*

One species: desert willow.

- *He looked up "genus chilopsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus chilopsis" to mean one species: desert willow.*

---

genus chimaphila *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen herbs with long creeping rootstocks and shining leaves; North America; Europe; east Asia.

- *He looked up "genus chimaphila" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chimaphila."*

---

genus chimonanthus *(noun)*

Small genus of Asian deciduous or evergreen shrubs having fragrant flowers: winter sweet.

- *The article explained what "genus chimonanthus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus chimonanthus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus chinchona *(noun)*

Large genus of trees of Andean region of South America having medicinal bark.

- *They discussed "genus chinchona" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus chinchona" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus chiococca *(noun)*

Shrubs of tropical and subtropical New World.

- *Understanding "genus chiococca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus chiococca" during the group presentation.*

---

genus chionanthus *(noun)*

Deciduous trees or shrubs: fringe tree.

- *Understanding "genus chionanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chionanthus."*

---

genus chloranthus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chloranthaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus chloranthus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus chloranthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus chlorophyllum *(noun)*

A genus of fungus belonging to the family Lepiotaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus chlorophyllum" to mean a genus of fungus belonging to the family lepiotaceae.*
- *The article explained what "genus chlorophyllum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus chloroxylon *(noun)*

Deciduous trees of India and Sri Lanka.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chloroxylon."*
- *He looked up "genus chloroxylon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus chordospartium *(noun)*

2 species of small New Zealand trees: weeping tree broom; endangered.

- *Understanding "genus chordospartium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus chordospartium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus chorizema *(noun)*

Genus of Australian twining vines and small shrubs: flame peas.

- *He looked up "genus chorizema" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chorizema."*

---

genus christella *(noun)*

Medium to large terrestrial ferns of tropical forests of Old World to Americas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus christella."*
- *He looked up "genus christella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus chrysolepis *(noun)*

Two species: golden chinkapins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chrysolepis."*
- *He looked up "genus chrysolepis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus chrysophyllum *(noun)*

Tropical American evergreen trees or shrubs.

- *They discussed "genus chrysophyllum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus chrysophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus chrysopsis *(noun)*

Golden aster.

- *The article explained what "genus chrysopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus chrysopsis" to mean golden aster.*

---

genus chrysosplenium *(noun)*

Genus of widely distributed semiaquatic herbs with minute greenish-yellow apetalous flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chrysosplenium."*
- *They discussed "genus chrysosplenium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus chrysothamnus *(noun)*

Genus of low branching shrubs of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus chrysothamnus" to mean genus of low branching shrubs of western north america.*
- *Understanding "genus chrysothamnus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cibotium *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Cyatheaceae: ornamental tree ferns with coarse gracefully drooping fronds.

- *He looked up "genus cibotium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cibotium."*

---

genus cimicifuga *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs of north temperate regions: bugbane.

- *They discussed "genus cimicifuga" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cimicifuga."*

---

genus circaea *(noun)*

Enchanter's nightshade.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus circaea" to mean enchanter's nightshade.*
- *Understanding "genus circaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus citroncirus *(noun)*

A cross between Citrus sinensis and Poncirus trifoliata.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus citroncirus."*
- *He looked up "genus citroncirus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cladrastis *(noun)*

Yellowwoods.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cladrastis" to mean yellowwoods.*
- *The article explained what "genus cladrastis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus clathrus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Clathraceae.

- *Understanding "genus clathrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus clathrus" means with a simple example.*

genus cleistes *(noun)*

Terrestrial orchids of North and South America having slender fibrous roots; allied to genus Pogonia.

- *He looked up "genus cleistes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cleistes."*

genus clianthus *(noun)*

Genus of semi-prostrate Australasian shrubs or vines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus clianthus."*
- *They discussed "genus clianthus" during the group presentation.*

genus cliftonia *(noun)*

One species: titi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cliftonia."*
- *Understanding "genus cliftonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus clintonia *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Convallariaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus clintonia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus clintonia" to mean sometimes placed in family convallariaceae.*

genus clitoria *(noun)*

Genus of tropical shrubs or vines having pinnate leaves and large axillary flowers.

- *They discussed "genus clitoria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus clitoria" to mean genus of tropical shrubs or vines having pinnate....*

genus clusia *(noun)*

Tropical American aromatic trees or shrubs; often epiphytic; some stranglers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus clusia."*
- *They discussed "genus clusia" during the group presentation.*

genus cnicus *(noun)*

One species: blessed thistle.

- *They discussed "genus cnicus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cnicus" to mean one species: blessed thistle.*

genus cnidoscolus *(noun)*

A genus of perennial plant with bristles; belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae.

- *He looked up "genus cnidoscolus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cnidoscolus."*

genus cochlearia *(noun)*

A genus of the family Cruciferae.

- *They discussed "genus cochlearia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cochlearia" to mean a genus of the family cruciferae.*

genus codariocalyx *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for plants usually included in genus Desmodium.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus codariocalyx" to mean used in some classifications for plants usually....*
- *Understanding "genus codariocalyx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus codiaeum *(noun)*

Evergreen tropical trees and shrubs with thick and colorful leathery leaves; Malaya and Pacific islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus codiaeum."*
- *The article explained what "genus codiaeum" means with a simple example.*

genus coeloglossum *(noun)*

Terrestrial orchids of cooler parts of North America and Europe: satyr orchid.

- *Understanding "genus coeloglossum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus coeloglossum."*

---

genus coelogyne *(noun)*

Large diverse genus of tropical Asiatic epiphytic orchids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus coelogyne."*
- *He looked up "genus coelogyne" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus collinsia *(noun)*

Genus of hardy annual herbs of western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus collinsia" to mean genus of hardy annual herbs of western united states.*
- *The article explained what "genus collinsia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus collinsonia *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial erect or spreading aromatic herbs; United States.

- *They discussed "genus collinsonia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus collinsonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus colubrina *(noun)*

Mostly tropical American shrubs or small trees with small yellowish flowers and yellow or red fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus colubrina."*
- *The article explained what "genus colubrina" means with a simple example.*

---

genus columnea *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American subshrubs and lianas.

- *Understanding "genus columnea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus columnea" to mean genus of tropical american subshrubs and lianas.*

---

genus colutea *(noun)*

Small genus of Eurasian shrubs with yellow flowers and bladdery pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus colutea."*
- *The article explained what "genus colutea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus comandra *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly North American parasitic plants.

- *They discussed "genus comandra" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus comandra" means with a simple example.*

---

genus commelina *(noun)*

Type genus of the Commelinaceae; large genus of herbs of branching or creeping habit: day flower; widow's tears.

- *The article explained what "genus commelina" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus commelina."*

---

genus comptonia *(noun)*

One species: sweet fern.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus comptonia" to mean one species: sweet fern.*
- *They discussed "genus comptonia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus coniogramme *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of Pacific islands and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus coniogramme."*
- *The article explained what "genus coniogramme" means with a simple example.*

---

genus connarus *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical trees and shrubs; type genus of the Connaraceae.

- *They discussed "genus connarus" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “genus connarus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus conocarpus *(noun)*

Monotypic genus of tropical American trees: button tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus conocarpus.”*
- *He looked up “genus conocarpus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus conopodium *(noun)*

A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family Umbelliferae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus conopodium.”*
- *He looked up “genus conopodium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus conospermum *(noun)*

Australian shrubs (some trees) with flowers in dense spikes: smoke bush.

- *He looked up “genus conospermum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus conospermum” during the group presentation.*

---

genus conradina *(noun)*

Small genus of low aromatic shrubs of southeastern United States.

- *The article explained what “genus conradina” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus conradina” to mean small genus of low aromatic shrubs of southeastern....*

---

genus convallaria *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Convallariaceae: lily of the valley.

- *Understanding “genus convallaria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus convallaria” during the group presentation.*

---

genus conyza *(noun)*

Common American weed or wildflower.

- *Understanding “genus conyza” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus conyza” means with a simple example.*

---

genus copernicia *(noun)*

Slow-growing tropical fan palms.

- *They discussed “genus copernicia” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus copernicia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus corallorhiza *(noun)*

Genus of leafless root-parasitic orchids having small purplish or yellowish racemose flowers with lobed lips; widely distributed in temperate regions.

- *Understanding “genus corallorhiza” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus corallorhiza” means with a simple example.*

---

genus cordaites *(noun)*

Tall Paleozoic trees superficially resembling modern screw pines; structurally intermediate in some ways between cycads and conifers.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus cordaites” to mean tall paleozoic trees superficially resembling....*
- *The article explained what “genus cordaites” means with a simple example.*

---

genus coriandrum *(noun)*

Small genus of annual Mediterranean herbs.

- *He looked up “genus coriandrum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus coriandrum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus corokia *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs with intricately twisted wiry stems that in summer are smothered in small yellow flowers; grows in New Zealand.

- *Understanding “genus corokia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus corokia” during the group presentation.*

---

genus coronilla *(noun)*

Genus of Old World shrubs and herbs.

- *They discussed "genus coronilla" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus coronilla" because he had never seen it before.*

genus corozo *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of tropical American palm trees.

- *He looked up "genus corozo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus corozo" during the group presentation.*

genus cortaderia *(noun)*

Tall ornamental grasses of South America and New Zealand and New Guinea: pampas grass.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cortaderia" to mean tall ornamental grasses of south america and new....*
- *He looked up "genus cortaderia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus coryanthes *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American epiphytic or lithophytic orchids.

- *He looked up "genus coryanthes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus coryanthes" during the group presentation.*

genus corylopsis *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous shrubs of temperate regions of Asia.

- *The article explained what "genus corylopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus corylopsis" to mean small genus of deciduous shrubs of temperate....*

genus corypha *(noun)*

Large fan palms of tropical Asia to Australia.

- *He looked up "genus corypha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus corypha" during the group presentation.*

genus coryphantha *(noun)*

Mainly globose cacti of southwestern United States and Mexico covered with many nodules; superficially resembling and formerly included in genus Mammillaria.

- *They discussed "genus coryphantha" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus coryphantha" to mean mainly globose cacti of southwestern united states....*

genus cotula *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan herbs especially southern hemisphere; many used as ground covers.

- *Understanding "genus cotula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cotula."*

genus coumarouna *(noun)*

Tropical American trees: tonka beans.

- *He looked up "genus coumarouna" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus coumarouna."*

genus craspedia *(noun)*

Herbs of Australia and New Zealand.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus craspedia" to mean herbs of australia and new zealand.*
- *They discussed "genus craspedia" during the group presentation.*

genus crateva *(noun)*

Tropical genus of small trees or shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus crateva" to mean tropical genus of small trees or shrubs.*
- *Understanding "genus crateva" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus crescentia *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American trees of the family Bignoniaceae; has a short trunk and crooked limbs and drooping branches.

- *The article explained what "genus crescentia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus crescentia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cronartium *(noun)*

Rust fungi having aecia produced in raised or swollen sori and teliospores borne in waxy columns.

- *Understanding "genus cronartium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cronartium" to mean rust fungi having aecia produced in raised or....*

---

genus cryptocoryne *(noun)*

Water trumpet; aquatic herbs having broad leaves and long slender spathes; often used as aquarium plants.

- *They discussed "genus cryptocoryne" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus cryptocoryne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cryptogramma *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Polypodiaceae or Cryptogrammataceae.

- *Understanding "genus cryptogramma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cryptogramma" to mean sometimes placed in family polypodiaceae or....*

---

genus culcita *(noun)*

Includes some plants usually placed in e.g. genus Dicksonia: terrestrial ferns resembling bracken; tropical America; Malaysia to Australia and Polynesia; southwestern Europe and Atlantic islands.

- *They discussed "genus culcita" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus culcita."*

---

genus curtisia *(noun)*

A large evergreen tree of South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus curtisia" to mean a large evergreen tree of south africa.*
- *The article explained what "genus curtisia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cyamopsis *(noun)*

Small genus of annual usually hairy herbs of tropical Africa and Arabia.

- *Understanding "genus cyamopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus cyamopsis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cycloloma *(noun)*

A caryophyllaceous genus of the family Chenopodiaceae.

- *They discussed "genus cycloloma" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus cycloloma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cyclophorus *(noun)*

Tropical Old World ferns having closely crowded circular sori and no indusia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cyclophorus."*
- *They discussed "genus cyclophorus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cyclosorus *(noun)*

Small genus of terrestrial ferns of tropical and subtropical southern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "genus cyclosorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus cyclosorus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cycnoches *(noun)*

Genus of epiphytic or terrestrial tropical American orchids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cycnoches."*
- *The article explained what "genus cycnoches" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cynancum *(noun)*

Genus of perennial tropical African lianas.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cynancum" to mean genus of perennial tropical african lianas.*
- *Understanding "genus cynancum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus cynoglossum *(noun)*

A large genus of tall rough herbs belonging to the family Boraginaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus cynoglossum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cynoglossum."*

genus cyphomandra *(noun)*

Tree tomato.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cyphomandra" to mean tree tomato.*
- *He looked up "genus cyphomandra" because he had never seen it before.*

genus cyrilla *(noun)*

One species: trees and shrubs having flowers with acute or twisted petals and wingless fruit.

- *He looked up "genus cyrilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cyrilla."*

genus cyrtomium *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical Asiatic greenhouse ferns; in some classifications placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cyrtomium."*
- *They discussed "genus cyrtomium" during the group presentation.*

genus cystopteris *(noun)*

Chiefly small perennial rock ferns: bladder ferns; in some classifications placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus cystopteris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus cystopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus daboecia *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Ericaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus daboecia" to mean a dicotyledonous genus of the family ericaceae.*
- *The article explained what "genus daboecia" means with a simple example.*

genus dacrycarpus *(noun)*

Evergreen coniferous shrubs or trees of New Zealand to Malaysia and Philippines.

- *They discussed "genus dacrycarpus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus dacrycarpus" to mean evergreen coniferous shrubs or trees of new zealand....*

genus dacrydium *(noun)*

Australasian evergreen trees or shrubs.

- *He looked up "genus dacrydium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dacrydium."*

genus dacrymyces *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dacrymycetaceae: fungi with a bifurcate basidium that lacks septa.

- *He looked up "genus dacrymyces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus dacrymyces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus dactyloctenium *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Gramineae.

- *They discussed "genus dactyloctenium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus dactyloctenium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus dactylorhiza *(noun)*

Genus of terrestrial orchids of Europe and Asia and North Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dactylorhiza" to mean genus of terrestrial orchids of europe and asia and....*
- *He looked up "genus dactylorhiza" because he had never seen it before.*

genus dalea *(noun)*

Indigo bush.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dalea."*
- *Understanding "genus dalea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus danaea *(noun)*

Fairly small terrestrial ferns of tropical America.

- *He looked up "genus danaea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus danaea."*

---

genus darlingtonia *(noun)*

One species: California pitcher plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus darlingtonia" to mean one species: california pitcher plant.*
- *The article explained what "genus darlingtonia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus darmera *(noun)*

One species.

- *Understanding "genus darmera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus darmera" to mean one species.*

---

genus davallia *(noun)*

Old World tropical fern; in some classification systems placed directly in family Polypodiaceae.

- *He looked up "genus davallia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus davallia."*

---

genus daviesia *(noun)*

Genus of Australasian shrubs and subshrubs having small yellow or purple flowers followed by short triangular pods.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus daviesia" to mean genus of australasian shrubs and subshrubs having....*
- *The article explained what "genus daviesia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus decumaria *(noun)*

Small genus of woody climbers with adhesive aerial roots; sometimes placed in family Saxifragaceae.

- *They discussed "genus decumaria" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus decumaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus delairea *(noun)*

One species: German ivy.

- *The article explained what "genus delairea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus delairea" to mean one species: german ivy.*

---

genus delonix *(noun)*

Evergreen or deciduous trees of tropical Africa and India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus delonix."*
- *He looked up "genus delonix" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus dendranthema *(noun)*

Comprises plants often included in the genus Chrysanthemum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dendranthema."*
- *The article explained what "genus dendranthema" means with a simple example.*

---

genus dendrocalamus *(noun)*

Giant clump-forming bamboos.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dendrocalamus" to mean giant clump-forming bamboos.*
- *The article explained what "genus dendrocalamus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus dendromecon *(noun)*

One species: bush poppy.

- *He looked up "genus dendromecon" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "genus dendromecon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus dennstaedtia *(noun)*

Chiefly terrestrial ferns; in some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae.

- *He looked up "genus dennstaedtia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus dennstaedtia" during the group presentation.*

genus dentaria *(noun)*

Usually included in genus Cardamine; in some classifications considered a separate genus.

- *Understanding "genus dentaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus dentaria" means with a simple example.*

genus deparia *(noun)*

Classification used for 5 species of terrestrial ferns usually placed in other genera.

- *Understanding "genus deparia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus deparia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus descurainia *(noun)*

Includes annual or biennial herbs of America and Europe very similar to and often included among those of genera Sisymbrium or Hugueninia; not recognized in some classification systems.

- *He looked up "genus descurainia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus descurainia."*

genus desmanthus *(noun)*

Genus of American herbs or shrubs with sensitive pinnate leaves and small whitish flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus desmanthus" to mean genus of american herbs or shrubs with sensitive....*
- *He looked up "genus desmanthus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus diacalpa *(noun)*

One species: delicate fern of foothills of Himalayas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus diacalpa."*
- *He looked up "genus diacalpa" because he had never seen it before.*

genus diapensia *(noun)*

Type genus of Diapensiaceae.

- *Understanding "genus diapensia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus diapensia" to mean type genus of diapensiaceae.*

genus dichondra *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly tropical prostrate perennial herbs with creeping stems that root at the nodes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dichondra" to mean genus of chiefly tropical prostrate perennial herbs....*
- *They discussed "genus dichondra" during the group presentation.*

genus dicksonia *(noun)*

Tree ferns of temperate Australasia having bipinnatifid or tripinnatifid fronds and usually marginal sori; in some classification systems placed in family Cyatheaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus dicksonia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dicksonia."*

genus dicranopteris *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of forest margin or open ground; pantropical.

- *The article explained what "genus dicranopteris" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dicranopteris."*

genus dicranum *(noun)*

Type genus of Dicranaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dicranum."*
- *They discussed "genus dicranum" during the group presentation.*

genus dictamnus *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Rutaceae.

- *He looked up "genus dictamnus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus dictamnus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus dictostylium *(noun)*

Genus of slime molds that grow on dung and decaying vegetation.

- *He looked up "genus dictostylium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dictostylium."*

---

genus dictyophera *(noun)*

Closely related to genus Phallus distinguished by an indusium hanging like a skirt from below the pileus.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dictyophera" to mean closely related to genus phallus distinguished by....*
- *They discussed "genus dictyophera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus diervilla *(noun)*

Small genus of low deciduous shrubs: bush honeysuckles.

- *He looked up "genus diervilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus diervilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus dillenia *(noun)*

East Indian and Australian shrubs and trees having panicles of large white or yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "genus dillenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus dillenia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus dimorphotheca *(noun)*

South African herbs or subshrubs with usually yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "genus dimorphotheca" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus dimorphotheca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus dionaea *(noun)*

A genus of the family Droseraceae.

- *The article explained what "genus dionaea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus dionaea" to mean a genus of the family droseraceae.*

---

genus dioon *(noun)*

Small genus of arborescent cycads of Mexico and Central America; sometimes classified in family Cycadaceae.

- *They discussed "genus dioon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus dioon" means with a simple example.*

---

genus dipladenia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical South American tuberous perennial woody vines with large racemose flowers and milky sap.

- *They discussed "genus dipladenia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus dipladenia" to mean genus of tropical south american tuberous perennial....*

---

genus diplopterygium *(noun)*

Scandent thicket-forming ferns of Asia to western Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus diplopterygium" to mean scandent thicket-forming ferns of asia to western....*
- *He looked up "genus diplopterygium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus diplotaxis *(noun)*

Wall rocket.

- *They discussed "genus diplotaxis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus diplotaxis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus dipogon *(noun)*

One species: Australian pea.

- *He looked up "genus dipogon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dipogon."*

---

genus dipsacus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Dipsacaceae: teasel.

- *He looked up "genus dipsacus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dipsacus."*

---

genus dipteronia *(noun)*

Small genus of large deciduous shrubs having large clusters of winged seeds that turn red as they mature; central and southern China.

- *They discussed "genus dipteronia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dipteronia."*

---

genus dipteryx *(noun)*

Tropical American trees: tonka beans.

- *The article explained what "genus dipteryx" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dipteryx."*

---

genus dirca *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of North America: leatherwood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dirca."*
- *He looked up "genus dirca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus discina *(noun)*

A genus of fungi of the family Helvellaceae with a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped fruiting body and ornamented spores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus discina."*
- *They discussed "genus discina" during the group presentation.*

---

genus dodonaea *(noun)*

A genus of tropical shrub or tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dodonaea."*
- *He looked up "genus dodonaea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus dombeya *(noun)*

Genus of African shrubs or small trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dombeya."*
- *He looked up "genus dombeya" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus doodia *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae; small terrestrial colony-forming ferns of Australasia.

- *Understanding "genus doodia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus doodia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus doronicum *(noun)*

Genus of Eurasian perennial tuberous or rhizomatous herbs: leopard's bane.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus doronicum" to mean genus of eurasian perennial tuberous or rhizomatous....*
- *The article explained what "genus doronicum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus dorotheanthus *(noun)*

A caryophyllaceous genus of Dorotheanthus.

- *Understanding "genus dorotheanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus dorotheanthus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus doryopteris *(noun)*

Small to medium tropical tufted ferns; sometimes placed in family Adiantaceae.

- *He looked up "genus doryopteris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus doryopteris."*

genus dovyalis *(noun)*

Small genus of sometimes spiny shrubs or small trees; Africa; India; Sri Lanka.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dovyalis."*
- *He looked up "genus dovyalis" because he had never seen it before.*

genus dracocephalum *(noun)*

Genus of American herbs and dwarf shrubs of the mind family: dragonheads.

- *Understanding "genus dracocephalum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dracocephalum."*

genus dracontium *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American cormous herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dracontium" to mean small genus of tropical american cormous herbs.*
- *The article explained what "genus dracontium" means with a simple example.*

genus drimys *(noun)*

Shrubs and trees of southern hemisphere having aromatic foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus drimys" to mean shrubs and trees of southern hemisphere having....*
- *He looked up "genus drimys" because he had never seen it before.*

genus drosophyllum *(noun)*

One species.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus drosophyllum" to mean one species.*
- *They discussed "genus drosophyllum" during the group presentation.*

genus dryadella *(noun)*

Comprises tropical American species usually placed in genus Masdevallia: very dwarf plants having short tufted and usually unifoliate stems with usually solitary flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dryadella" to mean comprises tropical american species usually placed....*
- *The article explained what "genus dryadella" means with a simple example.*

genus drymoglossum *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns of Madagascar to tropical Asia and New Guinea.

- *The article explained what "genus drymoglossum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus drymoglossum" to mean epiphytic ferns of madagascar to tropical asia and....*

genus drynaria *(noun)*

Large robust epiphytic ferns of tropical forest and scrub; Africa and Asia and Australia.

- *Understanding "genus drynaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus drynaria."*

genus drypis *(noun)*

One species.

- *The article explained what "genus drypis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus drypis" during the group presentation.*

genus eburophyton *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Orchidaceae.

- *They discussed "genus eburophyton" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus eburophyton" to mean a monocotyledonous genus of the family orchidaceae.*

genus ecballium *(noun)*

Exploding cucumber; squirting cucumber.

- *Understanding "genus ecballium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ecballium" to mean exploding cucumber; squirting cucumber.*

genus echinocereus *(noun)*

Large genus of low-growing shrubby ribbed cacti of Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus echinocereus."*
- *He looked up "genus echinocereus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus echinops *(noun)*

Genus of Mediterranean and Eurasian herbs: globe thistles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus echinops."*
- *He looked up "genus echinops" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus elaeocarpus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Elaeocarpaceae.

- *He looked up "genus elaeocarpus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus elaeocarpus."*

---

genus elephantopus *(noun)*

Perennial American herb.

- *He looked up "genus elephantopus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus elephantopus" to mean perennial american herb.*

---

genus elsholtzia *(noun)*

Genus of Asiatic and African aromatic herbs.

- *The article explained what "genus elsholtzia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus elsholtzia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus embothrium *(noun)*

Small genus of South American evergreen shrubs or small trees with long willowy branches and flowers in flamboyant terminal clusters.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus embothrium" to mean small genus of south american evergreen shrubs or....*
- *He looked up "genus embothrium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus emmanthe *(noun)*

One species: yellow bells.

- *The article explained what "genus emmanthe" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus emmanthe" during the group presentation.*

---

genus encelia *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs of southwestern United States and Mexico: brittlebush.

- *The article explained what "genus encelia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus encelia" to mean genus of shrubs of southwestern united states and....*

---

genus enceliopsis *(noun)*

Small genus of xerophytic herbs of southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "genus enceliopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus enceliopsis" to mean small genus of xerophytic herbs of southwestern....*

---

genus encephalartos *(noun)*

Genus of arborescent African cycads; sometimes classified in family Cycadaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus encephalartos."*
- *He looked up "genus encephalartos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus encyclia *(noun)*

Large genus of epiphytic and lithophytic orchids of tropical and subtropical Americas and West Indies; formerly included in genus Epidendrum.

- *Understanding "genus encyclia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus encyclia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus engelmannia *(noun)*

One species: North American herbs that resemble sunflowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus engelmannia."*

- *They discussed "genus engelmannia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ensete *(noun)*

Old World tropical herbs: Abyssinian bananas.

- *He looked up "genus ensete" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ensete" to mean old world tropical herbs: abyssinian bananas.*

---

genus entandrophragma *(noun)*

Cedar mahogany trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus entandrophragma."*
- *He looked up "genus entandrophragma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus entelea *(noun)*

A genus of evergreen shrub that grows in New Zealand.

- *He looked up "genus entelea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus entelea" to mean a genus of evergreen shrub that grows in new zealand.*

---

genus enterolobium *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American timber trees closely allied to genus Albizia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus enterolobium."*
- *They discussed "genus enterolobium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus entoloma *(noun)*

Agarics with pink spores but lacking both volva and annulus (includes some that are poisonous).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus entoloma."*
- *Understanding "genus entoloma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus entomophthora *(noun)*

Type genus of the Entomophthoraceae; fungi parasitic on insects.

- *Understanding "genus entomophthora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus entomophthora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus epacris *(noun)*

Type genus of the Epacridaceae: Australian heath.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus epacris."*
- *Understanding "genus epacris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus epigaea *(noun)*

Small creeping evergreen shrubs: trailing arbutus.

- *He looked up "genus epigaea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus epigaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus epipactis *(noun)*

Genus of hardy orchids with leafy-bracted racemes of greenish or purplish irregular flowers.

- *He looked up "genus epipactis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus epipactis."*

---

genus epipremnum *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen lianas of southeastern Asia to western Pacific areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus epipremnum" to mean small genus of evergreen lianas of southeastern....*
- *They discussed "genus epipremnum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus episcia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American herbs having soft hairy foliage.

- *He looked up "genus episcia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus episcia" to mean genus of tropical american herbs having soft hairy....*

---

genus eranthis *(noun)*

Winter aconite.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus eranthis" to mean winter aconite.*
- *Understanding "genus eranthis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus erechtites *(noun)*

Coarse herbs with whitish discoid flower heads and silky pappus.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus erechtites" to mean coarse herbs with whitish discoid flower heads and....*
- *Understanding "genus erechtites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus erianthus *(noun)*

Genus of reedlike grasses having spikes crowded in a panicle covered with long silky hairs.

- *The article explained what "genus erianthus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus erianthus."*

---

genus eriobotrya *(noun)*

Asiatic evergreen fruit trees.

- *He looked up "genus eriobotrya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus eriobotrya" during the group presentation.*

---

genus eriocaulon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Eriocaulaceae: rushlike aquatic or marginal perennials usually found in shallow waters of acid lakes and pools and bogs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eriocaulon."*
- *Understanding "genus eriocaulon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus eriodictyon *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen shrubs of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eriodictyon."*
- *Understanding "genus eriodictyon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus eriophyllum *(noun)*

Genus of hairy herbs and shrubs of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus eriophyllum" to mean genus of hairy herbs and shrubs of western north....*
- *They discussed "genus eriophyllum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus eruca *(noun)*

Annual to perennial herbs of the Mediterranean region.

- *Understanding "genus eruca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eruca."*

---

genus erythroxylon *(noun)*

A large genus of South American shrubs and small trees of the family Erythroxylaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus erythroxylon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus erythroxylon" to mean a large genus of south american shrubs and small....*

---

genus erythroxylum *(noun)*

A large genus of South American shrubs and small trees of the family Erythroxylaceae.

- *Understanding "genus erythroxylum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus erythroxylum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus eschscholtzia *(noun)*

Showy herbs of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus eschscholtzia" to mean showy herbs of western north america.*
- *The article explained what "genus eschscholtzia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus eucarya *(noun)*

Quandong trees.

- *He looked up "genus eucarya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus eucarya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus eurotium *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the order Eurotiales.

- *He looked up "genus eurotium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eurotium."*

---

genus eustoma *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of warm regions of southern North America to northern South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus eustoma" to mean small genus of herbs of warm regions of southern....*
- *The article explained what "genus eustoma" means with a simple example.*

---

genus evernia *(noun)*

Lichens of the family Usneaceae having a pendulous or shrubby thallus.

- *He looked up "genus evernia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus evernia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus exacum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Asiatic and African plants: especially Persian violets.

- *The article explained what "genus exacum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus exacum" to mean genus of tropical asiatic and african plants:....*

---

genus fagopyrum *(noun)*

Buckwheat; in some classifications included in the genus Polygonum.

- *He looked up "genus fagopyrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus fagopyrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus falcatifolium *(noun)*

Sickle pines: dioecious evergreen tropical trees and shrubs having sickle-shaped leaves; similar to Dacrycarpus in habit; Malaysia and Philippines to New Guinea and New Caledonia.

- *He looked up "genus falcatifolium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus falcatifolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ferocactus *(noun)*

Genus of nearly globular cacti of Mexico and southwestern United States: barrel cacti.

- *They discussed "genus ferocactus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ferocactus."*

---

genus filago *(noun)*

Genus of small woolly herbs.

- *He looked up "genus filago" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus filago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus firmiana *(noun)*

Small genus of Asian trees or shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus firmiana."*
- *The article explained what "genus firmiana" means with a simple example.*

---

genus fistulina *(noun)*

Fungi having each pore separate though crowded.

- *They discussed "genus fistulina" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus fistulina" to mean fungi having each pore separate though crowded.*

---

genus flacourtia *(noun)*

Often spiny trees or shrubs of tropical Asia and Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus flacourtia" to mean often spiny trees or shrubs of tropical asia and africa.*
- *The article explained what "genus flacourtia" means with a simple example.*

genus flammulina *(noun)*

A genus of agarics.

- *Understanding "genus flammulina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus flammulina" to mean a genus of agarics.*

genus flindersia *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian timber trees.

- *The article explained what "genus flindersia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus flindersia" during the group presentation.*

genus forestiera *(noun)*

Genus of often spiny American shrubs and trees.

- *He looked up "genus forestiera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus forestiera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus fortunella *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs native to south China producing small ovoid fruits resembling oranges: includes kumquats.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus fortunella" to mean small genus of shrubs native to south china....*
- *He looked up "genus fortunella" because he had never seen it before.*

genus fothergilla *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous shrubs of the southeastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus fothergilla."*
- *The article explained what "genus fothergilla" means with a simple example.*

genus fouquieria *(noun)*

Resinous succulent trees or shrubs of desert and semidesert regions of southwestern United States that are leafless most of the year.

- *He looked up "genus fouquieria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus fouquieria."*

genus francoa *(noun)*

Perennial evergreen herbs with white or pink flowers; Chile.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus francoa" to mean perennial evergreen herbs with white or pink....*
- *They discussed "genus francoa" during the group presentation.*

genus frasera *(noun)*

Genus of North American herbs: columbo; includes some species sometimes placed in genus Swertia.

- *He looked up "genus frasera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus frasera."*

genus fremontia *(noun)*

Flannelbush.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus fremontia."*
- *He looked up "genus fremontia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus fremontodendron *(noun)*

Flannelbush.

- *Understanding "genus fremontodendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus fremontodendron" means with a simple example.*

genus froelichia *(noun)*

Genus of erect or procumbent herbs of the Americas having spikes of woolly white flowers: cottonweed.

- *He looked up "genus froelichia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus froelichia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus fumaria *(noun)*

Annual herbs whose flowers have only one petal spurred at the base.

- *They discussed "genus fumaria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus fumaria."*

---

genus funka *(noun)*

Robust east Asian clump-forming perennial herbs having racemose flowers: plantain lilies; sometimes placed in family Hostaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus funka."*
- *Understanding "genus funka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus fusanus *(noun)*

Quandong trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus fusanus."*
- *Understanding "genus fusanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus fuscoboletinus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus fuscoboletinus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus fuscoboletinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus galega *(noun)*

Small genus of Eurasian herbs: goat's rue.

- *They discussed "genus galega" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus galega" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus galeopsis *(noun)*

Erect annual European herbs.

- *The article explained what "genus galeopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus galeopsis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus gastroboletus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Secotiaceae; they resemble boletes but the spores are not discharged from the basidium.

- *Understanding "genus gastroboletus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gastroboletus" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family....*

---

genus gastrocybe *(noun)*

A genus of fungi of the family Secotiaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus gastrocybe" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus gastrocybe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus gastrolobium *(noun)*

Genus of Australian evergreen shrubs poisonous to livestock: poison bush.

- *He looked up "genus gastrolobium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gastrolobium" to mean genus of australian evergreen shrubs poisonous to....*

---

genus gaylussacia *(noun)*

Deciduous or evergreen shrubs of North America: black huckleberries.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gaylussacia" to mean deciduous or evergreen shrubs of north america:....*
- *He looked up "genus gaylussacia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus gazania *(noun)*

Genus of tomentose tropical African herbs with milky sap.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gazania."*
- *They discussed "genus gazania" during the group presentation.*

---

genus geastrum *(noun)*

Type genus of Geastraceae; fungi whose outer peridium when dry splits into starlike segments.

- *He looked up "genus geastrum" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus geastrum."*

genus genipa *(noun)*

Tropical American evergreen trees or shrubs bearing yellow flowers and succulent edible fruit with a thick rind.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus genipa" to mean tropical american evergreen trees or shrubs bearing....*
- *The article explained what "genus genipa" means with a simple example.*

genus genlisea *(noun)*

Small genus of carnivorous plants of tropical African swamps.

- *Understanding "genus genlisea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus genlisea" means with a simple example.*

genus gentianella *(noun)*

Genus of herbs with flowers that resemble gentian; in some classifications included in genus Gentiana.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gentianella" to mean genus of herbs with flowers that resemble gentian;....*
- *The article explained what "genus gentianella" means with a simple example.*

genus gentianopsis *(noun)*

Genus of fringed gentians; in some classifications included in genus Gentiana.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gentianopsis" to mean genus of fringed gentians; in some classifications....*
- *They discussed "genus gentianopsis" during the group presentation.*

genus geoffroea *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs or small trees of tropical and subtropical America.

- *Understanding "genus geoffroea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus geoffroea" to mean small genus of shrubs or small trees of tropical....*

genus geoglossum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Geoglossaceae comprising the earthtongues.

- *The article explained what "genus geoglossum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus geoglossum" to mean type genus of the geoglossaceae comprising the....*

genus gerardia *(noun)*

Genus of annual or perennial herbs with showy pink or purple or yellow flowers; plants often assigned to genera Aureolaria or Agalinis.

- *They discussed "genus gerardia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gerardia."*

genus gerea *(noun)*

Small genus of hairy herbs with yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "genus gerea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus gerea" because he had never seen it before.*

genus gesneria *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical American herbs having showy tubular flowers.

- *Understanding "genus gesneria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus gesneria" because he had never seen it before.*

genus glaucium *(noun)*

Herbs of Europe and North Africa and Asia: horned poppy.

- *They discussed "genus glaucium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus glaucium" to mean herbs of europe and north africa and asia: horned poppy.*

genus glaux *(noun)*

Sea milkwort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus glaux."*
- *He looked up "genus glaux" because he had never seen it before.*

genus gleditsia *(noun)*

Deciduous trees: honey locusts.

- *He looked up "genus gleditsia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gleditsia."*

---

genus gleichenia *(noun)*

Type genus of Gleicheniaceae: leptosporangiate ferns with sessile sporangia; South Africa to Malaysia and New Zealand.

- *The article explained what "genus gleichenia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gleichenia" to mean type genus of gleicheniaceae: leptosporangiate....*

---

genus gliricidia *(noun)*

Small genus of low-branching profusely flowering trees of tropical America.

- *They discussed "genus gliricidia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gliricidia."*

---

genus glossodia *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian orchids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus glossodia."*
- *He looked up "genus glossodia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus gnaphalium *(noun)*

Large widely distributed genus of coarse hairy herbs with whitish involucres.

- *Understanding "genus gnaphalium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gnaphalium" to mean large widely distributed genus of coarse hairy....*

---

genus gnetum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gnetaceae; small trees or shrubs usually with climbing jointed stems and terminal spikes of flowers with orange-red seeds clustered in rough cones.

- *He looked up "genus gnetum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus gnetum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus gomphrena *(noun)*

Genus of tropical herbs or subshrubs having flowers in close heads; tropical America and Australia.

- *The article explained what "genus gomphrena" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gomphrena" to mean genus of tropical herbs or subshrubs having flowers....*

---

genus goniopteris *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of Florida and West Indies to Central and South America.

- *They discussed "genus goniopteris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus goniopteris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus goodyera *(noun)*

Genus of small orchids of the northern hemisphere with creeping rhizomes and stalked ovate leaves and small flowers.

- *Understanding "genus goodyera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus goodyera."*

---

genus grammatophyllum *(noun)*

Small genus of large epiphytic or terrestrial orchids of southeastern Asia to Polynesia; the giants of the Orchidaceae having long narrow leaves and drooping flower clusters often 6 feet long.

- *They discussed "genus grammatophyllum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus grammatophyllum" to mean small genus of large epiphytic or terrestrial....*

---

genus graptophyllum *(noun)*

Caricature plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus graptophyllum" to mean caricature plant.*
- *Understanding "genus graptophyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus grias *(noun)*

Anchovy pear tree.

- *Understanding "genus grias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus grias" during the group presentation.*

---

genus grindelia *(noun)*

Large genus of coarse gummy herbs of western North and Central America.

- *The article explained what "genus grindelia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus grindelia" to mean large genus of coarse gummy herbs of western north....*

---

genus griselinia *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs of New Zealand and South America.

- *The article explained what "genus griselinia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus griselinia" to mean evergreen shrubs of new zealand and south america.*

---

genus groenlandia *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Potamogetonaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus groenlandia" to mean a monocotyledonous genus of the family potamogetonaceae.*
- *The article explained what "genus groenlandia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus guevina *(noun)*

One species: Chilean nut.

- *The article explained what "genus guevina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus guevina" to mean one species: chilean nut.*

---

genus gutierrezia *(noun)*

Sticky perennial herbs and subshrubs of western North America and warm South America.

- *The article explained what "genus gutierrezia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus gutierrezia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus gymnadenia *(noun)*

Small genus of terrestrial orchids of North America and temperate Eurasia.

- *They discussed "genus gymnadenia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus gymnadenia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus gymnadeniopsis *(noun)*

Genus of North American terrestrial orchids usually included in genus Habenaria.

- *He looked up "genus gymnadeniopsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gymnadeniopsis" to mean genus of north american terrestrial orchids usually....*

---

genus gymnocalycium *(noun)*

Large genus of low-growing globular South American cacti with spiny ribs covered with many tubercles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gymnocalycium."*
- *The article explained what "genus gymnocalycium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus gymnocarpium *(noun)*

Oak ferns: in some classification systems included in genus Thelypteris.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gymnocarpium."*
- *He looked up "genus gymnocarpium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus gymnocladus *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous trees of China and United States having paniculate flowers and thick pulpy pods.

- *He looked up "genus gymnocladus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gymnocladus."*

---

genus gymnopilus *(noun)*

A genus of fungus characterized by the orange color of the spore deposit.

- *The article explained what "genus gymnopilus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gymnopilus" to mean a genus of fungus characterized by the orange color....*

genus gymnosporangium *(noun)*

Genus of fungi that produce galls on cedars and other conifers of genera Juniperus and Libocedrus and causes rust spots on apples and pears and other plants of family Rosaceae.

- *They discussed "genus gymnosporangium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus gymnosporangium" means with a simple example.*

genus gynura *(noun)*

Genus of Old World tropical herbs: velvet plants.

- *He looked up "genus gynura" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gynura."*

genus gyromitra *(noun)*

A genus of fungi of the family Helvellaceae with a fertile portion that is tan to brown.

- *Understanding "genus gyromitra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus gyromitra" means with a simple example.*

genus haastia *(noun)*

Genus of New Zealand mat-forming herbs or subshrubs: vegetable sheep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus haastia."*
- *They discussed "genus haastia" during the group presentation.*

genus hackelia *(noun)*

Stickweed; beggar's lice.

- *He looked up "genus hackelia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus hackelia" during the group presentation.*

genus haemanthus *(noun)*

Genus of African deciduous or evergreen bulbous herbs: blood lilies.

- *He looked up "genus haemanthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus haemanthus."*

genus haematoxylon *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American spiny bushy shrubs or trees.

- *They discussed "genus haematoxylon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus haematoxylon" to mean small genus of tropical american spiny bushy shrubs....*

genus haematoxylum *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American spiny bushy shrubs or trees.

- *He looked up "genus haematoxylum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus haematoxylum."*

genus haemodorum *(noun)*

Type genus of family Haemodoraceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus haemodorum."*
- *Understanding "genus haemodorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus halenia *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of Eurasia and the Americas: spurred gentians.

- *He looked up "genus halenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus halenia."*

genus halesia *(noun)*

Deciduous small trees or shrubs of China and eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "genus halesia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus halesia" during the group presentation.*

genus halimodendron *(noun)*

One species: salt tree.

- *Understanding "genus halimodendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus halimodendron" means with a simple example.*

---

genus halocarpus *(noun)*

Dioecious trees or shrubs of New Zealand; similar in habit to Dacrydium.

- *Understanding "genus halocarpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus halocarpus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus halogeton *(noun)*

A caryophyllaceous genus of the family Chenopodiaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus halogeton" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus halogeton" to mean a caryophyllaceous genus of the family chenopodiaceae.*

---

genus hamamelidanthum *(noun)*

Genus of fossil plants of the Oligocene having flowers resembling those of the witch hazel; found in Baltic region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hamamelidanthum."*
- *Understanding "genus hamamelidanthum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus hamamelidoxylon *(noun)*

Genus of fossil plants having wood identical with or similar to that of the witch hazel.

- *They discussed "genus hamamelidoxylon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hamamelidoxylon."*

---

genus hamamelites *(noun)*

Genus of fossil plants having leaves similar to those of the witch hazel.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hamamelites" to mean genus of fossil plants having leaves similar to....*
- *Understanding "genus hamamelites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus hamelia *(noun)*

Evergreen tropical American shrubs or small trees.

- *The article explained what "genus hamelia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hamelia" to mean evergreen tropical american shrubs or small trees.*

---

genus haplopappus *(noun)*

Genus of North and South American perennial herbs or shrubs with yellow flowers; in some classifications include species placed in other genera especially Hazardia.

- *They discussed "genus haplopappus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus haplopappus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hardenbergia *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian woody vines with small violet flowers; closely related to genus Kennedia.

- *He looked up "genus hardenbergia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hardenbergia" to mean small genus of australian woody vines with small....*

---

genus harpullia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Asiatic and African trees.

- *He looked up "genus harpullia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus harpullia."*

---

genus harrisia *(noun)*

Genus of slender often treelike spiny cacti with solitary showy nocturnal white or pink flowers; Florida and Caribbean to South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus harrisia."*
- *They discussed "genus harrisia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus hatiora *(noun)*

Small genus of South American epiphytic or lithophytic cacti.

- *Understanding "genus hatiora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "genus hatiora" during the group presentation.*

genus hazardia *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs and subshrubs of western United States having flowers that change color as they mature.

- *He looked up "genus hazardia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus hazardia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus hedeoma *(noun)*

Small genus of American herbs (American pennyroyal).

- *They discussed "genus hedeoma" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus hedeoma" because he had never seen it before.*

genus heliamphora *(noun)*

Genus of pitcher plants of the Guiana Highlands in South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus heliamphora" to mean genus of pitcher plants of the guiana highlands in....*
- *Understanding "genus heliamphora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus helianthemum *(noun)*

Widely distributed evergreen or semi-evergreen shrublets; America; Europe and North Africa to Asia Minor and central Asia.

- *They discussed "genus helianthemum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus helianthemum."*

genus helicteres *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs and small trees of tropical America and Asia having cylindrical fruits spirally twisted around one another.

- *He looked up "genus helicteres" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus helicteres" to mean genus of shrubs and small trees of tropical america....*

genus heliophila *(noun)*

Genus of South African flowering herbs and subshrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus heliophila."*
- *He looked up "genus heliophila" because he had never seen it before.*

genus helipterum *(noun)*

Genus of South African and Australian herbs or shrubs grown as everlastings; the various Helipterum species are currently in process of being assigned to other genera especially genera Pteropogon and Hyalosperma.

- *The article explained what "genus helipterum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus helipterum" during the group presentation.*

genus helminthostachys *(noun)*

One species: terrestrial fern of southeastern Asia and Australia.

- *The article explained what "genus helminthostachys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus helminthostachys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus helotium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Helotiaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus helotium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus helotium" to mean type genus of the helotiaceae.*

genus helvella *(noun)*

Type genus of the Helvellaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus helvella."*
- *He looked up "genus helvella" because he had never seen it before.*

genus helwingia *(noun)*

Deciduous dioecious shrubs native to woodland thickets in low mountains in Japan.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus helwingia" to mean deciduous dioecious shrubs native to woodland....*
- *Understanding "genus helwingia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus helxine *(noun)*

One species; a dwarf creeping mat-forming evergreen herb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus helxine."*
- *The article explained what "genus helxine" means with a simple example.*

genus heritiera *(noun)*

Small genus of timber trees of eastern Asia, Australasia and tropical Africa that form large buttresses.

- *They discussed "genus heritiera" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus heritiera" means with a simple example.*

genus hermannia *(noun)*

Genus of African herbs and subshrubs having honey-scented bell-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hermannia."*
- *He looked up "genus hermannia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus hernaria *(noun)*

Low-growing Old World herbs with minute bright green leaves.

- *He looked up "genus hernaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hernaria."*

genus heteranthera *(noun)*

Mud plantains.

- *They discussed "genus heteranthera" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus heteranthera" to mean mud plantains.*

genus heteromeles *(noun)*

One species: toyon; in some classifications included in genus Photinia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus heteromeles."*
- *They discussed "genus heteromeles" during the group presentation.*

genus heterotheca *(noun)*

Genus of yellow-flowered North American herbs.

- *Understanding "genus heterotheca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus heterotheca" during the group presentation.*

genus hexalectris *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Orchidaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hexalectris" to mean a monocotyledonous genus of the family orchidaceae.*
- *They discussed "genus hexalectris" during the group presentation.*

genus hibbertia *(noun)*

Evergreen heathlike or scandent shrubs of Madagascar; Australasia; Polynesia.

- *He looked up "genus hibbertia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus hibbertia" during the group presentation.*

genus himantoglossum *(noun)*

Small genus of terrestrial orchids of Europe and Mediterranean region.

- *Understanding "genus himantoglossum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus himantoglossum" means with a simple example.*

genus hippocrepis *(noun)*

Species of Old World herbs or subshrubs: horseshoe vetch.

- *He looked up "genus hippocrepis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hippocrepis."*

genus hoheria *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs and small trees of New Zealand: lacebarks.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hoheria" to mean small genus of shrubs and small trees of new....*
- *The article explained what "genus hoheria" means with a simple example.*

---

genus holarrhena *(noun)*

Genus of deciduous trees and shrubs of tropical Africa and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus holarrhena" to mean genus of deciduous trees and shrubs of tropical....*
- *They discussed "genus holarrhena" during the group presentation.*

---

genus homogyne *(noun)*

Small genus of low perennial herbs of montane Europe; in some classifications included in genus Tussilago.

- *Understanding "genus homogyne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus homogyne" means with a simple example.*

---

genus horneophyton *(noun)*

Devonian fossil plant considered one of the earliest forms of vascular land plants; similar to genus Rhynia but smaller.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus horneophyton."*
- *He looked up "genus horneophyton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus hottonia *(noun)*

Aquatic herbs.

- *Understanding "genus hottonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus hottonia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus houttuynia *(noun)*

One species; east Asian low-growing plant of wet places.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus houttuynia" to mean one species; east asian low-growing plant of wet places.*
- *He looked up "genus houttuynia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus hudsonia *(noun)*

Small evergreen subshrubs of North America.

- *The article explained what "genus hudsonia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hudsonia."*

---

genus hugueninia *(noun)*

One species: tansy-leaved rocket.

- *The article explained what "genus hugueninia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hugueninia."*

---

genus hulsea *(noun)*

Small genus of erect balsam-scented herbs; Pacific coast of the northwestern United States.

- *Understanding "genus hulsea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hulsea" to mean small genus of erect balsam-scented herbs; pacific....*

---

genus hunnemania *(noun)*

One species: golden cup.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hunnemania" to mean one species: golden cup.*
- *They discussed "genus hunnemania" during the group presentation.*

---

genus hyacinthoides *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial bulbs of western Europe and North Africa; sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *He looked up "genus hyacinthoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus hyacinthoides" during the group presentation.*

---

genus hyalosperma *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of temperate Australia including some from genus Helipterum.

- *The article explained what "genus hyalosperma" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hyalosperma."*

---

genus hybanthus *(noun)*

A genus of herbs and small shrubs with white or purple flowers; grows in tropical or subtropical regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hybanthus" to mean a genus of herbs and small shrubs with white or....*
- *Understanding "genus hybanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus hydnocarpus *(noun)*

Medium to large Indonesian and Malaysian trees.

- *Understanding "genus hydnocarpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus hydnocarpus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hydnum *(noun)*

Type genus of Hydnaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus hydnum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hydnum" to mean type genus of hydnaceae.*

---

genus hydrastis *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs having rhizomes and palmate leaves and small solitary flowers; of northeastern United States and Japan.

- *They discussed "genus hydrastis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus hydrastis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hygrocybe *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Hygrophoraceae.

- *Understanding "genus hygrocybe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hygrocybe" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family hygrophoraceae.*

---

genus hygrophorus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Hygrophoraceae.

- *He looked up "genus hygrophorus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus hygrophorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus hygrotrama *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Hygrophoraceae.

- *Understanding "genus hygrotrama" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus hygrotrama" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus hylocereus *(noun)*

Genus of climbing or epiphytic tropical American cacti with angular stems and mostly white very fragrant flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hylocereus."*
- *They discussed "genus hylocereus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus hymenaea *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American timber trees.

- *Understanding "genus hymenaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus hymenaea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hymenanthera *(noun)*

A genus of slender evergreen shrubs; grow in Australia and New Zealand.

- *Understanding "genus hymenanthera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus hymenanthera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus hymenophyllum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hymenophyllaceae: filmy ferns.

- *The article explained what "genus hymenophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus hymenophyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus hypochaeris *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of herbs with milky juice; includes some cosmopolitan weeds.

- *The article explained what "genus hypochaeris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hypochaeris" to mean widely distributed genus of herbs with milky juice;....*

genus hypochoeris *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of herbs with milky juice; includes some cosmopolitan weeds.

- *They discussed "genus hypochoeris" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus hypochoeris" means with a simple example.*

genus hypopitys *(noun)*

Term used in some classifications for the pinesaps, which are usually included in the genus Monotropa.

- *They discussed "genus hypopitys" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus hypopitys" means with a simple example.*

genus hypoxis *(noun)*

Small plants that resemble amaryllis and that grow from a corm and bear flowers on a leafless stalk; sometimes classified as member of the family Amaryllidaceae: star grass.

- *He looked up "genus hypoxis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus hypoxis" during the group presentation.*

genus hyssopus *(noun)*

Eurasian genus of perennial herbs or subshrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hyssopus" to mean eurasian genus of perennial herbs or subshrubs.*
- *They discussed "genus hyssopus" during the group presentation.*

genus iberis *(noun)*

Old World herbs and subshrubs: candytuft.

- *He looked up "genus iberis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus iberis" during the group presentation.*

genus idesia *(noun)*

One species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus idesia."*
- *Understanding "genus idesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus illecebrum *(noun)*

One species: coral necklace.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus illecebrum" to mean one species: coral necklace.*
- *They discussed "genus illecebrum" during the group presentation.*

genus illicium *(noun)*

Anise trees: evergreen trees with aromatic leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus illicium" to mean anise trees: evergreen trees with aromatic leaves.*
- *The article explained what "genus illicium" means with a simple example.*

genus iresine *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American herbs or subshrubs.

- *The article explained what "genus iresine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus iresine" to mean genus of tropical american herbs or subshrubs.*

genus isatis *(noun)*

Old World genus of annual to perennial herbs: woad.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus isatis."*
- *Understanding "genus isatis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus isopyrum *(noun)*

Tufted perennial herbs of northern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus isopyrum" to mean tufted perennial herbs of northern hemisphere.*
- *He looked up "genus isopyrum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus jacksonia *(noun)*

Genus of yellow-flowered Australian unarmed or spiny shrubs without true leaves but having leaflike stems or branches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus jacksonia."*
- *He looked up "genus jacksonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus jacquinia *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Myrsinaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus jacquinia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus jacquinia."*

---

genus jamesonia *(noun)*

Xerophytic ferns of South America.

- *They discussed "genus jamesonia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus jamesonia."*

---

genus kennedia *(noun)*

Genus of Australian woody vines having showy red or purplish flowers.

- *They discussed "genus kennedia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus kennedia."*

---

genus kennedya *(noun)*

Genus of Australian woody vines having showy red or purplish flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus kennedya" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus kennedya" during the group presentation.*

---

genus keteleeria *(noun)*

A genus of keteleeria.

- *The article explained what "genus keteleeria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus keteleeria" to mean a genus of keteleeria.*

---

genus kiggelaria *(noun)*

Small genus of South African shrubs or small trees.

- *He looked up "genus kiggelaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus kiggelaria."*

---

genus kirkia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical South African trees and shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus kirkia."*
- *He looked up "genus kirkia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus knightia *(noun)*

Small genus of trees or shrubs of New Zealand and New Caledonia.

- *The article explained what "genus knightia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus knightia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus kniphofia *(noun)*

Genus of showy clump-forming African herbs with grasslike leaves; sometimes placed in family Aloeaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus kniphofia."*
- *Understanding "genus kniphofia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus koellia *(noun)*

American mountain mint.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus koellia."*
- *He looked up "genus koellia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus kohleria *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American shrubs.

- *The article explained what "genus kohleria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus kohleria" during the group presentation.*

genus kolkwitzia *(noun)*

Chinese genus of 1 species: beauty bush.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus kolkwitzia."*
- *He looked up "genus kolkwitzia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus kosteletzya *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of southeastern United States and tropical America and Africa.

- *They discussed "genus kosteletzya" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus kosteletzya" to mean small genus of herbs of southeastern united states....*

genus krigia *(noun)*

Small herbs closely related to chicory: dwarf dandelions.

- *The article explained what "genus krigia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus krigia" to mean small herbs closely related to chicory: dwarf....*

genus laccopetalum *(noun)*

One species: giant buttercup.

- *He looked up "genus laccopetalum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus laccopetalum" to mean one species: giant buttercup.*

genus lagarostrobus *(noun)*

Genus of dioecious evergreen trees of New Zealand and Tasmania; similar to genus Dacrydium.

- *Understanding "genus lagarostrobus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus lagarostrobus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus lagenaria *(noun)*

Bottle gourds.

- *He looked up "genus lagenaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lagenaria."*

genus lagenophera *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of Australia and South America having small solitary white or purple flowers similar to true daisies of genus Bellis.

- *Understanding "genus lagenophera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lagenophera."*

genus lagerstroemia *(noun)*

Shrubs or small trees of tropical Asia and Africa usually with showy white, pink, or purplish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lagerstroemia."*
- *They discussed "genus lagerstroemia" during the group presentation.*

genus laguncularia *(noun)*

A genus of Laguncularia.

- *Understanding "genus laguncularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus laguncularia" to mean a genus of laguncularia.*

genus lambertia *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian shrubs.

- *They discussed "genus lambertia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lambertia" to mean small genus of australian shrubs.*

genus languas *(noun)*

Perennial rhizomatous herbs of Asia and Australia and Polynesia having ginger-scented rhizomes.

- *They discussed "genus languas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus languas" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lansium *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Meliaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lansium."*
- *They discussed "genus lansium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus laportea *(noun)*

Mostly tropical stinging herbs or trees: nettle.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus laportea" to mean mostly tropical stinging herbs or trees: nettle.*
- *The article explained what "genus laportea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lappula *(noun)*

Stickweed; beggar's lice.

- *The article explained what "genus lappula" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lappula" to mean stickweed; beggar's lice.*

---

genus lardizabala *(noun)*

Evergreen monoecious climbers of South America having dark mauve-blue edible berries.

- *They discussed "genus lardizabala" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus lardizabala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus lasthenia *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of Pacific coast of North and South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lasthenia."*
- *Understanding "genus lasthenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus lastreopsis *(noun)*

Tropical terrestrial shield ferns.

- *They discussed "genus lastreopsis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus lastreopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus lavatera *(noun)*

Widespread genus of herbs or softwood arborescent shrubs cultivated for their showy flowers.

- *He looked up "genus lavatera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus lavatera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus lecanopteris *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns of southeastern Asia to New Guinea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lecanopteris."*
- *The article explained what "genus lecanopteris" means with a simple example.*

---

genus leccinum *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *He looked up "genus leccinum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus leccinum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus leiophyllum *(noun)*

One species: sand myrtle.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus leiophyllum" to mean one species: sand myrtle.*
- *He looked up "genus leiophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus leitneria *(noun)*

One species: corkwood.

- *They discussed "genus leitneria" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "genus leitneria" means with a simple example.*

genus lemaireocereus *(noun)*

Tropical American cacti usually tall and branching with stout spines and funnel-shaped flowers and globular or ovoid often edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lemaireocereus."*
- *Understanding "genus lemaireocereus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus leonotis *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical herbs and subshrubs of South Africa.

- *The article explained what "genus leonotis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus leonotis" during the group presentation.*

genus leonurus *(noun)*

Genus of stout Old World herbs having flowers in whorls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus leonurus."*
- *Understanding "genus leonurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lepechinia *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Labiatae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lepechinia" to mean a dicotyledonous genus of the family labiatae.*
- *Understanding "genus lepechinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lepidobotrys *(noun)*

A genus of dicotyledonous trees belonging to the family Lepidobotryaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lepidobotrys" to mean a genus of dicotyledonous trees belonging to the....*
- *Understanding "genus lepidobotrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lepidothamnus *(noun)*

Small usually shrubby conifers.

- *The article explained what "genus lepidothamnus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus lepidothamnus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lepiota *(noun)*

Agarics with white spores that includes several edible and poisonous mushrooms: parasol mushrooms.

- *Understanding "genus lepiota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus lepiota" means with a simple example.*

genus leptarrhena *(noun)*

One species: leatherleaf saxifrage.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus leptarrhena" to mean one species: leatherleaf saxifrage.*
- *He looked up "genus leptarrhena" because he had never seen it before.*

genus leptopteris *(noun)*

Including some ferns sometimes placed in genus Todea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus leptopteris."*
- *They discussed "genus leptopteris" during the group presentation.*

genus lesquerella *(noun)*

Genus of low-growing hairy herbs: bladderpods.

- *The article explained what "genus lesquerella" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lesquerella" to mean genus of low-growing hairy herbs: bladderpods.*

genus leucadendron *(noun)*

Large genus of evergreen trees and shrubs having silvery white leaves and solitary terminal flowers with conspicuous silvery bracts.

- *He looked up "genus leucadendron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus leucadendron" during the group presentation.*

genus leucanthemum *(noun)*

Comprises plants often included in the genus Chrysanthemum.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus leucanthemum" to mean comprises plants often included in the genus....*
- *The article explained what "genus leucanthemum" means with a simple example.*

genus leucogenes *(noun)*

New Zealand edelweiss.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus leucogenes" to mean new zealand edelweiss.*
- *The article explained what "genus leucogenes" means with a simple example.*

genus leucothoe *(noun)*

American and Asiatic deciduous and evergreen shrubs.

- *He looked up "genus leucothoe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus leucothoe" during the group presentation.*

genus levisticum *(noun)*

Genus of aromatic European herbs with yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus levisticum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus levisticum" to mean genus of aromatic european herbs with yellow flowers.*

genus lewisia *(noun)*

Genus of western North American low-growing herbs having linear woolly leaves and large pink flowers.

- *Understanding "genus lewisia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus lewisia" means with a simple example.*

genus leycesteria *(noun)*

Small species of shrubs of western Himalayas to China.

- *He looked up "genus leycesteria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus leycesteria" during the group presentation.*

genus leymus *(noun)*

Genus that in some classifications overlaps the genus Elymus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus leymus."*
- *They discussed "genus leymus" during the group presentation.*

genus libocedrus *(noun)*

Cypresses that resemble cedars.

- *Understanding "genus libocedrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus libocedrus."*

genus ligularia *(noun)*

Genus of Old World herbs resembling groundsel: leopard plants.

- *Understanding "genus ligularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus ligularia" during the group presentation.*

genus limnobium *(noun)*

American frogbit.

- *Understanding "genus limnobium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus limnobium" to mean american frogbit.*

genus linanthus *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of the family Polemoniaceae; found in western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus linanthus" to mean a genus of herbs of the family polemoniaceae; found....*
- *Understanding "genus linanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lindera *(noun)*

Aromatic evergreen or deciduous dioecious shrubs or trees of eastern Asia and North America.

- *They discussed "genus lindera" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lindera" to mean aromatic evergreen or deciduous dioecious shrubs or....*

---

genus lindheimera *(noun)*

One species: Texas star.

- *He looked up "genus lindheimera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lindheimera" to mean one species: texas star.*

---

genus listera *(noun)*

Genus of terrestrial orchids having usually a single pair of broad shining leaves near the middle of the stem; found in temperate Asia and North America and Europe.

- *Understanding "genus listera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus listera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus lithocarpus *(noun)*

Tanbark oaks.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lithocarpus" to mean tanbark oaks.*
- *The article explained what "genus lithocarpus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lithophragma *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs of the western North America.

- *He looked up "genus lithophragma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lithophragma."*

---

genus lithospermum *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbaceous or shrubby plants; cosmopolitan except Australia.

- *The article explained what "genus lithospermum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lithospermum" to mean annual or perennial herbaceous or shrubby plants;....*

---

genus livistona *(noun)*

Fan palms of Asia and Australia and Malaysia.

- *The article explained what "genus livistona" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus livistona" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus loasa *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American prickly herbs or subshrubs.

- *Understanding "genus loasa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus loasa."*

---

genus lobularia *(noun)*

Sweet alyssum.

- *The article explained what "genus lobularia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus lobularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus logania *(noun)*

Type genus of the Loganiaceae; Australian and New Zealand shrubs sometimes cultivated for their flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus logania."*
- *They discussed "genus logania" during the group presentation.*

---

genus loiseleuria *(noun)*

One species: alpine azalea.

- *Understanding "genus loiseleuria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus loiseleuria" to mean one species: alpine azalea.*

---

genus lomatia *(noun)*

Small genus of low-growing evergreens of Chile and Australia; some yield dyes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lomatia."*
- *Understanding "genus lomatia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lomogramma *(noun)*

Large scandent ferns of southeastern Asia.

- *Understanding "genus lomogramma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lomogramma."*

genus lonas *(noun)*

One species: yellow ageratum.

- *The article explained what "genus lonas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lonas" to mean one species: yellow ageratum.*

genus lonchocarpus *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly tropical American shrubs and trees having pinnate leaves and red or white flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus lonchocarpus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus lonchocarpus" during the group presentation.*

genus lophosoria *(noun)*

One species: tree fern of Central and South America.

- *He looked up "genus lophosoria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus lophosoria" during the group presentation.*

genus loranthus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Loranthaceae: 1 species.

- *He looked up "genus loranthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus loranthus."*

genus lovoa *(noun)*

Genus of African timber trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lovoa."*
- *He looked up "genus lovoa" because he had never seen it before.*

genus loxoma *(noun)*

One species of terrestrial ferns of New Zealand.

- *He looked up "genus loxoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus loxoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lycoperdon *(noun)*

Genus of fungi whose fruiting body tapers toward a base consisting of spongy mycelium.

- *The article explained what "genus lycoperdon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus lycoperdon" during the group presentation.*

genus lycopus *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of the mint family.

- *They discussed "genus lycopus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus lycopus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus lyginopteris *(noun)*

Genus of fossil seed ferns of the Carboniferous.

- *The article explained what "genus lyginopteris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lyginopteris" to mean genus of fossil seed ferns of the carboniferous.*

genus lygodium *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical climbing ferns.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lygodium" to mean chiefly tropical climbing ferns.*
- *He looked up "genus lygodium" because he had never seen it before.*

genus lyonia *(noun)*

Evergreen or deciduous shrubs or small trees of United States to Antilles and eastern Asia to the Himalaya.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lyonia" to mean evergreen or deciduous shrubs or small trees of....*
- *Understanding "genus lyonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus lysichiton *(noun)*

Skunk cabbage.

- *He looked up "genus lysichiton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lysichiton" to mean skunk cabbage.*

---

genus lysichitum *(noun)*

Skunk cabbage.

- *The article explained what "genus lysichitum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lysichitum."*

---

genus lysiloma *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American trees and shrubs with pinnate leaves and flat straight pods.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lysiloma" to mean small genus of tropical american trees and shrubs....*
- *He looked up "genus lysiloma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus machaeranthera *(noun)*

Wildflowers of western North America.

- *He looked up "genus machaeranthera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus machaeranthera."*

---

genus macleaya *(noun)*

A perennial herb of eastern Asia: plume poppy.

- *The article explained what "genus macleaya" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus macleaya."*

---

genus maclura *(noun)*

Yellowwood trees or shrubs.

- *They discussed "genus maclura" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus maclura."*

---

genus macowanites *(noun)*

A stout-stemmed genus of fungus belonging to the family Secotiaceae having fruiting bodies that never expand completely.

- *They discussed "genus macowanites" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus macowanites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus macrothelypteris *(noun)*

Medium to large terrestrial ferns of tropical Asia to Polynesia and Australia; naturalized in Americas.

- *They discussed "genus macrothelypteris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus macrothelypteris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus macrotyloma *(noun)*

Annual or perennial vines of Africa and India and Australia; plants often placed in genus Dolichos.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus macrotyloma" to mean annual or perennial vines of africa and india and....*
- *Understanding "genus macrotyloma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus macrozamia *(noun)*

Genus of large evergreen Australian cycads; sometimes classified in family Cycadaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus macrozamia" to mean genus of large evergreen australian cycads;....*
- *They discussed "genus macrozamia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus maianthemum *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Convallariaceae: false lily of the valley.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus maianthemum" to mean sometimes placed in family convallariaceae: false....*

- *He looked up “genus maianthemum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus malacothamnus *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs or small trees: chaparral mallow.

- *They discussed “genus malacothamnus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus malacothamnus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus malaxis *(noun)*

Large genus of largely terrestrial orchids with one or a few plicate leaves and slender spikes or tiny mostly green flowers; cosmopolitan.

- *The article explained what “genus malaxis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus malaxis” to mean large genus of largely terrestrial orchids with one....*

---

genus malcolmia *(noun)*

Genus of plants usually found in coastal habitats; Mediterranean to Afghanistan.

- *The article explained what “genus malcolmia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus malcolmia” to mean genus of plants usually found in coastal habitats;....*

---

genus malope *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly European herbs.

- *He looked up “genus malope” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus malope” during the group presentation.*

---

genus malosma *(noun)*

One species; often included in the genus Rhus.

- *He looked up “genus malosma” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus malosma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus malpighia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Malpighiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus malpighia” to mean type genus of the malpighiaceae.*
- *They discussed “genus malpighia” during the group presentation.*

---

genus malvastrum *(noun)*

Genus of mallows characterized by red and yellow flowers often placed in other genera.

- *He looked up “genus malvastrum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus malvastrum.”*

---

genus malvaviscus *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs of Central and South America: wax mallows.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus malvaviscus” to mean small genus of shrubs of central and south america:....*
- *The article explained what “genus malvaviscus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus mammea *(noun)*

American and Asiatic trees having edible one-seeded fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus mammea” to mean american and asiatic trees having edible one-seeded....*
- *Understanding “genus mammea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus mandevilla *(noun)*

Genus of tropical South American tuberous perennial woody vines with large racemose flowers and milky sap.

- *They discussed “genus mandevilla” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus mandevilla” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus manglietia *(noun)*

A genus of flowering tree of the family Magnoliaceae found from Malay to southern China.

- *The article explained what “genus manglietia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus manglietia” to mean a genus of flowering tree of the family....*

---

genus manilkara *(noun)*

Genus of large evergreen trees with milky latex; pantropical.

- *He looked up "genus manilkara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus manilkara" to mean genus of large evergreen trees with milky latex;....*

---

genus marasmius *(noun)*

Chiefly small mushrooms with white spores.

- *Understanding "genus marasmius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus marasmius."*

---

genus marattia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Marattiaceae: ferns having the sporangia fused together in two rows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus marattia."*
- *They discussed "genus marattia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus marrubium *(noun)*

Old World aromatic herbs: horehound.

- *He looked up "genus marrubium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus marrubium."*

---

genus marsilea *(noun)*

Clover ferns.

- *Understanding "genus marsilea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus marsilea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus martynia *(noun)*

In some classifications includes the unicorn plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus martynia."*
- *The article explained what "genus martynia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus masdevallia *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical American mostly epiphytic orchids whose flowers have sepals fused at the base forming a tube; includes orchids sometimes placed in genera Dracula and Dryadella and Scaphosepalum.

- *They discussed "genus masdevallia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus masdevallia" to mean large genus of tropical american mostly epiphytic....*

---

genus matteuccia *(noun)*

Small genus sometimes included in genus Onoclea; in some classifications both genera are placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *Understanding "genus matteuccia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus matteuccia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus matthiola *(noun)*

Genus of Old World plants grown as ornamentals.

- *They discussed "genus matthiola" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus matthiola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus maxillaria *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids with persistent leathery leaves and single-flowered scapes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus maxillaria" to mean large genus of tropical american epiphytic orchids....*
- *They discussed "genus maxillaria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus mayaca *(noun)*

Small genus of delicate mossy bog plants having white or violet flowers.

- *He looked up "genus mayaca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mayaca."*

---

genus medinilla *(noun)*

Tropical Old World ornamental evergreen shrubs having fleshy leaves and large panicles of white pink flowers.

- *The article explained what “genus medinilla” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus medinilla” to mean tropical old world ornamental evergreen shrubs....*

---

genus melampodium *(noun)*

Herbs and subshrubs of warm North America.

- *He looked up “genus melampodium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus melampodium” during the group presentation.*

---

genus melampsora *(noun)*

Rusts having sessile one-celled teliospores in a single layer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus melampsora.”*
- *Understanding “genus melampsora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus melastoma *(noun)*

Type genus of Melastomataceae; Asiatic shrubs with leathery leaves and large purple flowers followed by edible fleshy black berries.

- *They discussed “genus melastoma” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus melastoma” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus melicocca *(noun)*

Tropical American trees and shrubs bearing berries.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus melicocca” to mean tropical american trees and shrubs bearing berries.*
- *The article explained what “genus melicocca” means with a simple example.*

---

genus melicoccus *(noun)*

Tropical American trees and shrubs bearing berries.

- *The article explained what “genus melicoccus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus melicoccus” to mean tropical american trees and shrubs bearing berries.*

---

genus melicytus *(noun)*

A genus of deciduous shrubs or trees; fruit is a berry; grow in New Zealand and Fiji and Solomon Islands.

- *The article explained what “genus melicytus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus melicytus” to mean a genus of deciduous shrubs or trees; fruit is a....*

---

genus melocactus *(noun)*

Genus of strongly ribbed globose or spheroid cacti of tropical South and Central America and the Caribbean.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus melocactus” to mean genus of strongly ribbed globose or spheroid cacti....*
- *Understanding “genus melocactus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus meniscium *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of tropical Americas.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus meniscium” to mean terrestrial ferns of tropical americas.*
- *They discussed “genus meniscium” during the group presentation.*

---

genus menispermum *(noun)*

Climbing herbs.

- *He looked up “genus menispermum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus menispermum.”*

---

genus mentzelia *(noun)*

Genus of bristly herbs or subshrubs of western America lacking stinging hairs.

- *They discussed “genus mentzelia” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus mentzelia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus menyanthes *(noun)*

The type genus of the Menyanthaceae; one species: bogbeans.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus menyanthes” to mean the type genus of the menyanthaceae; one species:....*
- *He looked up “genus menyanthes” because he had never seen it before.*

genus menziesia *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs of North America and eastern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus menziesia."*
- *He looked up "genus menziesia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus mercurialis *(noun)*

A genus of slender herbs belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae.

- *He looked up "genus mercurialis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus mercurialis" to mean a genus of slender herbs belonging to the family....*

genus mertensia *(noun)*

A genus of herbs belonging to the family Boraginaceae that grow in temperate regions and have blue or purple flowers shaped like funnels.

- *He looked up "genus mertensia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus mertensia" during the group presentation.*

genus meryta *(noun)*

Small to medium evergreen dioecious trees of oceanic climates: puka.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus meryta" to mean small to medium evergreen dioecious trees of....*
- *The article explained what "genus meryta" means with a simple example.*

genus mesua *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Asiatic trees having large solitary flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mesua."*
- *The article explained what "genus mesua" means with a simple example.*

genus metroxylon *(noun)*

A genus of Malayan pinnate-leaved palm trees that flower and fruit once and then die.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus metroxylon."*
- *They discussed "genus metroxylon" during the group presentation.*

genus microgramma *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns of tropical America and Africa.

- *They discussed "genus microgramma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus microgramma" means with a simple example.*

genus micromeria *(noun)*

Large genus of fragrant chiefly Old World herbs.

- *He looked up "genus micromeria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus micromeria" to mean large genus of fragrant chiefly old world herbs.*

genus microsorium *(noun)*

Tropical usually epiphytic ferns; Africa to Asia and Polynesia to Australia.

- *They discussed "genus microsorium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus microsorium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus microstrobos *(noun)*

2 species of small evergreen shrubs of Australia and Tasmania.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus microstrobos" to mean 2 species of small evergreen shrubs of australia....*
- *The article explained what "genus microstrobos" means with a simple example.*

genus mikania *(noun)*

Large genus of evergreen lianas of tropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mikania" to mean large genus of evergreen lianas of tropical america.*
- *They discussed "genus mikania" during the group presentation.*

genus millettia *(noun)*

Genus of trees and shrubs of the Old World tropics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus millettia."*
- *He looked up "genus millettia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus miltonia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American orchids.

- *They discussed "genus miltonia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus miltonia."*

---

genus minuartia *(noun)*

Mostly perennial herbs of northern hemisphere often with mat-forming habit; most often placed in genus Arenaria: sandworts.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus minuartia" to mean mostly perennial herbs of northern hemisphere often....*
- *They discussed "genus minuartia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus mitchella *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen herbs of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mitchella."*
- *He looked up "genus mitchella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus mitella *(noun)*

Genus of low slender herbs of North America and northeastern Asia having flowers with trifid or pinnatifid petals.

- *Understanding "genus mitella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus mitella" during the group presentation.*

---

genus mnium *(noun)*

Mosses similar to those of genus Bryum but larger.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mnium" to mean mosses similar to those of genus bryum but larger.*
- *They discussed "genus mnium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus moehringia *(noun)*

Low-growing herbs widely distributed in temperate and Arctic northern hemisphere: sandworts; distinguished from members of the genus Arenaria mainly by having four-petaled rather than five-petaled flowers.

- *They discussed "genus moehringia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus moehringia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus mohria *(noun)*

African terrestrial ferns.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mohria" to mean african terrestrial ferns.*
- *They discussed "genus mohria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus molluga *(noun)*

Carpetweeds.

- *They discussed "genus molluga" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus molluga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus molucella *(noun)*

Small genus of aromatic herbs of Mediterranean regions; widely cultivated.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus molucella" to mean small genus of aromatic herbs of mediterranean....*
- *The article explained what "genus molucella" means with a simple example.*

---

genus monardella *(noun)*

A genus of fragrant herbs of the family Labiatae in the western United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus monardella."*
- *He looked up "genus monardella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus moneses *(noun)*

One species: one-flowered wintergreen; sometimes included in genus Pyrola.

- *Understanding "genus moneses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “genus moneses” to mean one species: one-flowered wintergreen; sometimes....*

---

genus monilia *(noun)*

Genus of parasitic yeastlike imperfect fungi having spherical or oval conidia in branched chains; some species usually placed in other genera especially genus Candida.

- *The article explained what “genus monilia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus monilia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus monotropa *(noun)*

Leafless fleshy saprophytic plants; in some classifications placed in the family Pyrolaceae.

- *The article explained what “genus monotropa” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus monotropa” to mean leafless fleshy saprophytic plants; in some....*

---

genus montia *(noun)*

Small genus of densely tufted annual herbs; north temperate regions and South America and tropical Africa and Asia.

- *Understanding “genus montia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus montia.”*

---

genus muntingia *(noun)*

One species: Jamaican cherry; sometimes placed in family Flacourtiaceae.

- *Understanding “genus muntingia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus muntingia” to mean one species: jamaican cherry; sometimes placed in....*

---

genus mutinus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Phallaceae.

- *They discussed “genus mutinus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus mutinus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus mutisia *(noun)*

Genus of South American shrubs or lianas having large flower heads with feathery pappuses.

- *He looked up “genus mutisia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus mutisia” to mean genus of south american shrubs or lianas having....*

---

genus myrciaria *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American trees and shrubs of the myrtle family.

- *The article explained what “genus myrciaria” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus myrciaria” to mean a genus of tropical american trees and shrubs of....*

---

genus myricaria *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous shrubs or subshrubs of southern Europe to Siberia and China; tolerant of chalky soil.

- *The article explained what “genus myricaria” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus myricaria” to mean small genus of deciduous shrubs or subshrubs of....*

---

genus myroxylon *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American trees having pinnate leaves and white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus myroxylon.”*
- *He looked up “genus myroxylon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus myrrhis *(noun)*

European perennial herbs having pinnate leaves and umbels of white flowers.

- *He looked up “genus myrrhis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus myrrhis.”*

---

genus myrsine *(noun)*

Evergreen trees and shrubs having aromatic foliage; Africa; Asia (New Zealand).

- *The article explained what “genus myrsine” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus myrsine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus myrtillocactus *(noun)*

Small genus of arborescent cacti of Mexico and Central America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus myrtillocactus."*
- *He looked up "genus myrtillocactus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus nabalus *(noun)*

Genus of North American and east Asian perennial herbs; sometimes included in genus Prenanthes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus nabalus" to mean genus of north american and east asian perennial....*
- *Understanding "genus nabalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus nageia *(noun)*

Small genus of Asian evergreen trees having columnar crowns and distinguished by leaves lacking a midrib; eastern Asia including India and Philippines and New Guinea.

- *The article explained what "genus nageia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus nageia" to mean small genus of asian evergreen trees having....*

---

genus napaea *(noun)*

One species: glade mallow.

- *He looked up "genus napaea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus napaea" to mean one species: glade mallow.*

---

genus narthecium *(noun)*

Bog asphodels; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus narthecium" to mean bog asphodels; sometimes placed in family melanthiaceae.*
- *Understanding "genus narthecium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus nauclea *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen tropical shrubs or trees with smooth leathery leaves.

- *They discussed "genus nauclea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus nauclea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus nemophila *(noun)*

Genus of ornamental chiefly California herbs: baby blue-eyes.

- *They discussed "genus nemophila" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus nemophila" means with a simple example.*

---

genus neohygrophorus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Hygrophoraceae.

- *Understanding "genus neohygrophorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus neohygrophorus."*

---

genus neolentinus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Polyporaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus neolentinus" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family polyporaceae.*
- *He looked up "genus neolentinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus nephelium *(noun)*

A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family Sapindaceae that are native to Asia and Australia.

- *The article explained what "genus nephelium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus nephelium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus nephrolepis *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical ferns; sometimes placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nephrolepis."*
- *Understanding "genus nephrolepis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus nephthytis *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical western African creeping or twining herbs.

- *Understanding "genus nephthytis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus nephthytis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus nicandra *(noun)*

Sturdy annual of Peru.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus nicandra" to mean sturdy annual of peru.*
- *Understanding "genus nicandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus nidularia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Nidulariaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nidularia."*
- *Understanding "genus nidularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus nierembergia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American erect or creeping herbs with solitary flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus nierembergia" to mean genus of tropical american erect or creeping herbs....*
- *The article explained what "genus nierembergia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus nigroporus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Polyporaceae.

- *He looked up "genus nigroporus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nigroporus."*

---

genus nolina *(noun)*

Perennial plants resembling yucca; found in southern United States and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nolina."*
- *They discussed "genus nolina" during the group presentation.*

---

genus nopalea *(noun)*

A genus of the cactus family with scarlet flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus nopalea" to mean a genus of the cactus family with scarlet flowers.*
- *The article explained what "genus nopalea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus nuytsia *(noun)*

One species.

- *The article explained what "genus nuytsia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus nuytsia" to mean one species.*

---

genus nyctaginia *(noun)*

A caryophyllaceous genus of the family Nyctaginaceae having only one species.

- *The article explained what "genus nyctaginia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus nyctaginia" to mean a caryophyllaceous genus of the family....*

---

genus ochna *(noun)*

Type genus of Ochnaceae; evergreen trees and shrubs of Old World tropics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ochna."*
- *They discussed "genus ochna" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ochroma *(noun)*

One species: balsa.

- *The article explained what "genus ochroma" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus ochroma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus oleandra *(noun)*

Or family Polypodiaceae: tropical epiphytic or terrestrial ferns.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus oleandra" to mean or family polypodiaceae: tropical epiphytic or....*
- *The article explained what "genus oleandra" means with a simple example.*

genus olfersia *(noun)*

Genus of fern having only one species.

- *The article explained what "genus olfersia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus olfersia" to mean genus of fern having only one species.*

genus oligoporus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Polyporaceae.

- *They discussed "genus oligoporus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus oligoporus" means with a simple example.*

genus omphalotus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi with a depressed disc in the cap.

- *He looked up "genus omphalotus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus omphalotus."*

genus onobrychis *(noun)*

Genus of Old World herbs having pinnate leaves and pink or whites racemose flowers followed by flat unjointed pods.

- *He looked up "genus onobrychis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus onobrychis" during the group presentation.*

genus onoclea *(noun)*

One species: sensitive fern; in some classifications included in Polypodiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus onoclea."*
- *He looked up "genus onoclea" because he had never seen it before.*

genus ononis *(noun)*

Genus of European subshrubs or herbs having pink or purple or yellow solitary or clustered flowers: restharrow.

- *He looked up "genus ononis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ononis."*

genus onopordon *(noun)*

A genus of Eurasian herbs of the family Compositae with prickly foliage and large purplish flowers.

- *Understanding "genus onopordon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus onopordon" means with a simple example.*

genus onopordum *(noun)*

A genus of Eurasian herbs of the family Compositae with prickly foliage and large purplish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus onopordum."*
- *He looked up "genus onopordum" because he had never seen it before.*

genus onosmodium *(noun)*

A genus of North American perennial herbs of the family Boraginaceae.

- *Understanding "genus onosmodium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus onosmodium."*

genus onychium *(noun)*

Small terrestrial ferns of Old World tropics and subtropics: clawed ferns; sometimes placed in family Cryptogrammataceae.

- *Understanding "genus onychium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus onychium" because he had never seen it before.*

genus ophioglossum *(noun)*

The type genus of the fern family Ophioglossaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus ophioglossum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ophioglossum" to mean the type genus of the fern family ophioglossaceae.*

genus orbignya *(noun)*

Palms of southern Mexico to northern South America: babassu palm.

- *The article explained what "genus orbignya" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus orbignya."*

---

genus oreopteris *(noun)*

3 species of ferns formerly included in genus Dryopteris or Thelypteris.

- *He looked up "genus oreopteris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus oreopteris."*

---

genus orites *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian shrubs or trees.

- *He looked up "genus orites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus orites."*

---

genus ormosia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical shrubs and trees having usually odd-pinnate leaves with large leaflets and pink to reddish wood.

- *Understanding "genus ormosia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ormosia" to mean genus of tropical shrubs and trees having usually....*

---

genus ornithogalum *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *They discussed "genus ornithogalum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ornithogalum" to mean sometimes placed in family hyacinthaceae.*

---

genus orontium *(noun)*

One species of aquatic plant: golden club.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus orontium."*
- *Understanding "genus orontium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus orthilia *(noun)*

A shrubby perennial rhizomatous evergreen herb; grows in damp coniferous woodlands in northern temperate regions.

- *He looked up "genus orthilia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus orthilia."*

---

genus ostryopsis *(noun)*

Deciduous monoecious shrubs of China and Mongolia resembling trees of the genus Ostrya; sometimes placed in subfamily or family Carpinaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus ostryopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus ostryopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus othonna *(noun)*

Genus of western African herbs or shrubs.

- *They discussed "genus othonna" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus othonna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus oxandra *(noun)*

Genus of tropical trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus oxandra."*
- *The article explained what "genus oxandra" means with a simple example.*

---

genus oxytropis *(noun)*

Large widely-distributed genus of evergreen shrubs or subshrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and racemose or spicate flowers each having a pea-like corolla with a clawed petal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus oxytropis."*
- *He looked up "genus oxytropis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus ozonium *(noun)*

Form genus of imperfect fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ozonium."*

- *He looked up “genus ozonium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus ozothamnus *(noun)*

Genus of Australian shrubs and perennial herbs; sometimes included in genus Helichrysum.

- *He looked up “genus ozothamnus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus ozothamnus.”*

---

genus pachyrhizus *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical vines having tuberous roots.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus pachyrhizus” to mean small genus of tropical vines having tuberous roots.*
- *They discussed “genus pachyrhizus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus pachysandra *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial procumbent subshrubs or herbs.

- *He looked up “genus pachysandra” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus pachysandra” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus packera *(noun)*

Genus of American of east Asian perennial herbs with yellow to orange or red flower rays; sometimes included in genus Senecio.

- *The article explained what “genus packera” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “genus packera” during the group presentation.*

---

genus palaquium *(noun)*

Large genus of Malaysian trees with milky juice and leathery leaves.

- *They discussed “genus palaquium” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus palaquium” to mean large genus of malaysian trees with milky juice and....*

---

genus paliurus *(noun)*

Thorny Eurasian shrubs.

- *They discussed “genus paliurus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus paliurus” to mean thorny eurasian shrubs.*

---

genus parasitaxus *(noun)*

One species: parasite yew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus parasitaxus.”*
- *He looked up “genus parasitaxus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus parathelypteris *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of warm and tropical Asia and North America.

- *The article explained what “genus parathelypteris” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus parathelypteris” to mean terrestrial ferns of warm and tropical asia and....*

---

genus parietaria *(noun)*

Small genus of stingless herbs.

- *He looked up “genus parietaria” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus parietaria” during the group presentation.*

---

genus parkia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Old World trees: nitta trees.

- *He looked up “genus parkia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus parkia.”*

---

genus parkinsonia *(noun)*

Small genus of spiny shrubs or small trees.

- *The article explained what “genus parkinsonia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus parkinsonia” to mean small genus of spiny shrubs or small trees.*

---

genus parnassia *(noun)*

Genus of bog herbs of Arctic and northern temperate regions.

- *He looked up "genus parnassia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus parnassia."*

---

genus parochetus *(noun)*

One species: shamrock pea.

- *Understanding "genus parochetus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus parochetus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus parrotia *(noun)*

One species: iron tree.

- *He looked up "genus parrotia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus parrotia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus parrotiopsis *(noun)*

One species: deciduous tree of the Himalaya Mountains.

- *The article explained what "genus parrotiopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus parrotiopsis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus parthenocissus *(noun)*

Woody vines having disklike tips on the tendrils.

- *The article explained what "genus parthenocissus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus parthenocissus" to mean woody vines having disklike tips on the tendrils.*

---

genus pastinaca *(noun)*

A rosid dicot genus of the family Umbelliferae; includes parsnips.

- *Understanding "genus pastinaca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pastinaca."*

---

genus payena *(noun)*

Genus of medium to large Malaysian trees yielding gutta-percha.

- *He looked up "genus payena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus payena" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pecopteris *(noun)*

Genus of Carboniferous fossil ferns.

- *Understanding "genus pecopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus pecopteris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pedilanthus *(noun)*

Tropical American succulent shrubs.

- *They discussed "genus pedilanthus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pedilanthus" to mean tropical american succulent shrubs.*

---

genus pediocactus *(noun)*

Low-growing cacti of the Great Plains of North America.

- *He looked up "genus pediocactus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pediocactus."*

---

genus peireskia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American shrubby trees and woody climbers having slender branches with broad flat leaves and large panicles of flowers.

- *They discussed "genus peireskia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus peireskia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pellaea *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly small rock-loving ferns; in some classification systems it is placed in the family Polypodiaceae or Adiantaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pellaea" to mean genus of chiefly small rock-loving ferns; in some....*
- *He looked up "genus pellaea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pellicularia *(noun)*

Genus of fungi having the hymenium in the form of a crust; some species formerly placed in form genus Rhizoctinia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pellicularia."*
- *They discussed "genus pellicularia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus peltandra *(noun)*

Small genus of North American marsh or aquatic herbs.

- *The article explained what "genus peltandra" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus peltandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus peltiphyllum *(noun)*

One species.

- *The article explained what "genus peltiphyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus peltiphyllum" to mean one species.*

---

genus pereskia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American shrubby trees and woody climbers having slender branches with broad flat leaves and large panicles of flowers.

- *Understanding "genus pereskia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pereskia" to mean genus of tropical american shrubby trees and woody....*

---

genus periploca *(noun)*

Genus of woody vines of warm regions of the Old World.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus periploca."*
- *The article explained what "genus periploca" means with a simple example.*

---

genus persoonia *(noun)*

Australian undershrubs to small trees: geebungs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus persoonia" to mean australian undershrubs to small trees: geebungs.*
- *The article explained what "genus persoonia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pertusaria *(noun)*

Crustose lichens that are a source of the dye archil and of litmus.

- *He looked up "genus pertusaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus pertusaria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus petasites *(noun)*

Genus of rhizomatous herbs of north temperate regions: butterbur; sweet coltsfoot.

- *Understanding "genus petasites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus petasites."*

---

genus petrocoptis *(noun)*

Perennial tussock-forming rock plants; of Pyrenees and mountains of northern Spain; similar to and sometimes placed in genus Lychnis.

- *Understanding "genus petrocoptis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus petrocoptis" to mean perennial tussock-forming rock plants; of pyrenees....*

---

genus petteria *(noun)*

One species: Dalmatian laburnum.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus petteria" to mean one species: dalmatian laburnum.*
- *Understanding "genus petteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus phaius *(noun)*

Genus of Asiatic and Australian terrestrial orchids.

- *He looked up "genus phaius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phaius."*

genus phegopteris *(noun)*

Beech ferns: genus is variously classified: considered alternative name for genus Dryopteris or included in genus Thelypteris.

- *Understanding "genus phegopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus phegopteris" during the group presentation.*

genus phellodendron *(noun)*

Small genus of aromatic deciduous trees of east Asia often having thick corky bark.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus phellodendron" to mean small genus of aromatic deciduous trees of east....*
- *They discussed "genus phellodendron" during the group presentation.*

genus phillyrea *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen shrubs of the Mediterranean region.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus phillyrea" to mean small genus of evergreen shrubs of the....*
- *They discussed "genus phillyrea" during the group presentation.*

genus phlebodium *(noun)*

Chiefly epiphytic tropical ferns with free veins bearing sori.

- *They discussed "genus phlebodium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phlebodium" to mean chiefly epiphytic tropical ferns with free veins....*

genus phleum *(noun)*

Grasses native to temperate regions.

- *They discussed "genus phleum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phleum."*

genus phlomis *(noun)*

Large genus of Old World aromatic herbs or subshrubs or shrubs having often woolly leaves.

- *He looked up "genus phlomis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phlomis" to mean large genus of old world aromatic herbs or....*

genus phoenicophorium *(noun)*

Latanier palm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phoenicophorium."*
- *He looked up "genus phoenicophorium" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pholidota *(noun)*

Genus of mostly epiphytic orchids of Indonesia and the western Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pholidota" to mean genus of mostly epiphytic orchids of indonesia and....*
- *He looked up "genus pholidota" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pholiota *(noun)*

Genus of gilled agarics of Europe and North America having brown spores and an annulus; grows on open ground or decaying wood.

- *Understanding "genus pholiota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus pholiota" during the group presentation.*

genus pholistoma *(noun)*

Straggling herbs of southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "genus pholistoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus pholistoma" during the group presentation.*

genus phoradendron *(noun)*

Any of various American parasitic plants similar to Old World mistletoe: false mistletoe.

- *Understanding "genus phoradendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus phoradendron" during the group presentation.*

genus phragmipedium *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American orchid species often included in genus Cypripedium or Paphiopedilum and Selenipedium: lady slippers.

- *He looked up "genus phragmipedium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus phragmipedium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus phyllitis *(noun)*

A genus of ferns belonging to the family Polypodiaceae (in some classification systems included in genus Asplenium).

- *In class, the teacher used "genus phyllitis" to mean a genus of ferns belonging to the family....*
- *He looked up "genus phyllitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus phyllocladus *(noun)*

Celery pine.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus phyllocladus" to mean celery pine.*
- *They discussed "genus phyllocladus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus phyllodoce *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen Arctic and alpine shrubs.

- *The article explained what "genus phyllodoce" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus phyllodoce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus phylloporus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *They discussed "genus phylloporus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus phylloporus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus physaria *(noun)*

Small genus of western North American herbs similar to Lesquerella: bladderpods.

- *The article explained what "genus physaria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus physaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus physostegia *(noun)*

Genus of North American perennial herbs.

- *Understanding "genus physostegia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus physostegia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus physostigma *(noun)*

African woody vines: calabar beans.

- *He looked up "genus physostigma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus physostigma" during the group presentation.*

---

genus phytelephas *(noun)*

Small genus of South American feather palms.

- *They discussed "genus phytelephas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phytelephas."*

---

genus pickeringia *(noun)*

One species: chaparral pea.

- *Understanding "genus pickeringia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pickeringia."*

---

genus picrasma *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous trees of tropical America and Asia.

- *He looked up "genus picrasma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus picrasma" during the group presentation.*

---

genus picris *(noun)*

Genus of weedy Old World yellow-flowered herbs usually containing a bitter-tasting substance: bitterweed.

- *He looked up "genus picris" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus picris."*

---

genus pinckneya *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs or small trees of southeastern United States and northern South America.

- *He looked up "genus pinckneya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pinckneya."*

---

genus piptadenia *(noun)*

Tropical American trees and shrubs; often placed in other genera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus piptadenia."*
- *He looked up "genus piptadenia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pipturus *(noun)*

An Australian genus of woody plants of the family Urticaceae.

- *He looked up "genus pipturus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus pipturus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus piqueria *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American perennial herbs or subshrubs with white to pale yellow flowers; often included in genus Stevia.

- *Understanding "genus piqueria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus piqueria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus piscidia *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs or small trees having indehiscent pods with black seeds; roots and bark yield fish poisons.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus piscidia" to mean genus of shrubs or small trees having indehiscent....*
- *The article explained what "genus piscidia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pistia *(noun)*

One species: water lettuce.

- *He looked up "genus pistia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pistia."*

---

genus pithecellobium *(noun)*

Thorny shrubs and trees of tropical and subtropical America and Asia.

- *Understanding "genus pithecellobium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus pithecellobium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pithecolobium *(noun)*

Thorny shrubs and trees of tropical and subtropical America and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pithecolobium" to mean thorny shrubs and trees of tropical and subtropical....*
- *The article explained what "genus pithecolobium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pityrogramma *(noun)*

Terrestrial tropical ferns having fronds with powdery yellowish or white undersides; sometimes placed in family Polypodiaceae or Adiantaceae.

- *Understanding "genus pityrogramma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pityrogramma."*

---

genus plagianthus *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs and trees of Australia and New Zealand.

- *He looked up "genus plagianthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus plagianthus" to mean small genus of shrubs and trees of australia and....*

---

genus planera *(noun)*

A deciduous tree of the family Ulmaceae that grows in the southeastern United States.

- *The article explained what "genus planera" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus planera."*

---

genus plasmodiophora *(noun)*

Type genus of Plasmodiophoraceae comprising minute plant parasitic fungi similar to and sometimes included among the slime molds.

- *Understanding "genus plasmodiophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus plasmodiophora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus platanthera *(noun)*

Herbaceous terrestrial orchids of temperate northern and southern hemispheres.

- *He looked up "genus platanthera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus platanthera."*

---

genus platycerium *(noun)*

Often epiphytic tropical Old World ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus platycerium."*
- *The article explained what "genus platycerium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus platylobium *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian evergreen leguminous shrubs or subshrubs.

- *He looked up "genus platylobium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus platylobium."*

---

genus platymiscium *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American trees: quira.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus platymiscium."*
- *Understanding "genus platymiscium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus platystemon *(noun)*

One species: creamcups.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus platystemon" to mean one species: creamcups.*
- *The article explained what "genus platystemon" means with a simple example.*

---

genus plectania *(noun)*

Genus of fungi in the family Pezizaceae closely related to and often included in genus Peziza.

- *They discussed "genus plectania" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus plectania" to mean genus of fungi in the family pezizaceae closely....*

---

genus plectorrhiza *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian orchids.

- *The article explained what "genus plectorrhiza" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus plectorrhiza" to mean small genus of australian orchids.*

---

genus pleione *(noun)*

Small genus of dwarf orchids; India to Thailand and Taiwan.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pleione" to mean small genus of dwarf orchids; india to thailand and....*
- *The article explained what "genus pleione" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pleiospilos *(noun)*

Perennial succulents of South Africa.

- *They discussed "genus pleiospilos" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus pleiospilos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pleurosorus *(noun)*

Small genus comprising terrestrial ferns; found in Chile and Spain and Morocco and Australia and New Zealand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pleurosorus."*
- *He looked up "genus pleurosorus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pleurothallis *(noun)*

Large genus of epiphytic or lithophytic orchids of tropical America.

- *Understanding "genus pleurothallis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus pleurothallis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus podalyria *(noun)*

Genus of South African leguminous shrubs often placed in genus Sophora.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus podalyria."*
- *He looked up "genus podalyria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus podophyllum *(noun)*

Perennial rhizomatous herbs.

- *The article explained what "genus podophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus podophyllum" to mean perennial rhizomatous herbs.*

---

genus pogonia *(noun)*

Small but widely distributed genus of orchids closely related to genus Cleistes;: of damp or boggy areas of north temperate zone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pogonia."*
- *The article explained what "genus pogonia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pogostemon *(noun)*

Genus of Asiatic shrubs or trees whose leaves yield a fragrant oil.

- *The article explained what "genus pogostemon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pogostemon."*

---

genus polanisia *(noun)*

Widely distributed herbs having palmate leaves and creamy white to or pink to magenta flowers with many stamens of unequal length.

- *Understanding "genus polanisia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus polanisia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus polemonium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Polemoniaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus polemonium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus polemonium" to mean type genus of the polemoniaceae.*

---

genus polianthes *(noun)*

Genus of perennial tuberous herbs having lily-like flowers; Mexico; sometimes placed in family Amaryllidaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus polianthes."*
- *The article explained what "genus polianthes" means with a simple example.*

---

genus polybotria *(noun)*

Tropical American ferns; usually terrestrial when young but scandent later.

- *The article explained what "genus polybotria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus polybotria" to mean tropical american ferns; usually terrestrial when....*

---

genus polybotrya *(noun)*

Tropical American ferns; usually terrestrial when young but scandent later.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus polybotrya."*
- *The article explained what "genus polybotrya" means with a simple example.*

---

genus polygonatum *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in subfamily Convallariaceae.

- *They discussed "genus polygonatum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus polygonatum" to mean sometimes placed in subfamily convallariaceae.*

---

genus pomaderris *(noun)*

A genus of Australasian shrubs and trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pomaderris" to mean a genus of australasian shrubs and trees.*
- *The article explained what "genus pomaderris" means with a simple example.*

genus poncirus *(noun)*

One species: trifoliate orange.

- *The article explained what "genus poncirus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus poncirus" to mean one species: trifoliate orange.*

genus pongamia *(noun)*

One species: Indian beech.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pongamia" to mean one species: indian beech.*
- *He looked up "genus pongamia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pontederia *(noun)*

Pickerelweed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pontederia."*
- *He looked up "genus pontederia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus poterium *(noun)*

A genus of thorny herbs or shrubs of the family Rosaceae.

- *They discussed "genus poterium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus poterium" to mean a genus of thorny herbs or shrubs of the family....*

genus pouteria *(noun)*

Tropical American timber tree with edible fruit (canistel).

- *They discussed "genus pouteria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus pouteria" because he had never seen it before.*

genus prenanthes *(noun)*

Genus of North American and Asiatic perennial herbs having pinnatisect leaves small heads of drooping yellowish to purple flowers; sometimes includes species often placed in genus Nabalus.

- *Understanding "genus prenanthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus prenanthes" means with a simple example.*

genus pritzelago *(noun)*

Chamois cress.

- *They discussed "genus pritzelago" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus pritzelago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus prumnopitys *(noun)*

Mostly dioecious evergreen conifers; leaves are softer than in Podocarpus.

- *Understanding "genus prumnopitys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus prumnopitys" to mean mostly dioecious evergreen conifers; leaves are....*

genus pseudobombax *(noun)*

Tropical American deciduous shrubs or small trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pseudobombax."*
- *The article explained what "genus pseudobombax" means with a simple example.*

genus pseudocolus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Clathraceae.

- *Understanding "genus pseudocolus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus pseudocolus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus pseudolarix *(noun)*

One species: golden larch.

- *Understanding "genus pseudolarix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus pseudolarix" means with a simple example.*

genus pseudotaxus *(noun)*

One species.

- *They discussed "genus pseudotaxus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pseudotaxus."*

---

genus pseudowintera *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs or small trees of Australia and New Zealand.

- *He looked up "genus pseudowintera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus pseudowintera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus psilophyton *(noun)*

Type genus of the Psilophytaceae: genus of small wiry herbaceous Paleozoic plants with underground rhizomes and apical sporangia.

- *The article explained what "genus psilophyton" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus psilophyton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus psilotum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Psilotaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus psilotum."*
- *Understanding "genus psilotum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus psophocarpus *(noun)*

Species of tropical Asian and African climbing herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus psophocarpus."*
- *The article explained what "genus psophocarpus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus psoralea *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of herbs or shrubs with glandular compound leaves and spicate or racemose purple or white flowers.

- *They discussed "genus psoralea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus psoralea" to mean widely distributed genus of herbs or shrubs with....*

---

genus psychopsis *(noun)*

Epiphytic orchids of Central and South America formerly included in genus Oncidium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus psychopsis."*
- *The article explained what "genus psychopsis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pteretis *(noun)*

Small genus sometimes included in genus Onoclea; in some classifications both genera are placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pteretis" to mean small genus sometimes included in genus onoclea; in....*
- *They discussed "genus pteretis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pterocarya *(noun)*

Asiatic nut trees: wing nuts.

- *He looked up "genus pterocarya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pterocarya."*

---

genus pteropogon *(noun)*

Genus of Australian and South African herbs including some from genus Helipterum.

- *They discussed "genus pteropogon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pteropogon."*

---

genus pterospermum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Asian trees and shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pterospermum."*
- *They discussed "genus pterospermum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pterostylis *(noun)*

Genus of terrestrial orchids of Australia and New Zealand and western Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pterostylis" to mean genus of terrestrial orchids of australia and new....*

- *He looked up "genus pterostylis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pulicaria *(noun)*

Genus of temperate Old World herbs: fleabane.

- *Understanding "genus pulicaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus pulicaria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pycnanthemum *(noun)*

American mountain mint.

- *They discussed "genus pycnanthemum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pycnanthemum" to mean american mountain mint.*

---

genus pyrrosia *(noun)*

Epiphytic or lithophytic or terrestrial ferns of tropical Old World.

- *The article explained what "genus pyrrosia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pyrrosia."*

---

genus pyrularia *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly Asiatic parasitic shrubs.

- *The article explained what "genus pyrularia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus pyrularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus pyxidanthera *(noun)*

One species: pyxie; the eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "genus pyxidanthera" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus pyxidanthera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus quamassia *(noun)*

Genus of scapose herbs of North and South America having large edible bulbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus quamassia."*
- *He looked up "genus quamassia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus radiigera *(noun)*

A genus of fungus belonging to the family Geastraceae.

- *Understanding "genus radiigera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus radiigera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus radyera *(noun)*

Very small genus of shrubs of southern hemisphere: bush hibiscus.

- *Understanding "genus radyera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus radyera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ramalina *(noun)*

Shrubby lichens of the family Usneaceae having a flattened thallus.

- *They discussed "genus ramalina" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus ramalina" means with a simple example.*

---

genus raoulia *(noun)*

Genus of low-growing mat-forming New Zealand plants; in some classifications includes species placed in genus Haastia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus raoulia."*
- *The article explained what "genus raoulia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ratibida *(noun)*

Genus of perennial wildflowers of North American plains and prairies; often cultivated for their showy flower heads.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ratibida" to mean genus of perennial wildflowers of north american....*
- *Understanding "genus ratibida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rauvolfia *(noun)*

Pantropical genus of somewhat poisonous shrubs and small trees.

- *They discussed "genus rauvolfia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus rauvolfia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rauwolfia *(noun)*

Pantropical genus of somewhat poisonous shrubs and small trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus rauwolfia" to mean pantropical genus of somewhat poisonous shrubs and....*
- *They discussed "genus rauwolfia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ravenala *(noun)*

Woody tropical plants with tall trunks; sometimes placed in family Musaceae.

- *He looked up "genus ravenala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ravenala."*

---

genus regnellidium *(noun)*

One species of aquatic or semiaquatic fern.

- *They discussed "genus regnellidium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus regnellidium."*

---

genus retrophyllum *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical evergreen dioecious shrubs or trees of Oceania and tropical South America.

- *They discussed "genus retrophyllum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus retrophyllum" to mean small genus of tropical evergreen dioecious shrubs....*

---

genus rhapis *(noun)*

Genus of small clump-forming fan palms of China and Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rhapis."*
- *He looked up "genus rhapis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus rhipsalis *(noun)*

Large genus of epiphytic or lithophytic unarmed cacti with usually segmented stems and pendulous branches; flowers are small followed by berrylike fruits.

- *They discussed "genus rhipsalis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus rhipsalis" to mean large genus of epiphytic or lithophytic unarmed....*

---

genus rhizoctinia *(noun)*

Form genus of imperfect fungi some species of which are now placed in genera Pellicularia and Corticium because their perfect stages have been found.

- *Understanding "genus rhizoctinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rhizoctinia."*

---

genus rhizopogon *(noun)*

A genus of fungi having subterranean sporophores resembling tubers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rhizopogon."*
- *Understanding "genus rhizopogon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rhodanthe *(noun)*

Genus of xerophytic herbs and shrubs of South Africa and Australia; sometimes included in genus Helipterum.

- *They discussed "genus rhodanthe" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus rhodanthe" means with a simple example.*

---

genus rhodosphaera *(noun)*

One species; an Australian evergreen sumac.

- *He looked up "genus rhodosphaera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rhodosphaera."*

---

genus rhyncostylis *(noun)*

Genus of epiphytic orchids of tropical Asia.

- *The article explained what "genus rhyncostylis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rhyncostylis."*

---

genus rhynia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rhyniaceae; small leafless dichotomously branching fossil plants with terminal sporangia and smooth branching rhizomes.

- *They discussed "genus rhynia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rhynia."*

---

genus richea *(noun)*

Evergreen trees or shrubs of mountains of Australia and Tasmania.

- *He looked up "genus richea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus richea."*

---

genus rivina *(noun)*

Small genus of erect perennial shrubby herbs; tropical and subtropical America.

- *The article explained what "genus rivina" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rivina."*

---

genus roccella *(noun)*

Chiefly fruticose maritime rock-inhabiting lichens.

- *They discussed "genus roccella" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus roccella" means with a simple example.*

---

genus romneya *(noun)*

One species: matilija poppy.

- *The article explained what "genus romneya" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus romneya" to mean one species: matilija poppy.*

---

genus roridula *(noun)*

Insectivorous undershrubs of South Africa; in some classifications placed in the family Droseraceae.

- *He looked up "genus roridula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus roridula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rorippa *(noun)*

Annual and perennial herbs of damp habitats; cosmopolitan except Antarctica.

- *They discussed "genus rorippa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus rorippa" to mean annual and perennial herbs of damp habitats;....*

---

genus rosellinia *(noun)*

Fungi having smooth perithecia with dark one-celled ascospores.

- *Understanding "genus rosellinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus rosellinia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus roystonea *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of West Indian feather palms.

- *Understanding "genus roystonea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus roystonea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus rumohra *(noun)*

Leatherleaf ferns: in some classifications included in genus Polystichum.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus rumohra" to mean leatherleaf ferns: in some classifications included....*
- *The article explained what "genus rumohra" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ruptiliocarpon *(noun)*

New (1993) genus of trees of Central America now recognized as similar to those of genus Lepidobotrys.

- *The article explained what "genus ruptiliocarpon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ruptiliocarpon" to mean new (1993) genus of trees of central america now....*

genus sabbatia *(noun)*

Genus of smooth slender North American herbs with showy flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus sabbatia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sabbatia" to mean genus of smooth slender north american herbs with....*

genus sabinea *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous West Indian trees or shrubs: carib wood.

- *They discussed "genus sabinea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus sabinea" because he had never seen it before.*

genus sadleria *(noun)*

Low tree ferns with large fronds; in rain forests and on lava flows of Hawaiian Islands.

- *They discussed "genus sadleria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus sadleria" means with a simple example.*

genus sagina *(noun)*

Small low-growing annual or perennial herbs of temperate and cool regions.

- *They discussed "genus sagina" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus sagina" means with a simple example.*

genus saintpaulia *(noun)*

East African herb with nodding flowers; widely cultivated.

- *They discussed "genus saintpaulia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus saintpaulia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus salpichroa *(noun)*

Herbs of temperate North and South America: cock's eggs.

- *Understanding "genus salpichroa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus salpichroa" to mean herbs of temperate north and south america: cock's eggs.*

genus salpiglossis *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of the southern Andes having large showy flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus salpiglossis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus salpiglossis."*

genus samolus *(noun)*

Genus of herbs usually growing in salt marshes: water pimpernels.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus samolus" to mean genus of herbs usually growing in salt marshes:....*
- *Understanding "genus samolus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus sanicula *(noun)*

Chiefly American herbs: sanicle.

- *He looked up "genus sanicula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus sanicula" during the group presentation.*

genus santolina *(noun)*

Genus of Mediterranean subshrubs with rayless flower heads.

- *They discussed "genus santolina" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus santolina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus sanvitalia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American annual herbs: creeping zinnia.

- *Understanding "genus sanvitalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sanvitalia."*

genus sapindus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sapindaceae.

- *The article explained what “genus sapindus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus sapindus” to mean type genus of the sapindaceae.*

---

genus sarcobatus *(noun)*

One species: greasewood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus sarcobatus.”*
- *The article explained what “genus sarcobatus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus sarcocephalus *(noun)*

Genus of tropical African trees and shrubs.

- *They discussed “genus sarcocephalus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus sarcocephalus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus sarcochilus *(noun)*

Diminutive epiphytic or lithophytic orchids with clumped short-stemmed foliage and arching racemes of colorful flowers; Australia and Polynesia to southeastern Asia.

- *He looked up “genus sarcochilus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus sarcochilus” to mean diminutive epiphytic or lithophytic orchids with....*

---

genus sarcodes *(noun)*

Snow plant; in some classifications placed in family Pyrolaceae.

- *Understanding “genus sarcodes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus sarcodes” to mean snow plant; in some classifications placed in....*

---

genus sarcostemma *(noun)*

Succulent subshrubs or vines; tropical and subtropical India and Africa and Malaysia.

- *The article explained what “genus sarcostemma” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus sarcostemma” to mean succulent subshrubs or vines; tropical and....*

---

genus saururus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Saururaceae: lizard’s-tails.

- *Understanding “genus saururus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus saururus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus saussurea *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of temperate and cool regions of Eurasia.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus saussurea” to mean genus of herbs of temperate and cool regions of eurasia.*
- *The article explained what “genus saussurea” means with a simple example.*

---

genus saxe-gothea *(noun)*

One species: Prince Albert’s yew.

- *Understanding “genus saxe-gothea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus saxe-gothea” means with a simple example.*

---

genus saxegothea *(noun)*

One species: Prince Albert’s yew.

- *They discussed “genus saxegothea” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus saxegothea” to mean one species: prince albert’s yew.*

---

genus scaphosepalum *(noun)*

Comprises some tropical American species usually placed in genus Masdevallia: diminutive plants with small flowers carried on one scape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus scaphosepalum.”*
- *He looked up “genus scaphosepalum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus schaffneria *(noun)*

One species.

- *Understanding “genus schaffneria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “genus schaffneria” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus schinus *(noun)*

Genus of evergreen shrubs and trees of tropical and subtropical regions of South and Central America and Canary Islands and China.

- *They discussed “genus schinus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus schinus” to mean genus of evergreen shrubs and trees of tropical and....*

---

genus schizachyrium *(noun)*

Overlaps the genus Andropogon.

- *The article explained what “genus schizachyrium” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus schizachyrium” to mean overlaps the genus andropogon.*

---

genus schizaea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Schizaeaceae cosmopolitan especially in tropics; small leptosporangiate ferns: curly grass fern.

- *Understanding “genus schizaea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus schizaea” means with a simple example.*

---

genus schizanthus *(noun)*

Chilean herbs with orchid-like flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus schizanthus” to mean chilean herbs with orchid-like flowers.*
- *He looked up “genus schizanthus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus schizopetalon *(noun)*

Small genus of South American herbs grown for its flowers.

- *The article explained what “genus schizopetalon” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus schizopetalon” to mean small genus of south american herbs grown for its....*

---

genus schizophragma *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous climbing and creeping shrubs with white flowers in flat clusters; sometimes placed in family Saxifragaceae.

- *Understanding “genus schizophragma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus schizophragma” to mean small genus of deciduous climbing and creeping....*

---

genus schlumbergera *(noun)*

South American epiphytic or lithophytic cacti.

- *Understanding “genus schlumbergera” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus schlumbergera” means with a simple example.*

---

genus schomburgkia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids with showy racemose flowers.

- *The article explained what “genus schomburgkia” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus schomburgkia.”*

---

genus sciadopitys *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Sciadopityaceae; Japanese umbrella pines.

- *He looked up “genus sciadopitys” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus sciadopitys” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus scindapsus *(noun)*

Evergreen climbers with adhesive adventitious roots; southeastern Asia and Brazil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus scindapsus.”*
- *He looked up “genus scindapsus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus scleranthus *(noun)*

Small genus of Old World weedy prostrate annuals: knawel.

- *He looked up “genus scleranthus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus scleranthus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus scolopendrium *(noun)*

A genus of ferns belonging to the family Polypodiaceae (in some classification systems included in genus Asplenium).

- *He looked up "genus scolopendrium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus scolopendrium."*

---

genus scolymus *(noun)*

Small genus of thistlelike herbs of the Mediterranean region.

- *The article explained what "genus scolymus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus scolymus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus scopolia *(noun)*

Genus of European perennial herbs yielding medicinal alkaloids.

- *Understanding "genus scopolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus scopolia."*

---

genus scorzonera *(noun)*

Genus of narrow-leaved European herbs.

- *He looked up "genus scorzonera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus scorzonera" to mean genus of narrow-leaved european herbs.*

---

genus scrophularia *(noun)*

Type genus of Scrophulariaceae; named for the plants' supposed ability to cure scrofula: figworts.

- *They discussed "genus scrophularia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus scrophularia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sebastiana *(noun)*

Mexican spurges.

- *The article explained what "genus sebastiana" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sebastiana" to mean mexican spurges.*

---

genus selenicereus *(noun)*

Mostly epiphytic climbing cacti that bloom at night.

- *They discussed "genus selenicereus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus selenicereus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus selenipedium *(noun)*

Genus of tall reedlike tropical American orchids; includes species with pods used locally as a substitute for vanilla.

- *Understanding "genus selenipedium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus selenipedium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus septobasidium *(noun)*

Type genus of Septobasidiaceae: smooth shelf fungi usually having a well-developed sometimes thick-walled hypobasidium.

- *They discussed "genus septobasidium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus septobasidium."*

---

genus sequoiadendron *(noun)*

Giant sequoias; sometimes included in the genus Sequoia; until recently placed in the Taxodiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sequoiadendron."*
- *He looked up "genus sequoiadendron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus serenoa *(noun)*

One species: saw palmetto.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus serenoa."*
- *The article explained what "genus serenoa" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sericocarpus *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of the eastern United States: white-topped asters.

- *They discussed “genus sericocarpus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus sericocarpus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus seriphidium *(noun)*

Woody plants grown chiefly for their silver or grey and often aromatic foliage; formerly included in the genus Artemisia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus seriphidium.”*
- *He looked up “genus seriphidium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus serratula *(noun)*

Genus of Old World perennial herbs with spirally arranged toothed leaves.

- *The article explained what “genus serratula” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus serratula.”*

---

genus seseli *(noun)*

A rosid dicot genus that includes moon carrots.

- *They discussed “genus seseli” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus seseli” to mean a rosid dicot genus that includes moon carrots.*

---

genus shortia *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial herbs of North America and eastern Asia: oconee bells.

- *Understanding “genus shortia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus shortia” to mean evergreen perennial herbs of north america and....*

---

genus sidalcea *(noun)*

Genus of showy plants of western North America having palmate leaves and variously colored racemose flowers.

- *Understanding “genus sidalcea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus sidalcea” to mean genus of showy plants of western north america....*

---

genus sideritis *(noun)*

Genus of woolly aromatic herbs or subshrubs or shrubs of Mediterranean region.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus sideritis” to mean genus of woolly aromatic herbs or subshrubs or....*
- *The article explained what “genus sideritis” means with a simple example.*

---

genus silybum *(noun)*

Small genus of east African herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus silybum.”*
- *Understanding “genus silybum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus simarouba *(noun)*

Type genus of Simaroubaceae; tropical American trees and shrubs having a pale soft wood and bitter bark.

- *They discussed “genus simarouba” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus simarouba” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sinningia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial tuberous herbs and shrubs of Central and South America.

- *Understanding “genus sinningia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus sinningia” means with a simple example.*

---

genus sisymbrium *(noun)*

Genus of Old World annual or biennial or perennial herbs with racemose flowers; many are considered to be weeds.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus sisymbrium” to mean genus of old world annual or biennial or perennial....*
- *The article explained what “genus sisymbrium” means with a simple example.*

---

genus sisyrinchium *(noun)*

Chiefly North American grasslike herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus sisyrinchium.”*
- *The article explained what “genus sisyrinchium” means with a simple example.*

genus sloanea *(noun)*

Genus of tropical hardwood timber trees.

- *The article explained what "genus sloanea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sloanea."*

genus sobralia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American orchids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sobralia."*
- *He looked up "genus sobralia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus solandra *(noun)*

Shrubby climbers of tropical America.

- *Understanding "genus solandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus solandra" to mean shrubby climbers of tropical america.*

genus solanopteris *(noun)*

Tropical American epiphytic ferns having rhizomes with tubers and roots as well as scales.

- *The article explained what "genus solanopteris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus solanopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus soleirolia *(noun)*

One species; a dwarf creeping mat-forming evergreen herb.

- *The article explained what "genus soleirolia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus soleirolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus solenostemon *(noun)*

Genus of shrubby often succulent herbs of tropical Africa and Asia; includes some plants often placed in genus Coleus.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus solenostemon" to mean genus of shrubby often succulent herbs of tropical....*
- *The article explained what "genus solenostemon" means with a simple example.*

genus sparaxis *(noun)*

Deciduous perennial herbs of South Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sparaxis."*
- *He looked up "genus sparaxis" because he had never seen it before.*

genus sparganium *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Sparganiaceae; marsh or aquatic herbs of temperate regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sparganium."*
- *The article explained what "genus sparganium" means with a simple example.*

genus sparmannia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical African shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sparmannia" to mean small genus of tropical african shrubs.*
- *The article explained what "genus sparmannia" means with a simple example.*

genus spartium *(noun)*

One species: Spanish broom.

- *They discussed "genus spartium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus spartium" to mean one species: spanish broom.*

genus spathiphyllum *(noun)*

Evergreen rhizomatous perennials of tropical America and Philippines and Indonesia.

- *Understanding "genus spathiphyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus spathiphyllum."*

genus spergula *(noun)*

Small genus of Old World annual herbs: corn spurry.

- *They discussed "genus spergula" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus spergula" means with a simple example.*

---

genus spergularia *(noun)*

Chiefly maritime Eurasian herbs: sand spurry; sea spurry.

- *The article explained what "genus spergularia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus spergularia" to mean chiefly maritime eurasian herbs: sand spurry; sea....*

---

genus sphacele *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Labiatae.

- *They discussed "genus sphacele" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus sphacele" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sphacelotheca *(noun)*

Genus of smut fungus.

- *He looked up "genus sphacelotheca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sphacelotheca" to mean genus of smut fungus.*

---

genus sphaeralcea *(noun)*

Large genus of chiefly tropical herbs with showy flowers and mostly globose fruits: globe mallows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sphaeralcea."*
- *He looked up "genus sphaeralcea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sphaerocarpos *(noun)*

Type genus of Sphaerocarpaceae; liverworts with small many-lobed usually orbicular thallus.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sphaerocarpos" to mean type genus of sphaerocarpaceae; liverworts with....*
- *Understanding "genus sphaerocarpos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus sphaerocarpus *(noun)*

Type genus of Sphaerocarpaceae; liverworts with small many-lobed usually orbicular thallus.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sphaerocarpus" to mean type genus of sphaerocarpaceae; liverworts with....*
- *The article explained what "genus sphaerocarpus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus spiranthes *(noun)*

Large cosmopolitan genus of white-flowered terrestrial orchids.

- *They discussed "genus spiranthes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus spiranthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus spirodela *(noun)*

Minute aquatic herbs floating on the water surface consisting of a shiny leaflike frond and 2-21 roots.

- *They discussed "genus spirodela" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus spirodela" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus spondias *(noun)*

Tropical trees having one-seeded fruit.

- *The article explained what "genus spondias" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus spondias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus spraguea *(noun)*

Small genus of usually perennial herbs having deep woody taproots and flower heads of umbels or cymes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus spraguea" to mean small genus of usually perennial herbs having deep....*
- *The article explained what "genus spraguea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus stanhopea *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids.

- *They discussed "genus stanhopea" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “genus stanhopea” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus stanleya *(noun)*

Prince’s plume.

- *The article explained what “genus stanleya” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus stanleya” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus stapelia *(noun)*

Genus of foul-smelling plants resembling cacti; found from Africa to East India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus stapelia.”*
- *They discussed “genus stapelia” during the group presentation.*

---

genus staphylea *(noun)*

A genus of small trees or shrubs of the family Staphylaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus staphylea.”*
- *They discussed “genus staphylea” during the group presentation.*

---

genus stelis *(noun)*

Genus of small caespitose orchids of tropical America.

- *Understanding “genus stelis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus stelis” means with a simple example.*

---

genus stenocarpus *(noun)*

Small genus of timber trees; Australia to Malaysia.

- *The article explained what “genus stenocarpus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “genus stenocarpus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus stenochlaena *(noun)*

Large tropical ferns; some epiphytic climbers and some terrestrial bog ferns; Africa; Asia; Australasia.

- *They discussed “genus stenochlaena” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus stenochlaena” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus stenotaphrum *(noun)*

Lawn grasses.

- *He looked up “genus stenotaphrum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus stenotaphrum.”*

---

genus stenotus *(noun)*

Genus of western North American low evergreen shrubs growing in dense tufts.

- *The article explained what “genus stenotus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus stenotus” to mean genus of western north american low evergreen....*

---

genus stephanomeria *(noun)*

Malheur wire lettuce.

- *Understanding “genus stephanomeria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus stephanomeria” to mean malheur wire lettuce.*

---

genus sticherus *(noun)*

Umbrella ferns; warm regions of Australia and New Zealand.

- *He looked up “genus sticherus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus sticherus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus stizolobium *(noun)*

Genus of tropical herbs and woody vines having trifoliate leaves and showy flowers in axillary clusters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus stizolobium.”*
- *He looked up “genus stizolobium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus stokesia *(noun)*

One species: stokes' aster.

- *They discussed "genus stokesia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus stokesia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus strekelia *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the amaryllis family.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus strekelia" to mean a monocotyledonous genus of the amaryllis family.*
- *He looked up "genus strekelia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus streptosolen *(noun)*

One species: marmalade bush.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus streptosolen" to mean one species: marmalade bush.*
- *They discussed "genus streptosolen" during the group presentation.*

---

genus strobilomyces *(noun)*

Fungi similar to Boletus but with a shaggy scaly cap.

- *The article explained what "genus strobilomyces" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus strobilomyces" to mean fungi similar to boletus but with a shaggy scaly cap.*

---

genus strongylodon *(noun)*

Genus of Polynesian or southeastern Asian shrubs or vines.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus strongylodon" to mean genus of polynesian or southeastern asian shrubs or....*
- *They discussed "genus strongylodon" during the group presentation.*

---

genus stropharia *(noun)*

Genus of gill fungi with brown spores that is closely related to Agaricus; here placed in its own family Strophariaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus stropharia."*
- *He looked up "genus stropharia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus stylomecon *(noun)*

One species: wind poppy.

- *They discussed "genus stylomecon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus stylomecon."*

---

genus stylophorum *(noun)*

Wood poppies.

- *He looked up "genus stylophorum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus stylophorum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus styphelia *(noun)*

Australian heathlike shrubs.

- *The article explained what "genus styphelia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus styphelia."*

---

genus subularia *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of north temperate regions and mountains of tropical Africa.

- *He looked up "genus subularia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus subularia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus suillus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus suillus."*
- *He looked up "genus suillus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus suksdorfia *(noun)*

Small genus of rhizomatous herbs of northwestern America and South America.

- *They discussed "genus suksdorfia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus suksdorfia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sundacarpus *(noun)*

One species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sundacarpus."*
- *Understanding "genus sundacarpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus swainsona *(noun)*

A genus of Australian herbs and subshrubs: darling peas.

- *The article explained what "genus swainsona" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus swainsona."*

---

genus swertia *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of mountains of North America and Eurasia and Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus swertia."*
- *He looked up "genus swertia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus swietinia *(noun)*

Tropical American mahogany trees.

- *The article explained what "genus swietinia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus swietinia" to mean tropical american mahogany trees.*

---

genus symphoricarpos *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs of North America and Central America and China.

- *They discussed "genus symphoricarpos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus symphoricarpos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus symplocarpus *(noun)*

One species: skunk cabbage.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus symplocarpus" to mean one species: skunk cabbage.*
- *They discussed "genus symplocarpus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus symplocus *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Symplocaceae including sweetleaf.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus symplocus."*
- *He looked up "genus symplocus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus synchytrium *(noun)*

Simple parasitic fungi including pond scum parasites.

- *The article explained what "genus synchytrium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus synchytrium" to mean simple parasitic fungi including pond scum parasites.*

---

genus syngonium *(noun)*

Epiphytic or terrestrial climbing shrubs of Central and South America; used as ornamental houseplants for their velvety foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus syngonium."*
- *They discussed "genus syngonium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus tabernaemontana *(noun)*

Evergreen tropical trees and shrubs with milky sap.

- *Understanding "genus tabernaemontana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus tabernaemontana" during the group presentation.*

---

genus talinum *(noun)*

Genus of mainly American more-or-less succulent herbs.

- *Understanding "genus talinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus talinum" to mean genus of mainly american more-or-less succulent herbs.*

genus tamarindus *(noun)*

Widely cultivated tropical trees originally of Africa.

- *Understanding "genus tamarindus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus tamarindus" means with a simple example.*

genus tamus *(noun)*

A genus of tuberous vines of the family Dioscoreaceae; has twining stems and heart-shaped leaves and axillary racemes.

- *He looked up "genus tamus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus tamus" to mean a genus of tuberous vines of the family....*

genus taraktagenos *(noun)*

Medium to large Indonesian and Malaysian trees.

- *Understanding "genus taraktagenos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus taraktagenos" during the group presentation.*

genus taraktogenos *(noun)*

Medium to large Indonesian and Malaysian trees.

- *He looked up "genus taraktogenos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus taraktogenos" during the group presentation.*

genus tarrietia *(noun)*

Small genus of east Asian and Australian timber trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tarrietia."*
- *He looked up "genus tarrietia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus tectaria *(noun)*

Terrestrial or epilithic ferns of tropical rain forests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tectaria."*
- *He looked up "genus tectaria" because he had never seen it before.*

genus telanthera *(noun)*

Used in former classifications systems; now included in genus Alternanthera.

- *He looked up "genus telanthera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus telanthera" to mean used in former classifications systems; now....*

genus tellima *(noun)*

Genus of hardy perennials with palmately lobed leaves and long racemes of small nodding five-petaled flowers; western North America.

- *Understanding "genus tellima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus tellima" during the group presentation.*

genus templetonia *(noun)*

Genus of Australian shrubs or subshrubs: coral bush.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus templetonia" to mean genus of australian shrubs or subshrubs: coral bush.*
- *The article explained what "genus templetonia" means with a simple example.*

genus terrietia *(noun)*

Small genus of timber trees of eastern Asia, Australasia and tropical Africa that form large buttresses.

- *They discussed "genus terrietia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus terrietia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus tetraclinis *(noun)*

Sandarac tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus tetraclinis" to mean sandarac tree.*
- *The article explained what "genus tetraclinis" means with a simple example.*

genus tetragonia *(noun)*

New Zealand spinach.

- *He looked up "genus tetragonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tetragonia."*

---

genus tetraneuris *(noun)*

Genus of hairy yellow-flowered plants of the western United States.

- *Understanding "genus tetraneuris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus tetraneuris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus thelypteris *(noun)*

Marsh ferns: in some classification systems considered part of genus Dryopteris in family Dryopteridaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus thelypteris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus thelypteris" to mean marsh ferns: in some classification systems....*

---

genus thermopsis *(noun)*

Genus of American and Asiatic showy rhizomatous herbs: bush peas.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus thermopsis" to mean genus of american and asiatic showy rhizomatous....*
- *Understanding "genus thermopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus thespesia *(noun)*

A small genus of tropical trees including the portia tree.

- *Understanding "genus thespesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus thespesia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus thevetia *(noun)*

Genus of poisonous tropical American evergreen shrubs and trees having entire leaves and large cymose flowers.

- *Understanding "genus thevetia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus thevetia."*

---

genus thielavia *(noun)*

Genus of fungi having spherical brown perithecia and some conidia borne in chains; cause root rot.

- *They discussed "genus thielavia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus thielavia."*

---

genus thlaspi *(noun)*

Herbs of temperate regions: pennycress.

- *The article explained what "genus thlaspi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus thlaspi" during the group presentation.*

---

genus thrinax *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized fan palms.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus thrinax" to mean small to medium-sized fan palms.*
- *The article explained what "genus thrinax" means with a simple example.*

---

genus thujopsis *(noun)*

One species; has close similarity to genus Thuja.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus thujopsis."*
- *They discussed "genus thujopsis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus thunbergia *(noun)*

A genus of herbs or vines of the family Acanthaceae.

- *They discussed "genus thunbergia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus thunbergia" to mean a genus of herbs or vines of the family acanthaceae.*

---

genus thyrsopteris *(noun)*

One species.

- *Understanding "genus thyrsopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “genus thyrsopteris” during the group presentation.*

---

genus thysanocarpus *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of upland regions of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *Understanding “genus thysanocarpus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus thysanocarpus.”*

---

genus tiarella *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs having mostly basal leaves and slender racemes of delicate white flowers.

- *Understanding “genus tiarella” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus tiarella” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus tilletia *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Tilletiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tilletia” to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family tilletiaceae.*
- *The article explained what “genus tilletia” means with a simple example.*

---

genus tipuana *(noun)*

One species: South American tree: tipu tree.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tipuana” to mean one species: south american tree: tipu tree.*
- *He looked up “genus tipuana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus tithonia *(noun)*

Genus of robust herbs of Mexico and Central America: Mexican sunflower.

- *Understanding “genus tithonia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus tithonia” during the group presentation.*

---

genus todea *(noun)*

A genus of delicate ferns belonging to the family Osmundaceae.

- *They discussed “genus todea” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus todea” to mean a genus of delicate ferns belonging to the family....*

---

genus tofieldia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial herbs of cool temperate regions; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *They discussed “genus tofieldia” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus tofieldia” to mean genus of perennial herbs of cool temperate regions;....*

---

genus tolmiea *(noun)*

One species: pickaback plant.

- *They discussed “genus tolmiea” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus tolmiea” means with a simple example.*

---

genus townsendia *(noun)*

Genus of western American low tufted herbs: Easter daisy.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus townsendia” to mean genus of western american low tufted herbs: easter....*
- *He looked up “genus townsendia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus trachelospermum *(noun)*

Genus of Asiatic woody vines with milky sap in leaves and stems.

- *The article explained what “genus trachelospermum” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “genus trachelospermum” during the group presentation.*

---

genus tragopogon *(noun)*

Genus of Old World herbs with linear entire leaves and yellow or purple flower heads.

- *He looked up “genus tragopogon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus tragopogon” during the group presentation.*

---

genus trautvetteria *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs: false bugbane.

- *Understanding "genus trautvetteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus trautvetteria."*

genus tremella *(noun)*

Fungi with yellowish gelatinous sporophores having convolutions resembling those of the brain.

- *He looked up "genus tremella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus tremella" to mean fungi with yellowish gelatinous sporophores having....*

genus trichoceros *(noun)*

Small genus of small epiphytic or terrestrial orchids of tropical South America.

- *The article explained what "genus trichoceros" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus trichoceros."*

genus tricholoma *(noun)*

Agarics with white spores and a fleshy stalk and notched gills; of various colors both edible and inedible.

- *Understanding "genus tricholoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus tricholoma" during the group presentation.*

genus trichostema *(noun)*

Genus of North American aromatic herbs or subshrubs: blue curls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus trichostema."*
- *He looked up "genus trichostema" because he had never seen it before.*

genus trichostigma *(noun)*

A genus of erect or climbing shrubs found in tropical South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus trichostigma" to mean a genus of erect or climbing shrubs found in....*
- *He looked up "genus trichostigma" because he had never seen it before.*

genus triglochin *(noun)*

Perennial or annual bog or marsh plants; includes arrow grass.

- *The article explained what "genus triglochin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus triglochin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus trilisa *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of southern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus trilisa" to mean genus of herbs of southern united states.*
- *They discussed "genus trilisa" during the group presentation.*

genus triostium *(noun)*

Genus of Asiatic and North American herbs: feverroot.

- *Understanding "genus triostium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus triostium."*

genus tripleurospermum *(noun)*

Small genus comprising plants often included in genus Matricaria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tripleurospermum."*
- *He looked up "genus tripleurospermum" because he had never seen it before.*

genus triplochiton *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical African trees with maplelike leaves.

- *They discussed "genus triplochiton" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus triplochiton."*

genus trollius *(noun)*

Perennial herbs of north temperate regions: globeflowers.

- *Understanding "genus trollius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus trollius" during the group presentation.*

---

genus truncocolumella *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Rhizopogonaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus truncocolumella."*
- *He looked up "genus truncocolumella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus tubercularia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tuberculariaceae; fungi with nodules of red or pink conidia; some cause diebacks of woody plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tubercularia."*
- *Understanding "genus tubercularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus tulestoma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tulostomaceae.

- *Understanding "genus tulestoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus tulestoma" means with a simple example.*

---

genus tulostoma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tulostomaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus tulostoma" to mean type genus of the tulostomaceae.*
- *They discussed "genus tulostoma" during the group presentation.*

---

genus turreae *(noun)*

Genus of trees and shrubs of tropical Africa and Asia and Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus turreae" to mean genus of trees and shrubs of tropical africa and....*
- *They discussed "genus turreae" during the group presentation.*

---

genus turritis *(noun)*

Closely related to and often included in genus Arabis.

- *He looked up "genus turritis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus turritis."*

---

genus tussilago *(noun)*

Genus of low creeping yellow-flowered perennial herbs of north temperate regions: coltsfoots; in some classifications includes species often placed in other genera especially Homogyne and Petasites.

- *They discussed "genus tussilago" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus tussilago" means with a simple example.*

---

genus umbellularia *(noun)*

Aromatic evergreen trees of Pacific coast.

- *The article explained what "genus umbellularia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus umbellularia."*

---

genus urginea *(noun)*

Mediterranean liliaceous plants; sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *They discussed "genus urginea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus urginea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus urocystis *(noun)*

A genus of smut fungi belonging to the family Tilletiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus urocystis."*
- *Understanding "genus urocystis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ursinia *(noun)*

Genus of South African herbs and shrubs cultivated as ornamentals.

- *The article explained what "genus ursinia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ursinia" to mean genus of south african herbs and shrubs cultivated....*

genus ustilaginoidea *(noun)*

Genus of imperfect fungi causing plant diseases like smut.

- *He looked up "genus ustilaginoidea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ustilaginoidea."*

genus ustilago *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ustilaginaceae; genus comprising the loose smuts.

- *He looked up "genus ustilago" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ustilago."*

genus uvularia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial rhizomatous herb of southern and southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "genus uvularia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus uvularia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus vaccaria *(noun)*

Cow-cockles.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus vaccaria" to mean cow-cockles.*
- *The article explained what "genus vaccaria" means with a simple example.*

genus valerianella *(noun)*

Genus of Old World annual herbs widely naturalized.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus valerianella" to mean genus of old world annual herbs widely naturalized.*
- *He looked up "genus valerianella" because he had never seen it before.*

genus vangueria *(noun)*

Tropical African and Asiatic trees and shrubs having one-seeded fruit.

- *He looked up "genus vangueria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus vangueria."*

genus verbesina *(noun)*

Herbs and shrubs of warm North America to Mexico; includes plants formerly placed in genus Actinomeris.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus verbesina."*
- *The article explained what "genus verbesina" means with a simple example.*

genus vesicaria *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly Mediterranean herbs: bladderpods.

- *They discussed "genus vesicaria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus vesicaria."*

genus viminaria *(noun)*

One species: Australian leafless shrubs: swamp oak.

- *Understanding "genus viminaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus viminaria" means with a simple example.*

genus vincetoxicum *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly tropical American vines having cordate leaves and large purple or greenish cymose flowers; supposedly having powers as an antidote.

- *He looked up "genus vincetoxicum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus vincetoxicum."*

genus vittaria *(noun)*

Tropical epiphytic ferns with straplike fronds.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus vittaria" to mean tropical epiphytic ferns with straplike fronds.*
- *The article explained what "genus vittaria" means with a simple example.*

genus volvaria *(noun)*

Agarics having pink spores and a distinct volva.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus volvaria" to mean agarics having pink spores and a distinct volva.*
- *The article explained what "genus volvaria" means with a simple example.*

---

genus volvariella *(noun)*

An important genus of mushrooms in the Orient.

- *They discussed "genus volvariella" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus volvariella" to mean an important genus of mushrooms in the orient.*

---

genus weigela *(noun)*

East Asian flowering shrubs.

- *He looked up "genus weigela" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus weigela" to mean east asian flowering shrubs.*

---

genus welwitchia *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Welwitschiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus welwitchia."*
- *Understanding "genus welwitchia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus wintera *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs or small trees of Australia and New Zealand.

- *Understanding "genus wintera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus wintera" to mean evergreen shrubs or small trees of australia and....*

---

genus wolffia *(noun)*

Minute rootless aquatic herbs having globular fronds floating on or near the water surface and bearing one flower per frond.

- *Understanding "genus wolffia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus wolffia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus wolffiella *(noun)*

Minute rootless aquatic herbs having flat fronds floating on or below the water surface and bearing 1-2 flowers per frond; America and Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus wolffiella."*
- *They discussed "genus wolffiella" during the group presentation.*

---

genus woodsia *(noun)*

Genus of small to medium-sized usually rock-inhabiting ferns of temperate and cold regions; in some classification systems placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *He looked up "genus woodsia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus woodsia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus woodwardia *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae: chain ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus woodwardia."*
- *Understanding "genus woodwardia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus wyethia *(noun)*

Coarse leafy perennial plants resembling sunflowers found especially in the western United States.

- *The article explained what "genus wyethia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus wyethia" to mean coarse leafy perennial plants resembling sunflowers....*

---

genus wynnea *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Sarcoscyphaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus wynnea" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family....*
- *The article explained what "genus wynnea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus xanthorroea *(noun)*

Grass trees; sometimes placed in family Xanthorrhoeaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus xanthorroea" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "genus xanthorroea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus xanthosoma *(noun)*

Tropical American tuberous perennials.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus xanthosoma" to mean tropical american tuberous perennials.*
- *They discussed "genus xanthosoma" during the group presentation.*

---

genus xeranthemum *(noun)*

Genus of annual densely hairy herbs of Mediterranean to southwestern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus xeranthemum" to mean genus of annual densely hairy herbs of....*
- *The article explained what "genus xeranthemum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus xerophyllum *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs having grasslike basal leaves: squaw grass; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus xerophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus xerophyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus xylaria *(noun)*

Type genus of Xylariaceae; fungi with perithecia in the upper part of erect black woody stromata.

- *Understanding "genus xylaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus xylaria" to mean type genus of xylariaceae; fungi with perithecia in....*

---

genus xylomelum *(noun)*

Small species of Australian trees or shrubs; grown for their fruit and flowers.

- *He looked up "genus xylomelum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus xylomelum" to mean small species of australian trees or shrubs; grown....*

---

genus xylopia *(noun)*

Tropical evergreen trees or shrubs; chiefly African.

- *Understanding "genus xylopia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus xylopia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus xylosma *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American and Asiatic spiny evergreen trees and shrubs.

- *The article explained what "genus xylosma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus xylosma" to mean genus of tropical american and asiatic spiny....*

---

genus xyris *(noun)*

Chiefly American marsh plants, having usually yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus xyris."*
- *He looked up "genus xyris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus zannichellia *(noun)*

Horned pondweed: completely submerged herbs; in some classifications included in Potamogetonaceae.

- *Understanding "genus zannichellia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus zannichellia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus zerumbet *(noun)*

Perennial rhizomatous herbs of Asia and Australia and Polynesia having ginger-scented rhizomes.

- *He looked up "genus zerumbet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus zerumbet" during the group presentation.*

---

genus zigadenus *(noun)*

Genus of mostly North American poisonous plants; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus zigadenus" to mean genus of mostly north american poisonous plants;....*
- *They discussed "genus zigadenus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus zoisia *(noun)*

Lawn grasses native to southeastern Asia and New Zealand; grown especially in warm regions.

- *The article explained what "genus zoisia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus zoisia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus zygocactus *(noun)*

Small genus of Brazilian cacti having flat fleshy usually branched joints and showy red or pink flowers followed by red fleshy fruits.

- *He looked up "genus zygocactus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus zygocactus."*

---

genus zygophyllum *(noun)*

Usually tropical herbs or shrubs having ill-smelling foliage and flower buds that are used as capers: bean capers.

- *Understanding "genus zygophyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus zygophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geoffroea *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs or small trees of tropical and subtropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "geoffroea" to mean small genus of shrubs or small trees of tropical....*
- *He looked up "geoffroea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geoffroea decorticans *(noun)*

Thorny shrub or small tree common in central Argentina having small orange or yellow flowers followed by edible berries.

- *They discussed "geoffroea decorticans" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "geoffroea decorticans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geogia holly *(noun)*

A holly shrub.

- *He looked up "geogia holly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "geogia holly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geoglossaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Helotiales.

- *In class, the teacher used "geoglossaceae" to mean a family of fungi belonging to the order helotiales.*
- *He looked up "geoglossaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geoglossum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Geoglossaceae comprising the earthtongues.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geoglossum."*
- *He looked up "geoglossum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geophyte *(noun)*

A perennial plant that propagates by underground bulbs or tubers or corms.

- *They discussed "geophyte" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geophyte."*

---

geraniaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly herbaceous plants.

- *The article explained what "geraniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "geraniaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

geraniales *(noun)*

An order of plants of subclass Rosidae including geraniums and many other plants; see Euphorbiaceae; Geraniaceae; Rutaceae; Malpighiaceae; Simaroubaceae; Meliaceae; Zygophyllaceae; Tropaeolaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geraniales."*
- *Understanding "geraniales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geranium richardsonii *(noun)*

Geranium of western North America having branched clusters of white or pale pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geranium richardsonii."*
- *The article explained what "geranium richardsonii" means with a simple example.*

---

geranium robertianum *(noun)*

A sticky low herb with small reddish-purple flowers; widespread in the northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up "geranium robertianum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geranium robertianum."*

---

geranium viscosissimum *(noun)*

Geranium of western North America having pinkish-purple flowers in open clusters.

- *He looked up "geranium viscosissimum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "geranium viscosissimum" during the group presentation.*

---

gerardia *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Gerardia.

- *The article explained what "gerardia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gerardia" to mean any plant of the genus gerardia.*

---

gerardia pedicularia *(noun)*

Multi-stemmed North American annual having solitary axillary dark golden-yellow flowers resembling those of the foxglove; sometimes placed in genus Gerardia.

- *Understanding "gerardia pedicularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gerardia pedicularia" means with a simple example.*

---

gerardia virginica *(noun)*

Sparsely branched North American perennial with terminal racemes of bright yellow flowers resembling those of the foxglove; sometimes placed in genus Gerardia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gerardia virginica."*
- *They discussed "gerardia virginica" during the group presentation.*

---

gerbera jamesonii *(noun)*

Widely cultivated South African perennial having flower heads with orange to flame-colored rays.

- *The article explained what "gerbera jamesonii" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gerbera jamesonii" to mean widely cultivated south african perennial having....*

---

gerea *(noun)*

Small genus of hairy herbs with yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "gerea" to mean small genus of hairy herbs with yellow flowers.*
- *The article explained what "gerea" means with a simple example.*

---

gerea canescens *(noun)*

Slender hairy plant with few leaves and golden-yellow flower heads; sandy desert areas of southeastern California to southwestern Utah and western Arizona and northwestern Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gerea canescens."*
- *He looked up "gerea canescens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gesneria *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Gesneria.

- *In class, the teacher used "gesneria" to mean any plant of the genus gesneria.*
- *The article explained what "gesneria" means with a simple example.*

---

gesneria family *(noun)*

Large family of tropical herbs or shrubs or lianas; in some classification systems placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *Understanding "gesneria family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gesneria family" to mean large family of tropical herbs or shrubs or lianas;....*

---

gesneriaceae *(noun)*

Large family of tropical herbs or shrubs or lianas; in some classification systems placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *Understanding "gesneriaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gesneriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

gesneriad *(noun)*

Any of numerous tropical or subtropical small shrubs or treelets or epiphytic vines of the family Gesneriaceae: African violet; Cape primroses; gloxinia.

- *He looked up "gesneriad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gesneriad" during the group presentation.*

geum alleppicum strictum *(noun)*

Erect subshrub with deep yellow flowers; Europe and Asia and North America.

- *They discussed "geum alleppicum strictum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "geum alleppicum strictum" to mean erect subshrub with deep yellow flowers; europe and....*

geum macrophyllum *(noun)*

Hairy yellow-flowered plant of eastern Asia and North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geum macrophyllum."*
- *Understanding "geum macrophyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

geum rivale *(noun)*

Erect perennial of north temperate zone having pinnate leaves and a few nodding flowers with a brown-purple calyx and orange and pink petals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geum rivale."*
- *He looked up "geum rivale" because he had never seen it before.*

geum strictum *(noun)*

Erect subshrub with deep yellow flowers; Europe and Asia and North America.

- *The article explained what "geum strictum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "geum strictum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

geum triflorum *(noun)*

North American perennial with hairy basal pinnate leaves and purple flowers and plume-tipped fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "geum triflorum" to mean north american perennial with hairy basal pinnate....*
- *They discussed "geum triflorum" during the group presentation.*

geum urbanum *(noun)*

Hairy Eurasian plant with small yellow flowers and an astringent root formerly used medicinally.

- *In class, the teacher used "geum urbanum" to mean hairy eurasian plant with small yellow flowers and....*
- *The article explained what "geum urbanum" means with a simple example.*

geum virginianum *(noun)*

Avens of Virginia having pale or greenish yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "geum virginianum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "geum virginianum" means with a simple example.*

giant chinkapin *(noun)*

Small ornamental evergreen tree of Pacific Coast whose glossy yellow-green leaves are yellow beneath; bears edible nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "giant chinkapin" to mean small ornamental evergreen tree of pacific coast....*
- *He looked up "giant chinkapin" because he had never seen it before.*

giant helleborine *(noun)*

Orchid growing along streams or ponds of western North America having leafy stems and 1 greenish-brown and pinkish flower in the axil of each upper leaf.

- *Understanding "giant helleborine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "giant helleborine" because he had never seen it before.*

giant willowherb *(noun)*

Tall North American perennial with creeping rootstocks and narrow leaves and spikes of pinkish-purple flowers occurring in great abundance in burned-over areas or recent clearings; an important honey plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "giant willowherb" to mean tall north american perennial with creeping....*
- *Understanding "giant willowherb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gidgee *(noun)*

Scrubby Australian acacia having extremely foul-smelling blossoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gidgee."*
- *He looked up "gidgee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ginep *(noun)*

Tropical American tree bearing a small edible fruit with green leathery skin and sweet juicy translucent pulp.

- *The article explained what "ginep" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ginep" to mean tropical american tree bearing a small edible fruit....*

---

ginkgoaceae *(noun)*

Constituting the order Ginkgoales; includes the genus Ginkgo and extinct forms.

- *In class, the teacher used "ginkgoaceae" to mean constituting the order ginkgoales; includes the....*
- *The article explained what "ginkgoaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

ginkgoales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Ginkgoaceae: plants that first appeared in the Permian and now represented by a single surviving species; often included in Coniferales.

- *He looked up "ginkgoales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ginkgoales."*

---

ginkgophytina *(noun)*

Ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and in others as a subdivision; used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *In class, the teacher used "ginkgophytina" to mean ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and....*
- *The article explained what "ginkgophytina" means with a simple example.*

---

ginkgopsida *(noun)*

Ginkgos: in some systems classified as a class and in others as a subdivision; used in some classifications for one of five subdivisions of Gymnospermophyta.

- *He looked up "ginkgopsida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ginkgopsida."*

---

gipsywort *(noun)*

Hairy Eurasian herb with two-lipped white flowers.

- *Understanding "gipsywort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gipsywort."*

---

glaciate *(verb)*

Cover with ice or snow or a glacier.

- *The entire area was glaciated.*
- *The coach explained when to use "glaciate" and when to wait.*

---

gladdon *(noun)*

Iris with purple flowers and foul-smelling leaves; southern and western Europe and North Africa.

- *The article explained what "gladdon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gladdon" to mean iris with purple flowers and foul-smelling leaves;....*

---

gladdon iris *(noun)*

Iris with purple flowers and foul-smelling leaves; southern and western Europe and North Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "gladdon iris" to mean iris with purple flowers and foul-smelling leaves;....*
- *Understanding "gladdon iris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glasswort *(noun)*

Bushy plant of Old World salt marshes and sea beaches having prickly leaves; burned to produce a crude soda ash.

- *Understanding "glasswort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glasswort" means with a simple example.*

---

glaucium *(noun)*

Herbs of Europe and North Africa and Asia: horned poppy.

- *The article explained what "glaucium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "glaucium" during the group presentation.*

---

glaucium flavum *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered Eurasian glaucous herb naturalized in along sandy shores in eastern North America.

- *Understanding "glaucium flavum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glaucium flavum" means with a simple example.*

---

glaucous bristlegrass *(noun)*

Common weedy and bristly grass found in nearly all temperate areas.

- *He looked up "glaucous bristlegrass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glaucous bristlegrass."*

---

glaux *(noun)*

Sea milkwort.

- *They discussed "glaux" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "glaux" means with a simple example.*

---

glaux maritima *(noun)*

A small fleshy herb common along North American seashores and in brackish marshes having pink or white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glaux maritima."*
- *They discussed "glaux maritima" during the group presentation.*

---

glechoma hederaceae *(noun)*

Trailing European aromatic plant of the mint family having rounded leaves and small purplish flowers often grown in hanging baskets; naturalized in North America; sometimes placed in genus Nepeta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glechoma hederaceae."*
- *They discussed "glechoma hederaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

gleditsia *(noun)*

Deciduous trees: honey locusts.

- *Understanding "gleditsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gleditsia" to mean deciduous trees: honey locusts.*

---

gleditsia aquatica *(noun)*

Honey locust of swamps and bottomlands of southern United States having short oval pods; yields dark heavy wood.

- *They discussed "gleditsia aquatica" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gleditsia aquatica" to mean honey locust of swamps and bottomlands of southern....*

---

gleditsia triacanthos *(noun)*

Tall usually spiny North American tree having small greenish-white flowers in drooping racemes followed by long twisting seed pods; yields very hard durable reddish-brown wood; introduced to temperate Old World.

- *In class, the teacher used "gleditsia triacanthos" to mean tall usually spiny north american tree having small....*
- *The article explained what "gleditsia triacanthos" means with a simple example.*

---

gleichenia *(noun)*

Type genus of Gleicheniaceae: leptosporangiate ferns with sessile sporangia; South Africa to Malaysia and New Zealand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gleichenia."*
- *He looked up "gleichenia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gleichenia flabellata *(noun)*

Large Australasian fern with fanlike repeatedly forked fronds; sometimes placed in genus Gleichenia.

- *The article explained what "gleichenia flabellata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gleichenia flabellata."*

---

gleicheniaceae *(noun)*

A family of ferns belonging to order Filicales.

- *The article explained what "gleicheniaceae" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "gleicheniaceae" to mean a family of ferns belonging to order filicales.*

gliricidia *(noun)*

Any of several small deciduous trees valued for their dark wood and dense racemes of nectar-rich pink flowers grown in great profusion on arching branches; roots and bark and leaves and seeds are poisonous.

- *The article explained what "gliricidia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gliricidia" to mean any of several small deciduous trees valued for....*

globeflower *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Trollius having globose yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "globeflower" to mean any of several plants of the genus trollius having....*
- *The article explained what "globeflower" means with a simple example.*

glochid *(noun)*

A barbed spine or bristle (often tufted on cacti).

- *He looked up "glochid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glochid."*

glochidium *(noun)*

A barbed spine or bristle (often tufted on cacti).

- *They discussed "glochidium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "glochidium" because he had never seen it before.*

glomerule *(noun)*

A compacted or sessile cyme.

- *In class, the teacher used "glomerule" to mean a compacted or sessile cyme.*
- *He looked up "glomerule" because he had never seen it before.*

glossodia *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian orchids.

- *They discussed "glossodia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "glossodia" means with a simple example.*

gloxinia spesiosa *(noun)*

South American herb cultivated in many varieties as a houseplant for its large handsome leaves and large variously colored bell-shaped flowers.

- *He looked up "gloxinia spesiosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gloxinia spesiosa" to mean south american herb cultivated in many varieties as....*

glycyrrhiza lepidota *(noun)*

North American plant similar to true licorice and having a root with similar properties.

- *Understanding "glycyrrhiza lepidota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glycyrrhiza lepidota" to mean north american plant similar to true licorice and....*

gnaphalium *(noun)*

Large widely distributed genus of coarse hairy herbs with whitish involucres.

- *In class, the teacher used "gnaphalium" to mean large widely distributed genus of coarse hairy....*
- *He looked up "gnaphalium" because he had never seen it before.*

gnaphalium sylvaticum *(noun)*

Weedy perennial of north temperate regions having woolly foliage and dirty white flowers in a leafy spike.

- *The article explained what "gnaphalium sylvaticum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gnaphalium sylvaticum" to mean weedy perennial of north temperate regions having....*

gnetaceae *(noun)*

Plants having small unisexual flowers and fleshy or winged fruit: in some classifications includes the genera Ephedra and Welwitschia as well as genus Gnetum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gnetaceae."*
- *He looked up "gnetaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

gnetales *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical or xerophytic woody plants; practically unknown as fossils but considered close to the ancestral line of angiosperms.

- *They discussed "gnetales" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gnetales" because he had never seen it before.*

gnetophyta *(noun)*

Gymnospermous flowering plants; supposed link between conifers and angiosperms; in some systems classified as a class (Gnetopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Gnetophytina or Gnetophyta).

- *They discussed "gnetophyta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gnetophyta" because he had never seen it before.*

gnetophytina *(noun)*

Gymnospermous flowering plants; supposed link between conifers and angiosperms; in some systems classified as a class (Gnetopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Gnetophytina or Gnetophyta).

- *He looked up "gnetophytina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gnetophytina" during the group presentation.*

gnetopsida *(noun)*

Gymnospermous flowering plants; supposed link between conifers and angiosperms; in some systems classified as a class (Gnetopsida) and in others as a subdivision (Gnetophytina or Gnetophyta).

- *Understanding "gnetopsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gnetopsida" to mean gymnospermous flowering plants; supposed link....*

gnetum *(noun)*

Small tropical tree with tiered branches and divaricate branchlets having broad glossy dark green leaves; exploited for its edible young leaves and seeds that provide a fine flour.

- *Understanding "gnetum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gnetum."*

gnetum gnemon *(noun)*

Small tropical tree with tiered branches and divaricate branchlets having broad glossy dark green leaves; exploited for its edible young leaves and seeds that provide a fine flour.

- *In class, the teacher used "gnetum gnemon" to mean small tropical tree with tiered branches and....*
- *He looked up "gnetum gnemon" because he had never seen it before.*

goatsbeard *(noun)*

Weedy European annual with yellow flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *Understanding "goatsbeard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "goatsbeard" during the group presentation.*

goatsfoot *(noun)*

Short-stemmed South African plant with bluish flowers.

- *He looked up "goatsfoot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goatsfoot" to mean short-stemmed south african plant with bluish flowers.*

goldcup *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Ranunculus.

- *In class, the teacher used "goldcup" to mean any of various plants of the genus ranunculus.*
- *Understanding "goldcup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

golden chinkapin *(noun)*

Small ornamental evergreen tree of Pacific Coast whose glossy yellow-green leaves are yellow beneath; bears edible nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "golden chinkapin" to mean small ornamental evergreen tree of pacific coast....*
- *The article explained what "golden chinkapin" means with a simple example.*

golden crownbeard *(noun)*

Coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb; southwestern United States to Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "golden crownbeard" to mean coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb;....*
- *They discussed "golden crownbeard" during the group presentation.*

golden pholiota *(noun)*

A beautiful yellow gilled fungus found from Alaska south along the coast.

- *They discussed "golden pholiota" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden pholiota."*

---

golden polypody *(noun)*

Tropical American fern with brown scaly rhizomes cultivated for its large deeply lobed deep bluish-green fronds; sometimes placed in genus Polypodium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden polypody."*
- *Understanding "golden polypody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

goldenbush *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Haplopappus.

- *They discussed "goldenbush" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "goldenbush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

goldthread *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial of North America woodlands having trifoliate leaves and yellow rootstock and white flowers.

- *He looked up "goldthread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "goldthread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gomphrena *(noun)*

Genus of tropical herbs or subshrubs having flowers in close heads; tropical America and Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gomphrena."*
- *Understanding "gomphrena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gomphrena globosa *(noun)*

Tropical American herb having rose to red or purple flowers that can be dried without losing color.

- *Understanding "gomphrena globosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gomphrena globosa."*

---

gomuti *(noun)*

Malaysian feather palm with base densely clothed with fibers; yields a sweet sap used in wine and trunk pith yields sago.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gomuti."*
- *Understanding "gomuti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gomuti palm *(noun)*

Malaysian feather palm with base densely clothed with fibers; yields a sweet sap used in wine and trunk pith yields sago.

- *The article explained what "gomuti palm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gomuti palm" to mean malaysian feather palm with base densely clothed....*

---

goniopteris *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of Florida and West Indies to Central and South America.

- *The article explained what "goniopteris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "goniopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

goodenia *(noun)*

A genus of shrubs and herbs that grow in Australia and New Guinea and Malaysia and southeast Asia.

- *He looked up "goodenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goodenia."*

---

goodenia family *(noun)*

A family of sappy plants that grow in Australasia and southeast China.

- *In class, the teacher used "goodenia family" to mean a family of sappy plants that grow in australasia....*
- *He looked up "goodenia family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

goodeniaceae *(noun)*

A family of sappy plants that grow in Australasia and southeast China.

- *In class, the teacher used "goodeniaceae" to mean a family of sappy plants that grow in australasia....*

- *The article explained what "goodeniaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

goodyera *(noun)*

Genus of small orchids of the northern hemisphere with creeping rhizomes and stalked ovate leaves and small flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "goodyera" to mean genus of small orchids of the northern hemisphere....*
- *They discussed "goodyera" during the group presentation.*

---

goora nut *(noun)*

Tree bearing large brown nuts containing e.g. caffeine; source of cola extract.

- *They discussed "goora nut" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "goora nut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gopherwood *(noun)*

Small handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having showy white flowers in terminal clusters and heavy hardwood yielding yellow dye.

- *In class, the teacher used "gopherwood" to mean small handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having....*
- *The article explained what "gopherwood" means with a simple example.*

---

gosan-chiku *(noun)*

Small bamboo of southeastern China having slender culms flexuous when young.

- *The article explained what "gosan-chiku" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gosan-chiku" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gosmore *(noun)*

European weed widely naturalized in North America having yellow flower heads and leaves resembling a cat's ears.

- *Understanding "gosmore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gosmore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gossypium barbadense *(noun)*

Small bushy tree grown on islands of the Caribbean and off the Atlantic coast of the southern United States; yields cotton with unusually long silky fibers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gossypium barbadense."*
- *Understanding "gossypium barbadense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gossypium herbaceum *(noun)*

Old World annual having heart-shaped leaves and large seeds with short greyish lint removed with difficulty; considered an ancestor of modern short-staple cottons.

- *In class, the teacher used "gossypium herbaceum" to mean old world annual having heart-shaped leaves and....*
- *Understanding "gossypium herbaceum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gossypium peruvianum *(noun)*

Cotton with long rough hairy fibers.

- *He looked up "gossypium peruvianum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gossypium peruvianum."*

---

gossypium thurberi *(noun)*

Shrub of southern Arizona and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gossypium thurberi."*
- *They discussed "gossypium thurberi" during the group presentation.*

---

graminaceae *(noun)*

The grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody plants including cereals; bamboo; reeds; sugar cane.

- *They discussed "graminaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "graminaceae" to mean the grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody....*

---

graminaceous plant *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan herbaceous or woody plants with hollow jointed stems and long narrow leaves.

- *They discussed "graminaceous plant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "graminaceous plant" to mean cosmopolitan herbaceous or woody plants with hollow....*

---

graminales *(noun)*

Grasses; sedges; rushes.

- *The article explained what “graminales” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “graminales” to mean grasses; sedges; rushes.*

---

gramineous plant *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan herbaceous or woody plants with hollow jointed stems and long narrow leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gramineous plant.”*
- *The article explained what “gramineous plant” means with a simple example.*

---

grammatophyllum *(noun)*

Small genus of large epiphytic or terrestrial orchids of southeastern Asia to Polynesia; the giants of the Orchidaceae having long narrow leaves and drooping flower clusters often 6 feet long.

- *The article explained what “grammatophyllum” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “grammatophyllum” during the group presentation.*

---

granadillo *(noun)*

West Indian tree yielding a fine grade of green ebony.

- *The article explained what “granadillo” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “granadillo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

graptophyllum *(noun)*

Caricature plant.

- *He looked up “graptophyllum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “graptophyllum” to mean caricature plant.*

---

graptophyllum pictum *(noun)*

Tropical Old World shrub having purple or red tubular flowers and leaf markings resembling the profile of a human face.

- *He looked up “graptophyllum pictum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “graptophyllum pictum” to mean tropical old world shrub having purple or red....*

---

grass vetchling *(noun)*

Annual European vetch with red flowers.

- *He looked up “grass vetchling” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grass vetchling.”*

---

gravelweed *(noun)*

Perennial herb with yellow flowers; southern and south central United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “gravelweed” to mean perennial herb with yellow flowers; southern and....*
- *He looked up “gravelweed” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gray polypody *(noun)*

Fern growing on rocks or tree trunks and having fronds greyish and scurfy below; Americas and South Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gray polypody.”*
- *He looked up “gray polypody” because he had never seen it before.*

---

great yellowcress *(noun)*

Perennial herb found on streams and riversides throughout Europe except extreme north and Mediterranean; sometimes placed in genus Nasturtium.

- *They discussed “great yellowcress” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “great yellowcress” means with a simple example.*

---

greater masterwort *(noun)*

European herb with aromatic roots and leaves in a basal tuft and showy compound umbels of white to rosy flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “greater masterwort” to mean european herb with aromatic roots and leaves in a....*
- *Understanding “greater masterwort” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greater spearwort *(noun)*

Semiaquatic European crowfoot with leaves shaped like spears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “greater spearwort.”*
- *The article explained what “greater spearwort” means with a simple example.*

---

greater stitchwort *(noun)*

Low-growing north temperate herb having small white star-shaped flowers; named for its alleged ability to ease sharp pains in the side.

- *The article explained what “greater stitchwort” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “greater stitchwort” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

green bristlegrass *(noun)*

European foxtail naturalized in North America; often a troublesome weed.

- *Understanding “green bristlegrass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “green bristlegrass” during the group presentation.*

---

green spleenwort *(noun)*

A small fern with slim green fronds; widely distributed in cool parts of northern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used “green spleenwort” to mean a small fern with slim green fronds; widely....*
- *They discussed “green spleenwort” during the group presentation.*

---

greenhood *(noun)*

Any of numerous orchids of the genus Pterostylis having leaves in a basal rosette and green flowers often striped purple or brown or red with the dorsal sepal incurved to form a hood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “greenhood.”*
- *He looked up “greenhood” because he had never seen it before.*

---

greenweed *(noun)*

Small Eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow flowers that yield a dye; common as a weed in Britain and the United States; sometimes grown as an ornamental.

- *Understanding “greenweed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “greenweed” to mean small eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow....*

---

grevillea banksii *(noun)*

Tall shrub with cylindrical racemes of red flowers and pinnatifid leaves silky and grey beneath; eastern Australia.

- *Understanding “grevillea banksii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “grevillea banksii” because he had never seen it before.*

---

grevillela parallela *(noun)*

Small slender tree with usually entire grey-green pendulous leaves and white or cream-colored flowers; northern Australia.

- *The article explained what “grevillela parallela” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grevillela parallela.”*

---

grey polypody *(noun)*

Fern growing on rocks or tree trunks and having fronds greyish and scurfy below; Americas and South Africa.

- *They discussed “grey polypody” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “grey polypody” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grias *(noun)*

Anchovy pear tree.

- *In class, the teacher used “grias” to mean anchovy pear tree.*
- *The article explained what “grias” means with a simple example.*

---

grias cauliflora *(noun)*

West Indian tree bearing edible fruit resembling mango.

- *He looked up “grias cauliflora” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “grias cauliflora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grifola frondosa *(noun)*

Large greyish-brown edible fungus forming a mass of overlapping caps that somewhat resembles a hen at the base of trees.

- *In class, the teacher used “grifola frondosa” to mean large greyish-brown edible fungus forming a mass of....*
- *He looked up “grifola frondosa” because he had never seen it before.*

grindelia *(noun)*

Large genus of coarse gummy herbs of western North and Central America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grindelia."*
- *He looked up "grindelia" because he had never seen it before.*

grindelia robusta *(noun)*

Perennial gumweed of California and Baja California.

- *The article explained what "grindelia robusta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "grindelia robusta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grindelia squarrosa *(noun)*

Perennial gumweed of western and central North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "grindelia squarrosa" to mean perennial gumweed of western and central north america.*
- *They discussed "grindelia squarrosa" during the group presentation.*

griselinia *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs of New Zealand and South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "griselinia."*
- *He looked up "griselinia" because he had never seen it before.*

griselinia littoralis *(noun)*

Small New Zealand broadleaf evergreen tree often cultivated in warm regions as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "griselinia littoralis" to mean small new zealand broadleaf evergreen tree often....*
- *Understanding "griselinia littoralis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

griselinia lucida *(noun)*

South American shrub or small tree having long shining evergreen leaves and panicles of green or yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "griselinia lucida" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "griselinia lucida" because he had never seen it before.*

groenlandia *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Potamogetonaceae.

- *He looked up "groenlandia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "groenlandia" during the group presentation.*

gromwell *(noun)*

European perennial branching plant; occurs in hedgerows and at the edge of woodlands.

- *The article explained what "gromwell" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gromwell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grossulariaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a part of the family Saxifragaceae: plants whose fruit is a berry.

- *He looked up "grossulariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grossulariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

groundberry *(noun)*

Small prostrate or ascending shrub having scarlet flowers and succulent fruit resembling cranberries; sometimes placed in genus Styphelia.

- *The article explained what "groundberry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "groundberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

group amentiferae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for plants that bear catkins.

- *Understanding "group amentiferae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "group amentiferae" during the group presentation.*

group centrospermae *(noun)*

Used in former classification systems; approximately synonymous with order Caryophyllales.

- *The article explained what "group centrospermae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "group centrospermae" to mean used in former classification systems;....*

---

group pteridospermae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems: a group of extinct fossil gymnosperms coextensive with the order Cycadofilicales.

- *The article explained what "group pteridospermae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "group pteridospermae."*

---

group pteridospermaphyta *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems: a group of extinct fossil gymnosperms coextensive with the order Cycadofilicales.

- *Understanding "group pteridospermaphyta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "group pteridospermaphyta."*

---

grouse whortleberry *(noun)*

Shrub of northwestern North America bearing red berries.

- *He looked up "grouse whortleberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grouse whortleberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grouseberry *(noun)*

Shrub of northwestern North America bearing red berries.

- *The article explained what "grouseberry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grouseberry" to mean shrub of northwestern north america bearing red berries.*

---

grugru *(noun)*

Tropical American feather palm having a swollen spiny trunk and edible nuts.

- *Understanding "grugru" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "grugru" means with a simple example.*

---

grugru palm *(noun)*

Tropical American feather palm having a swollen spiny trunk and edible nuts.

- *He looked up "grugru palm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "grugru palm" during the group presentation.*

---

guama *(noun)*

Tropical tree of Central America and West Indies and Puerto Rico having spikes of white flowers; used as shade for coffee plantations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guama."*
- *He looked up "guama" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guevina *(noun)*

One species: Chilean nut.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guevina."*
- *Understanding "guevina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guevina avellana *(noun)*

Chilean shrub bearing coral-red fruit with an edible seed resembling a hazelnut.

- *They discussed "guevina avellana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guevina avellana."*

---

guevina heterophylla *(noun)*

Chilean shrub bearing coral-red fruit with an edible seed resembling a hazelnut.

- *He looked up "guevina heterophylla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guevina heterophylla."*

---

gumweed *(noun)*

Any of various western American plants of the genus Grindelia having resinous leaves and stems formerly used medicinally; often poisonous to livestock.

- *In class, the teacher used "gumweed" to mean any of various western american plants of the genus....*

- *Understanding "gumweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gumwood *(noun)*

Wood or lumber from any of various gum trees especially the sweet gum.

- *Understanding "gumwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gumwood" to mean wood or lumber from any of various gum trees....*

---

gutierrezia *(noun)*

Sticky perennial herbs and subshrubs of western North America and warm South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gutierrezia."*
- *He looked up "gutierrezia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gutierrezia microcephala *(noun)*

Similar to Gutierrezia sarothrae but with flower heads having fewer rays and disk flowers.

- *They discussed "gutierrezia microcephala" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gutierrezia microcephala" to mean similar to gutierrezia sarothrae but with flower....*

---

gutierrezia sarothrae *(noun)*

Low-growing sticky subshrub of southwestern United States having narrow linear leaves on many slender branches and hundreds of tiny yellow flower heads.

- *In class, the teacher used "gutierrezia sarothrae" to mean low-growing sticky subshrub of southwestern united....*
- *The article explained what "gutierrezia sarothrae" means with a simple example.*

---

gutierrezia texana *(noun)*

Annual of southwestern United States having rigid woody branches with sticky foliage and yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "gutierrezia texana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gutierrezia texana" means with a simple example.*

---

guttiferae *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines that produce oils and resins and some usable timber.

- *He looked up "guttiferae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guttiferae" to mean widely distributed family of chiefly tropical trees....*

---

guttiferales *(noun)*

Used in some classifications; coextensive with Parietales.

- *They discussed "guttiferales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "guttiferales" means with a simple example.*

---

gymnadenia *(noun)*

Small genus of terrestrial orchids of North America and temperate Eurasia.

- *The article explained what "gymnadenia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gymnadenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gymnadenia conopsea *(noun)*

European orchid having dense spikes of fragrant pink or lilac or red flowers with conspicuous spurs.

- *The article explained what "gymnadenia conopsea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnadenia conopsea" to mean european orchid having dense spikes of fragrant....*

---

gymnadenia odoratissima *(noun)*

Similar to Gymnadenia conopsea but with smaller flowers on shorter stems and having much shorter spurs.

- *He looked up "gymnadenia odoratissima" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gymnadenia odoratissima."*

---

gymnadeniopsis *(noun)*

Genus of North American terrestrial orchids usually included in genus Habenaria.

- *Understanding "gymnadeniopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gymnadeniopsis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gymnocalycium *(noun)*

Large genus of low-growing globular South American cacti with spiny ribs covered with many tubercles.

- *They discussed "gymnocalycium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gymnocalycium."*

---

gymnocarpium *(noun)*

Oak ferns: in some classification systems included in genus Thelypteris.

- *They discussed "gymnocarpium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gymnocarpium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gymnocarpium dryopteris *(noun)*

Bright blue-green fern widely distributed especially in damp acid woodlands of temperate northern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "gymnocarpium dryopteris" to mean bright blue-green fern widely distributed....*
- *They discussed "gymnocarpium dryopteris" during the group presentation.*

---

gymnocarpium robertianum *(noun)*

Yellow-green fern of rocky areas of northern hemisphere.

- *They discussed "gymnocarpium robertianum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gymnocarpium robertianum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gymnocladus *(noun)*

Small genus of deciduous trees of China and United States having paniculate flowers and thick pulpy pods.

- *Understanding "gymnocladus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnocladus" to mean small genus of deciduous trees of china and united....*

---

gymnocladus dioica *(noun)*

Handsome tree of central and eastern North America having large bipinnate leaves and green-white flowers followed by large woody brown pods whose seeds are used as a coffee substitute.

- *The article explained what "gymnocladus dioica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnocladus dioica" to mean handsome tree of central and eastern north america....*

---

gymnomycota *(noun)*

Slime molds; organisms having a noncellular and multinucleate creeping vegetative phase and a propagative spore-producing stage: comprises Myxomycetes and Acrasiomycetes; in some classifications placed in the kingdom Protoctista.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gymnomycota."*
- *The article explained what "gymnomycota" means with a simple example.*

---

gymnopilus *(noun)*

A genus of fungus characterized by the orange color of the spore deposit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gymnopilus."*
- *Understanding "gymnopilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gymnopilus spectabilis *(noun)*

A fungus with a brownish orange fruiting body and a ring near the top of the stalk; the taste is bitter and the flesh contains psilocybin and psilocin.

- *He looked up "gymnopilus spectabilis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gymnopilus spectabilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gymnopilus validipes *(noun)*

A poisonous fungus with a dry cap and a cortina that does not leave much of a ring on the robust stalk.

- *He looked up "gymnopilus validipes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gymnopilus validipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gymnopilus ventricosus *(noun)*

A giant fungus of the Pacific Northwest; has a very thick stalk and the cortina leaves a ring high up on the stalk.

- *In class, the teacher used "gymnopilus ventricosus" to mean a giant fungus of the pacific northwest; has a very....*
- *The article explained what "gymnopilus ventricosus" means with a simple example.*

---

gymnospermous tree *(noun)*

Any tree of the division Gymnospermophyta.

- *He looked up "gymnospermous tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnospermous tree" to mean any tree of the division gymnospermophyta.*

---

gymnospermous yellowwood *(noun)*

Any of various gymnospermous trees having yellow wood.

- *The article explained what "gymnospermous yellowwood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnospermous yellowwood" to mean any of various gymnospermous trees having yellow wood.*

---

gymnosporangium *(noun)*

Genus of fungi that produce galls on cedars and other conifers of genera Juniperus and Libocedrus and causes rust spots on apples and pears and other plants of family Rosaceae.

- *The article explained what "gymnosporangium" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gymnosporangium."*

---

gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae *(noun)*

Rust fungus causing rust spots on apples and pears etc.

- *The article explained what "gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae" to mean rust fungus causing rust spots on apples and pears etc.*

---

gynobase *(noun)*

The enlarged receptacle in which the pistil is borne.

- *He looked up "gynobase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gynobase" during the group presentation.*

---

gynophore *(noun)*

The stalk of a pistil that raises it above the receptacle.

- *The article explained what "gynophore" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gynophore."*

---

gynostegium *(noun)*

The crown of the stamen in plants of the genus Asclepias.

- *They discussed "gynostegium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gynostegium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gynura *(noun)*

Genus of Old World tropical herbs: velvet plants.

- *Understanding "gynura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gynura" during the group presentation.*

---

gynura aurantiaca *(noun)*

Javanese foliage plant grown for their handsome velvety leaves with violet-purple hairs.

- *The article explained what "gynura aurantiaca" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gynura aurantiaca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gypsyweed *(noun)*

Common hairy European perennial with pale blue or lilac flowers in axillary racemes.

- *The article explained what "gypsyweed" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gypsyweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gypsywort *(noun)*

Hairy Eurasian herb with two-lipped white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "gypsywort" to mean hairy eurasian herb with two-lipped white flowers.*
- *He looked up "gypsywort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gyromitra *(noun)*

Any fungus of the genus Gyromitra.

- *In class, the teacher used "gyromitra" to mean any fungus of the genus gyromitra.*
- *Understanding "gyromitra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gyromitra brunnea *(noun)*

A lorchel with deep brownish red fertile part and white stalk.

- *They discussed "gyromitra brunnea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gyromitra brunnea."*

gyromitra californica *(noun)*

A gyromitra with a brown puffed up fertile part and a thick fluted stalk; found under conifers in California.

- *The article explained what "gyromitra californica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gyromitra californica" to mean a gyromitra with a brown puffed up fertile part and....*

gyromitra esculenta *(noun)*

A poisonous gyromitra; the surface of the fertile body is smooth at first and becomes progressively undulating and wrinkled (but never truly pitted); color varies from dull yellow to brown.

- *In class, the teacher used "gyromitra esculenta" to mean a poisonous gyromitra; the surface of the fertile....*
- *The article explained what "gyromitra esculenta" means with a simple example.*

gyromitra fastigiata *(noun)*

A lorchel with deep brownish red fertile part and white stalk.

- *They discussed "gyromitra fastigiata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gyromitra fastigiata" means with a simple example.*

gyromitra gigas *(noun)*

A gyromitra with a large irregular stalk and fertile part that is yellow to brown and wrinkled; has early fruiting time.

- *The article explained what "gyromitra gigas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gyromitra gigas" during the group presentation.*

gyromitra infula *(noun)*

A poisonous fungus; saddle-shaped and dull yellow to brown fertile part is relatively even.

- *They discussed "gyromitra infula" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gyromitra infula" because he had never seen it before.*

gyromitra sphaerospora *(noun)*

A gyromitra with a brown puffed up fertile part and a rosy pink fluted stalk and smooth round spores; found on hardwood slash east of the Great Plains.

- *The article explained what "gyromitra sphaerospora" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gyromitra sphaerospora" during the group presentation.*

haastia *(noun)*

Genus of New Zealand mat-forming herbs or subshrubs: vegetable sheep.

- *They discussed "haastia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "haastia" because he had never seen it before.*

haastia pulvinaris *(noun)*

Cushion-forming New Zealand herb having leaves densely covered with tawny hairs.

- *He looked up "haastia pulvinaris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "haastia pulvinaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

habenaria albiflora *(noun)*

Bog orchid of eastern North America with a spike of pure white fringed flowers.

- *They discussed "habenaria albiflora" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "habenaria albiflora" means with a simple example.*

habenaria bifolia *(noun)*

South European orchid having fragrant greenish-white flowers; sometimes placed in genus Habenaria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "habenaria bifolia."*
- *Understanding "habenaria bifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

habenaria chlorantha *(noun)*

South European orchid with dark green flowers that are larger and less fragrant than Platanthera bifolia; sometimes placed in genus Habenaria.

- *They discussed "habenaria chlorantha" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "habenaria chlorantha" means with a simple example.*

habenaria greenei *(noun)*

Stout orchid of central California to northern Washington having racemes of white fragrant bilaterally symmetrical flowers.

- *He looked up "habenaria greenei" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "habenaria greenei."*

habenaria lacera *(noun)*

Fringed orchid of the eastern United States having a greenish flower with the lip deeply lacerated.

- *They discussed "habenaria lacera" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "habenaria lacera" because he had never seen it before.*

habenaria leucophaea *(noun)*

Orchid of boggy or wet lands of north central United States having racemes of very fragrant creamy or greenish white flowers.

- *He looked up "habenaria leucophaea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "habenaria leucophaea" to mean orchid of boggy or wet lands of north central....*

habenaria orbiculata *(noun)*

Orchid having a raceme of large greenish-white flowers on a single flower stalk growing between two elliptic or round basal leaves lying on the ground; from northern Oregon and Montana across Canada to the eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "habenaria orbiculata."*
- *The article explained what "habenaria orbiculata" means with a simple example.*

habenaria peramoena *(noun)*

Orchid of northeastern and alpine eastern North America closely related to the purple fringed orchids but having rosy-purple or violet flowers with denticulate leaf divisions.

- *They discussed "habenaria peramoena" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "habenaria peramoena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

habenaria psycodes *(noun)*

North American orchid with clusters of fragrant purple fringed flowers.

- *They discussed "habenaria psycodes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "habenaria psycodes."*

habenaria unalascensis *(noun)*

Similar to coastal rein orchid but with smaller flowers; Alaska to Baja California and east to the Dakotas and Colorado.

- *In class, the teacher used "habenaria unalascensis" to mean similar to coastal rein orchid but with smaller....*
- *The article explained what "habenaria unalascensis" means with a simple example.*

hackelia *(noun)*

Stickweed; beggar's lice.

- *Understanding "hackelia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hackelia" means with a simple example.*

hackmatack *(noun)*

Poplar of northeastern North America with broad heart-shaped leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "hackmatack" to mean poplar of northeastern north america with broad....*
- *He looked up "hackmatack" because he had never seen it before.*

haemanthus *(noun)*

Genus of African deciduous or evergreen bulbous herbs: blood lilies.

- *Understanding "haemanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haemanthus" to mean genus of african deciduous or evergreen bulbous....*

haemanthus coccineus *(noun)*

Spectacular plant having large prostrate leaves barred in reddish-purple and flowers with a clump of long yellow stamens in a coral-red cup of fleshy bracts; South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "haemanthus coccineus" to mean spectacular plant having large prostrate leaves....*

- *They discussed "haemanthus coccineus" during the group presentation.*

---

haematoxylon *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American spiny bushy shrubs or trees.

- *The article explained what "haematoxylon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "haematoxylon" during the group presentation.*

---

haematoxylum *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American spiny bushy shrubs or trees.

- *Understanding "haematoxylum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haematoxylum" to mean small genus of tropical american spiny bushy shrubs....*

---

haematoxylum campechianum *(noun)*

Spiny shrub or small tree of Central America and West Indies having bipinnate leaves and racemes of small bright yellow flowers and yielding a hard brown or brownish-red heartwood used in preparing a black dye.

- *The article explained what "haematoxylum campechianum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haematoxylum campechianum" to mean spiny shrub or small tree of central america and....*

---

haemodoraceae *(noun)*

Some genera placed in family Liliaceae.

- *He looked up "haemodoraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haemodoraceae" to mean some genera placed in family liliaceae.*

---

haemodorum *(noun)*

Type genus of family Haemodoraceae.

- *They discussed "haemodorum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haemodorum" to mean type genus of family haemodoraceae.*

---

hagberry *(noun)*

Small cherry much liked by birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "hagberry" to mean small cherry much liked by birds.*
- *He looked up "hagberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hagberry tree *(noun)*

Small European cherry tree closely resembling the American chokecherry.

- *Understanding "hagberry tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hagberry tree."*

---

hairy willowherb *(noun)*

Plant of Europe and Asia having purplish-red flowers and hairy stems and leaves; introduced into North America.

- *He looked up "hairy willowherb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hairy willowherb."*

---

hakea leucoptera *(noun)*

Large bushy shrub with pungent pointed leaves and creamy white flowers; central and eastern Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "hakea leucoptera" to mean large bushy shrub with pungent pointed leaves and....*
- *The article explained what "hakea leucoptera" means with a simple example.*

---

hakea lissosperma *(noun)*

Shrub with pungent rigid needle-shaped leaves and white flowers; eastern Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "hakea lissosperma" to mean shrub with pungent rigid needle-shaped leaves and....*
- *Understanding "hakea lissosperma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

halenia *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of Eurasia and the Americas: spurred gentians.

- *Understanding "halenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "halenia" during the group presentation.*

halesia *(noun)*

Deciduous small trees or shrubs of China and eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halesia."*
- *The article explained what "halesia" means with a simple example.*

halesia carolina *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of West Virginia to Florida and Texas.

- *He looked up "halesia carolina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halesia carolina."*

halesia tetraptera *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of West Virginia to Florida and Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halesia tetraptera."*
- *He looked up "halesia tetraptera" because he had never seen it before.*

halimodendron *(noun)*

One species: salt tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "halimodendron" to mean one species: salt tree.*
- *Understanding "halimodendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

halimodendron argenteum *(noun)*

Spiny shrub of the Caspian salt plains and Siberia having elegant silvery, downy young foliage and mildly fragrant pink-purple blooms.

- *He looked up "halimodendron argenteum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halimodendron argenteum."*

halimodendron halodendron *(noun)*

Spiny shrub of the Caspian salt plains and Siberia having elegant silvery, downy young foliage and mildly fragrant pink-purple blooms.

- *He looked up "halimodendron halodendron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halimodendron halodendron."*

halocarbon *(noun)*

One of various compounds of carbon and any of the halogens.

- *They discussed "halocarbon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halocarbon."*

halocarpus *(noun)*

Dioecious trees or shrubs of New Zealand; similar in habit to Dacrydium.

- *In class, the teacher used "halocarpus" to mean dioecious trees or shrubs of new zealand; similar....*
- *The article explained what "halocarpus" means with a simple example.*

halocarpus bidwilli *(noun)*

New Zealand shrub.

- *He looked up "halocarpus bidwilli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "halocarpus bidwilli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

halogeton *(noun)*

A coarse annual herb introduced into North America from Siberia; dangerous to sheep and cattle on western rangelands because of its high oxalate content.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halogeton."*
- *Understanding "halogeton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

halogeton glomeratus *(noun)*

A coarse annual herb introduced into North America from Siberia; dangerous to sheep and cattle on western rangelands because of its high oxalate content.

- *Understanding "halogeton glomeratus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "halogeton glomeratus" because he had never seen it before.*

halogeton souda *(noun)*

Algerian plant formerly burned to obtain calcium carbonate.

- *The article explained what "halogeton souda" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "halogeton souda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

halophyte *(noun)*

Plant growing naturally in very salty soil.

- *Understanding "halophyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "halophyte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haloragaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of the order Myrtales.

- *They discussed "haloragaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haloragaceae."*

---

haloragidaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of the order Myrtales.

- *In class, the teacher used "haloragidaceae" to mean a family of dicotyledonous plants of the order myrtales.*
- *The article explained what "haloragidaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

hamamelid dicot family *(noun)*

Family of mostly woody dicotyledonous flowering plants with flowers often unisexual and often borne in catkins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamamelid dicot family."*
- *The article explained what "hamamelid dicot family" means with a simple example.*

---

hamamelid dicot genus *(noun)*

Genus of mostly woody relatively primitive dicotyledonous flowering plants with flowers often unisexual and often borne in catkins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamamelid dicot genus."*
- *Understanding "hamamelid dicot genus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hamamelidaceae *(noun)*

Comprises genera Hamamelis, Corylopsis, Fothergilla, Liquidambar, Parrotia, and other small genera.

- *The article explained what "hamamelidaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hamamelidaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

hamamelidanthum *(noun)*

Genus of fossil plants of the Oligocene having flowers resembling those of the witch hazel; found in Baltic region.

- *They discussed "hamamelidanthum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hamamelidanthum" to mean genus of fossil plants of the oligocene having....*

---

hamamelidoxylon *(noun)*

Genus of fossil plants having wood identical with or similar to that of the witch hazel.

- *The article explained what "hamamelidoxylon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hamamelidoxylon" to mean genus of fossil plants having wood identical with....*

---

hamamelites *(noun)*

Genus of fossil plants having leaves similar to those of the witch hazel.

- *He looked up "hamamelites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hamamelites" to mean genus of fossil plants having leaves similar to....*

---

hamelia *(noun)*

Any of several flowering tropical or subtropical shrubs of the genus Hamelia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamelia."*
- *Understanding "hamelia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hamelia erecta *(noun)*

Handsome shrub with showy orange to scarlet or crimson flowers; Florida and West Indies to Mexico and Brazil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamelia erecta."*

- *Understanding "hamelia erecta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hamelia patens *(noun)*

Handsome shrub with showy orange to scarlet or crimson flowers; Florida and West Indies to Mexico and Brazil.

- *In class, the teacher used "hamelia patens" to mean handsome shrub with showy orange to scarlet or....*
- *The article explained what "hamelia patens" means with a simple example.*

haplopappus *(noun)*

Genus of North and South American perennial herbs or shrubs with yellow flowers; in some classifications include species placed in other genera especially Hazardia.

- *The article explained what "haplopappus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haplopappus."*

haplopappus acaulis *(noun)*

Dark green erect herb of northwestern United States and southwestern Canada having stiff leaves in dense tufts and yellow flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Haplopappus.

- *They discussed "haplopappus acaulis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "haplopappus acaulis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haplopappus phyllocephalus *(noun)*

Annual of southern United States and Mexico having bristly leaves and pale yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "haplopappus phyllocephalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "haplopappus phyllocephalus" during the group presentation.*

haplopappus spinulosus *(noun)*

Slender perennial of western North America having weakly bristly leaves and yellow flower heads.

- *Understanding "haplopappus spinulosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "haplopappus spinulosus" because he had never seen it before.*

hardenbergia *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian woody vines with small violet flowers; closely related to genus Kennedia.

- *Understanding "hardenbergia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hardenbergia" because he had never seen it before.*

hardenbergia comnptoniana *(noun)*

Vigorous climber of the forests of western Australia; grown for their dense racemes of attractive bright rose-purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hardenbergia comnptoniana."*
- *He looked up "hardenbergia comnptoniana" because he had never seen it before.*

hardinggrass *(noun)*

Perennial grass of Australia and South Africa; introduced in North America as forage grass.

- *They discussed "hardinggrass" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hardinggrass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hardstem bulrush *(noun)*

Widely distributed North American sedge having rigid olive green stems.

- *They discussed "hardstem bulrush" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hardstem bulrush" because he had never seen it before.*

hardstemmed bulrush *(noun)*

Widely distributed North American sedge having rigid olive green stems.

- *The article explained what "hardstemmed bulrush" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hardstemmed bulrush" to mean widely distributed north american sedge having....*

harpulla *(noun)*

Fast-growing tree of India and East Indies yielding a wood used especially for building.

- *They discussed "harpulla" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "harpulla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

harpullia *(noun)*

Any of various tree of the genus Harpullia.

- *Understanding "harpullia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "harpullia" during the group presentation.*

---

harpullia cupanioides *(noun)*

Fast-growing tree of India and East Indies yielding a wood used especially for building.

- *In class, the teacher used "harpullia cupanioides" to mean fast-growing tree of india and east indies yielding....*
- *The article explained what "harpullia cupanioides" means with a simple example.*

---

harpullia pendula *(noun)*

Australian tree yielding a variegated tulipwood.

- *They discussed "harpullia pendula" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harpullia pendula."*

---

harrisia *(noun)*

Genus of slender often treelike spiny cacti with solitary showy nocturnal white or pink flowers; Florida and Caribbean to South America.

- *They discussed "harrisia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "harrisia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hastate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf shaped like a spearhead with flaring pointed lobes at the base.

- *He looked up "hastate leaf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hastate leaf" during the group presentation.*

---

hatiora *(noun)*

Small genus of South American epiphytic or lithophytic cacti.

- *In class, the teacher used "hatiora" to mean small genus of south american epiphytic or....*
- *The article explained what "hatiora" means with a simple example.*

---

hatiora gaertneri *(noun)*

Spring-blooming South American cactus with oblong joints and coral-red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Schlumbergera.

- *The article explained what "hatiora gaertneri" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hatiora gaertneri."*

---

haulm *(noun)*

Stems of beans and peas and potatoes and grasses collectively as used for thatching and bedding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haulm."*
- *He looked up "haulm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haustorium *(noun)*

A root-like attachment in parasitic plants that penetrates and obtains food from the host.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haustorium."*
- *He looked up "haustorium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hawkbit *(noun)*

Any of various common wildflowers of the genus Leontodon; of temperate Eurasia to Mediterranean regions.

- *Understanding "hawkbit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawkbit."*

---

hazardia *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs and subshrubs of western United States having flowers that change color as they mature.

- *Understanding "hazardia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hazardia."*

---

hazardia cana *(noun)*

Western American shrubs having white felted foliage and yellow flowers that become red-purple.

- *They discussed “hazardia cana” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “hazardia cana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

heartleaf *(noun)*

Wild ginger having persistent heart-shaped pungent leaves; West Virginia to Alabama.

- *He looked up “heartleaf” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “heartleaf.”*

---

heartleaf arnica *(noun)*

Wildflower with heart-shaped leaves and broad yellow flower heads; of alpine areas west of the Rockies from Alaska to southern California.

- *He looked up “heartleaf arnica” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “heartleaf arnica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heartleaf manzanita *(noun)*

Erect California shrub having leaves with heart-shaped lobes at the base.

- *The article explained what “heartleaf manzanita” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “heartleaf manzanita” during the group presentation.*

---

heartseed *(noun)*

Herbaceous vine of tropical America and Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “heartseed.”*
- *They discussed “heartseed” during the group presentation.*

---

hedeoma *(noun)*

Small genus of American herbs (American pennyroyal).

- *The article explained what “hedeoma” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “hedeoma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hedeoma oil *(noun)*

Aromatic oil from American pennyroyal.

- *They discussed “hedeoma oil” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hedeoma oil.”*

---

hedeoma pulegioides *(noun)*

Erect hairy branching American herb having purple-blue flowers; yields an essential oil used as an insect repellent and sometimes in folk medicine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hedeoma pulegioides.”*
- *He looked up “hedeoma pulegioides” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hediondilla *(noun)*

Desert shrub of southwestern United States and New Mexico having persistent resinous aromatic foliage and small yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what “hediondilla” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hediondilla” to mean desert shrub of southwestern united states and new....*

---

hedysarum coronarium *(noun)*

Perennial of southern Europe cultivated for forage and for its nectar-rich pink flowers that make it an important honey crop.

- *The article explained what “hedysarum coronarium” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hedysarum coronarium.”*

---

hegari *(noun)*

Sudanese sorghums having white seeds; one variety grown in southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “hegari” to mean sudanese sorghums having white seeds; one variety....*
- *The article explained what “hegari” means with a simple example.*

---

helenium autumnale *(noun)*

North American perennial with bright yellow late summer flowers.

- *They discussed “helenium autumnale” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “helenium autumnale.”*

helenium hoopesii *(noun)*

Stout perennial herb of western United States having flower heads with drooping orange-yellow rays; causes spewing sickness in sheep.

- *They discussed "helenium hoopesii" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "helenium hoopesii" because he had never seen it before.*

helenium puberulum *(noun)*

A sneezeweed of southwestern United States especially southern California.

- *Understanding "helenium puberulum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helenium puberulum" to mean a sneezeweed of southwestern united states....*

heliamphora *(noun)*

Genus of pitcher plants of the Guiana Highlands in South America.

- *He looked up "heliamphora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heliamphora" to mean genus of pitcher plants of the guiana highlands in....*

helianthemum *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Helianthemum; vigorous plants of stony alpine meadows and dry scrub regions.

- *The article explained what "helianthemum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helianthemum" to mean any plant of the genus helianthemum; vigorous....*

helianthemum canadense *(noun)*

Perennial of the eastern United States having early solitary yellow flowers followed by late petalless flowers; so-called because ice crystals form on it during first frosts.

- *They discussed "helianthemum canadense" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helianthemum canadense" to mean perennial of the eastern united states having early....*

helianthemum scoparium *(noun)*

Woody yellow-flowered perennial of southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "helianthemum scoparium" to mean woody yellow-flowered perennial of southeastern....*
- *He looked up "helianthemum scoparium" because he had never seen it before.*

helianthus angustifolius *(noun)*

Sunflower of eastern North America having narrow leaves and found in bogs.

- *He looked up "helianthus angustifolius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helianthus angustifolius."*

helianthus laetiflorus *(noun)*

Tall rough-leaved perennial with a few large flower heads; central United States.

- *They discussed "helianthus laetiflorus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helianthus laetiflorus" to mean tall rough-leaved perennial with a few large flower....*

helianthus maximilianii *(noun)*

Tall perennial of central United States to Canada having golden-yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "helianthus maximilianii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "helianthus maximilianii" because he had never seen it before.*

helianthus petiolaris *(noun)*

Similar to the common sunflower with slender usually branching stems common in central United States.

- *The article explained what "helianthus petiolaris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "helianthus petiolaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

helichrysum bracteatum *(noun)*

Australian plant naturalized in Spain having flowers of lemon yellow to deep gold; the frequent choice of those who love dried flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helichrysum bracteatum."*
- *He looked up "helichrysum bracteatum" because he had never seen it before.*

helichrysum secundiflorum *(noun)*

Shrub with white woolly branches and woolly leaves having fragrant flowers forming long sprays; flowers suitable for drying; sometimes placed in genus Helichrysum.

- *The article explained what "helichrysum secundiflorum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helichrysum secundiflorum."*

---

helicteres *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs and small trees of tropical America and Asia having cylindrical fruits spirally twisted around one another.

- *Understanding "helicteres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "helicteres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

helicteres isora *(noun)*

East Indian shrub often cultivated for its hairy leaves and orange-red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "helicteres isora" to mean east indian shrub often cultivated for its hairy....*
- *They discussed "helicteres isora" during the group presentation.*

---

heliophila *(noun)*

Any of various South African herbs and subshrubs cultivated for long showy racemes of bright blue flowers with white eyes.

- *They discussed "heliophila" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heliophila" means with a simple example.*

---

heliopsis *(noun)*

Any North American shrubby perennial herb of the genus Heliopsis having large yellow daisylike flowers.

- *He looked up "heliopsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "heliopsis" during the group presentation.*

---

helipterum *(noun)*

Genus of South African and Australian herbs or shrubs grown as everlastings; the various Helipterum species are currently in process of being assigned to other genera especially genera Pteropogon and Hyalosperma.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helipterum."*
- *The article explained what "helipterum" means with a simple example.*

---

helipterum manglesii *(noun)*

Australian annual everlasting having light pink nodding flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Helipterum.

- *Understanding "helipterum manglesii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "helipterum manglesii" during the group presentation.*

---

helleborine *(noun)*

Any of various orchids of the genus Epipactis.

- *The article explained what "helleborine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helleborine" to mean any of various orchids of the genus epipactis.*

---

helmetflower *(noun)*

A poisonous herb native to northern Europe having hooded blue-purple flowers; the dried leaves and roots yield aconite.

- *He looked up "helmetflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "helmetflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helminthostachys *(noun)*

One species: terrestrial fern of southeastern Asia and Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helminthostachys."*
- *He looked up "helminthostachys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

helminthostachys zeylanica *(noun)*

Australasian fern with clusters of sporangia on stems of fertile fronds.

- *The article explained what "helminthostachys zeylanica" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helminthostachys zeylanica."*

---

helotiaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of order Helotiales.

- *In class, the teacher used "helotiaceae" to mean a fungus family of order helotiales.*

- *Understanding "helotiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helotiales *(noun)*

Order of fungi having asci in a disk-shaped to goblet-shaped apothecium.

- *He looked up "helotiales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "helotiales" during the group presentation.*

---

helotium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Helotiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helotium."*
- *Understanding "helotium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helvella *(noun)*

Any fungus of the genus Helvella having the ascocarps stalked or pleated or often in folds.

- *They discussed "helvella" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "helvella" means with a simple example.*

---

helvella acetabulum *(noun)*

A helvella with a cup-shaped fertile body having a brown interior; the stalk is creamy white and heavily ribbed.

- *He looked up "helvella acetabulum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "helvella acetabulum" during the group presentation.*

---

helvella crispa *(noun)*

A helvella with a saddle-shaped fertile part and creamy color; the stalk is fluted and pitted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helvella crispa."*
- *They discussed "helvella crispa" during the group presentation.*

---

helvella sulcata *(noun)*

A helvella with an irregularly convoluted cap that is dark brown when young and becomes dull grey with age; the lower surface of the cap is smooth and pale grey; the stalk is thick and deeply fluted.

- *In class, the teacher used "helvella sulcata" to mean a helvella with an irregularly convoluted cap that....*
- *The article explained what "helvella sulcata" means with a simple example.*

---

helvellaceae *(noun)*

Family of false morels or lorchels; some are edible and some are poisonous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helvellaceae."*
- *He looked up "helvellaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

helwingia *(noun)*

Deciduous dioecious shrubs native to woodland thickets in low mountains in Japan.

- *He looked up "helwingia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helwingia" to mean deciduous dioecious shrubs native to woodland....*

---

helxine *(noun)*

One species; a dwarf creeping mat-forming evergreen herb.

- *They discussed "helxine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helxine."*

---

helxine soleirolia *(noun)*

Prostrate or creeping Corsican herb with moss-like small round short-stemmed leaves.

- *Understanding "helxine soleirolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helxine soleirolia."*

---

hemerocallidaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes genus Hemerocallis.

- *In class, the teacher used "hemerocallidaceae" to mean one of many subfamilies into which some....*
- *He looked up "hemerocallidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus *(noun)*

A day lily with yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus."*

hemiascomycetes *(noun)*

Class of fungi in which no ascocarps are formed: yeasts and some plant parasites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemiascomycetes."*
- *He looked up "hemiascomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*

hemiepiphyte *(noun)*

A plant that is an epiphyte for part of its life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemiepiphyte."*
- *Understanding "hemiepiphyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hemiparasite *(noun)*

A parasitic plant that contains some chlorophyll and therefore is capable of photosynthesis.

- *He looked up "hemiparasite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hemiparasite" during the group presentation.*

hemlock water dropwort *(noun)*

European poisonous herb having tuberous roots, yellow juice that stains the skin, yellow flowers and foliage resembling celery; all parts extremely poisonous.

- *The article explained what "hemlock water dropwort" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemlock water dropwort."*

hepaticae *(noun)*

Liverworts: comprises orders Anthocerotales; Jungermanniales; Marchantiales; Sphaerocarpales.

- *Understanding "hepaticae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hepaticae" during the group presentation.*

hepaticopsida *(noun)*

Liverworts: comprises orders Anthocerotales; Jungermanniales; Marchantiales; Sphaerocarpales.

- *In class, the teacher used "hepaticopsida" to mean liverworts: comprises orders anthocerotales;....*
- *The article explained what "hepaticopsida" means with a simple example.*

heracleum sphondylium *(noun)*

Tall coarse plant having thick stems and cluster of white to purple flowers.

- *He looked up "heracleum sphondylium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heracleum sphondylium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

herba impia *(noun)*

(literally an undutiful herb) a variety of cotton rose.

- *In class, the teacher used "herba impia" to mean (literally an undutiful herb) a variety of cotton rose.*
- *The article explained what "herba impia" means with a simple example.*

heritiera *(noun)*

Small genus of timber trees of eastern Asia, Australasia and tropical Africa that form large buttresses.

- *The article explained what "heritiera" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heritiera."*

heritiera littoralis *(noun)*

Small tree of coastal regions of Old World tropics whose leaves are silvery beneath.

- *Understanding "heritiera littoralis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heritiera littoralis" because he had never seen it before.*

heritiera macrophylla *(noun)*

Large evergreen tree of India and Burma whose leaves are silvery beneath.

- *The article explained what "heritiera macrophylla" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heritiera macrophylla" to mean large evergreen tree of india and burma whose....*

---

heritiera trifoliolata *(noun)*

Large tree of Australasia.

- *They discussed "heritiera trifoliolata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heritiera trifoliolata."*

---

hermannia *(noun)*

Genus of African herbs and subshrubs having honey-scented bell-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "hermannia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hermannia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hermannia verticillata *(noun)*

African shrub having decumbent stems and slender yellow honey-scented flowers either solitary or in pairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hermannia verticillata."*
- *He looked up "hermannia verticillata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hernaria *(noun)*

Low-growing Old World herbs with minute bright green leaves.

- *Understanding "hernaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hernaria" during the group presentation.*

---

hernaria glabra *(noun)*

Common prostrate Old World herb often used as a ground cover; formerly reputed to cure ruptures.

- *The article explained what "hernaria glabra" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hernaria glabra" to mean common prostrate old world herb often used as a....*

---

hesperis matronalis *(noun)*

Long cultivated herb having flowers whose scent is more pronounced in the evening; naturalized throughout Europe to Siberia and into North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hesperis matronalis."*
- *Understanding "hesperis matronalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heteranthera *(noun)*

Mud plantains.

- *The article explained what "heteranthera" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "heteranthera" during the group presentation.*

---

heteranthera dubia *(noun)*

Grassy-leaved North American aquatic plant with yellow star-shaped blossoms.

- *In class, the teacher used "heteranthera dubia" to mean grassy-leaved north american aquatic plant with....*
- *The article explained what "heteranthera dubia" means with a simple example.*

---

heterobasidiomycetes *(noun)*

Category used in some classification systems for various basidiomycetous fungi including rusts and smuts.

- *He looked up "heterobasidiomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterobasidiomycetes."*

---

heteromeles *(noun)*

One species: toyon; in some classifications included in genus Photinia.

- *They discussed "heteromeles" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "heteromeles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heteromeles arbutifolia *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen treelike shrub of the Pacific coast of the United States having large white flowers and red berrylike fruits; often placed in genus Photinia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heteromeles arbutifolia."*

- *He looked up "heteromeles arbutifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heterotheca *(noun)*

Genus of yellow-flowered North American herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "heterotheca" to mean genus of yellow-flowered north american herbs.*
- *The article explained what "heterotheca" means with a simple example.*

---

heterotheca villosa *(noun)*

Hairy perennial with yellow flower heads in branched clusters; found almost everywhere in dry places from Canada to west central and western United States; sometimes placed in genus Chrysopsis.

- *Understanding "heterotheca villosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "heterotheca villosa" means with a simple example.*

---

hexalectris *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Orchidaceae.

- *He looked up "hexalectris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexalectris."*

---

hexalectris spicata *(noun)*

Orchid with yellowish-brown flowers with dark veins; southeastern Arizona to the eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "hexalectris spicata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hexalectris spicata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hexalectris warnockii *(noun)*

Orchid with slender nearly leafless reddish-brown stems with loose racemes of reddish-brown flowers; of open brushy woods of southeastern Arizona and central Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexalectris warnockii."*
- *They discussed "hexalectris warnockii" during the group presentation.*

---

hexenbesen *(noun)*

An abnormal tufted growth of small branches on a tree or shrub caused by fungi or insects or other physiological disturbance.

- *They discussed "hexenbesen" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hexenbesen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hibbertia *(noun)*

Evergreen heathlike or scandent shrubs of Madagascar; Australasia; Polynesia.

- *Understanding "hibbertia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hibbertia" means with a simple example.*

---

hibiscus cannabinus *(noun)*

Valuable fiber plant of East Indies now widespread in cultivation.

- *He looked up "hibiscus cannabinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hibiscus cannabinus."*

---

hibiscus farragei *(noun)*

Southern and western Australian shrub with unlobed or shallowly lobed toothed leaves and purple flowers; sometimes placed in genus Hibiscus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hibiscus farragei."*
- *He looked up "hibiscus farragei" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hibiscus heterophyllus *(noun)*

Australian tree with acid foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used "hibiscus heterophyllus" to mean australian tree with acid foliage.*
- *He looked up "hibiscus heterophyllus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hibiscus moschatus *(noun)*

Bushy herb of tropical Asia grown for its yellow or pink to scarlet blooms that resemble the hibiscus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hibiscus moschatus."*
- *He looked up "hibiscus moschatus" because he had never seen it before.*

hibiscus moscheutos *(noun)*

Showy shrub of salt marshes of the eastern United States having large rose-colored flowers.

- *Understanding "hibiscus moscheutos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hibiscus moscheutos" means with a simple example.*

hibiscus sabdariffa *(noun)*

East Indian sparsely prickly annual herb or perennial subshrub widely cultivated for its fleshy calyxes used in tarts and jelly and for its bast fiber.

- *The article explained what "hibiscus sabdariffa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hibiscus sabdariffa."*

hibiscus tiliaceus *(noun)*

Shrubby tree widely distributed along tropical shores; yields a light tough wood used for canoe outriggers and a fiber used for cordage and caulk; often cultivated for ornament.

- *They discussed "hibiscus tiliaceus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hibiscus tiliaceus" to mean shrubby tree widely distributed along tropical....*

hibiscus trionum *(noun)*

Annual weedy herb with ephemeral yellow purple-eyed flowers; Old World tropics; naturalized as a weed in North America.

- *He looked up "hibiscus trionum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hibiscus trionum" to mean annual weedy herb with ephemeral yellow purple-eyed....*

hieracium aurantiacum *(noun)*

European hawkweed having flower heads with bright orange-red rays; a troublesome weed especially as naturalized in northeastern North America; sometimes placed in genus Hieracium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hieracium aurantiacum."*
- *Understanding "hieracium aurantiacum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hieracium pilocella *(noun)*

European hawkweed having soft hairy leaves; sometimes placed in genus Hieracium.

- *In class, the teacher used "hieracium pilocella" to mean european hawkweed having soft hairy leaves;....*
- *He looked up "hieracium pilocella" because he had never seen it before.*

hieracium praealtum *(noun)*

European hawkweed introduced into northeastern United States; locally troublesome weeds.

- *He looked up "hieracium praealtum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hieracium praealtum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hieracium venosum *(noun)*

A hawkweed with a rosette of purple-veined basal leaves; Canada to northern Georgia and Kentucky.

- *In class, the teacher used "hieracium venosum" to mean a hawkweed with a rosette of purple-veined basal....*
- *The article explained what "hieracium venosum" means with a simple example.*

himantoglossum *(noun)*

Small genus of terrestrial orchids of Europe and Mediterranean region.

- *In class, the teacher used "himantoglossum" to mean small genus of terrestrial orchids of europe and....*
- *Understanding "himantoglossum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

himantoglossum hircinum *(noun)*

An orchid of the genus Himantoglossum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "himantoglossum hircinum."*
- *He looked up "himantoglossum hircinum" because he had never seen it before.*

hippeastrum puniceum *(noun)*

Amaryllis of tropical America often cultivated as a houseplant for its showy white to red flowers.

- *He looked up "hippeastrum puniceum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hippeastrum puniceum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hippocastanaceae *(noun)*

Trees having showy flowers and inedible nutlike seeds in a leathery capsule.

- *They discussed "hippocastanaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hippocastanaceae" to mean trees having showy flowers and inedible nutlike....*

---

hippocrepis *(noun)*

Species of Old World herbs or subshrubs: horseshoe vetch.

- *Understanding "hippocrepis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hippocrepis" to mean species of old world herbs or subshrubs: horseshoe....*

---

hippocrepis comosa *(noun)*

European woody perennial with yellow umbellate flowers followed by flattened pods that separate into horseshoe-shaped joints.

- *He looked up "hippocrepis comosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hippocrepis comosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hoary puccoon *(noun)*

Perennial North American plant with greyish hairy foliage yielding a red or yellow pigment.

- *In class, the teacher used "hoary puccoon" to mean perennial north american plant with greyish hairy....*
- *They discussed "hoary puccoon" during the group presentation.*

---

hoheria *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs and small trees of New Zealand: lacebarks.

- *He looked up "hoheria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hoheria" during the group presentation.*

---

hoheria populnea *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of New Zealand having a profusion of axillary clusters of honey-scented paper-white flowers and whose bark is used for cordage.

- *He looked up "hoheria populnea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hoheria populnea" during the group presentation.*

---

holarrhena *(noun)*

Genus of deciduous trees and shrubs of tropical Africa and Asia.

- *He looked up "holarrhena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holarrhena."*

---

holarrhena antidysenterica *(noun)*

Tropical Asian tree with hard white wood and bark formerly used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhea.

- *They discussed "holarrhena antidysenterica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holarrhena antidysenterica."*

---

holarrhena pubescens *(noun)*

Tropical Asian tree with hard white wood and bark formerly used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhea.

- *Understanding "holarrhena pubescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holarrhena pubescens" to mean tropical asian tree with hard white wood and bark....*

---

hollygrape *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen shrub of Pacific coast of North America having dark green pinnate leaves and racemes of yellow flowers followed by blue-black berries.

- *They discussed "hollygrape" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hollygrape."*

---

holophyte *(noun)*

An organism that produces its own food by photosynthesis.

- *He looked up "holophyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holophyte."*

---

homobasidiomycetes *(noun)*

Category used in some classification systems for various basidiomycetous fungi including e.g. mushrooms and puffballs which are usually placed in the classes Gasteromycetes and Hymenomycetes.

- *Understanding "homobasidiomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "homobasidiomycetes" means with a simple example.*

homocyclic *(adjective)*

Containing a closed ring of atoms of the same kind especially carbon atoms.

- *Students compared "homocyclic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "homocyclic" approach may work better in this case.*

homogyne *(noun)*

Small genus of low perennial herbs of montane Europe; in some classifications included in genus Tussilago.

- *In class, the teacher used "homogyne" to mean small genus of low perennial herbs of montane....*
- *Understanding "homogyne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

homogyne alpina *(noun)*

Rhizomatous herb with purple-red flowers suitable for groundcover; sometimes placed in genus Tussilago.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homogyne alpina."*
- *Understanding "homogyne alpina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

honeybells *(noun)*

African shrub having decumbent stems and slender yellow honey-scented flowers either solitary or in pairs.

- *The article explained what "honeybells" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honeybells."*

honeyflower *(noun)*

Australian shrub whose flowers yield honey copiously.

- *Understanding "honeyflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "honeyflower" during the group presentation.*

hordeum jubatum *(noun)*

Barley grown for its highly ornamental flower heads with delicate long silky awns; North America and northeastern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "hordeum jubatum" to mean barley grown for its highly ornamental flower heads....*
- *They discussed "hordeum jubatum" during the group presentation.*

hordeum murinum *(noun)*

European annual grass often found as a weed in waste ground especially along roadsides and hedgerows.

- *The article explained what "hordeum murinum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hordeum murinum" to mean european annual grass often found as a weed in....*

hordeum pusillum *(noun)*

Annual barley native to western North America and widespread in southern United States and tropical America.

- *They discussed "hordeum pusillum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hordeum pusillum."*

horneophyton *(noun)*

Devonian fossil plant considered one of the earliest forms of vascular land plants; similar to genus Rhynia but smaller.

- *They discussed "horneophyton" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "horneophyton" means with a simple example.*

horsemint *(noun)*

An annual horsemint of central and western United States and northern Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horsemint."*
- *He looked up "horsemint" because he had never seen it before.*

horseweed *(noun)*

Erect perennial strong-scented with serrate pointed leaves and a loose panicle of yellowish flowers; the eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "horseweed" to mean erect perennial strong-scented with serrate pointed....*
- *The article explained what "horseweed" means with a simple example.*

hostaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes genus Hosta.

- *They discussed "hostaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hostaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hottentot's bread *(noun)*

Thick edible rootstock of elephant's-foot.

- *They discussed "hottentot's bread" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hottentot's bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hottentot's bread vine *(noun)*

South African vine having a massive rootstock covered with deeply fissured bark.

- *The article explained what "hottentot's bread vine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hottentot's bread vine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hottentot's fig *(noun)*

Low-growing South African succulent plant having a capsular fruit containing edible pulp.

- *The article explained what "hottentot's fig" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hottentot's fig."*

---

hottonia *(noun)*

Aquatic herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "hottonia" to mean aquatic herbs.*
- *Understanding "hottonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hottonia inflata *(noun)*

A featherfoil of the eastern United States with submerged spongy inflated flower stalks and white flowers.

- *They discussed "hottonia inflata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hottonia inflata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hottonia palustris *(noun)*

Featherfoil of Europe and western Asia having submerged and floating leaves and violet flowers.

- *They discussed "hottonia palustris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hottonia palustris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

houhere *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of New Zealand having a profusion of axillary clusters of honey-scented paper-white flowers and whose bark is used for cordage.

- *Understanding "houhere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "houhere" during the group presentation.*

---

houttuynia *(noun)*

One species; east Asian low-growing plant of wet places.

- *He looked up "houttuynia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "houttuynia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hoya carnosa *(noun)*

Succulent climber of southern Asia with umbels of pink and white star-shaped flowers.

- *Understanding "hoya carnosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hoya carnosa" means with a simple example.*

---

huamachil *(noun)*

Common thorny tropical American tree having terminal racemes of yellow flowers followed by sickle-shaped or circinate edible pods and yielding good timber and a yellow dye and mucilaginous gum.

- *He looked up "huamachil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huamachil."*

---

hudsonia *(noun)*

Small evergreen subshrubs of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hudsonia."*
- *They discussed "hudsonia" during the group presentation.*

---

hudsonia ericoides *(noun)*

North American decumbent evergreen heathlike plant with yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "hudsonia ericoides" to mean north american decumbent evergreen heathlike plant....*
- *He looked up "hudsonia ericoides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hudsonia tomentosa *(noun)*

Small heathlike plant covered with white down growing on beaches in northeastern North America.

- *They discussed "hudsonia tomentosa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hudsonia tomentosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hugueninia *(noun)*

One species: tansy-leaved rocket.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hugueninia."*
- *They discussed "hugueninia" during the group presentation.*

---

hugueninia tanacetifolia *(noun)*

Perennial stellate and hairy herb with small yellow flowers of mountains of southern Europe; sometimes placed in genus Sisymbrium.

- *They discussed "hugueninia tanacetifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hugueninia tanacetifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

huisache *(noun)*

Tropical American thorny shrub or small tree; fragrant yellow flowers used in making perfumery.

- *Understanding "huisache" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "huisache" during the group presentation.*

---

hulsea *(noun)*

Small genus of erect balsam-scented herbs; Pacific coast of the northwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "hulsea" to mean small genus of erect balsam-scented herbs; pacific....*
- *He looked up "hulsea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hulsea algida *(noun)*

Low tufted plant having hairy stems each topped by a flower head with short narrow yellow rays; northwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "hulsea algida" to mean low tufted plant having hairy stems each topped by....*
- *The article explained what "hulsea algida" means with a simple example.*

---

hulsea nana *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than alpine hulsea.

- *Understanding "hulsea nana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hulsea nana" means with a simple example.*

---

hunnemania fumariifolia *(noun)*

Native of Mexican highlands grown for its glossy clear yellow flowers and blue-grey finely dissected foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used "hunnemania fumariifolia" to mean native of mexican highlands grown for its glossy....*
- *The article explained what "hunnemania fumariifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

hunnemannia *(noun)*

One species: golden cup.

- *In class, the teacher used "hunnemannia" to mean one species: golden cup.*
- *Understanding "hunnemannia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyacinthaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies in which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyacinthaceae."*
- *Understanding "hyacinthaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hyacinthoides *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial bulbs of western Europe and North Africa; sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *Understanding "hyacinthoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hyacinthoides" means with a simple example.*

hyacinthoides nonscripta *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in genus Scilla.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyacinthoides nonscripta."*
- *They discussed "hyacinthoides nonscripta" during the group presentation.*

hyacinthus candicans *(noun)*

Southern African herb with white bell-shaped flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyacinthus candicans" to mean southern african herb with white bell-shaped flowers.*
- *He looked up "hyacinthus candicans" because he had never seen it before.*

hyacinthus orientalis albulus *(noun)*

Hyacinth with loosely flowered spikes, several growing from one bulb.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyacinthus orientalis albulus" to mean hyacinth with loosely flowered spikes, several....*
- *The article explained what "hyacinthus orientalis albulus" means with a simple example.*

hyalosperma *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of temperate Australia including some from genus Helipterum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyalosperma."*
- *They discussed "hyalosperma" during the group presentation.*

hybanthus *(noun)*

A genus of herbs and small shrubs with white or purple flowers; grows in tropical or subtropical regions.

- *He looked up "hybanthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hybanthus" to mean a genus of herbs and small shrubs with white or....*

hydathode *(noun)*

A pore that exudes water on the surface or margin of a leaf of higher plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydathode" to mean a pore that exudes water on the surface or margin....*
- *The article explained what "hydathode" means with a simple example.*

hydnaceae *(noun)*

Tooth fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydnaceae" to mean tooth fungi.*
- *Understanding "hydnaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hydnocarpus *(noun)*

Medium to large Indonesian and Malaysian trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydnocarpus" to mean medium to large indonesian and malaysian trees.*
- *Understanding "hydnocarpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hydnocarpus kurzii *(noun)*

East Indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra oil used to treat leprosy.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydnocarpus kurzii" to mean east indian tree with oily seeds yield chaulmoogra....*
- *He looked up "hydnocarpus kurzii" because he had never seen it before.*

hydnocarpus laurifolia *(noun)*

Leathery-leaved tree of western India bearing round fruits with brown densely hairy rind enclosing oily pulp that yields hydnocarpus oil.

- *He looked up "hydnocarpus laurifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hydnocarpus laurifolia" during the group presentation.*

hydnocarpus oil *(noun)*

Oil from seeds of trees of the genus Hydnocarpus especially Hydnocarpus wightiana (Hydnocarpus laurifolia).

- *Understanding "hydnocarpus oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydnocarpus oil."*

---

hydnocarpus wightiana *(noun)*

Leathery-leaved tree of western India bearing round fruits with brown densely hairy rind enclosing oily pulp that yields hydnocarpus oil.

- *He looked up "hydnocarpus wightiana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydnocarpus wightiana."*

---

hydnoraceae *(noun)*

A family of flowering plants in Africa and Argentina that are parasitic on the roots of other plants.

- *The article explained what "hydnoraceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hydnoraceae" during the group presentation.*

---

hydnum *(noun)*

Type genus of Hydnaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydnum."*
- *Understanding "hydnum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrangea petiolaris *(noun)*

Deciduous climber with aerial roots having large flat flower heads.

- *They discussed "hydrangea petiolaris" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrangea petiolaris" to mean deciduous climber with aerial roots having large....*

---

hydrangeaceae *(noun)*

Sometimes included in the family Saxifragaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrangeaceae."*
- *He looked up "hydrangeaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydrastis *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs having rhizomes and palmate leaves and small solitary flowers; of northeastern United States and Japan.

- *The article explained what "hydrastis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrastis."*

---

hydrastis canadensis *(noun)*

Perennial herb of northeastern United States having a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves.

- *He looked up "hydrastis canadensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrastis canadensis."*

---

hydrocharidaceae *(noun)*

Simple nearly stemless freshwater aquatic plants; widely distributed.

- *Understanding "hydrocharidaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hydrocharidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydrocharis morsus-ranae *(noun)*

European floating plant with roundish heart-shaped leaves and white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrocharis morsus-ranae."*
- *Understanding "hydrocharis morsus-ranae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrocharitaceae *(noun)*

Simple nearly stemless freshwater aquatic plants; widely distributed.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrocharitaceae" to mean simple nearly stemless freshwater aquatic plants;....*
- *Understanding "hydrocharitaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrochlorofluorocarbon *(noun)*

A fluorocarbon that is replacing chlorofluorocarbon as a refrigerant and propellant in aerosol cans; considered to be somewhat less destructive to the atmosphere.

- *They discussed "hydrochlorofluorocarbon" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrochlorofluorocarbon."*

hydrofluorocarbon *(noun)*

A fluorocarbon emitted as a by-product of industrial manufacturing.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrofluorocarbon" to mean a fluorocarbon emitted as a by-product of....*
- *He looked up "hydrofluorocarbon" because he had never seen it before.*

hydrophyllaceae *(noun)*

Perennial woodland herbs.

- *Understanding "hydrophyllaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hydrophyllaceae" means with a simple example.*

hydrophyllum virginianum *(noun)*

Showy perennial herb with white flowers; leaves sometimes used as edible greens in southeastern United States.

- *He looked up "hydrophyllum virginianum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hydrophyllum virginianum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hydrophyte *(noun)*

A plant that grows partly or wholly in water whether rooted in the mud, as a lotus, or floating without anchorage, as the water hyacinth.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrophyte" to mean a plant that grows partly or wholly in water....*
- *The article explained what "hydrophyte" means with a simple example.*

hydrophytic plant *(noun)*

A plant that grows partly or wholly in water whether rooted in the mud, as a lotus, or floating without anchorage, as the water hyacinth.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrophytic plant" to mean a plant that grows partly or wholly in water....*
- *He looked up "hydrophytic plant" because he had never seen it before.*

hygrocybe *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Hygrophoraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "hygrocybe" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family hygrophoraceae.*
- *He looked up "hygrocybe" because he had never seen it before.*

hygrocybe acutoconica *(noun)*

A fungus having an acutely conic cap and dry stalks.

- *They discussed "hygrocybe acutoconica" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hygrocybe acutoconica" means with a simple example.*

hygrophoraceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales; the gills of these fungi have a clean waxy appearance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hygrophoraceae."*
- *They discussed "hygrophoraceae" during the group presentation.*

hygrophorus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Hygrophoraceae.

- *Understanding "hygrophorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hygrophorus."*

hygrophorus borealis *(noun)*

A fungus with a white convex cap and arcuate white gills and a stalk that tapers toward the base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hygrophorus borealis."*
- *The article explained what "hygrophorus borealis" means with a simple example.*

hygrophorus caeruleus *(noun)*

A fungus with a broadly convex cap that is cream color with a tint of blue over the margin; waxy gills are bluish green to blue-grey; a short stalk tapers abruptly at the base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hygrophorus caeruleus."*
- *The article explained what "hygrophorus caeruleus" means with a simple example.*

hygrophorus inocybiformis *(noun)*

A fungus with a drab squamulose cap and grey-brown squamules over the white background of the stalk and waxy grey-white gills.

- *They discussed "hygrophorus inocybiformis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hygrophorus inocybiformis" to mean a fungus with a drab squamulose cap and grey-brown....*

hygrophorus kauffmanii *(noun)*

A fungus with a slightly viscid cap; cap and gills are reddish brown and the stalk is grey.

- *They discussed "hygrophorus kauffmanii" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hygrophorus kauffmanii."*

hygrophorus marzuolus *(noun)*

A grey fungus frequently found near melting snow banks.

- *In class, the teacher used "hygrophorus marzuolus" to mean a grey fungus frequently found near melting snow banks.*
- *They discussed "hygrophorus marzuolus" during the group presentation.*

hygrophorus purpurascens *(noun)*

A fungus with a viscid purplish red cap and stalk; found under spruce and other conifers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hygrophorus purpurascens."*
- *Understanding "hygrophorus purpurascens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hygrophorus russula *(noun)*

An edible fungus with a reddish cap and close pale gills and dry stalk; found under hardwoods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hygrophorus russula."*
- *Understanding "hygrophorus russula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hygrophorus sordidus *(noun)*

An edible fungus with a large white cap and a dry stalk and white gills.

- *They discussed "hygrophorus sordidus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hygrophorus sordidus" means with a simple example.*

hygrophorus tennesseensis *(noun)*

A fungus having a brownish sticky cap with a white margin and white gills and an odor of raw potatoes.

- *The article explained what "hygrophorus tennesseensis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hygrophorus tennesseensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hygrophorus turundus *(noun)*

A small fungus with orange cap and yellow gills found in sphagnum bogs.

- *He looked up "hygrophorus turundus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hygrophorus turundus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hygrophyte *(noun)*

A plant that grows in a moist habitat.

- *The article explained what "hygrophyte" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hygrophyte."*

hygrotrama *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Hygrophoraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "hygrotrama" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family hygrophoraceae.*
- *The article explained what "hygrotrama" means with a simple example.*

hygrotrama foetens *(noun)*

A small grey-brown fungus with an unpleasant odor of mothballs.

- *Understanding "hygrotrama foetens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hygrotrama foetens" because he had never seen it before.*

hylocereus *(noun)*

Genus of climbing or epiphytic tropical American cacti with angular stems and mostly white very fragrant flowers.

- *They discussed "hylocereus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hylocereus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hymenaea *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American timber trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "hymenaea" to mean genus of tropical american timber trees.*
- *Understanding "hymenaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hymenaea courbaril *(noun)*

West Indian locust tree having pinnate leaves and panicles of large white or purplish flowers; yields very hard tough wood.

- *They discussed "hymenaea courbaril" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hymenaea courbaril" means with a simple example.*

---

hymenanthera *(noun)*

A genus of slender evergreen shrubs; grow in Australia and New Zealand.

- *In class, the teacher used "hymenanthera" to mean a genus of slender evergreen shrubs; grow in....*
- *The article explained what "hymenanthera" means with a simple example.*

---

hymenogastrales *(noun)*

An order of fungi belonging to the class Gasteromycetes; has a distinct basidiocarp with a fleshy or waxy gleba (sometimes placed in subclass Homobasidiomycetes).

- *Understanding "hymenogastrales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hymenogastrales" during the group presentation.*

---

hymenomycetes *(noun)*

Used in some classifications; usually coextensive with order Agaricales: mushrooms; toadstools; agarics; bracket fungi.

- *Understanding "hymenomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hymenomycetes" means with a simple example.*

---

hymenophyllaceae *(noun)*

Terrestrial (hygrophytic) or epiphytic ferns: filmy ferns.

- *In class, the teacher used "hymenophyllaceae" to mean terrestrial (hygrophytic) or epiphytic ferns: filmy....*
- *The article explained what "hymenophyllaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

hymenophyllum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hymenophyllaceae: filmy ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hymenophyllum."*
- *He looked up "hymenophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hymenoxys acaulis *(noun)*

Perennial having tufted basal leaves and short leafless stalks each bearing a solitary yellow flower head; dry hillsides and plains of west central North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "hymenoxys acaulis" to mean perennial having tufted basal leaves and short....*
- *He looked up "hymenoxys acaulis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hymenoxys grandiflora *(noun)*

Whitish hairy plant with featherlike leaves and a few stout stems each bearing an especially handsome solitary large yellow flower head; mountainous regions north central United States.

- *The article explained what "hymenoxys grandiflora" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hymenoxys grandiflora" during the group presentation.*

---

hyoscyamus muticus *(noun)*

Poisonous herb whose leaves are a source of hyoscyamine.

- *They discussed "hyoscyamus muticus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyoscyamus muticus."*

---

hypericaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for plants usually included among the Guttiferae.

- *The article explained what "hypericaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypericaceae" to mean used in some classification systems for plants....*

hypericales *(noun)*

A large order of dicotyledonous plants of subclass Dilleniidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypericales."*
- *The article explained what "hypericales" means with a simple example.*

hypericum androsaemum *(noun)*

Deciduous bushy Eurasian shrub with golden yellow flowers and reddish-purple fruits from which a soothing salve is made in Spain.

- *He looked up "hypericum androsaemum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hypericum androsaemum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypericum ascyron *(noun)*

Perennial shrub having large star-shaped yellow flowers in narrowly pyramidal cymes.

- *They discussed "hypericum ascyron" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hypericum ascyron" because he had never seen it before.*

hypericum calycinum *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen shrub with bright yellow star-shaped summer flowers; useful as ground cover.

- *They discussed "hypericum calycinum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypericum calycinum."*

hypericum gentianoides *(noun)*

Annual wiry-stemmed North American weed with minute scalelike leaves and small yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "hypericum gentianoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hypericum gentianoides" means with a simple example.*

hypericum hypericoides *(noun)*

Low shrubby plant having yellow flowers with four petals arranged in a cross; Bermuda and southeastern United States to West Indies and eastern Mexico.

- *He looked up "hypericum hypericoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypericum hypericoides" to mean low shrubby plant having yellow flowers with four....*

hypericum prolificum *(noun)*

Stiff shrub having oblong entire leaves and dense cymes of yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "hypericum prolificum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypericum prolificum."*

hypericum pyramidatum *(noun)*

Perennial shrub having large star-shaped yellow flowers in narrowly pyramidal cymes.

- *The article explained what "hypericum pyramidatum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypericum pyramidatum" to mean perennial shrub having large star-shaped yellow....*

hypericum spathulatum *(noun)*

Stiff shrub having oblong entire leaves and dense cymes of yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "hypericum spathulatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hypericum spathulatum" during the group presentation.*

hypericum tetrapterum *(noun)*

European perennial St John's wort; Ireland and France to western Siberia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypericum tetrapterum."*
- *The article explained what "hypericum tetrapterum" means with a simple example.*

hypericum virginianum *(noun)*

Perennial marsh herb with pink to mauve flowers; southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "hypericum virginianum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hypericum virginianum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypobasidium *(noun)*

Special cell constituting the base of the basidium in various fungi especially of the order Tremellales.

- *He looked up "hypobasidium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hypobasidium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypochaeris *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of herbs with milky juice; includes some cosmopolitan weeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypochaeris."*
- *He looked up "hypochaeris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypochaeris radicata *(noun)*

European weed widely naturalized in North America having yellow flower heads and leaves resembling a cat's ears.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypochaeris radicata" to mean european weed widely naturalized in north america....*
- *Understanding "hypochaeris radicata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypochoeris *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of herbs with milky juice; includes some cosmopolitan weeds.

- *The article explained what "hypochoeris" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypochoeris."*

---

hypocreaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi having brightly colored fleshy or membranous ascocarps; sometimes placed in its own order Hypocreales.

- *The article explained what "hypocreaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypocreaceae."*

---

hypocreales *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the family Hypocreaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypocreales."*
- *He looked up "hypocreales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypopitys *(noun)*

Term used in some classifications for the pinesaps, which are usually included in the genus Monotropa.

- *The article explained what "hypopitys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypopitys."*

---

hypoxidaceae *(noun)*

In some classification systems included in the Amaryllidaceae.

- *Understanding "hypoxidaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hypoxidaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

hypoxis *(noun)*

Small plants that resemble amaryllis and that grow from a corm and bear flowers on a leafless stalk; sometimes classified as member of the family Amaryllidaceae: star grass.

- *Understanding "hypoxis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hypoxis" means with a simple example.*

---

hypoxis hirsuta *(noun)*

Perennial star grass of North America.

- *He looked up "hypoxis hirsuta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypoxis hirsuta."*

---

hyssopus *(noun)*

Eurasian genus of perennial herbs or subshrubs.

- *He looked up "hyssopus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyssopus."*

---

hyssopus officinalis *(noun)*

A European mint with aromatic and pungent leaves used in perfumery and as a seasoning in cookery; often cultivated as a remedy for bruises; yields hyssop oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyssopus officinalis."*

- *Understanding "hyssopus officinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iberis *(noun)*

Old World herbs and subshrubs: candytuft.

- *Understanding "iberis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "iberis" means with a simple example.*

---

ibolium privet *(noun)*

Fast-growing and tightly branched hybrid of Ligustrum ovalifolium and Ligustrum obtusifolium.

- *They discussed "ibolium privet" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ibolium privet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ibota privet *(noun)*

Fast-growing and tightly branched hybrid of Ligustrum ovalifolium and Ligustrum obtusifolium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ibota privet."*
- *He looked up "ibota privet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

icaco *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree bearing edible plumlike fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "icaco."*
- *Understanding "icaco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

idesia *(noun)*

Deciduous roundheaded Asiatic tree widely grown in mild climates as an ornamental for its heart-shaped leaves and fragrant yellow-green flowers followed by hanging clusters of fleshy orange-red berries.

- *They discussed "idesia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "idesia" to mean deciduous roundheaded asiatic tree widely grown in....*

---

idesia polycarpa *(noun)*

Deciduous roundheaded Asiatic tree widely grown in mild climates as an ornamental for its heart-shaped leaves and fragrant yellow-green flowers followed by hanging clusters of fleshy orange-red berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "idesia polycarpa" to mean deciduous roundheaded asiatic tree widely grown in....*
- *The article explained what "idesia polycarpa" means with a simple example.*

---

ilama *(noun)*

Tropical American tree grown in southern United States having a whitish pink-tinged fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "ilama" to mean tropical american tree grown in southern united....*
- *The article explained what "ilama" means with a simple example.*

---

ilama tree *(noun)*

Tropical American tree grown in southern United States having a whitish pink-tinged fruit.

- *Understanding "ilama tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ilama tree" to mean tropical american tree grown in southern united....*

---

ilex paraguariensis *(noun)*

South American holly; leaves used in making a drink like tea.

- *In class, the teacher used "ilex paraguariensis" to mean south american holly; leaves used in making a drink....*
- *They discussed "ilex paraguariensis" during the group presentation.*

---

iliamna acerifolia *(noun)*

Perennial of northwestern United States and western Canada resembling a hollyhock and having white or pink flowers.

- *Understanding "iliamna acerifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "iliamna acerifolia" during the group presentation.*

---

iliamna remota *(noun)*

A rare mallow found only in Illinois resembling the common hollyhock and having pale rose-mauve flowers; sometimes placed in genus Sphaeralcea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iliamna remota."*
- *Understanding "iliamna remota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iliamna ruvularis *(noun)*

Perennial of northwestern United States and western Canada resembling a hollyhock and having white or pink flowers.

- *He looked up "iliamna ruvularis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iliamna ruvularis."*

illecebrum *(noun)*

One species: coral necklace.

- *He looked up "illecebrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illecebrum."*

illecebrum verticullatum *(noun)*

Glabrous annual with slender taproot and clusters of white flowers; western Europe especially western Mediterranean and Atlantic coastal areas.

- *The article explained what "illecebrum verticullatum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illecebrum verticullatum."*

illicium *(noun)*

Anise trees: evergreen trees with aromatic leaves.

- *He looked up "illicium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "illicium" during the group presentation.*

illicium anisatum *(noun)*

Small shrubby tree of Japan and Taiwan; flowers are not fragrant.

- *Understanding "illicium anisatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "illicium anisatum" because he had never seen it before.*

illicium floridanum *(noun)*

Small shrubby tree with purple flowers; found in wet soils of southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "illicium floridanum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "illicium floridanum" because he had never seen it before.*

illicium verum *(noun)*

Small tree of China and Vietnam bearing anise-scented star-shaped fruit used in food and medicinally as a carminative.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illicium verum."*
- *The article explained what "illicium verum" means with a simple example.*

imbauba *(noun)*

Tropical American tree with large peltate leaves and hollow stems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imbauba."*
- *Understanding "imbauba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

imou pine *(noun)*

Tall New Zealand timber tree.

- *Understanding "imou pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "imou pine" during the group presentation.*

incienso *(noun)*

Fragrant rounded shrub of southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico having brittle stems and small crowded blue-green leaves and yellow flowers; produces a resin used in incense and varnish and in folk medicine.

- *He looked up "incienso" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "incienso" during the group presentation.*

indene *(noun)*

A colorless liquid hydrocarbon extracted from petroleum or coal tar and used in making synthetic resins.

- *The article explained what "indene" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indene."*

indian breadroot *(noun)*

Densely hairy perennial of central North America having edible tuberous roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian breadroot."*
- *Understanding "indian breadroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

indian rattlebox *(noun)*

Erect subshrub having purple-tinted flowers and an inflated pod in which the ripe seeds rattle; India.

- *Understanding "indian rattlebox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indian rattlebox" to mean erect subshrub having purple-tinted flowers and an....*

indigofera suffruticosa *(noun)*

Shrub of West Indies and South America that is a source of indigo dye.

- *Understanding "indigofera suffruticosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indigofera suffruticosa" to mean shrub of west indies and south america that is a....*

inkberry *(noun)*

Evergreen holly of eastern North America with oblong leathery leaves and small black berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "inkberry" to mean evergreen holly of eastern north america with....*
- *Understanding "inkberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

innocense *(noun)*

White and lavender to pale-blue flowers grow in perfect rings of widely spaced bands around the stems forming a kind of pagoda; California.

- *Understanding "innocense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "innocense" during the group presentation.*

ipomoea leptophylla *(noun)*

A morning glory with long roots of western United States.

- *Understanding "ipomoea leptophylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ipomoea leptophylla."*

ipomoea orizabensis *(noun)*

Tropical American morning glory.

- *The article explained what "ipomoea orizabensis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ipomoea orizabensis" to mean tropical american morning glory.*

ipomoea panurata *(noun)*

Tropical American prostrate or climbing herbaceous perennial having an enormous starchy root; sometimes held to be source of the sweet potato.

- *In class, the teacher used "ipomoea panurata" to mean tropical american prostrate or climbing herbaceous....*
- *They discussed "ipomoea panurata" during the group presentation.*

ipomoea pes-caprae *(noun)*

A prostrate perennial of coastal sand dunes Florida to Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ipomoea pes-caprae."*
- *Understanding "ipomoea pes-caprae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ipomoea quamoclit *(noun)*

Tropical American annual climber having red (sometimes white) flowers and finely dissected leaves; naturalized in United States and elsewhere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ipomoea quamoclit."*
- *He looked up "ipomoea quamoclit" because he had never seen it before.*

iresine *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American herbs or subshrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iresine."*
- *Understanding "iresine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iresine herbstii *(noun)*

South American plant having green to purple or red branches with green to purple ornamental foliage and spikes of insignificant woolly flowers with dry membranous bracts.

- *The article explained what “iresine herbstii” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “iresine herbstii” to mean south american plant having green to purple or red....*

---

iresine reticulata *(noun)*

South American plant having green to purple or red branches with green to purple ornamental foliage and spikes of insignificant woolly flowers with dry membranous bracts.

- *They discussed “iresine reticulata” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “iresine reticulata” to mean south american plant having green to purple or red....*

---

iridaceous plant *(noun)*

Any bulbous plant of the family Iridaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “iridaceous plant.”*
- *They discussed “iridaceous plant” during the group presentation.*

---

iris filifolia *(noun)*

Bulbous Spanish iris with red-violet flowers.

- *He looked up “iris filifolia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “iris filifolia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iris foetidissima *(noun)*

Iris with purple flowers and foul-smelling leaves; southern and western Europe and North Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used “iris foetidissima” to mean iris with purple flowers and foul-smelling leaves;....*
- *He looked up “iris foetidissima” because he had never seen it before.*

---

iris kaempferi *(noun)*

Iris native to Japan having large showy flowers.

- *The article explained what “iris kaempferi” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “iris kaempferi” to mean iris native to japan having large showy flowers.*

---

iris kochii *(noun)*

Iris of northern Italy having deep blue-purple flowers; similar to but smaller than Iris germanica.

- *He looked up “iris kochii” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “iris kochii” to mean iris of northern italy having deep blue-purple....*

---

iris pseudacorus *(noun)*

Common yellow-flowered iris of Europe and North Africa, naturalized in United States and often cultivated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “iris pseudacorus.”*
- *They discussed “iris pseudacorus” during the group presentation.*

---

iris tingitana *(noun)*

Bulbous Spanish iris having blue flowers.

- *Understanding “iris tingitana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “iris tingitana” to mean bulbous spanish iris having blue flowers.*

---

iris xiphioides *(noun)*

Bulbous iris native to the Pyrenees; widely cultivated for its large delicate flowers in various colors except yellow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “iris xiphioides.”*
- *They discussed “iris xiphioides” during the group presentation.*

---

iris xiphium *(noun)*

Bulbous iris of western Mediterranean region having usually violet-purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “iris xiphium.”*
- *He looked up “iris xiphium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

irvingia gabonensis *(noun)*

African tree with edible yellow fruit resembling mangos; valued for its oil-rich seed and hardy green wood that resists termites.

- *He looked up “irvingia gabonensis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “irvingia gabonensis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

isatis *(noun)*

Old World genus of annual to perennial herbs: woad.

- *They discussed "isatis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isatis" to mean old world genus of annual to perennial herbs: woad.*

isatis tinctoria *(noun)*

European biennial formerly grown for the blue coloring matter yielded by its leaves.

- *Understanding "isatis tinctoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "isatis tinctoria" means with a simple example.*

isocyclic *(adjective)*

Containing a closed ring of atoms of the same kind especially carbon atoms.

- *Would you call this situation "isocyclic"? Explain why.*
- *A "isocyclic" approach may work better in this case.*

isoetaceae *(noun)*

Quillworts; coextensive with the genus Isoetes.

- *They discussed "isoetaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isoetaceae" to mean quillworts; coextensive with the genus isoetes.*

isoetales *(noun)*

Aquatic or marsh-growing fern allies; known to have existed since the Cenozoic; sometimes included in Lycopodiales.

- *The article explained what "isoetales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isoetales" to mean aquatic or marsh-growing fern allies; known to have....*

isopyrum *(noun)*

Tufted perennial herbs of northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up "isopyrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "isopyrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

isopyrum biternatum *(noun)*

Slender erect perennial of eastern North America having tuberous roots and pink-tinged white flowers; resembles meadow rue.

- *The article explained what "isopyrum biternatum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isopyrum biternatum" to mean slender erect perennial of eastern north america....*

iva xanthifolia *(noun)*

Tall annual marsh elder common in moist rich soil in central North America that can cause contact dermatitis; produces much pollen that is a major cause of hay fever.

- *The article explained what "iva xanthifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iva xanthifolia."*

jaboncillo *(noun)*

Evergreen of tropical America having pulpy fruit containing saponin which was used as soap by Native Americans.

- *The article explained what "jaboncillo" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jaboncillo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jaboticaba tree *(noun)*

Small evergreen tropical tree native to Brazil and West Indies but introduced into southern United States; grown in Brazil for its edible tough-skinned purple grapelike fruit that grows all along the branches.

- *In class, the teacher used "jaboticaba tree" to mean small evergreen tropical tree native to brazil and....*
- *They discussed "jaboticaba tree" during the group presentation.*

jacksonia *(noun)*

Genus of yellow-flowered Australian unarmed or spiny shrubs without true leaves but having leaflike stems or branches.

- *They discussed "jacksonia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jacksonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jacquinia *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Myrsinaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacquinia."*
- *They discussed "jacquinia" during the group presentation.*

jacquinia armillaris *(noun)*

Small West Indian shrub or tree with hard glossy seeds patterned yellow and brown that are used to make bracelets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacquinia armillaris."*
- *He looked up "jacquinia armillaris" because he had never seen it before.*

jacquinia keyensis *(noun)*

West Indian shrub or small tree having leathery saponaceous leaves and extremely hard wood.

- *Understanding "jacquinia keyensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacquinia keyensis."*

jafnea semitosta *(noun)*

The fruiting bodies of this discomycete have a firm texture and long retain their cup shape; the pale brown interior blends with the color of dead leaves.

- *He looked up "jafnea semitosta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jafnea semitosta."*

jambosa *(noun)*

Tropical tree of the East Indies cultivated for its edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jambosa."*
- *He looked up "jambosa" because he had never seen it before.*

jamesonia *(noun)*

Xerophytic ferns of South America.

- *The article explained what "jamesonia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jamesonia" to mean xerophytic ferns of south america.*

japanese wistaria *(noun)*

Having flowers of pink to mauve or violet-blue.

- *They discussed "japanese wistaria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese wistaria."*

jasminum mesnyi *(noun)*

Evergreen rambling yellow-flowered shrub of western China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jasminum mesnyi."*
- *Understanding "jasminum mesnyi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jasminum nudiflorum *(noun)*

Deciduous rambling shrub widely cultivated for its winter-blooming yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jasminum nudiflorum."*
- *He looked up "jasminum nudiflorum" because he had never seen it before.*

jatropha curcus *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree yielding purple dye and a tanning extract and bearing physic nuts containing a purgative oil that is poisonous in large quantities.

- *Understanding "jatropha curcus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jatropha curcus" to mean small tropical american tree yielding purple dye....*

jatropha stimulosus *(noun)*

A stinging herb of tropical America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jatropha stimulosus."*
- *The article explained what "jatropha stimulosus" means with a simple example.*

jatropha urens *(noun)*

A stinging herb of tropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "jatropha urens" to mean a stinging herb of tropical america.*
- *The article explained what "jatropha urens" means with a simple example.*

---

jellyleaf *(noun)*

Herb widely distributed in tropics and subtropics used for forage and medicinally as a demulcent and having a fine soft bast stronger than jute; sometimes an aggressive weed.

- *He looked up "jellyleaf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jellyleaf" to mean herb widely distributed in tropics and subtropics....*

---

jewbush *(noun)*

Low tropical American shrub having powerful emetic properties.

- *He looked up "jewbush" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewbush."*

---

jiqui *(noun)*

Cuban timber tree with hard wood very resistant to moisture.

- *In class, the teacher used "jiqui" to mean cuban timber tree with hard wood very resistant to....*
- *The article explained what "jiqui" means with a simple example.*

---

jocote *(noun)*

Common tropical American shrub or small tree with purplish fruit.

- *Understanding "jocote" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jocote" because he had never seen it before.*

---

joewood *(noun)*

West Indian shrub or small tree having leathery saponaceous leaves and extremely hard wood.

- *The article explained what "joewood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joewood" to mean west indian shrub or small tree having leathery....*

---

juglandaceae *(noun)*

Trees having usually edible nuts: butternuts; walnuts; hickories; pecans.

- *In class, the teacher used "juglandaceae" to mean trees having usually edible nuts: butternuts;....*
- *The article explained what "juglandaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

juglandales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Juglandaceae.

- *He looked up "juglandales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "juglandales" to mean coextensive with the family juglandaceae.*

---

jumby bead *(noun)*

West Indian tree similar to Ormosia monosperma but larger and having smaller leaflets and smaller seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jumby bead."*
- *They discussed "jumby bead" during the group presentation.*

---

jumby bean *(noun)*

Small tree of West Indies and northeastern Venezuela having large oblong pointed leaflets and panicles of purple flowers; seeds are black or scarlet with black spots.

- *They discussed "jumby bean" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jumby bean."*

---

jumby tree *(noun)*

Small tree of West Indies and northeastern Venezuela having large oblong pointed leaflets and panicles of purple flowers; seeds are black or scarlet with black spots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jumby tree."*
- *He looked up "jumby tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

juncaceae *(noun)*

Tufted herbs resembling grasses: rushes.

- *The article explained what "juncaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juncaceae."*

juncaginaceae *(noun)*

A family of monocotyledonous bog herbs of order Naiadales.

- *He looked up "juncaginaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "juncaginaceae" to mean a family of monocotyledonous bog herbs of order....*

juncus articulatus *(noun)*

Rush of Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juncus articulatus."*
- *The article explained what "juncus articulatus" means with a simple example.*

juncus bufonius *(noun)*

Low-growing annual rush of damp low-lying ground; nearly cosmopolitan.

- *They discussed "juncus bufonius" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "juncus bufonius" because he had never seen it before.*

juncus effusus *(noun)*

Tall rush with soft erect or arching stems found in Eurasia, Australia, New Zealand, and common in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juncus effusus."*
- *He looked up "juncus effusus" because he had never seen it before.*

juncus inflexus *(noun)*

Tall rush of temperate regions.

- *Understanding "juncus inflexus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "juncus inflexus" because he had never seen it before.*

juncus leseurii *(noun)*

Rush of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *Understanding "juncus leseurii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "juncus leseurii" during the group presentation.*

juneberry *(noun)*

Any of various North American trees or shrubs having showy white flowers and edible blue-black or purplish fruit.

- *He looked up "juneberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "juneberry" to mean any of various north american trees or shrubs....*

juneberry holly *(noun)*

A holly shrub.

- *In class, the teacher used "juneberry holly" to mean a holly shrub.*
- *The article explained what "juneberry holly" means with a simple example.*

jungermanniaceae *(noun)*

Comprising the leafy members of the order Jungermanniales.

- *The article explained what "jungermanniaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jungermanniaceae."*

jungermanniales *(noun)*

Large order of chiefly tropical liverworts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jungermanniales."*
- *He looked up "jungermanniales" because he had never seen it before.*

juniperus bermudiana *(noun)*

Ornamental densely pyramidal juniper of Bermuda; fairly large for a juniper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juniperus bermudiana."*
- *The article explained what "juniperus bermudiana" means with a simple example.*

juniperus flaccida *(noun)*

Small tree of western Texas and mountains of Mexico having spreading branches with drooping branchlets.

- *In class, the teacher used "juniperus flaccida" to mean small tree of western texas and mountains of mexico....*
- *The article explained what "juniperus flaccida" means with a simple example.*

---

juniperus horizontalis *(noun)*

Low to prostrate shrub of Canada and northern United States; bronzed purple in winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juniperus horizontalis."*
- *The article explained what "juniperus horizontalis" means with a simple example.*

---

juniperus silicicola *(noun)*

Juniper of swampy coastal regions of southeastern United States; similar to eastern red cedar.

- *They discussed "juniperus silicicola" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "juniperus silicicola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jupati *(noun)*

A tall Brazilian feather palm with a terminal crown of very large leathery pinnatisect leaves rising from long strong stems used for structural purposes.

- *They discussed "jupati" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jupati" to mean a tall brazilian feather palm with a terminal crown....*

---

jupati palm *(noun)*

A tall Brazilian feather palm with a terminal crown of very large leathery pinnatisect leaves rising from long strong stems used for structural purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jupati palm."*
- *Understanding "jupati palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jupaty *(noun)*

A tall Brazilian feather palm with a terminal crown of very large leathery pinnatisect leaves rising from long strong stems used for structural purposes.

- *The article explained what "jupaty" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jupaty" to mean a tall brazilian feather palm with a terminal crown....*

---

kahikatea *(noun)*

New Zealand evergreen valued for its light easily worked wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kahikatea."*
- *Understanding "kahikatea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kalantas *(noun)*

Philippine timber tree having hard red fragrant wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kalantas."*
- *The article explained what "kalantas" means with a simple example.*

---

kalmia polifolia *(noun)*

Laurel of bogs of northwestern United States having small purple flowers and pale leaves that are glaucous beneath.

- *In class, the teacher used "kalmia polifolia" to mean laurel of bogs of northwestern united states having....*
- *The article explained what "kalmia polifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

kalumpang *(noun)*

Large tree of Old World tropics having foul-smelling orange-red blossoms followed by red pods enclosing oil-rich seeds sometimes used as food.

- *In class, the teacher used "kalumpang" to mean large tree of old world tropics having....*
- *Understanding "kalumpang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kanaf *(noun)*

Valuable fiber plant of East Indies now widespread in cultivation.

- *The article explained what "kanaf" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kanaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kapuka *(noun)*

Small New Zealand broadleaf evergreen tree often cultivated in warm regions as an ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kapuka."*

- *The article explained what “kapuka” means with a simple example.*

katharobe *(noun)*

An organism that lives in an oxygenated medium lacking organic matter.

- *The article explained what “katharobe” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “katharobe” during the group presentation.*

kaury *(noun)*

Tall timber tree of New Zealand having white straight-grained wood.

- *He looked up “kaury” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “kaury” during the group presentation.*

kawaka *(noun)*

New Zealand timber tree resembling the cypress.

- *In class, the teacher used “kawaka” to mean new zealand timber tree resembling the cypress.*
- *The article explained what “kawaka” means with a simple example.*

kekule formula *(noun)*

A closed chain of 6 carbon atoms with hydrogen atoms attached.

- *The article explained what “kekule formula” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kekule formula” to mean a closed chain of 6 carbon atoms with hydrogen....*

kelpwort *(noun)*

Bushy plant of Old World salt marshes and sea beaches having prickly leaves; burned to produce a crude soda ash.

- *In class, the teacher used “kelpwort” to mean bushy plant of old world salt marshes and sea....*
- *They discussed “kelpwort” during the group presentation.*

kennedia *(noun)*

Genus of Australian woody vines having showy red or purplish flowers.

- *The article explained what “kennedia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kennedia” to mean genus of australian woody vines having showy red or....*

kennedia coccinea *(noun)*

Prostrate or twining woody vine with small leathery leaves and umbels of red flowers; Australia and Tasmania.

- *He looked up “kennedia coccinea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “kennedia coccinea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kennedia prostrata *(noun)*

Hairy trailing or prostrate western Australian vine with bright scarlet-pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kennedia prostrata.”*
- *He looked up “kennedia prostrata” because he had never seen it before.*

kennedya *(noun)*

Genus of Australian woody vines having showy red or purplish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kennedya.”*
- *The article explained what “kennedya” means with a simple example.*

kentan *(noun)*

East Asian perennial having large reddish-orange black-spotted flowers with reflexed petals.

- *They discussed “kentan” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “kentan” because he had never seen it before.*

kentucy blue grass *(noun)*

Valuable meadow and pasture grass in Europe and especially central United States having tall stalks and slender bright green leaves; a chief constituent in lawn grass mixtures.

- *The article explained what “kentucy blue grass” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “kentucy blue grass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

keteleeria *(noun)*

Asiatic conifers resembling firs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keteleeria."*
- *Understanding "keteleeria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ketembilla *(noun)*

A small shrubby spiny tree cultivated for its maroon-purple fruit with sweet purple pulp tasting like gooseberries; Sri Lanka and India.

- *In class, the teacher used "ketembilla" to mean a small shrubby spiny tree cultivated for its....*
- *Understanding "ketembilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ketembilla tree *(noun)*

A small shrubby spiny tree cultivated for its maroon-purple fruit with sweet purple pulp tasting like gooseberries; Sri Lanka and India.

- *Understanding "ketembilla tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ketembilla tree" because he had never seen it before.*

ketohexose *(noun)*

A monosaccharide having six carbon atoms and a ketone group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ketohexose."*
- *The article explained what "ketohexose" means with a simple example.*

keurboom *(noun)*

Tree with odd-pinnate leaves and racemes of fragrant pink to purple flowers.

- *He looked up "keurboom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keurboom."*

khesari *(noun)*

European annual grown for forage; seeds used for food in India and for stock elsewhere.

- *They discussed "khesari" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "khesari" to mean european annual grown for forage; seeds used for....*

kiaat *(noun)*

Deciduous South African tree having large odd-pinnate leaves and profuse fragrant orange-yellow flowers; yields a red juice and heavy strong durable wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "kiaat" to mean deciduous south african tree having large....*
- *He looked up "kiaat" because he had never seen it before.*

kiggelaria *(noun)*

Small genus of South African shrubs or small trees.

- *Understanding "kiggelaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kiggelaria" to mean small genus of south african shrubs or small trees.*

kiggelaria africana *(noun)*

Large much-branched shrub grown primarily for its evergreen foliage.

- *The article explained what "kiggelaria africana" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kiggelaria africana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kingcup *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Ranunculus.

- *The article explained what "kingcup" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kingcup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kirkia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical South African trees and shrubs.

- *They discussed "kirkia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kirkia" means with a simple example.*

kirkia wilmsii *(noun)*

Small African deciduous tree with spreading crown having leaves clustered toward ends of branches and clusters of creamy flowers resembling lilacs.

- *They discussed “kirkia wilmsii” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kirkia wilmsii” to mean small african deciduous tree with spreading crown....*

---

kitambilla *(noun)*

A small shrubby spiny tree cultivated for its maroon-purple fruit with sweet purple pulp tasting like gooseberries; Sri Lanka and India.

- *In class, the teacher used “kitambilla” to mean a small shrubby spiny tree cultivated for its....*
- *Understanding “kitambilla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kitembilla *(noun)*

A small shrubby spiny tree cultivated for its maroon-purple fruit with sweet purple pulp tasting like gooseberries; Sri Lanka and India.

- *He looked up “kitembilla” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “kitembilla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kittul *(noun)*

Fishtail palm of India to Malay Peninsula; sap yields a brown sugar (jaggery) and trunk pith yields sago.

- *The article explained what “kittul” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kittul” to mean fishtail palm of india to malay peninsula; sap....*

---

kitul *(noun)*

Fishtail palm of India to Malay Peninsula; sap yields a brown sugar (jaggery) and trunk pith yields sago.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kitul.”*
- *He looked up “kitul” because he had never seen it before.*

---

kitul tree *(noun)*

Fishtail palm of India to Malay Peninsula; sap yields a brown sugar (jaggery) and trunk pith yields sago.

- *The article explained what “kitul tree” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kitul tree.”*

---

klammath weed *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered perennial common in fields and waste places but a weed in rangelands.

- *He looked up “klammath weed” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “klammath weed.”*

---

knawe *(noun)*

Widely distributed low-growing Eurasian herb having narrow leaves and inconspicuous green flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “knawe” to mean widely distributed low-growing eurasian herb having....*
- *The article explained what “knawe” means with a simple example.*

---

knawel *(noun)*

Widely distributed low-growing Eurasian herb having narrow leaves and inconspicuous green flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “knawel” to mean widely distributed low-growing eurasian herb having....*
- *He looked up “knawel” because he had never seen it before.*

---

knightia *(noun)*

Small genus of trees or shrubs of New Zealand and New Caledonia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “knightia.”*
- *The article explained what “knightia” means with a simple example.*

---

kniphofia *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Kniphofia having long grasslike leaves and tall scapes of red or yellow drooping flowers.

- *They discussed “kniphofia” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kniphofia” to mean a plant of the genus kniphofia having long....*

---

kniphofia praecox *(noun)*

Widely cultivated hybrid poker plant.

- *They discussed “kniphofia praecox” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kniphofia praecox.”*

kniphofia uvaria *(noun)*

Clump-forming plant of South Africa with spikes of scarlet flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kniphofia uvaria."*
- *He looked up "kniphofia uvaria" because he had never seen it before.*

knobcone pine *(noun)*

Medium-sized three-needled pine of the Pacific coast of the United States having a prominent knob on each scale of the cone.

- *They discussed "knobcone pine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "knobcone pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

koellia *(noun)*

American mountain mint.

- *They discussed "koellia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "koellia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kohleria *(noun)*

Shrubby herb cultivated for their soft velvety foliage and showy scarlet flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kohleria."*
- *The article explained what "kohleria" means with a simple example.*

kok-saghyz *(noun)*

Perennial dandelion native to Kazakhstan cultivated for its fleshy roots that have high rubber content.

- *In class, the teacher used "kok-saghyz" to mean perennial dandelion native to kazakhstan cultivated....*
- *He looked up "kok-saghyz" because he had never seen it before.*

kok-sagyz *(noun)*

Perennial dandelion native to Kazakhstan cultivated for its fleshy roots that have high rubber content.

- *He looked up "kok-sagyz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kok-sagyz."*

kolkwitzia *(noun)*

Chinese genus of 1 species: beauty bush.

- *They discussed "kolkwitzia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kolkwitzia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kolkwitzia amabilis *(noun)*

Chinese deciduous shrub with yellow-throated pinkish flowers and bristly fruit; often cultivated as an ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kolkwitzia amabilis."*
- *He looked up "kolkwitzia amabilis" because he had never seen it before.*

konini *(noun)*

Erect deciduous shrub or tree to 10 feet with maroon flowers; New Zealand.

- *In class, the teacher used "konini" to mean erect deciduous shrub or tree to 10 feet with....*
- *They discussed "konini" during the group presentation.*

kosteletzya *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of southeastern United States and tropical America and Africa.

- *The article explained what "kosteletzya" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kosteletzya" during the group presentation.*

kosteletzya virginica *(noun)*

Subshrub of southeastern United States to New York.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kosteletzya virginica."*
- *He looked up "kosteletzya virginica" because he had never seen it before.*

kowhai *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of New Zealand and Chile having pendulous racemes of tubular golden-yellow flowers; yields a hard strong wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kowhai."*
- *He looked up "kowhai" because he had never seen it before.*

krigia *(noun)*

Any small branched yellow-flowered North American herb of the genus Krigia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "krigia."*
- *Understanding "krigia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

krigia bulbosa *(noun)*

Small yellow-flowered herb resembling dandelions of central and southeastern United States.

- *The article explained what "krigia bulbosa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "krigia bulbosa."*

krigia dandelion *(noun)*

Small yellow-flowered herb resembling dandelions of central and southeastern United States.

- *The article explained what "krigia dandelion" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "krigia dandelion" during the group presentation.*

krubi *(noun)*

Malodorous tropical plant having a spathe that resembles the corolla of a morning glory and attains a diameter of several feet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "krubi."*
- *Understanding "krubi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kurakkan *(noun)*

East Indian cereal grass whose seed yield a somewhat bitter flour, a staple in the Orient.

- *He looked up "kurakkan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kurakkan" during the group presentation.*

kurchee *(noun)*

Tropical Asian tree with hard white wood and bark formerly used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhea.

- *They discussed "kurchee" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kurchee" to mean tropical asian tree with hard white wood and bark....*

kurchi *(noun)*

Tropical Asian tree with hard white wood and bark formerly used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhea.

- *He looked up "kurchi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kurchi" during the group presentation.*

kurrat *(noun)*

Coarse Old World perennial having a large bulb and tall stalk of greenish purple-tinged flowers; widely naturalized.

- *They discussed "kurrat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kurrat" means with a simple example.*

kweek *(noun)*

Trailing grass native to Europe now cosmopolitan in warm regions; used for lawns and pastures especially in southern United States and India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kweek."*
- *He looked up "kweek" because he had never seen it before.*

laburnum anagyroides *(noun)*

An ornamental shrub or tree of the genus Laburnum; often cultivated for Easter decorations.

- *In class, the teacher used "laburnum anagyroides" to mean an ornamental shrub or tree of the genus laburnum;....*
- *The article explained what "laburnum anagyroides" means with a simple example.*

laccopetalum *(noun)*

One species: giant buttercup.

- *Understanding "laccopetalum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “laccopetalum” because he had never seen it before.*

laccopetalum giganteum *(noun)*

Spectacular perennial native of wet montane grasslands of Peru; formerly included in genus Ranunculus.

- *They discussed “laccopetalum giganteum” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “laccopetalum giganteum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lacebark *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of New Zealand having a profusion of axillary clusters of honey-scented paper-white flowers and whose bark is used for cordage.

- *They discussed “lacebark” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “lacebark” because he had never seen it before.*

lacepod *(noun)*

Annual herb having pinnatifid basal leaves and slender racemes of small white flowers followed by one-seeded winged silicles.

- *Understanding “lacepod” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “lacepod” means with a simple example.*

lacewood *(noun)*

Variably colored and sometimes variegated hard tough elastic wood of a sycamore tree.

- *In class, the teacher used “lacewood” to mean variably colored and sometimes variegated hard....*
- *The article explained what “lacewood” means with a simple example.*

lactuca sativa asparagina *(noun)*

Lettuce valued especially for its edible stems.

- *Understanding “lactuca sativa asparagina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “lactuca sativa asparagina” during the group presentation.*

lactuca scariola *(noun)*

European annual wild lettuce having prickly stems; a troublesome weed in parts of United States.

- *The article explained what “lactuca scariola” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lactuca scariola” to mean european annual wild lettuce having prickly stems;....*

lactuca serriola *(noun)*

European annual wild lettuce having prickly stems; a troublesome weed in parts of United States.

- *He looked up “lactuca serriola” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lactuca serriola.”*

ladanum *(noun)*

A soft blackish-brown resinous exudate from various rockroses used in perfumes especially as a fixative.

- *In class, the teacher used “ladanum” to mean a soft blackish-brown resinous exudate from various....*
- *They discussed “ladanum” during the group presentation.*

lady’s-eardrop *(noun)*

Erect or climbing shrub of Brazil with deep pink to red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “lady’s-eardrop” to mean erect or climbing shrub of brazil with deep pink to....*
- *The article explained what “lady’s-eardrop” means with a simple example.*

lagarostrobus *(noun)*

Genus of dioecious evergreen trees of New Zealand and Tasmania; similar to genus Dacrydium.

- *In class, the teacher used “lagarostrobus” to mean genus of dioecious evergreen trees of new zealand....*
- *The article explained what “lagarostrobus” means with a simple example.*

lagarostrobus colensoi *(noun)*

Timber tree of New Zealand having shiny white wood.

- *He looked up “lagarostrobus colensoi” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lagarostrobus colensoi.”*

lagarostrobus franklinii *(noun)*

Tasmanian timber tree with yellow aromatic wavy-grained wood used for carving and ship building; sometimes placed in genus Dacrydium.

- *The article explained what "lagarostrobus franklinii" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lagarostrobus franklinii" to mean tasmanian timber tree with yellow aromatic....*

---

lagenaria *(noun)*

Bottle gourds.

- *Understanding "lagenaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lagenaria" during the group presentation.*

---

lagenaria siceraria *(noun)*

Old World climbing plant with hard-shelled bottle-shaped gourds as fruits.

- *The article explained what "lagenaria siceraria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lagenaria siceraria" to mean old world climbing plant with hard-shelled....*

---

lagenophera *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of Australia and South America having small solitary white or purple flowers similar to true daisies of genus Bellis.

- *In class, the teacher used "lagenophera" to mean small genus of herbs of australia and south america....*
- *They discussed "lagenophera" during the group presentation.*

---

lagerstroemia *(noun)*

Shrubs or small trees of tropical Asia and Africa usually with showy white, pink, or purplish flowers.

- *They discussed "lagerstroemia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lagerstroemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lagerstroemia indica *(noun)*

Ornamental shrub from eastern India commonly planted in the southern United States.

- *They discussed "lagerstroemia indica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lagerstroemia indica."*

---

lagerstroemia speciosa *(noun)*

Native to Asia, Australia, and East Indies, where it provides timber called pyinma; used elsewhere as an ornamental for its large showy flowers.

- *He looked up "lagerstroemia speciosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lagerstroemia speciosa."*

---

laguncularia *(noun)*

A genus of Laguncularia.

- *In class, the teacher used "laguncularia" to mean a genus of laguncularia.*
- *He looked up "laguncularia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laguncularia racemosa *(noun)*

Shrub to moderately large tree that grows in brackish water along the seacoasts of western Africa and tropical America; locally important as a source of tannin.

- *They discussed "laguncularia racemosa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "laguncularia racemosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lalthyrus tingitanus *(noun)*

North African annual resembling the sweet pea having showy but odorless flowers.

- *Understanding "lalthyrus tingitanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lalthyrus tingitanus."*

---

lamb succory *(noun)*

Small European herb with small yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "lamb succory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lamb succory" to mean small european herb with small yellow flowers.*

---

lambertia *(noun)*

Small genus of Australian shrubs.

- *The article explained what "lambertia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lambertia" during the group presentation.*

---

lambertia formosa *(noun)*

Erect bushy shrub of eastern Australia having terminal clusters of red flowers yielding much nectar.

- *Understanding "lambertia formosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lambertia formosa."*

---

lambkill *(noun)*

North American dwarf shrub resembling mountain laurel but having narrower leaves and small red flowers; poisonous to young stock.

- *In class, the teacher used "lambkill" to mean north american dwarf shrub resembling mountain....*
- *Understanding "lambkill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lamellate placentation *(noun)*

With ovules on thin extensions of the placentae into a compound ovary.

- *The article explained what "lamellate placentation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lamellate placentation" to mean with ovules on thin extensions of the placentae....*

---

lamium amplexicaule *(noun)*

Eurasian plant having toothed leaves and small two-lipped white or purplish-red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamium amplexicaule."*
- *Understanding "lamium amplexicaule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lanceolate spleenwort *(noun)*

A spleenwort of western Europe.

- *The article explained what "lanceolate spleenwort" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lanceolate spleenwort."*

---

lancewood *(noun)*

Source of most of the lancewood of commerce.

- *Understanding "lancewood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lancewood."*

---

lancewood tree *(noun)*

Source of most of the lancewood of commerce.

- *He looked up "lancewood tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lancewood tree."*

---

langsat *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing an edible yellow berry.

- *Understanding "langsat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "langsat."*

---

langset *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing an edible yellow berry.

- *In class, the teacher used "langset" to mean east indian tree bearing an edible yellow berry.*
- *Understanding "langset" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

languas speciosa *(noun)*

Cultivated for its shining oblong leaves and arching clusters of white flowers with pink shading and crinkled yellow lips with variegated magenta stripes.

- *Understanding "languas speciosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "languas speciosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lanseh tree *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing an edible yellow berry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lanseh tree."*
- *They discussed "lanseh tree" during the group presentation.*

lansium domesticum *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing an edible yellow berry.

- *The article explained what "lansium domesticum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lansium domesticum" during the group presentation.*

laportea *(noun)*

Mostly tropical stinging herbs or trees: nettle.

- *He looked up "laportea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "laportea" during the group presentation.*

laportea canadensis *(noun)*

American perennial herb found in rich woods and provided with stinging hairs; provides fibers used for textiles.

- *They discussed "laportea canadensis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "laportea canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lappula *(noun)*

Stickweed; beggar's lice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lappula."*
- *Understanding "lappula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lardizabala *(noun)*

Evergreen monoecious climbers of South America having dark mauve-blue edible berries.

- *The article explained what "lardizabala" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lardizabala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lardizabala family *(noun)*

Thick-stemmed lianas and some shrubs; some have edible fruit.

- *They discussed "lardizabala family" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lardizabala family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lardizabalaceae *(noun)*

Thick-stemmed lianas and some shrubs; some have edible fruit.

- *They discussed "lardizabalaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lardizabalaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

large-flowered calamint *(noun)*

Aromatic herb with large pink flowers; southern and southeastern Europe; Anatolia; northern Iran.

- *They discussed "large-flowered calamint" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "large-flowered calamint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

large-flowered fiddleneck *(noun)*

Annual of the western United States having large coiled flower spikes; a threatened species.

- *They discussed "large-flowered fiddleneck" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "large-flowered fiddleneck."*

largeleaf holly *(noun)*

A holly tree.

- *The article explained what "largeleaf holly" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "largeleaf holly" during the group presentation.*

larix laricina *(noun)*

Medium-sized larch of Canada and northern United States including Alaska having a broad conic crown and rust-brown scaly bark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "larix laricina."*
- *Understanding "larix laricina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

larix lyallii *(noun)*

Medium-sized larch of the Rocky Mountains; closely related to Larix occidentalis.

- *Understanding "larix lyallii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "larix lyallii" means with a simple example.*

---

larix russica *(noun)*

Medium-sized larch of northeastern Russia and Siberia having narrowly conic crown and soft narrow bright-green leaves; used in cultivation.

- *In class, the teacher used "larix russica" to mean medium-sized larch of northeastern russia and....*
- *They discussed "larix russica" during the group presentation.*

---

larix siberica *(noun)*

Medium-sized larch of northeastern Russia and Siberia having narrowly conic crown and soft narrow bright-green leaves; used in cultivation.

- *In class, the teacher used "larix siberica" to mean medium-sized larch of northeastern russia and....*
- *Understanding "larix siberica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lasthenia *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of Pacific coast of North and South America.

- *They discussed "lasthenia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lasthenia" to mean small genus of herbs of pacific coast of north and....*

---

lasthenia chrysostoma *(noun)*

Small slender woolly annual with very narrow opposite leaves and branches bearing solitary golden-yellow flower heads; southwestern Oregon to Baja California and Arizona; often cultivated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lasthenia chrysostoma."*
- *The article explained what "lasthenia chrysostoma" means with a simple example.*

---

lastreopsis *(noun)*

Tropical terrestrial shield ferns.

- *The article explained what "lastreopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lastreopsis" to mean tropical terrestrial shield ferns.*

---

latanier *(noun)*

Fan palms of the southern United States and the Caribbean region.

- *Understanding "latanier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "latanier" means with a simple example.*

---

latanier palm *(noun)*

Fan palms of the southern United States and the Caribbean region.

- *He looked up "latanier palm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "latanier palm" during the group presentation.*

---

lathyrus latifolius *(noun)*

Perennial climber of central and southern Europe having purple or pink or white flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *He looked up "lathyrus latifolius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lathyrus latifolius."*

---

lathyrus nissolia *(noun)*

Annual European vetch with red flowers.

- *Understanding "lathyrus nissolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lathyrus nissolia" to mean annual european vetch with red flowers.*

---

lathyrus odoratus *(noun)*

Climbing garden plant having fragrant pastel-colored flowers.

- *They discussed "lathyrus odoratus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lathyrus odoratus" means with a simple example.*

---

lathyrus vernus *(noun)*

Bushy European perennial having nodding racemose violet-blue flowers.

- *The article explained what "lathyrus vernus" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "lathyrus vernus" to mean bushy european perennial having nodding racemose....*

laticifer *(noun)*

A plant duct containing latex.

- *They discussed "laticifer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "laticifer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lauhala *(noun)*

Polynesian screw pine.

- *Understanding "lauhala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lauhala" means with a simple example.*

lavandula stoechas *(noun)*

Shrubby greyish lavender of southwestern Europe having usually reddish-purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lavandula stoechas" to mean shrubby greyish lavender of southwestern europe....*
- *He looked up "lavandula stoechas" because he had never seen it before.*

lavatera *(noun)*

Widespread genus of herbs or softwood arborescent shrubs cultivated for their showy flowers.

- *Understanding "lavatera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lavatera" means with a simple example.*

lavatera arborea *(noun)*

Arborescent perennial shrub having palmately lobed furry leaves and showy red-purple flowers; southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "lavatera arborea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lavatera arborea" to mean arborescent perennial shrub having palmately lobed....*

lawyerbush *(noun)*

Stout-stemmed trailing shrub of New Zealand that scrambles over other growth.

- *Understanding "lawyerbush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lawyerbush" because he had never seen it before.*

layia platyglossa *(noun)*

California annual having flower heads with yellow rays tipped with white.

- *They discussed "layia platyglossa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "layia platyglossa" to mean california annual having flower heads with yellow....*

leadplant *(noun)*

Shrub of sandy woodlands and stream banks of western United States having hoary pinnate flowers and dull-colored racemose flowers; thought to indicate the presence of lead ore.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leadplant."*
- *They discussed "leadplant" during the group presentation.*

leadwort *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Plumbago with blue flowers.

- *Understanding "leadwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leadwort."*

leadwort family *(noun)*

Perennial herbs and shrubs and lianas; cosmopolitan especially in saltwater areas.

- *He looked up "leadwort family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leadwort family."*

leafage *(noun)*

The main organ of photosynthesis and transpiration in higher plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leafage."*
- *They discussed "leafage" during the group presentation.*

leafstalk *(noun)*

The slender stem that supports the blade of a leaf.

- *The article explained what "leafstalk" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leafstalk" to mean the slender stem that supports the blade of a leaf.*

---

leatherleaf *(noun)*

Stiff leathery-leaved fern of western North America having ovate fronds parted to the midrib.

- *The article explained what "leatherleaf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leatherleaf" to mean stiff leathery-leaved fern of western north america....*

---

leatherleaf fern *(noun)*

Widely distributed fern of tropical southern hemisphere having leathery pinnatifid fronds.

- *In class, the teacher used "leatherleaf fern" to mean widely distributed fern of tropical southern....*
- *They discussed "leatherleaf fern" during the group presentation.*

---

leatherleaf saxifrage *(noun)*

Plant with basal leathery elliptic leaves and erect leafless flower stalks each bearing a dense roundish cluster of tiny white flowers; moist places of northwestern North America to Oregon and Idaho.

- *They discussed "leatherleaf saxifrage" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "leatherleaf saxifrage" means with a simple example.*

---

leatherleaf wood fern *(noun)*

North American fern with evergreen fronds.

- *They discussed "leatherleaf wood fern" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leatherleaf wood fern" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leathery polypody *(noun)*

Stiff leathery-leaved fern of western North America having ovate fronds parted to the midrib.

- *Understanding "leathery polypody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leathery polypody" to mean stiff leathery-leaved fern of western north america....*

---

lecanopteris *(noun)*

Any of several bizarre ferns of the genus Lecanopteris having swollen hollow rhizomes that provide homes for symbiotic ants.

- *They discussed "lecanopteris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lecanopteris."*

---

lecanoraceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of the division Lichenes.

- *They discussed "lecanoraceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lecanoraceae" means with a simple example.*

---

leccinum *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *Understanding "leccinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leccinum" means with a simple example.*

---

leccinum fibrillosum *(noun)*

An edible fungus with a dark reddish brown cap and a wide light tan stalk that expands toward the base.

- *Understanding "leccinum fibrillosum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leccinum fibrillosum" during the group presentation.*

---

lechanorales *(noun)*

Category used in some classification systems for all lichens that produce apothecia.

- *They discussed "lechanorales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lechanorales" means with a simple example.*

---

lecythidaceae *(noun)*

Large tropical trees bearing large fruits with woody skins.

- *They discussed “lecythidaceae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lecythidaceae.”*

---

ledum groenlandicum *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of eastern North America having white or creamy bell-shaped flowers and dark green hairy leaves used for tea during American Revolution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ledum groenlandicum.”*
- *Understanding “ledum groenlandicum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leichtlin’s camas *(noun)*

Camas found to the west of Cascade Mountains.

- *The article explained what “leichtlin’s camas” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “leichtlin’s camas” to mean camas found to the west of cascade mountains.*

---

leiophyllum *(noun)*

One species: sand myrtle.

- *He looked up “leiophyllum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “leiophyllum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leiophyllum buxifolium *(noun)*

Low-growing evergreen shrub of New Jersey to Florida grown for its many white star-shaped flowers and glossy foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used “leiophyllum buxifolium” to mean low-growing evergreen shrub of new jersey to....*
- *They discussed “leiophyllum buxifolium” during the group presentation.*

---

leitneria *(noun)*

One species: corkwood.

- *The article explained what “leitneria” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “leitneria.”*

---

leitneria floridana *(noun)*

Very small deciduous dioecious tree or shrub of damp habitats in southeastern United States having extremely light wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “leitneria floridana.”*
- *He looked up “leitneria floridana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

leitneriaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Leitneria; commonly isolated in a distinct order.

- *They discussed “leitneriaceae” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “leitneriaceae” means with a simple example.*

---

lemaireocereus *(noun)*

Tropical American cacti usually tall and branching with stout spines and funnel-shaped flowers and globular or ovoid often edible fruit.

- *They discussed “lemaireocereus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lemaireocereus” to mean tropical american cacti usually tall and branching....*

---

lemaireocereus chichipe *(noun)*

Tall treelike Mexican cactus with edible red fruit.

- *Understanding “lemaireocereus chichipe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “lemaireocereus chichipe” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lemanderin *(noun)*

Hybrid between mandarin orange and lemon having very acid fruit with orange peel.

- *They discussed “lemanderin” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “lemanderin” means with a simple example.*

---

lemna trisulca *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan in temperate regions except North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “lemna trisulca” to mean cosmopolitan in temperate regions except north america.*
- *They discussed “lemna trisulca” during the group presentation.*

lemnaceae *(noun)*

Family of small free-floating thalloid plants.

- *They discussed "lemnaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lemnaceae" to mean family of small free-floating thalloid plants.*

lemonwood *(noun)*

South African evergreen having hard tough wood.

- *Understanding "lemonwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lemonwood" to mean south african evergreen having hard tough wood.*

lemonwood tree *(noun)*

South African evergreen having hard tough wood.

- *He looked up "lemonwood tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lemonwood tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lennoaceae *(noun)*

Family of fleshy parasitic herbs lacking green foliage and having heads of small flowers; California and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "lennoaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lennoaceae" during the group presentation.*

lens culinaris *(noun)*

Widely cultivated Eurasian annual herb grown for its edible flattened seeds that are cooked like peas and also ground into meal and for its leafy stalks that are used as fodder.

- *Understanding "lens culinaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lens culinaris."*

lentibulariaceae *(noun)*

Carnivorous aquatic or bog plants: genera Utricularia, Pinguicula, and Genlisea.

- *In class, the teacher used "lentibulariaceae" to mean carnivorous aquatic or bog plants: genera....*
- *The article explained what "lentibulariaceae" means with a simple example.*

lenticel *(noun)*

One of many raised pores on the stems of woody plants that allow the interchange of gas between the atmosphere and the interior tissue.

- *Understanding "lenticel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lenticel" means with a simple example.*

lentinus edodes *(noun)*

Edible east Asian mushroom having a golden or dark brown to blackish cap and an inedible stipe.

- *In class, the teacher used "lentinus edodes" to mean edible east asian mushroom having a golden or dark....*
- *He looked up "lentinus edodes" because he had never seen it before.*

lentinus lepideus *(noun)*

A fungus with a scaly cap and white flesh and a ring on the stalk (with scales below the ring); odor reminiscent of licorice.

- *The article explained what "lentinus lepideus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lentinus lepideus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lentisk *(noun)*

An evergreen shrub of the Mediterranean region that is cultivated for its resin.

- *In class, the teacher used "lentisk" to mean an evergreen shrub of the mediterranean region that....*
- *He looked up "lentisk" because he had never seen it before.*

leonotis *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical herbs and subshrubs of South Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leonotis."*
- *The article explained what "leonotis" means with a simple example.*

leonotis leonurus *(noun)*

Relatively nontoxic South African herb smoked like tobacco.

- *Understanding "leonotis leonurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leonotis leonurus" during the group presentation.*

---

leonotis nepetaefolia *(noun)*

Pantropical herb having whorls of striking lipped flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "leonotis nepetaefolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leonotis nepetaefolia."*

---

leonotis nepetifolia *(noun)*

Pantropical herb having whorls of striking lipped flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leonotis nepetifolia."*
- *The article explained what "leonotis nepetifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

leontodon autumnalis *(noun)*

Fall-blooming European herb with a yellow flower; naturalized in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leontodon autumnalis."*
- *Understanding "leontodon autumnalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leontopodium alpinum *(noun)*

Alpine perennial plant native to Europe having leaves covered with whitish down and small flower heads held in stars of glistening whitish bracts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leontopodium alpinum."*
- *Understanding "leontopodium alpinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leonurus *(noun)*

Genus of stout Old World herbs having flowers in whorls.

- *They discussed "leonurus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leonurus" to mean genus of stout old world herbs having flowers in whorls.*

---

leonurus cardiaca *(noun)*

Bitter Old World herb of hedgerows and woodland margins having toothed leaves and white or pale pink flowers.

- *They discussed "leonurus cardiaca" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leonurus cardiaca" to mean bitter old world herb of hedgerows and woodland....*

---

leopardbane *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Doronicum having alternate often clasping stem leaves cultivated for their long stalks of yellow flower heads.

- *The article explained what "leopardbane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leopardbane" to mean any of several herbs of the genus doronicum having....*

---

leotia lubrica *(noun)*

A discomycete that develops in clusters of slippery rubbery gelatinous fruiting bodies that are dingy yellow to tan in color.

- *He looked up "leotia lubrica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leotia lubrica."*

---

lepechinia *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Labiatae.

- *He looked up "lepechinia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lepechinia" to mean a dicotyledonous genus of the family labiatae.*

---

lepechinia calycina *(noun)*

California plant with woolly stems and leaves and large white flowers.

- *Understanding "lepechinia calycina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lepechinia calycina" to mean california plant with woolly stems and leaves and....*

---

lepidobotryaceae *(noun)*

Family created in 1950 solely for the classification of a distinctive African tree repeatedly classified in other families; trees long believed to exist only in Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "lepidobotryaceae" to mean family created in 1950 solely for the....*

- *He looked up “lepidobotryaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

lepidobotrys *(noun)*

African tree often classified in other families; similar to the Costa Rican caracolito in wood structure as well as in fruit and flowers and leaves and seeds.

- *He looked up “lepidobotrys” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lepidobotrys” to mean african tree often classified in other families;....*

lepidodendraceae *(noun)*

Fossil plants characterized by conspicuous spirally arranged leaf scars on the trunk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lepidodendraceae.”*
- *The article explained what “lepidodendraceae” means with a simple example.*

lepidodendrales *(noun)*

Fossil arborescent plants arising during the early Devonian and conspicuous throughout the Carboniferous.

- *They discussed “lepidodendrales” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lepidodendrales” to mean fossil arborescent plants arising during the early....*

lepidothamnus *(noun)*

Small usually shrubby conifers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lepidothamnus.”*
- *He looked up “lepidothamnus” because he had never seen it before.*

lepidothamnus fonkii *(noun)*

About the hardiest Podocarpaceae species; prostrate spreading shrub similar to mountain rimu; mountains of southern Chile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lepidothamnus fonkii.”*
- *The article explained what “lepidothamnus fonkii” means with a simple example.*

lepidothamnus laxifolius *(noun)*

Low-growing to prostrate shrub with slender trailing branches; New Zealand.

- *They discussed “lepidothamnus laxifolius” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “lepidothamnus laxifolius” means with a simple example.*

lepiota *(noun)*

Any fungus of the genus Lepiota.

- *In class, the teacher used “lepiota” to mean any fungus of the genus lepiota.*
- *Understanding “lepiota” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepiota americana *(noun)*

An agaric with a pallid cap and a stalk that is enlarged near the base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lepiota americana.”*
- *Understanding “lepiota americana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepiota cepaestipes *(noun)*

A white agaric that tends to cluster and has a club-shaped base.

- *In class, the teacher used “lepiota cepaestipes” to mean a white agaric that tends to cluster and has a....*
- *The article explained what “lepiota cepaestipes” means with a simple example.*

lepiota clypeolaria *(noun)*

An agaric with a ragged stalk and a soft floccose cap.

- *They discussed “lepiota clypeolaria” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “lepiota clypeolaria” means with a simple example.*

lepiota morgani *(noun)*

An agaric regarded as poisonous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lepiota morgani.”*
- *Understanding “lepiota morgani” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepiota naucina *(noun)*

An agaric with greyish white fruiting body and gills that change from pink to dingy red.

- *They discussed "lepiota naucina" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lepiota naucina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepiota procera *(noun)*

Edible long-stalked mushroom with white flesh and gills and spores; found in open woodlands in autumn.

- *In class, the teacher used "lepiota procera" to mean edible long-stalked mushroom with white flesh and....*
- *Understanding "lepiota procera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepiota rhacodes *(noun)*

An agaric with a large cap with brown scales and a thick stalk.

- *The article explained what "lepiota rhacodes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lepiota rhacodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepiota rubrotincta *(noun)*

An agaric with a relatively small pink to red cap and white gills and stalk.

- *They discussed "lepiota rubrotincta" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepiota rubrotincta."*

lepiotaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi having free gills and a cap that is cleanly separable from the stalk.

- *Understanding "lepiotaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lepiotaceae" means with a simple example.*

lepista irina *(noun)*

An edible agaric with large silky white caps and thick stalks.

- *The article explained what "lepista irina" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepista irina."*

leptarrhena *(noun)*

One species: leatherleaf saxifrage.

- *He looked up "leptarrhena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "leptarrhena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leptarrhena pyrolifolia *(noun)*

Plant with basal leathery elliptic leaves and erect leafless flower stalks each bearing a dense roundish cluster of tiny white flowers; moist places of northwestern North America to Oregon and Idaho.

- *In class, the teacher used "leptarrhena pyrolifolia" to mean plant with basal leathery elliptic leaves and erect....*
- *Understanding "leptarrhena pyrolifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leptopteris *(noun)*

Including some ferns sometimes placed in genus Todea.

- *They discussed "leptopteris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leptopteris" because he had never seen it before.*

leptopteris superba *(noun)*

New Zealand with pinnate fronds and a densely woolly stalks; sometimes included in genus Todea.

- *They discussed "leptopteris superba" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "leptopteris superba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leptosporangium *(noun)*

A sporangium formed from a single epidermal cell; characteristic of the Filicales or of almost all modern ferns.

- *The article explained what "leptosporangium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leptosporangium" to mean a sporangium formed from a single epidermal cell;....*

lespedeza stipulacea *(noun)*

Annual native to Korea but widely cultivated for forage and hay in hot dry regions.

- *He looked up "lespedeza stipulacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lespedeza stipulacea" during the group presentation.*

---

lesquerella *(noun)*

Genus of low-growing hairy herbs: bladderpods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lesquerella."*
- *He looked up "lesquerella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lesser calamint *(noun)*

Low-growing strongly aromatic perennial herb of southern Europe to Great Britain; naturalized in United States.

- *The article explained what "lesser calamint" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lesser calamint."*

---

lesser spearwort *(noun)*

Semiaquatic Eurasian perennial crowfoot with leaves shaped like spears; naturalized in New Zealand.

- *They discussed "lesser spearwort" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lesser spearwort" means with a simple example.*

---

lesser twayblade *(noun)*

Orchid having two triangular leaves and a short lax raceme of green to rust-colored flowers with the lip flushed mauve; Europe and Asia and North America and Greenland.

- *They discussed "lesser twayblade" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lesser twayblade" to mean orchid having two triangular leaves and a short lax....*

---

leucadendron *(noun)*

Large genus of evergreen trees and shrubs having silvery white leaves and solitary terminal flowers with conspicuous silvery bracts.

- *Understanding "leucadendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leucadendron" means with a simple example.*

---

leucadendron argenteum *(noun)*

Small South African tree with long silvery silky foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used "leucadendron argenteum" to mean small south african tree with long silvery silky....*
- *They discussed "leucadendron argenteum" during the group presentation.*

---

leucanthemum *(noun)*

Comprises plants often included in the genus Chrysanthemum.

- *He looked up "leucanthemum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leucanthemum."*

---

leucanthemum lacustre *(noun)*

Perennial of Portugal similar to the oxeye daisy.

- *The article explained what "leucanthemum lacustre" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leucanthemum lacustre."*

---

leucanthemum maximum *(noun)*

Similar to oxeye daisy.

- *He looked up "leucanthemum maximum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "leucanthemum maximum" during the group presentation.*

---

leucanthemum superbum *(noun)*

Hybrid garden flower derived from Chrysanthemum maximum and Chrysanthemum lacustre having large white flower heads resembling oxeye daisies; often placed in the genus Chrysanthemum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leucanthemum superbum."*
- *He looked up "leucanthemum superbum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leucanthemum vulgare *(noun)*

Tall leafy-stemmed Eurasian perennial with white flowers; widely naturalized; often placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding "leucanthemum vulgare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leucanthemum vulgare" means with a simple example.*

leucogenes *(noun)*

New Zealand edelweiss.

- *He looked up "leucogenes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "leucogenes" during the group presentation.*

leucogenes leontopodium *(noun)*

Perennial herb closely resembling European edelweiss; New Zealand.

- *The article explained what "leucogenes leontopodium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leucogenes leontopodium" to mean perennial herb closely resembling european....*

leucothoe *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Leucothoe; grown for their beautiful white flowers; glossy foliage contains a poisonous substance similar to that found in genus Kalmia.

- *Understanding "leucothoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leucothoe" means with a simple example.*

leucothoe editorum *(noun)*

Fast-growing evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having arching interlaced branches and racemes of white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leucothoe editorum."*
- *He looked up "leucothoe editorum" because he had never seen it before.*

leucothoe fontanesiana *(noun)*

Fast-growing evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having arching interlaced branches and racemes of white flowers.

- *The article explained what "leucothoe fontanesiana" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leucothoe fontanesiana" to mean fast-growing evergreen shrub of southeastern united....*

leucothoe racemosa *(noun)*

Bushy deciduous shrub of the eastern United States with long racemes of pinkish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leucothoe racemosa."*
- *He looked up "leucothoe racemosa" because he had never seen it before.*

levisticum *(noun)*

Genus of aromatic European herbs with yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "levisticum."*
- *He looked up "levisticum" because he had never seen it before.*

levisticum officinale *(noun)*

Herb native to southern Europe; cultivated for its edible stalks and foliage and seeds.

- *They discussed "levisticum officinale" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "levisticum officinale" means with a simple example.*

lewisia *(noun)*

Genus of western North American low-growing herbs having linear woolly leaves and large pink flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lewisia" to mean genus of western north american low-growing herbs....*
- *Understanding "lewisia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lewisia cotyledon *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial having a dense basal rosette of long spatula-shaped leaves and panicles of pink or white-and-red-striped or pink-purple flowers; found on cliffs and in rock crevices in mountains of southwestern Oregon and northern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lewisia cotyledon."*
- *They discussed "lewisia cotyledon" during the group presentation.*

lewisia rediviva *(noun)*

Showy succulent ground-hugging plant of Rocky Mountains regions having deep to pale pink flowers and fleshy farinaceous roots; the Montana state flower.

- *Understanding "lewisia rediviva" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lewisia rediviva" to mean showy succulent ground-hugging plant of rocky....*

leycesteria *(noun)*

Small species of shrubs of western Himalayas to China.

- *Understanding "leycesteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leycesteria" means with a simple example.*

leycesteria formosa *(noun)*

Shrub honeysuckle with drooping spikes of purplish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leycesteria formosa."*
- *They discussed "leycesteria formosa" during the group presentation.*

leymus *(noun)*

Genus that in some classifications overlaps the genus Elymus.

- *They discussed "leymus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leymus" because he had never seen it before.*

leymus arenaria *(noun)*

A dune grass of the Pacific seacoast used as a sand binder.

- *Understanding "leymus arenaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leymus arenaria" means with a simple example.*

leymus condensatus *(noun)*

Stout perennial grass of western North America.

- *He looked up "leymus condensatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "leymus condensatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liatris pycnostachya *(noun)*

Perennial of southeastern and central United States having very dense spikes of purple flowers; often cultivated for cut flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "liatris pycnostachya" to mean perennial of southeastern and central united states....*
- *The article explained what "liatris pycnostachya" means with a simple example.*

libocedrus *(noun)*

Cypresses that resemble cedars.

- *In class, the teacher used "libocedrus" to mean cypresses that resemble cedars.*
- *They discussed "libocedrus" during the group presentation.*

libocedrus bidwillii *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of New Zealand resembling the kawaka.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "libocedrus bidwillii."*
- *He looked up "libocedrus bidwillii" because he had never seen it before.*

libocedrus decurrens *(noun)*

Tall tree of the Pacific coast of North America having foliage like cypress and cinnamon-red bark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "libocedrus decurrens."*
- *Understanding "libocedrus decurrens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

libocedrus plumosa *(noun)*

New Zealand timber tree resembling the cypress.

- *The article explained what "libocedrus plumosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "libocedrus plumosa" to mean new zealand timber tree resembling the cypress.*

lichenales *(noun)*

Category used especially in former classifications for organisms now constituting the division Lichenes.

- *He looked up "lichenales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lichenales."*

lichenes *(noun)*

Comprising the lichens which grow symbiotically with algae; sometimes treated as an independent group more or less coordinate with algae and fungi.

- *The article explained what "lichenes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lichenes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lignosae *(noun)*

A category in some early taxonomies.

- *He looked up "lignosae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lignosae."*

---

ligularia *(noun)*

Genus of Old World herbs resembling groundsel: leopard plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "ligularia" to mean genus of old world herbs resembling groundsel:....*
- *The article explained what "ligularia" means with a simple example.*

---

ligustrum amurense *(noun)*

Eastern Asian shrub cultivated especially for its persistent foliage.

- *He looked up "ligustrum amurense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ligustrum amurense."*

---

ligustrum ibolium *(noun)*

Fast-growing and tightly branched hybrid of Ligustrum ovalifolium and Ligustrum obtusifolium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ligustrum ibolium."*
- *They discussed "ligustrum ibolium" during the group presentation.*

---

ligustrum obtusifolium *(noun)*

Small deciduous shrub having graceful arching branches and luxuriant foliage.

- *He looked up "ligustrum obtusifolium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ligustrum obtusifolium."*

---

ligustrum ovalifolium *(noun)*

Semi-evergreen Japanese shrub having malodorous flowers; used extensively for hedges because more likely to stay green that common privet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ligustrum ovalifolium."*
- *The article explained what "ligustrum ovalifolium" means with a simple example.*

---

liliaceous plant *(noun)*

Plant growing from a bulb or corm or rhizome or tuber.

- *The article explained what "liliaceous plant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liliaceous plant" to mean plant growing from a bulb or corm or rhizome or tuber.*

---

liliales *(noun)*

An order of monocotyledonous plants including Amaryllidaceae and Liliaceae and Iridaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liliales."*
- *The article explained what "liliales" means with a simple example.*

---

liliid monocot family *(noun)*

Family of monocotyledonous plants of the subclass Liliidae; mostly herbs usually with petaloid sepals and petals and compound pistils.

- *He looked up "liliid monocot family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "liliid monocot family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liliid monocot genus *(noun)*

Genus of monocotyledonous plants comprising mostly herbs having usually petaloid sepals and petals and compound pistils.

- *He looked up "liliid monocot genus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liliid monocot genus."*

---

liliidae *(noun)*

One of four subclasses or superorders of Monocotyledones; comprises 17 families including: Liliaceae; Alliaceae; Amaryllidaceae; Iridaceae; Orchidaceae; Trilliaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liliidae."*
- *They discussed "liliidae" during the group presentation.*

liliopsid *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous flowering plant; the stem grows by deposits on its inside.

- *The article explained what "liliopsid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liliopsid" to mean a monocotyledonous flowering plant; the stem grows....*

liliopsid family *(noun)*

Family of flowering plants having a single cotyledon (embryonic leaf) in the seed.

- *They discussed "liliopsid family" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liliopsid family" to mean family of flowering plants having a single....*

liliopsid genus *(noun)*

Genus of flowering plants having a single cotyledon (embryonic leaf) in the seed.

- *They discussed "liliopsid genus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "liliopsid genus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liliopsida *(noun)*

Comprising seed plants that produce an embryo with a single cotyledon and parallel-veined leaves: includes grasses and lilies and palms and orchids; divided into four subclasses or superorders: Alismatidae; Arecidae; Commelinidae; and Liliidae.

- *He looked up "liliopsida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "liliopsida" during the group presentation.*

lilium auratum *(noun)*

Japanese lily with golden rays.

- *They discussed "lilium auratum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lilium auratum" because he had never seen it before.*

lilium catesbaei *(noun)*

Lily of southeastern United States having cup-shaped flowers with deep yellow to scarlet recurved petals.

- *They discussed "lilium catesbaei" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lilium catesbaei" to mean lily of southeastern united states having....*

lilium columbianum *(noun)*

Lily of western North America with showy orange-red purple-spotted flowers.

- *He looked up "lilium columbianum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lilium columbianum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lilium lancifolium *(noun)*

East Asian perennial having large reddish-orange black-spotted flowers with reflexed petals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lilium lancifolium."*
- *He looked up "lilium lancifolium" because he had never seen it before.*

lilium longiflorum *(noun)*

Tall lily have large white trumpet-shaped flowers that bloom in the spring.

- *He looked up "lilium longiflorum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lilium longiflorum" to mean tall lily have large white trumpet-shaped flowers....*

lilium maritinum *(noun)*

Orange-flowered lily of Pacific coast of United States.

- *He looked up "lilium maritinum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lilium maritinum" during the group presentation.*

lilium michiganense *(noun)*

Lily of central North America having recurved orange-red flowers with deep crimson spots.

- *They discussed "lilium michiganense" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lilium michiganense" to mean lily of central north america having recurved....*

lilium pardalinum *(noun)*

Lily of western United States having orange-red to crimson maroon-spotted flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lilium pardalinum."*
- *He looked up "lilium pardalinum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lilium philadelphicum *(noun)*

Lily of eastern North America having orange to orange-red purple-spotted flowers.

- *They discussed "lilium philadelphicum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lilium philadelphicum" means with a simple example.*

---

lilium superbum *(noun)*

Lily of the eastern United States with orange to red maroon-spotted flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lilium superbum."*
- *The article explained what "lilium superbum" means with a simple example.*

---

lilyturf *(noun)*

Asiatic perennial tufted herb with grasslike evergreen foliage and clusters of dark mauve grapelike flowers; grown as ground cover.

- *The article explained what "lilyturf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lilyturf" to mean asiatic perennial tufted herb with grasslike....*

---

limnobium *(noun)*

American frogbit.

- *In class, the teacher used "limnobium" to mean american frogbit.*
- *He looked up "limnobium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

limnodium spongia *(noun)*

American plant with roundish heart-shaped or kidney-shaped leaves; usually rooted in muddy bottoms of ponds and ditches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limnodium spongia."*
- *They discussed "limnodium spongia" during the group presentation.*

---

linaceae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of plants.

- *Understanding "linaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "linaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

linanthus *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of the family Polemoniaceae; found in western United States.

- *He looked up "linanthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linanthus" to mean a genus of herbs of the family polemoniaceae; found....*

---

linanthus dianthiflorus *(noun)*

Low wiry-stemmed branching herb or southern California having fringed pink flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "linanthus dianthiflorus" to mean low wiry-stemmed branching herb or southern....*
- *They discussed "linanthus dianthiflorus" during the group presentation.*

---

linanthus dichotomus *(noun)*

Small California annual with white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linanthus dichotomus."*
- *Understanding "linanthus dichotomus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lindera *(noun)*

Aromatic evergreen or deciduous dioecious shrubs or trees of eastern Asia and North America.

- *The article explained what "lindera" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lindera" during the group presentation.*

---

lindera benzoin *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of the eastern United States having highly aromatic leaves and bark and yellow flowers followed by scarlet or yellow berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "lindera benzoin" to mean deciduous shrub of the eastern united states having....*
- *The article explained what "lindera benzoin" means with a simple example.*

---

lindheimera *(noun)*

One species: Texas star.

- *Understanding "lindheimera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lindheimera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lindheimera texana *(noun)*

Texas annual with coarsely pinnatifid leaves; cultivated for its showy radiate yellow flower heads.

- *The article explained what "lindheimera texana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lindheimera texana."*

---

lingberry *(noun)*

Low evergreen shrub of high north temperate regions of Europe and Asia and America bearing red edible berries.

- *Understanding "lingberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lingberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lingenberry *(noun)*

Low evergreen shrub of high north temperate regions of Europe and Asia and America bearing red edible berries.

- *The article explained what "lingenberry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lingenberry" during the group presentation.*

---

linosyris vulgaris *(noun)*

Early-flowering perennial of southern and southeastern Europe with flower heads resembling those of goldenrod.

- *They discussed "linosyris vulgaris" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linosyris vulgaris" to mean early-flowering perennial of southern and....*

---

liparis *(noun)*

An orchid of the genus Liparis having few leaves and usually fairly small yellow-green or dull purple flowers in terminal racemes.

- *In class, the teacher used "liparis" to mean an orchid of the genus liparis having few leaves....*
- *The article explained what "liparis" means with a simple example.*

---

liparis loeselii *(noun)*

Small terrestrial orchid of eastern North America and Europe having two nearly basal leaves and dull yellow-green racemose flowers.

- *He looked up "liparis loeselii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liparis loeselii" to mean small terrestrial orchid of eastern north america....*

---

lipfern *(noun)*

Any of various terrestrial ferns of the genus Cheilanthes; cosmopolitan in arid and semiarid temperate or tropical regions.

- *Understanding "lipfern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lipfern" during the group presentation.*

---

liquidambar styraciflua *(noun)*

A North American tree of the genus Liquidambar having prickly spherical fruit clusters and fragrant sap.

- *He looked up "liquidambar styraciflua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "liquidambar styraciflua" during the group presentation.*

---

listera *(noun)*

Genus of terrestrial orchids having usually a single pair of broad shining leaves near the middle of the stem; found in temperate Asia and North America and Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "listera" to mean genus of terrestrial orchids having usually a....*
- *The article explained what "listera" means with a simple example.*

---

listera convallarioides *(noun)*

Small orchid with two elliptic leaves and a slender raceme of small green flowers; western North America.

- *They discussed "listera convallarioides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "listera convallarioides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

listera cordata *(noun)*

Orchid having two triangular leaves and a short lax raceme of green to rust-colored flowers with the lip flushed mauve; Europe and Asia and North America and Greenland.

- *He looked up "listera cordata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "listera cordata" to mean orchid having two triangular leaves and a short lax....*

listera ovata *(noun)*

Orchid having a pair of ovate leaves and a long slender raceme of green flowers sometimes tinged red-brown; Europe to central Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "listera ovata."*
- *The article explained what "listera ovata" means with a simple example.*

lithocarpus *(noun)*

Tanbark oaks.

- *He looked up "lithocarpus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithocarpus."*

lithocarpus densiflorus *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of the Pacific coast area having large leathery leaves; yields tanbark.

- *He looked up "lithocarpus densiflorus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithocarpus densiflorus."*

lithocarpus glaber *(noun)*

Small evergreen tree of China and Japan.

- *The article explained what "lithocarpus glaber" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lithocarpus glaber" to mean small evergreen tree of china and japan.*

lithocarpus glabra *(noun)*

Small evergreen tree of China and Japan.

- *They discussed "lithocarpus glabra" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lithocarpus glabra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lithophragma *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs of the western North America.

- *Understanding "lithophragma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lithophragma" to mean small genus of perennial herbs of the western north....*

lithophragma affine *(noun)*

California perennial herb cultivated for its racemose white flowers with widely spreading petals; sometimes placed in genus Tellima.

- *The article explained what "lithophragma affine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lithophragma affine" to mean california perennial herb cultivated for its....*

lithophragma affinis *(noun)*

California perennial herb cultivated for its racemose white flowers with widely spreading petals; sometimes placed in genus Tellima.

- *Understanding "lithophragma affinis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lithophragma affinis" means with a simple example.*

lithophragma parviflorum *(noun)*

Plant with mostly basal leaves and slender open racemes of white or pale pink flowers; prairies and open forest of northwestern United States to British Columbia and Alberta.

- *They discussed "lithophragma parviflorum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithophragma parviflorum."*

lithophyte *(noun)*

Plant that grows on rocks or stony soil and derives nourishment from the atmosphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "lithophyte" to mean plant that grows on rocks or stony soil and derives....*
- *They discussed "lithophyte" during the group presentation.*

lithophytic plant *(noun)*

Plant that grows on rocks or stony soil and derives nourishment from the atmosphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "lithophytic plant" to mean plant that grows on rocks or stony soil and derives....*
- *The article explained what "lithophytic plant" means with a simple example.*

---

lithospermum *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbaceous or shrubby plants; cosmopolitan except Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithospermum."*
- *Understanding "lithospermum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lithospermum canescens *(noun)*

Perennial North American plant with greyish hairy foliage yielding a red or yellow pigment.

- *Understanding "lithospermum canescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lithospermum canescens" to mean perennial north american plant with greyish hairy....*

---

lithospermum caroliniense *(noun)*

Perennial plant of eastern North America having hairy foliage yielding a red or yellow pigment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithospermum caroliniense."*
- *They discussed "lithospermum caroliniense" during the group presentation.*

---

lithospermum officinale *(noun)*

European perennial branching plant; occurs in hedgerows and at the edge of woodlands.

- *They discussed "lithospermum officinale" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lithospermum officinale" to mean european perennial branching plant; occurs in....*

---

little clubmoss *(noun)*

Of northern Europe and America; resembling a miniature fir.

- *He looked up "little clubmoss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little clubmoss."*

---

little ebony spleenwort *(noun)*

Fern of tropical America: from southern United States to West Indies and Mexico to Brazil.

- *Understanding "little ebony spleenwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little ebony spleenwort."*

---

liverleaf *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Hepatica having three-lobed leaves and white or pinkish flowers in early spring; of moist and mossy subalpine woodland areas of north temperate regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "liverleaf" to mean any of several plants of the genus hepatica having....*
- *The article explained what "liverleaf" means with a simple example.*

---

livistona *(noun)*

Fan palms of Asia and Australia and Malaysia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "livistona."*
- *He looked up "livistona" because he had never seen it before.*

---

livistona australis *(noun)*

Australian palm with leaf buds that are edible when young.

- *The article explained what "livistona australis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "livistona australis" to mean australian palm with leaf buds that are edible when....*

---

loasa *(noun)*

Any of various perennial South American plants of the genus Loasa having stinging hairs and showy white or yellow or reddish-orange flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "loasa" to mean any of various perennial south american plants of....*
- *They discussed "loasa" during the group presentation.*

---

loasa family *(noun)*

Family of bristly hairy sometimes climbing plants; America and Africa and southern Arabia.

- *Understanding "loasa family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "loasa family" during the group presentation.*

loasaceae *(noun)*

Family of bristly hairy sometimes climbing plants; America and Africa and southern Arabia.

- *Understanding "loasaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loasaceae."*

lobed spleenwort *(noun)*

A spleenwort of eastern and southern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobed spleenwort."*
- *The article explained what "lobed spleenwort" means with a simple example.*

lobelia dortmanna *(noun)*

Erect perennial aquatic herb of Europe and North America having submerged spongy leaves and pendulous racemes of blue flowers above the water.

- *Understanding "lobelia dortmanna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lobelia dortmanna" because he had never seen it before.*

lobelia siphilitica *(noun)*

Tall erect and very leafy perennial herb of eastern North America having dense spikes of blue flowers.

- *They discussed "lobelia siphilitica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lobelia siphilitica" because he had never seen it before.*

lobeliaceae *(noun)*

Not recognized in all classification systems; in some classifications lobeliaceous plants are included in family Campanulaceae.

- *He looked up "lobeliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lobeliaceae" during the group presentation.*

lobularia *(noun)*

Sweet alyssum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobularia."*
- *He looked up "lobularia" because he had never seen it before.*

lobularia maritima *(noun)*

Perennial European plant having clusters of small fragrant usually white flowers; widely grown in gardens.

- *The article explained what "lobularia maritima" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lobularia maritima" to mean perennial european plant having clusters of small....*

locoweed *(noun)*

Any of several leguminous plants of western North America causing locoism in livestock.

- *He looked up "locoweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locoweed."*

logania *(noun)*

Type genus of the Loganiaceae; Australian and New Zealand shrubs sometimes cultivated for their flowers.

- *They discussed "logania" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "logania" because he had never seen it before.*

loganiaceae *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of plants of order Gentianales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loganiaceae."*
- *They discussed "loganiaceae" during the group presentation.*

loiseleuria *(noun)*

One species: alpine azalea.

- *In class, the teacher used "loiseleuria" to mean one species: alpine azalea.*
- *He looked up "loiseleuria" because he had never seen it before.*

loiseleuria procumbens *(noun)*

Creeping mat-forming evergreen shrub of high mountain regions of northern hemisphere grown for its rose-pink flowers.

- *Understanding "loiseleuria procumbens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loiseleuria procumbens" to mean creeping mat-forming evergreen shrub of high....*

lolium temulentum *(noun)*

Weedy annual grass often occurs in grainfields and other cultivated land; seeds sometimes considered poisonous.

- *In class, the teacher used "lolium temulentum" to mean weedy annual grass often occurs in grainfields and....*
- *The article explained what "lolium temulentum" means with a simple example.*

lomariopsidaceae *(noun)*

Small family of usually scandent ferns.

- *Understanding "lomariopsidaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lomariopsidaceae" during the group presentation.*

lomatia *(noun)*

Any of various ornamental evergreens of the genus Lomatia having attractive fragrant flowers.

- *They discussed "lomatia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lomatia" to mean any of various ornamental evergreens of the genus....*

loment *(noun)*

Seedpods that are constricted between the seeds and that break apart when mature into single-seeded segments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loment."*
- *He looked up "loment" because he had never seen it before.*

lomogramma *(noun)*

Large scandent ferns of southeastern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "lomogramma" to mean large scandent ferns of southeastern asia.*
- *They discussed "lomogramma" during the group presentation.*

lonas *(noun)*

One species: yellow ageratum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lonas."*
- *Understanding "lonas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lonas annua *(noun)*

Shrub of southwestern Mediterranean region having yellow daisylike flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lonas annua" to mean shrub of southwestern mediterranean region having....*
- *The article explained what "lonas annua" means with a simple example.*

lonas inodora *(noun)*

Shrub of southwestern Mediterranean region having yellow daisylike flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lonas inodora."*
- *Understanding "lonas inodora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lonchocarpus *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly tropical American shrubs and trees having pinnate leaves and red or white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lonchocarpus."*
- *The article explained what "lonchocarpus" means with a simple example.*

longanberry *(noun)*

Tree of southeastern Asia to Australia grown primarily for its sweet edible fruit resembling litchi nuts; sometimes placed in genera Euphorbia or Nephelium.

- *They discussed "longanberry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "longanberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

longar palm *(noun)*

Tall fan palm of Africa and India and Malaysia yielding a hard wood and sweet sap that is a source of palm wine and sugar; leaves used for thatching and weaving.

- *The article explained what “longar palm” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “longar palm” to mean tall fan palm of africa and india and malaysia....*

---

longheaded thimbleweed *(noun)*

Thimbleweed of northern North America.

- *The article explained what “longheaded thimbleweed” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “longheaded thimbleweed” to mean thimbleweed of northern north america.*

---

longroot *(noun)*

Deep-rooted perennial of southeastern United States.

- *Understanding “longroot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “longroot” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lonicera albiflora *(noun)*

Bushy honeysuckle with twining branches and white or yellow-white flowers; southern United States.

- *They discussed “lonicera albiflora” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “lonicera albiflora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lonicera caprifolium *(noun)*

Deciduous climbing shrub with fragrant yellow-white flowers in axillary whorls.

- *He looked up “lonicera caprifolium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “lonicera caprifolium” during the group presentation.*

---

lonicera involucrata *(noun)*

Shrubby honeysuckle with purple flowers; western North America.

- *They discussed “lonicera involucrata” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lonicera involucrata.”*

---

lonicera japonica halliana *(noun)*

A variety of Japanese honeysuckle that grows like a vine; established as an aggressive escape in southeastern United States.

- *He looked up “lonicera japonica halliana” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lonicera japonica halliana” to mean a variety of japanese honeysuckle that grows like a....*

---

lonicera morrowii *(noun)*

A grey deciduous honeysuckle shrub paired white flowers turning yellow; Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lonicera morrowii.”*
- *He looked up “lonicera morrowii” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lonicera periclymenum *(noun)*

European twining honeysuckle with fragrant red and yellow-white flowers.

- *They discussed “lonicera periclymenum” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lonicera periclymenum” to mean european twining honeysuckle with fragrant red and....*

---

lonicera tatarica *(noun)*

A honeysuckle shrub of southern Russia to central Asia.

- *Understanding “lonicera tatarica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “lonicera tatarica” means with a simple example.*

---

lonicera xylosteum *(noun)*

Cultivated Eurasian shrub with twin yellowish-white flowers and scarlet fruit.

- *They discussed “lonicera xylosteum” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “lonicera xylosteum” means with a simple example.*

---

lontar *(noun)*

Tall fan palm of Africa and India and Malaysia yielding a hard wood and sweet sap that is a source of palm wine and sugar; leaves used for thatching and weaving.

- *Understanding “lontar” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lontar.”*

lophosoria *(noun)*

One species: tree fern of Central and South America.

- *Understanding "lophosoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lophosoria" means with a simple example.*

lophosoriaceae *(noun)*

Very small family of tree ferns.

- *He looked up "lophosoriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lophosoriaceae" during the group presentation.*

loranthaceae *(noun)*

In some classification includes Viscaceae: parasitic or hemiparasitic shrublets or shrubs or small trees of tropical and temperate regions; attach to hosts by haustoria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loranthaceae."*
- *He looked up "loranthaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

loranthus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Loranthaceae: 1 species.

- *Understanding "loranthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "loranthus" during the group presentation.*

loranthus europaeus *(noun)*

Shrub of central and southeastern Europe; partially parasitic on beeches, chestnuts and oaks.

- *They discussed "loranthus europaeus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loranthus europaeus."*

lorchel *(noun)*

A large fungus of the family Helvellaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lorchel."*
- *He looked up "lorchel" because he had never seen it before.*

lotus berthelotii *(noun)*

Low-growing much-branched perennial of Canary Islands having orange-red to scarlet or purple flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *Understanding "lotus berthelotii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lotus berthelotii" means with a simple example.*

lotus tetragonolobus *(noun)*

Sprawling European annual having a 4-winged edible pod.

- *The article explained what "lotus tetragonolobus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lotus tetragonolobus."*

loufah sponge *(noun)*

The dried fibrous part of the fruit of a plant of the genus Luffa; used as a washing sponge or strainer.

- *The article explained what "loufah sponge" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "loufah sponge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lovoa *(noun)*

Genus of African timber trees.

- *They discussed "lovoa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lovoa" means with a simple example.*

lovoa klaineana *(noun)*

Tropical African timber tree with wood that resembles mahogany.

- *The article explained what "lovoa klaineana" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lovoa klaineana" to mean tropical african timber tree with wood that....*

low gallberry holly *(noun)*

An evergreen shrub.

- *He looked up "low gallberry holly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low gallberry holly."*

---

lowbush penstemon *(noun)*

Low bushy plant with large showy pale lavender or blue-violet flowers in narrow clusters at ends of stems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lowbush penstemon."*
- *They discussed "lowbush penstemon" during the group presentation.*

---

loxoma *(noun)*

One species of terrestrial ferns of New Zealand.

- *Understanding "loxoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loxoma."*

---

loxomataceae *(noun)*

Very small family of New Zealand ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loxomataceae."*
- *The article explained what "loxomataceae" means with a simple example.*

---

lucanidae *(noun)*

Stag beetles.

- *He looked up "lucanidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lucanidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lufengpithecus *(noun)*

A genus of Hominidae.

- *He looked up "lufengpithecus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lufengpithecus."*

---

luffa acutangula *(noun)*

Loofah of Pakistan; widely cultivated throughout tropics.

- *They discussed "luffa acutangula" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luffa acutangula."*

---

lugworm *(noun)*

Marine worms having a row of tufted gills along each side of the back; often used for fishing bait.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lugworm."*
- *Understanding "lugworm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lumbus *(noun)*

Either side of the backbone between the hipbone and the ribs in humans as well as quadrupeds.

- *He looked up "lumbus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lumbus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lumpenus *(noun)*

A genus of Stichaeidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lumpenus."*
- *They discussed "lumpenus" during the group presentation.*

---

lumpenus lumpretaeformis *(noun)*

Found in Arctic and northern Atlantic waters.

- *Understanding "lumpenus lumpretaeformis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lumpenus lumpretaeformis" during the group presentation.*

---

lumpfish *(noun)*

Clumsy soft thick-bodied northern Atlantic fish with pelvic fins fused into a sucker; edible roe used for caviar.

- *Understanding "lumpfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "lumpfish" during the group presentation.*

lumpsucker *(noun)*

Any of several very small lumpfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lumpsucker."*
- *They discussed "lumpsucker" during the group presentation.*

lunda cirrhata *(noun)*

Northern Pacific puffin having a large yellow plume over each eye.

- *In class, the teacher used "lunda cirrhata" to mean northern pacific puffin having a large yellow plume....*
- *Understanding "lunda cirrhata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lungen *(noun)*

Tree of southeastern Asia to Australia grown primarily for its sweet edible fruit resembling litchi nuts; sometimes placed in genera Euphorbia or Nephelium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lungen."*
- *They discussed "lungen" during the group presentation.*

lupinus arboreus *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of the Pacific coast of the United States having showy yellow or blue flowers; naturalized in Australia.

- *The article explained what "lupinus arboreus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lupinus arboreus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lupinus subcarnosus *(noun)*

Low-growing annual herb of southwestern United States (Texas) having silky foliage and blue flowers; a leading cause of livestock poisoning in the southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "lupinus subcarnosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lupinus subcarnosus" because he had never seen it before.*

lupinus texensis *(noun)*

Closely resembles Lupinus subcarnosus; southwestern United States (Texas).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lupinus texensis."*
- *They discussed "lupinus texensis" during the group presentation.*

luscinia megarhynchos *(noun)*

European songbird noted for its melodious nocturnal song.

- *He looked up "luscinia megarhynchos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "luscinia megarhynchos" during the group presentation.*

lutjanus apodus *(noun)*

Food fish of warm Caribbean and Atlantic waters.

- *He looked up "lutjanus apodus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lutjanus apodus."*

lutjanus blackfordi *(noun)*

An esteemed food fish with pinkish red head and body; common in the Atlantic coastal waters of North America and the Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "lutjanus blackfordi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lutjanus blackfordi" to mean an esteemed food fish with pinkish red head and....*

lutrinae *(noun)*

Subdivision not used in some classifications: otters.

- *He looked up "lutrinae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lutrinae."*

luvarus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Luvaridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "luvarus" to mean type genus of the luvaridae.*
- *The article explained what "luvarus" means with a simple example.*

luvarus imperialis *(noun)*

Large silvery fish found worldwide in warm seas but nowhere common; resembles a whale and feeds on plankton.

- *They discussed "luvarus imperialis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luvarus imperialis."*

---

lycaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lycaenidae; small slender butterflies with upper surface of wings usually metallic blue or green or copper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycaena."*
- *He looked up "lycaena" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lycaena hypophlaeas *(noun)*

Common copper butterfly of central and eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "lycaena hypophlaeas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycaena hypophlaeas."*

---

lycaenid *(noun)*

Any of various butterflies of the family Lycaenidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycaenid."*
- *Understanding "lycaenid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lycaenid butterfly *(noun)*

Any of various butterflies of the family Lycaenidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "lycaenid butterfly" to mean any of various butterflies of the family lycaenidae.*
- *The article explained what "lycaenid butterfly" means with a simple example.*

---

lycaeon *(noun)*

African hunting dog.

- *The article explained what "lycaeon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycaeon."*

---

lychins chalcedonica *(noun)*

Eurasian garden perennial having scarlet flowers in dense terminal heads.

- *Understanding "lychins chalcedonica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lychins chalcedonica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lychins floscuculi *(noun)*

Common perennial native to Europe and western Asia having usually pink flowers with ragged petals.

- *The article explained what "lychins floscuculi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lychins floscuculi" during the group presentation.*

---

lychnis flos-cuculi *(noun)*

Common perennial native to Europe and western Asia having usually pink flowers with ragged petals.

- *In class, the teacher used "lychnis flos-cuculi" to mean common perennial native to europe and western asia....*
- *Understanding "lychnis flos-cuculi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lycium barbarum *(noun)*

Deciduous erect or spreading shrub with spiny branches and violet-purple flowers followed by orange-red berries; southeastern Europe to China.

- *They discussed "lycium barbarum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lycium barbarum" means with a simple example.*

---

lycium carolinianum *(noun)*

Spiny evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having spreading branches usually blue or mauve flowers and red berries.

- *They discussed "lycium carolinianum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lycium carolinianum" to mean spiny evergreen shrub of southeastern united states....*

---

lycium halimifolium *(noun)*

Deciduous erect or spreading shrub with spiny branches and violet-purple flowers followed by orange-red berries; southeastern Europe to China.

- *The article explained what "lycium halimifolium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lycium halimifolium" to mean deciduous erect or spreading shrub with spiny....*

---

lycoperdaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family belonging to the order Lycoperdales; includes puffballs.

- *They discussed "lycoperdaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lycoperdaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lycoperdales *(noun)*

Small order of basidiomycetous fungi having fleshy often globose fruiting bodies; includes puffballs and earthstars.

- *The article explained what "lycoperdales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycoperdales."*

---

lycoperdon *(noun)*

Genus of fungi whose fruiting body tapers toward a base consisting of spongy mycelium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycoperdon."*
- *The article explained what "lycoperdon" means with a simple example.*

---

lycopersicon esculentum cerasiforme *(noun)*

Plant bearing small red to yellow fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycopersicon esculentum cerasiforme."*
- *Understanding "lycopersicon esculentum cerasiforme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lycophyta *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the class Lycopsida: club mosses.

- *They discussed "lycophyta" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycophyta."*

---

lycopod *(noun)*

Primitive evergreen moss-like plant with spores in club-shaped strobiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "lycopod" to mean primitive evergreen moss-like plant with spores in....*
- *He looked up "lycopod" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lycopodiaceae *(noun)*

A family of ferns belonging to the order Lycopodiales.

- *In class, the teacher used "lycopodiaceae" to mean a family of ferns belonging to the order lycopodiales.*
- *He looked up "lycopodiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lycopodiales *(noun)*

Lower vascular plants coextensive with the family Lycopodiaceae; in some classifications includes the Selaginellaceae and Isoetaceae.

- *He looked up "lycopodiales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycopodiales."*

---

lycopodiate *(noun)*

Club mosses and related forms: includes Lycopodiales; Isoetales; Selaginellales; and extinct Lepidodendrales; sometimes considered a subdivision of Tracheophyta.

- *They discussed "lycopodiate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lycopodiate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lycopodineae *(noun)*

Alternative designation for the class Lycopsida.

- *He looked up "lycopodineae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lycopodineae" during the group presentation.*

---

lycopodium alopecuroides *(noun)*

Ground pine thickly covered with bristly leaves; widely distributed in barren sandy or peaty moist coastal regions of eastern and southeastern United States.

- *Understanding "lycopodium alopecuroides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycopodium alopecuroides."*

lycopodium clavitum *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *Understanding "lycopodium clavitum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lycopodium clavitum" because he had never seen it before.*

lycopodium complanatum *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *In class, the teacher used "lycopodium complanatum" to mean a variety of club moss.*
- *Understanding "lycopodium complanatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lycopodium lucidulum *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *They discussed "lycopodium lucidulum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lycopodium lucidulum" means with a simple example.*

lycopodium obscurum *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycopodium obscurum."*
- *He looked up "lycopodium obscurum" because he had never seen it before.*

lycopodium selago *(noun)*

Of northern Europe and America; resembling a miniature fir.

- *Understanding "lycopodium selago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lycopodium selago" to mean of northern europe and america; resembling a....*

lycopsida *(noun)*

Club mosses and related forms: includes Lycopodiales; Isoetales; Selaginellales; and extinct Lepidodendrales; sometimes considered a subdivision of Tracheophyta.

- *Understanding "lycopsida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lycopsida" means with a simple example.*

lycopus *(noun)*

Small genus of herbs of the mint family.

- *The article explained what "lycopus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lycopus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lycopus americanus *(noun)*

Aromatic perennial herb of United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycopus americanus."*
- *They discussed "lycopus americanus" during the group presentation.*

lycopus europaeus *(noun)*

Hairy Eurasian herb with two-lipped white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lycopus europaeus" to mean hairy eurasian herb with two-lipped white flowers.*
- *Understanding "lycopus europaeus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lycopus virginicus *(noun)*

A mildly narcotic and astringent aromatic herb having small whitish flowers; eastern United States.

- *He looked up "lycopus virginicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lycopus virginicus" during the group presentation.*

lycosa tarentula *(noun)*

Large southern European spider once thought to be the cause of tarantism (uncontrollable bodily movement).

- *The article explained what "lycosa tarentula" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lycosa tarentula" to mean large southern european spider once thought to be....*

lygaeid *(noun)*

A true bug: usually bright-colored; pest of cultivated crops and some fruit trees.

- *The article explained what "lygaeid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lygaeid" during the group presentation.*

---

lygaeid bug *(noun)*

A true bug: usually bright-colored; pest of cultivated crops and some fruit trees.

- *They discussed "lygaeid bug" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lygaeid bug" means with a simple example.*

---

lygaeidae *(noun)*

Lygaeid bugs.

- *The article explained what "lygaeidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lygaeidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lyginopteridales *(noun)*

Fossil gymnospermous trees or climbing plants from the Devonian: seed ferns.

- *They discussed "lyginopteridales" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lyginopteridales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lyginopteris *(noun)*

Genus of fossil seed ferns of the Carboniferous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyginopteris."*
- *Understanding "lyginopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lygodium *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical climbing ferns.

- *He looked up "lygodium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lygodium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lygodium microphyllum *(noun)*

Tropical fern widespread in Old World; naturalized in Jamaica and Florida.

- *The article explained what "lygodium microphyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lygodium microphyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lygodium palmatum *(noun)*

Delicate fern of the eastern United States having a twining stem and palmately-lobed sterile fronds and forked fertile fronds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lygodium palmatum."*
- *Understanding "lygodium palmatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lygus lineolaris *(noun)*

Widespread plant and fruit pest.

- *Understanding "lygus lineolaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lygus lineolaris" to mean widespread plant and fruit pest.*

---

lymantriid *(noun)*

Dull-colored moth whose larvae have tufts of hair on the body and feed on the leaves of many deciduous trees.

- *They discussed "lymantriid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lymantriid" means with a simple example.*

---

lymantriidae *(noun)*

Tussock moths.

- *They discussed "lymantriidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lymantriidae" to mean tussock moths.*

---

lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus *(noun)*

The RNA virus that causes lymphocytic choriomeningitis; infects mice and monkeys and dogs and guinea pigs and human beings.

- *The article explained what "lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus" to mean the rna virus that causes lymphocytic....*

lynx pardina *(noun)*

Of southern Europe.

- *Understanding "lynx pardina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lynx pardina."*

lyonia *(noun)*

Evergreen or deciduous shrubs or small trees of United States to Antilles and eastern Asia to the Himalaya.

- *He looked up "lyonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lyonia" to mean evergreen or deciduous shrubs or small trees of....*

lyonia ligustrina *(noun)*

Deciduous much-branched shrub with dense downy panicles of small bell-shaped white flowers.

- *He looked up "lyonia ligustrina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lyonia ligustrina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lyonia lucida *(noun)*

Showy evergreen shrub of southeastern United States with shiny leaves and angled branches and clusters of pink to reddish flowers that resemble an umbel.

- *Understanding "lyonia lucida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lyonia lucida" to mean showy evergreen shrub of southeastern united states....*

lyonia mariana *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of coastal plain of the eastern United States having nodding pinkish-white flowers; poisonous to stock.

- *The article explained what "lyonia mariana" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lyonia mariana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lyrate leaf *(noun)*

A simple leaf having curvature suggestive of a lyre.

- *They discussed "lyrate leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lyrate leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lyreflower *(noun)*

Garden plant having deep-pink drooping heart-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyreflower."*
- *They discussed "lyreflower" during the group presentation.*

lyrurus *(noun)*

Black grouse.

- *Understanding "lyrurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyrurus."*

lyrurus mlokosiewiczi *(noun)*

A black grouse of western Asia.

- *They discussed "lyrurus mlokosiewiczi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lyrurus mlokosiewiczi" means with a simple example.*

lyrurus tetrix *(noun)*

Large northern European grouse that is black with a lyre-shaped tail.

- *He looked up "lyrurus tetrix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyrurus tetrix."*

lysichiton *(noun)*

Skunk cabbage.

- *Understanding "lysichiton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lysichiton" because he had never seen it before.*

lysichiton americanum *(noun)*

Clump-forming deciduous perennial swamp plant of western North America similar to Symplocarpus foetidus but having a yellow spathe.

- *In class, the teacher used "lysichiton americanum" to mean clump-forming deciduous perennial swamp plant of....*
- *The article explained what "lysichiton americanum" means with a simple example.*

---

lysichitum *(noun)*

Skunk cabbage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysichitum."*
- *They discussed "lysichitum" during the group presentation.*

---

lysiloma *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American trees and shrubs with pinnate leaves and flat straight pods.

- *He looked up "lysiloma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lysiloma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lysiloma bahamensis *(noun)*

A tree of the West Indies and Florida and Mexico; resembles tamarind and has long flat pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysiloma bahamensis."*
- *The article explained what "lysiloma bahamensis" means with a simple example.*

---

lysiloma latisiliqua *(noun)*

A tree of the West Indies and Florida and Mexico; resembles tamarind and has long flat pods.

- *He looked up "lysiloma latisiliqua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lysiloma latisiliqua" to mean a tree of the west indies and florida and mexico;....*

---

lysiloma sabicu *(noun)*

West Indian tree yielding a hard dark brown wood resembling mahogany in texture and value.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysiloma sabicu."*
- *The article explained what "lysiloma sabicu" means with a simple example.*

---

lysimachia ciliatum *(noun)*

Of North America.

- *He looked up "lysimachia ciliatum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysimachia ciliatum."*

---

lysimachia clethroides duby *(noun)*

A variety of the loosestrife herb.

- *He looked up "lysimachia clethroides duby" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lysimachia clethroides duby" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lysimachia nemorum *(noun)*

Trailing European evergreen with yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "lysimachia nemorum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lysimachia nemorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lysimachia nummularia *(noun)*

A loosestrife vine.

- *The article explained what "lysimachia nummularia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lysimachia nummularia" during the group presentation.*

---

lysimachia quadrifolia *(noun)*

Common North American yellow-flowered plant.

- *They discussed "lysimachia quadrifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lysimachia quadrifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lythraceae *(noun)*

Herbs and shrubs and small trees with pink or purple flowers.

- *Understanding "lythraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lythraceae" means with a simple example.*

---

lythrum hyssopifolia *(noun)*

Annual with small solitary pink flowers; originally of Europe but widely naturalized in moist areas.

- *The article explained what "lythrum hyssopifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lythrum hyssopifolia."*

---

lythrum salicaria *(noun)*

Marsh herb with a long spike of purple flowers; originally of Europe but now rampant in eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "lythrum salicaria" to mean marsh herb with a long spike of purple flowers;....*
- *They discussed "lythrum salicaria" during the group presentation.*

---

macadamia ternifolia *(noun)*

Small Australian tree with racemes of pink flowers; widely cultivated (especially in Hawaii) for its sweet edible nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macadamia ternifolia."*
- *Understanding "macadamia ternifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macadamia tetraphylla *(noun)*

Bushy tree with pink to purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "macadamia tetraphylla" to mean bushy tree with pink to purple flowers.*
- *The article explained what "macadamia tetraphylla" means with a simple example.*

---

macamba *(noun)*

Tropical American feather palm having a swollen spiny trunk and edible nuts.

- *He looked up "macamba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "macamba" during the group presentation.*

---

machaeranthera *(noun)*

Wildflowers of western North America.

- *Understanding "machaeranthera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "machaeranthera" to mean wildflowers of western north america.*

---

machaeranthera bigelovii *(noun)*

Wild aster having leafy stems and flower heads with narrow bright reddish-lavender or purple rays; western Colorado to Arizona.

- *He looked up "machaeranthera bigelovii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "machaeranthera bigelovii" during the group presentation.*

---

machaeranthera tanacetifolia *(noun)*

Wild aster with fernlike leaves and flower heads with very narrow bright purple rays; Alberta to Texas and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "machaeranthera tanacetifolia" to mean wild aster with fernlike leaves and flower heads....*
- *The article explained what "machaeranthera tanacetifolia" means with a simple example.*

Psychology & Behavior

cognitive *(adjective)*

Connected with the mental processes of thinking, understanding, learning, and remembering.

- *Puzzles and reading can help maintain cognitive abilities as we age.*
- *The study examined the cognitive development of children who learn two languages.*

---

resilience *(noun)*

The ability to recover quickly from difficulties, shocks, or setbacks.

- *Her resilience helped her rebuild her career after losing everything in the fire.*
- *Communities showed remarkable resilience in the months following the earthquake.*

---

procrastinate *(verb)*

To keep delaying something that must be done, often because it is unpleasant or boring.

- *I procrastinated for weeks before finally starting my tax return.*

- *Students who procrastinate often end up writing their essays the night before the deadline.*

---

bias *(noun)*

A tendency to favor or against something unfairly, often without being aware of it.

- *Interviewers must watch for unconscious bias.*
- *The study tried to remove bias from the sampling method.*

---

motivation *(noun)*

The reason or desire that makes someone want to do something.

- *Praise can increase a child's motivation to learn.*
- *Lack of motivation made it hard for him to finish the course.*

---

perception *(noun)*

The way you notice and understand things through your senses or mind.

- *Public perception of the brand improved after the campaign.*
- *Optical illusions trick our visual perception.*

---

anxiety *(noun)*

A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome.

- *She felt anxiety before speaking in public.*
- *Deep breathing can help reduce anxiety.*

---

conditioning *(noun)*

A process of learning in which behavior is shaped by rewards or punishments.

- *Classic conditioning was studied by Pavlov with dogs.*
- *Advertising often uses emotional conditioning.*

---

stimulus *(noun)*

Something that causes a reaction in a living thing or system.

- *Light is a stimulus that makes plants grow toward it.*
- *The tax cut was meant as a stimulus for the economy.*

---

introspection *(noun)*

The examination of your own thoughts and feelings.

- *Quiet introspection helped her understand why she felt unhappy.*
- *The novel is rich in introspection.*

---

impulse *(noun)*

A sudden strong desire to act without careful thought.

- *He bought the jacket on impulse.*
- *Learning to control impulses is part of growing up.*

---

self-esteem *(noun)*

Confidence in your own worth and abilities.

- *Supportive feedback can raise a child's self-esteem.*
- *Low self-esteem made her avoid new challenges.*

---

cerebrate *(verb)*

Use or exercise the mind or one's power of reason in order to make inferences, decisions, or arrive at a solution or judgments.

- *He did not know how to use "cerebrate" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cerebrate" and when to wait.*

---

chasidism *(noun)*

Beliefs and practices of a sect of Orthodox Jews.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chasidism."*
- *They discussed "chasidism" during the group presentation.*

---

chassidism *(noun)*

Beliefs and practices of a sect of Orthodox Jews.

- *Understanding "chassidism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chassidism" because he had never seen it before.*

cheerlessness *(noun)*

A feeling of dreary or pessimistic sadness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheerlessness."*
- *They discussed "cheerlessness" during the group presentation.*

chemoimmunology *(noun)*

The field of chemistry concerned with chemical processes in immunology (such as chemical studies of antigens and antibodies).

- *Understanding "chemoimmunology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chemoimmunology" means with a simple example.*

chevvy *(verb)*

Annoy continually or chronically.

- *Can you use "chevvy" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "chevvy" carefully so everyone would understand.*

chiliasm *(noun)*

Belief in the Christian doctrine of the millennium mentioned in the Book of Revelations.

- *Understanding "chiliasm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chiliasm" during the group presentation.*

chirology *(noun)*

Telling fortunes by lines on the palm of the hand.

- *He looked up "chirology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chirology" during the group presentation.*

chiromancy *(noun)*

Telling fortunes by lines on the palm of the hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiromancy."*
- *They discussed "chiromancy" during the group presentation.*

chivy *(verb)*

Annoy continually or chronically.

- *Can you use "chivy" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "chivy" when talking about this idea.*

chromaesthesia *(noun)*

A form of synesthesia in which nonvisual stimulation results in the experience of color sensations.

- *In class, the teacher used "chromaesthesia" to mean a form of synesthesia in which nonvisual....*
- *They discussed "chromaesthesia" during the group presentation.*

chromatism *(noun)*

Hallucinatory perception of colored lights.

- *They discussed "chromatism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromatism."*

chromesthesia *(noun)*

A form of synesthesia in which nonvisual stimulation results in the experience of color sensations.

- *They discussed "chromesthesia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chromesthesia" because he had never seen it before.*

chromosonal disorder *(noun)*

Any change in the normal structure or number of chromosomes; often results in physical or mental abnormalities.

- *They discussed "chromosonal disorder" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chromosonal disorder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chrosomal abnormality *(noun)*

Any change in the normal structure or number of chromosomes; often results in physical or mental abnormalities.

- *Understanding "chrosomal abnormality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrosomal abnormality."*

---

classicalism *(noun)*

A movement in literature and art during the 17th and 18th centuries in Europe that favored rationality and restraint and strict forms.

- *In class, the teacher used "classicalism" to mean a movement in literature and art during the 17th....*
- *He looked up "classicalism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cocksureness *(noun)*

Total certainty or greater certainty than circumstances warrant.

- *Understanding "cocksureness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cocksureness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coconspire *(verb)*

Conspire together.

- *The two men coconspired to cover up the Federal investigation.*
- *In everyday English, people use "coconspire" when talking about this idea.*

---

cognise *(verb)*

Be cognizant or aware of a fact or a specific piece of information; possess knowledge or information about.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cognise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cognise" when talking about this idea.*

---

coldheartedness *(noun)*

An absence of concern for the welfare of others.

- *Understanding "coldheartedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "coldheartedness" during the group presentation.*

---

colligate *(verb)*

Make a logical or causal connection.

- *Colligate these facts.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "colligate" in real sentences.*

---

colligation *(noun)*

The connection of isolated facts by a general hypothesis.

- *The article explained what "colligation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "colligation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

comatoseness *(noun)*

A state of deep and often prolonged unconsciousness; usually the result of disease or injury.

- *He looked up "comatoseness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comatoseness."*

---

commove *(verb)*

Cause to be agitated, excited, or roused.

- *She tried to use "commove" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "commove" when talking about this idea.*

---

compassionateness *(noun)*

A deep awareness of and sympathy for another's suffering.

- *The article explained what "compassionateness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compassionateness" to mean a deep awareness of and sympathy for another's....*

complemental *(adjective)*

Acting as or providing a complement (something that completes the whole).

- *The speaker chose "complemental" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "complemental" when it is acting as or providing a complement (something that....*

comtism *(noun)*

Auguste Comte's positivistic philosophy that metaphysics and theology should be replaced by a hierarchy of sciences from mathematics at the base to sociology at the top.

- *Understanding "comtism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "comtism" because he had never seen it before.*

concenter *(verb)*

Bring into focus or alignment; to converge or cause to converge; of ideas or emotions.

- *Can you use "concenter" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "concenter" carefully so everyone would understand.*

concentre *(verb)*

Bring into focus or alignment; to converge or cause to converge; of ideas or emotions.

- *Can you use "concentre" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "concentre" carefully so everyone would understand.*

conceptuality *(noun)*

An elaborated concept.

- *Understanding "conceptuality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "conceptuality" during the group presentation.*

concretism *(noun)*

A representation of an abstract idea in concrete terms.

- *They discussed "concretism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concretism."*

configurationism *(noun)*

(psychology) a theory of psychology that emphasizes the importance of configurational properties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "configurationism."*
- *They discussed "configurationism" during the group presentation.*

confusedness *(noun)*

A mental state characterized by a lack of clear and orderly thought and behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "confusedness" to mean a mental state characterized by a lack of clear and....*
- *The article explained what "confusedness" means with a simple example.*

conjury *(noun)*

Calling up a spirit or devil.

- *He looked up "conjury" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conjury."*

constatation *(noun)*

An assumption that is basic to an argument.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "constatation."*
- *He looked up "constatation" because he had never seen it before.*

consternate *(verb)*

Fill with anxiety, dread, dismay, or confusion.

- *After the terrorist attack, people look consternated.*
- *She tried to use "consternate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

contemn *(verb)*

Look down on with disdain.

- *Learners should practice how to use "contemn" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "contemn" when talking about this idea.*

---

contemporise *(verb)*

Arrange or represent events so that they co-occur.

- *She tried to use "contemporise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "contemporise" and when to wait.*

---

contemporize *(verb)*

Arrange or represent events so that they co-occur.

- *In everyday English, people use "contemporize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "contemporize" in real sentences.*

---

contradistinguish *(verb)*

Distinguish by contrasting qualities.

- *Learners should practice how to use "contradistinguish" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "contradistinguish" and when to wait.*

---

contriteness *(noun)*

Sorrow for sin arising from fear of damnation.

- *They discussed "contriteness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "contriteness" to mean sorrow for sin arising from fear of damnation.*

---

convergency *(noun)*

The approach of an infinite series to a finite limit.

- *They discussed "convergency" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "convergency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conversance *(noun)*

Personal knowledge or information about someone or something.

- *They discussed "conversance" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "conversance" means with a simple example.*

---

conversancy *(noun)*

Personal knowledge or information about someone or something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conversancy."*
- *He looked up "conversancy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

copyedit *(verb)*

Edit and correct (written or printed material).

- *Can you use "copyedit" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "copyedit" and when to wait.*

---

copyread *(verb)*

Edit and correct (written or printed material).

- *In everyday English, people use "copyread" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "copyread" until he saw an example.*

---

correctitude *(noun)*

Correct or appropriate behavior.

- *The article explained what "correctitude" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "correctitude" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corticipetal *(adjective)*

Of a nerve fiber or impulse originating outside and passing toward the cerebral cortex.

- *A "corticipetal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "corticipetal" when it is of a nerve fiber or impulse originating outside and....*

corticoafferent *(adjective)*

Of a nerve fiber or impulse originating outside and passing toward the cerebral cortex.

- *Would you call this situation "corticoafferent"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "corticoafferent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

coruscation *(noun)*

A sudden or striking display of brilliance.

- *Coruscations of great wit.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coruscation" to mean a sudden or striking display of brilliance.*

cosmogeny *(noun)*

The branch of astrophysics that studies the origin and evolution and structure of the universe.

- *Understanding "cosmogeny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cosmogeny" to mean the branch of astrophysics that studies the origin....*

counterplot *(noun)*

A plot intended to subvert another plot.

- *The article explained what "counterplot" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "counterplot" during the group presentation.*

craniology *(noun)*

The scientific study of the skulls of various human races.

- *They discussed "craniology" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "craniology."*

craniometry *(noun)*

The branch of physical anthropology dealing with the study and measurement of dry skulls after removal of its soft parts.

- *The article explained what "craniometry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "craniometry."*

cryogeny *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies the phenomena that occur at very low temperatures.

- *He looked up "cryogeny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryogeny."*

cryptanalytics *(noun)*

The science of analyzing and deciphering codes and ciphers and cryptograms.

- *In class, the teacher used "cryptanalytics" to mean the science of analyzing and deciphering codes and....*
- *Understanding "cryptanalytics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

daredevilry *(noun)*

Boldness as manifested in rash and daredevil behavior.

- *The article explained what "daredevilry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daredevilry" to mean boldness as manifested in rash and daredevil behavior.*

daredeviltry *(noun)*

Boldness as manifested in rash and daredevil behavior.

- *They discussed "daredeviltry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "daredeviltry" means with a simple example.*

datemark *(verb)*

Mark with a date and place.

- *Can you use "datemark" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "datemark" carefully so everyone would understand.*

decadency *(noun)*

The state of being degenerate in mental or moral qualities.

- *He looked up "decadency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decadency."*

---

dejectedness *(noun)*

A feeling of low spirits.

- *They discussed "dejectedness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dejectedness" means with a simple example.*

---

delimitate *(verb)*

Set, mark, or draw the boundaries of something.

- *She tried to use "delimitate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "delimitate" when talking about this idea.*

---

dementedness *(noun)*

Mental deterioration of organic or functional origin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dementedness."*
- *They discussed "dementedness" during the group presentation.*

---

demonism *(noun)*

A belief in and reverence for devils (especially Satan).

- *Understanding "demonism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demonism" to mean a belief in and reverence for devils (especially satan).*

---

dermatoglyphics *(noun)*

The study of the whorls and loops and arches in the fingertips and on the palms of the hand and the soles of the feet.

- *Some criminologists specialize in dermatoglyphics.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dermatoglyphics."*

---

despisal *(noun)*

A feeling of scornful hatred.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "despisal."*
- *He looked up "despisal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diabolism *(noun)*

A belief in and reverence for devils (especially Satan).

- *In class, the teacher used "diabolism" to mean a belief in and reverence for devils (especially satan).*
- *They discussed "diabolism" during the group presentation.*

---

diachrony *(noun)*

The study of linguistic change.

- *The synchrony and diachrony of language.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diachrony."*

---

diagonalisation *(noun)*

Changing a square matrix to diagonal form (with all non-zero elements on the principal diagonal).

- *In class, the teacher used "diagonalisation" to mean changing a square matrix to diagonal form (with all....*
- *Understanding "diagonalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dibbuk *(noun)*

(Jewish folklore) a demon that enters the body of a living person and controls that body's behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dibbuk."*
- *He looked up "dibbuk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dichotomise *(verb)*

Divide into two opposing groups or kinds.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dichotomise" in real sentences.*

- *In everyday English, people use "dichotomise" when talking about this idea.*

---

dichotomize *(verb)*

Divide into two opposing groups or kinds.

- *Can you use "dichotomize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "dichotomize" and when to wait.*

---

diriment impediment *(noun)*

(canon law) an impediment that invalidates a marriage (such as the existence of a prior marriage).

- *He looked up "diriment impediment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diriment impediment."*

---

disaffect *(verb)*

Arouse hostility or indifference in where there had formerly been love, affection, or friendliness.

- *Can you use "disaffect" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "disaffect" when talking about this idea.*

---

discernability *(noun)*

Distinctness that makes perception easy.

- *In class, the teacher used "discernability" to mean distinctness that makes perception easy.*
- *The article explained what "discernability" means with a simple example.*

---

discombobulation *(noun)*

A feeling of embarrassment that leaves you confused.

- *In class, the teacher used "discombobulation" to mean a feeling of embarrassment that leaves you confused.*
- *Understanding "discombobulation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

discompose *(verb)*

Cause to lose one's composure.

- *The coach explained when to use "discompose" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "discompose" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

disconcertion *(noun)*

Anxious embarrassment.

- *He looked up "disconcertion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "disconcertion" during the group presentation.*

---

disconcertment *(noun)*

Anxious embarrassment.

- *In class, the teacher used "disconcertment" to mean anxious embarrassment.*
- *The article explained what "disconcertment" means with a simple example.*

---

disconsolateness *(noun)*

Feeling downcast and disheartened and hopeless.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disconsolateness."*
- *They discussed "disconsolateness" during the group presentation.*

---

discontentedness *(noun)*

A longing for something better than the present situation.

- *The article explained what "discontentedness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "discontentedness" during the group presentation.*

---

discountenance *(verb)*

Show disapproval by discouraging.

- *Any measure tending to fuse invalids into a class with special privileges should be discountenanced.*
- *The republic soon discountenanced its few friends.*

---

discreetness *(noun)*

Knowing how to avoid embarrassment or distress.

- *Understanding "discreetness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "discreetness" during the group presentation.*

disgruntle *(verb)*

Put into a bad mood or into bad humour.

- *The employees were disgruntled by their bad working conditions.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disgruntle" when talking about this idea.*

disheartenment *(noun)*

The feeling of despair in the face of obstacles.

- *They discussed "disheartenment" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disheartenment."*

disincline *(verb)*

Make unwilling.

- *She tried to use "disincline" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disincline" when talking about this idea.*

dispiritedness *(noun)*

A feeling of low spirits.

- *Understanding "dispiritedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dispiritedness" because he had never seen it before.*

dissatisfy *(verb)*

Fail to satisfy.

- *He did not know how to use "dissatisfy" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dissatisfy" and when to wait.*

dolefulness *(noun)*

Sadness caused by grief or affliction.

- *In class, the teacher used "dolefulness" to mean sadness caused by grief or affliction.*
- *They discussed "dolefulness" during the group presentation.*

donatism *(noun)*

A schismatic Christian religion in northern Africa from the 4th to the 7th century; held that only those who led a blameless life belonged in the church or could administer the sacraments.

- *They discussed "donatism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "donatism" to mean a schismatic christian religion in northern africa....*

doorknocker *(noun)*

A device (usually metal and ornamental) attached by a hinge to a door.

- *The article explained what "doorknocker" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "doorknocker" during the group presentation.*

dossal *(noun)*

An ornamental hanging of rich fabric hung behind the altar of a church or at the sides of a chancel.

- *He looked up "dossal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dossal" during the group presentation.*

dossel *(noun)*

An ornamental hanging of rich fabric hung behind the altar of a church or at the sides of a chancel.

- *Understanding "dossel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dossel" to mean an ornamental hanging of rich fabric hung behind....*

dovishness *(noun)*

Any political orientation favoring compromise to avoid conflict.

- *Understanding "dovishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dovishness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

downheartedness *(noun)*

A feeling of low spirits.

- *In class, the teacher used "downheartedness" to mean a feeling of low spirits.*
- *The article explained what "downheartedness" means with a simple example.*

---

drawnwork *(noun)*

Ornamental needlework done by drawing threads to form lacelike patterns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drawnwork."*
- *Understanding "drawnwork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dubiety *(noun)*

The state of being unsure of something.

- *Understanding "dubiety" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dubiety" means with a simple example.*

---

dumbfound *(verb)*

Be a mystery or bewildering to.

- *The coach explained when to use "dumbfound" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "dumbfound" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dysgenics *(noun)*

The study of the operation of factors causing degeneration in the type of offspring produced.

- *The article explained what "dysgenics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dysgenics" to mean the study of the operation of factors causing....*

---

electrosleep *(noun)*

Unconsciousness brought about by the passage of a low voltage electric current through the brain.

- *The article explained what "electrosleep" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrosleep."*

---

emotionlessness *(noun)*

Apathy demonstrated by an absence of emotional reactions.

- *They discussed "emotionlessness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emotionlessness" to mean apathy demonstrated by an absence of emotional....*

---

enamor *(verb)*

Attract; cause to be enamored.

- *Learners should practice how to use "enamor" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "enamor" and when to wait.*

---

enamoredness *(noun)*

A feeling of love or fondness.

- *In class, the teacher used "enamoredness" to mean a feeling of love or fondness.*
- *The article explained what "enamoredness" means with a simple example.*

---

enamour *(verb)*

Attract; cause to be enamored.

- *In everyday English, people use "enamour" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enamour" in real sentences.*

---

encyclopaedism *(noun)*

Profound scholarly knowledge.

- *In class, the teacher used "encyclopaedism" to mean profound scholarly knowledge.*
- *They discussed "encyclopaedism" during the group presentation.*

encyclopedism *(noun)*

Profound scholarly knowledge.

- *They discussed "encyclopedism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "encyclopedism" because he had never seen it before.*

endaemonism *(noun)*

An ethical system that evaluates actions by reference to personal well-being through a life based on reason.

- *He looked up "endaemonism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endaemonism."*

endodontia *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of the dental pulp.

- *They discussed "endodontia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "endodontia" because he had never seen it before.*

enragement *(noun)*

A feeling of intense anger.

- *In class, the teacher used "enragement" to mean a feeling of intense anger.*
- *He looked up "enragement" because he had never seen it before.*

enterobiasis *(noun)*

An infestation with or a resulting infection caused by the pinworm Enterobius vermicularis; occurs especially in children.

- *He looked up "enterobiasis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enterobiasis."*

entrancement *(noun)*

A feeling of delight at being filled with wonder and enchantment.

- *In class, the teacher used "entrancement" to mean a feeling of delight at being filled with wonder....*
- *The article explained what "entrancement" means with a simple example.*

enviousness *(noun)*

A feeling of grudging admiration and desire to have something that is possessed by another.

- *In class, the teacher used "enviousness" to mean a feeling of grudging admiration and desire to have....*
- *They discussed "enviousness" during the group presentation.*

episcopalianism *(noun)*

The theological doctrine of church government by bishops.

- *They discussed "episcopalianism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "episcopalianism" because he had never seen it before.*

equalitarianism *(noun)*

The doctrine of the equality of mankind and the desirability of political and economic and social equality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equalitarianism."*
- *They discussed "equalitarianism" during the group presentation.*

equidistribution *(noun)*

A flat distribution having equal frequencies of occurrence.

- *Understanding "equidistribution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "equidistribution" means with a simple example.*

erastianism *(noun)*

The doctrine that the state is supreme over the church in ecclesiastical matters.

- *Understanding "erastianism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "erastianism" because he had never seen it before.*

eristic *(noun)*

The art of logical disputation (especially if specious).

- *They discussed "eristic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eristic" means with a simple example.*

---

eruditeness *(noun)*

Profound scholarly knowledge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eruditeness."*
- *He looked up "eruditeness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

establishmentarianism *(noun)*

The doctrine of supporting the social or political establishment.

- *The article explained what "establishmentarianism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "establishmentarianism."*

---

establishmentism *(noun)*

The doctrine of supporting the social or political establishment.

- *Understanding "establishmentism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "establishmentism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

esthesia *(noun)*

Mental responsiveness and awareness.

- *Understanding "esthesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "esthesia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

esthesis *(noun)*

An unelaborated elementary awareness of stimulation.

- *Understanding "esthesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "esthesis" during the group presentation.*

---

ethicism *(noun)*

A doctrine that ethics and ethical ideas are valid and important.

- *His ethicism often led him to moralize.*
- *Understanding "ethicism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eudemonism *(noun)*

An ethical system that evaluates actions by reference to personal well-being through a life based on reason.

- *He looked up "eudemonism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eudemonism."*

---

euphory *(noun)*

A feeling of great (usually exaggerated) elation.

- *In class, the teacher used "euphory" to mean a feeling of great (usually exaggerated) elation.*
- *Understanding "euphory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

euthenics *(noun)*

The study of methods of improving human well-being and efficient functioning by improving environmental conditions.

- *Understanding "euthenics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "euthenics" means with a simple example.*

---

excogitation *(noun)*

The creation of something in the mind.

- *He looked up "excogitation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "excogitation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

excruciate *(verb)*

Torment emotionally or mentally.

- *Can you use "excruciate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *He did not know how to use "excruciate" until he saw an example.*

---

exodontia *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with extraction of teeth.

- *They discussed "exodontia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "exodontia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exodontics *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with extraction of teeth.

- *Understanding "exodontics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "exodontics" means with a simple example.*

---

exteroception *(noun)*

Sensitivity to stimuli originating outside of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exteroception."*
- *The article explained what "exteroception" means with a simple example.*

---

fabianism *(noun)*

Socialism to be established by gradual reforms within the law.

- *Understanding "fabianism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fabianism" means with a simple example.*

---

factorise *(verb)*

Resolve (a polynomial) into factors.

- *Learners should practice how to use "factorise" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "factorise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

falderol *(noun)*

Ornamental objects of no great value.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falderol."*
- *Understanding "falderol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fanatism *(noun)*

Excessive intolerance of opposing views.

- *They discussed "fanatism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fanatism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fardel *(noun)*

A burden (figuratively in the form of a bundle).

- *He looked up "fardel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fardel" to mean a burden (figuratively in the form of a bundle).*

---

fechner's law *(noun)*

(psychophysics) the concept that the magnitude of a subjective sensation increases proportional to the logarithm of the stimulus intensity; based on early work by E. H. Weber.

- *They discussed "fechner's law" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fechner's law" because he had never seen it before.*

---

feeblemindedness *(noun)*

Severe mental deficiency.

- *The article explained what "feeblemindedness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feeblemindedness."*

---

femtochemistry *(noun)*

The branch of chemistry that studies elementary (often very fast) chemical reactions as they occur; the experimental methods are often based on the use of femtosecond laser pulses.

- *They discussed "femtochemistry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "femtochemistry" to mean the branch of chemistry that studies elementary....*

---

fervidness *(noun)*

Feelings of great warmth and intensity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fervidness."*
- *Understanding "fervidness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fetichism *(noun)*

A belief in the magical power of fetishes (or the worship of a fetish).

- *Understanding "fetichism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fetichism."*

fetology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine concerned with the fetus in the uterus.

- *The article explained what "fetology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fetology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fetor *(noun)*

A distinctive odor that is offensively unpleasant.

- *He looked up "fetor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fetor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fidgetiness *(noun)*

A feeling of agitation expressed in continual motion.

- *The article explained what "fidgetiness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fidgetiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

filiate *(verb)*

Fix the paternity of.

- *The court filiated the child born out of wedlock.*
- *She tried to use "filiate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

foetology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine concerned with the fetus in the uterus.

- *In class, the teacher used "foetology" to mean the branch of medicine concerned with the fetus in....*
- *The article explained what "foetology" means with a simple example.*

foetor *(noun)*

A distinctive odor that is offensively unpleasant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foetor."*
- *He looked up "foetor" because he had never seen it before.*

folderal *(noun)*

Ornamental objects of no great value.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "folderal."*
- *Understanding "folderal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

foreknow *(verb)*

Realize beforehand.

- *He did not know how to use "foreknow" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "foreknow" when talking about this idea.*

foreordain *(verb)*

Foreordain or determine beforehand.

- *In everyday English, people use "foreordain" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "foreordain" until he saw an example.*

foreordination *(noun)*

(theology) being determined in advance; especially the doctrine (usually associated with Calvin) that God has foreordained every event throughout eternity (including the final salvation of mankind).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foreordination."*
- *The article explained what "foreordination" means with a simple example.*

---

forlornness *(noun)*

Sadness resulting from being forsaken or abandoned.

- *They discussed "forlornness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "forlornness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fossilology *(noun)*

The earth science that studies fossil organisms and related remains.

- *He looked up "fossilology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fossilology."*

---

foxiness *(noun)*

Shrewdness as demonstrated by being skilled in deception.

- *The article explained what "foxiness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foxiness" to mean shrewdness as demonstrated by being skilled in....*

---

fretfulness *(noun)*

An irritable petulant feeling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fretfulness."*
- *Understanding "fretfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fromental halevy *(noun)*

French operatic composer (1799-1862).

- *They discussed "fromental halevy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fromental halevy."*

---

futuristics *(noun)*

The study or prediction of future developments on the basis of existing conditions.

- *The article explained what "futuristics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "futuristics" to mean the study or prediction of future developments on....*

---

gaminess *(noun)*

Behavior or language bordering on indelicacy.

- *The article explained what "gaminess" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gaminess" during the group presentation.*

---

garbology *(noun)*

The study of a society by analyzing its garbage.

- *In class, the teacher used "garbology" to mean the study of a society by analyzing its garbage.*
- *The article explained what "garbology" means with a simple example.*

---

gargoylism *(noun)*

Hereditary disease (autosomal recessive) consisting of an error is mucopolysaccharide metabolism; characterized by severe abnormalities in development of skeletal cartilage and bone and mental retardation.

- *In class, the teacher used "gargoylism" to mean hereditary disease (autosomal recessive) consisting....*
- *The article explained what "gargoylism" means with a simple example.*

---

gauffer *(noun)*

An ornamental frill made by pressing pleats.

- *He looked up "gauffer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gauffer" during the group presentation.*

---

gay-lussac's law *(noun)*

(physics) the density of an ideal gas at constant pressure varies inversely with the temperature.

- *The article explained what "gay-lussac's law" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gay-lussac's law."*

gemmule *(noun)*

The physically discrete element that Darwin proposed as responsible for heredity.

- *He looked up "gemmule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gemmule."*

geneticism *(noun)*

The belief that all human characteristics are determined genetically.

- *Understanding "geneticism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "geneticism" because he had never seen it before.*

geostrategy *(noun)*

The branch of geopolitics dealing with strategy.

- *He looked up "geostrategy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geostrategy."*

gimcrackery *(noun)*

Ornamental objects of no great value.

- *They discussed "gimcrackery" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gimcrackery."*

girondism *(noun)*

The doctrine of the Girondists.

- *In class, the teacher used "girondism" to mean the doctrine of the girondists.*
- *He looked up "girondism" because he had never seen it before.*

gladfulness *(noun)*

Experiencing joy and pleasure.

- *In class, the teacher used "gladfulness" to mean experiencing joy and pleasure.*
- *The article explained what "gladfulness" means with a simple example.*

gladsomeness *(noun)*

Experiencing joy and pleasure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gladsomeness."*
- *He looked up "gladsomeness" because he had never seen it before.*

gleefulness *(noun)*

Great merriment.

- *They discussed "gleefulness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gleefulness" because he had never seen it before.*

glottochronology *(noun)*

The determination of how long ago different languages evolved from a common source language.

- *He mapped the glottochronology of the Romance languages.*
- *They discussed "glottochronology" during the group presentation.*

goffer *(noun)*

An ornamental frill made by pressing pleats.

- *The article explained what "goffer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "goffer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

goliard *(noun)*

A wandering scholar in medieval Europe; famed for intemperance and riotous behavior and the composition of satirical and ribald Latin songs.

- *In class, the teacher used "goliard" to mean a wandering scholar in medieval europe; famed for....*
- *They discussed "goliard" during the group presentation.*

gruntle *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *Can you use "gruntle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "gruntle" until he saw an example.*

---

gymnosophy *(noun)*

The doctrine of a sect of Hindu philosophers who practiced nudity and asceticism and meditation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gymnosophy."*
- *The article explained what "gymnosophy" means with a simple example.*

---

haecceity *(noun)*

The essence that makes something the kind of thing it is and makes it different from any other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haecceity."*
- *He looked up "haecceity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hallucinosis *(noun)*

A mental state in which the person has continual hallucinations.

- *He looked up "hallucinosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hallucinosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hardheartedness *(noun)*

An absence of concern for the welfare of others.

- *They discussed "hardheartedness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hardheartedness."*

---

hassidism *(noun)*

Beliefs and practices of a sect of Orthodox Jews.

- *They discussed "hassidism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hassidism" means with a simple example.*

---

heartburning *(noun)*

Intense resentment.

- *His promotion caused much heartburning among his rivals.*
- *They discussed "heartburning" during the group presentation.*

---

heartsickness *(noun)*

Feeling downcast and disheartened and hopeless.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heartsickness."*
- *They discussed "heartsickness" during the group presentation.*

---

heavyheartedness *(noun)*

A feeling of dispirited melancholy.

- *They discussed "heavyheartedness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heavyheartedness" means with a simple example.*

---

hebephrenia *(noun)*

A form of schizophrenia characterized by severe disintegration of personality including erratic speech and childish mannerisms and bizarre behavior; usually becomes evident during puberty; the most common diagnostic category in mental institutions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hebephrenia."*
- *The article explained what "hebephrenia" means with a simple example.*

---

hebephrenic *(adjective)*

Suffering from a form of schizophrenia characterized by foolish mannerisms and senseless laughter along with delusions and regressive behavior.

- *The speaker chose "hebephrenic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hebephrenic" when it is suffering from a form of schizophrenia....*

---

hebephrenic schizophrenia *(noun)*

A form of schizophrenia characterized by severe disintegration of personality including erratic speech and childish mannerisms and bizarre behavior; usually becomes evident during puberty; the most common diagnostic category in mental institutions.

- *In class, the teacher used "hebephrenic schizophrenia" to mean a form of schizophrenia characterized by severe....*
- *Understanding "hebephrenic schizophrenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hebetude *(noun)*

Mental lethargy or dullness.

- *He looked up "hebetude" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hebetude."*

---

hereditarianism *(noun)*

The philosophical doctrine that heredity is more important than environment in determining intellectual growth.

- *The article explained what "hereditarianism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hereditarianism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heterophil test *(noun)*

A blood test to detect heterophil antibodies that agglutinate sheep red blood cells; positive result indicates infectious mononucleosis.

- *Understanding "heterophil test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterophil test."*

---

hinayanism *(noun)*

The religious doctrine of Hinayana Buddhism.

- *They discussed "hinayanism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hinayanism" to mean the religious doctrine of hinayana buddhism.*

---

homeotherm *(noun)*

An animal that has a body temperature that is relatively constant and independent of the environmental temperature.

- *In class, the teacher used "homeotherm" to mean an animal that has a body temperature that is....*
- *Understanding "homeotherm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homoiotherm *(noun)*

An animal that has a body temperature that is relatively constant and independent of the environmental temperature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homoiotherm."*
- *He looked up "homoiotherm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homotherm *(noun)*

An animal that has a body temperature that is relatively constant and independent of the environmental temperature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homotherm."*
- *They discussed "homotherm" during the group presentation.*

---

hoodooism *(noun)*

A religious cult practiced chiefly in Caribbean countries (especially Haiti); involves witchcraft and animistic deities.

- *They discussed "hoodooism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hoodooism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

horoscopy *(noun)*

The drawing up and interpretation of horoscopes.

- *Understanding "horoscopy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "horoscopy" means with a simple example.*

---

housecraft *(noun)*

Skill in domestic management.

- *Understanding "housecraft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "housecraft."*

---

huffiness *(noun)*

A passing state of anger and resentment.

- *They discussed "huffiness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "huffiness" because he had never seen it before.*

huffishness *(noun)*

A feeling of sulky resentment.

- *Understanding "huffishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "huffishness" to mean a feeling of sulky resentment.*

hurler's disease *(noun)*

Hereditary disease (autosomal recessive) consisting of an error is mucopolysaccharide metabolism; characterized by severe abnormalities in development of skeletal cartilage and bone and mental retardation.

- *In class, the teacher used "hurler's disease" to mean hereditary disease (autosomal recessive) consisting....*
- *They discussed "hurler's disease" during the group presentation.*

hurler's syndrome *(noun)*

Hereditary disease (autosomal recessive) consisting of an error is mucopolysaccharide metabolism; characterized by severe abnormalities in development of skeletal cartilage and bone and mental retardation.

- *The article explained what "hurler's syndrome" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hurler's syndrome" during the group presentation.*

hydrokinetics *(noun)*

Study of fluids in motion.

- *He looked up "hydrokinetics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrokinetics."*

hydromancy *(noun)*

Divination by water (as by patterns seen in the ebb and flow of the tides).

- *In class, the teacher used "hydromancy" to mean divination by water (as by patterns seen in the ebb....*
- *The article explained what "hydromancy" means with a simple example.*

hygienics *(noun)*

The science concerned with the prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

- *The article explained what "hygienics" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hygienics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypostatise *(verb)*

Construe as a real existence, of a conceptual entity.

- *Can you use "hypostatise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "hypostatise" and when to wait.*

hypostatize *(verb)*

Construe as a real existence, of a conceptual entity.

- *She tried to use "hypostatize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hypostatize" in real sentences.*

hypsography *(noun)*

The scientific study of the earth's configuration above sea level (emphasizing the measurement of land altitudes relative to sea level).

- *Understanding "hypsography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hypsography" because he had never seen it before.*

hysteron proteron *(noun)*

The logical fallacy of using as a true premise a proposition that is yet to be proved.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hysteron proteron."*
- *He looked up "hysteron proteron" because he had never seen it before.*

ignorantness *(noun)*

Ignorance (especially of orthodox beliefs).

- *They discussed "ignorantness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ignorantness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ignoratio elenchi *(noun)*

The logical fallacy of supposing that an argument proving an irrelevant point has proved the point at issue.

- *He looked up "ignoratio elenchi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ignoratio elenchi" to mean the logical fallacy of supposing that an argument....*

---

illation *(noun)*

The reasoning involved in drawing a conclusion or making a logical judgment on the basis of circumstantial evidence and prior conclusions rather than on the basis of direct observation.

- *Understanding "illation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "illation" to mean the reasoning involved in drawing a conclusion or....*

---

imaginativeness *(noun)*

The formation of a mental image of something that is not perceived as real and is not present to the senses.

- *They discussed "imaginativeness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "imaginativeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

impassiveness *(noun)*

Apathy demonstrated by an absence of emotional reactions.

- *Understanding "impassiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "impassiveness" means with a simple example.*

---

imperfectibility *(noun)*

The capability of becoming imperfect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperfectibility."*
- *The article explained what "imperfectibility" means with a simple example.*

---

imperturbableness *(noun)*

Calm and unruffled self-assurance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperturbableness."*
- *Understanding "imperturbableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

implemental *(adjective)*

Serving or acting as a means or aid.

- *It is useful to describe something as "implemental" when it is serving or acting as a means or aid.*
- *The speaker chose "implemental" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

inaptitude *(noun)*

A lack of aptitude.

- *They discussed "inaptitude" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inaptitude."*

---

incognizance *(noun)*

A lack of knowledge or recognition.

- *In class, the teacher used "incognizance" to mean a lack of knowledge or recognition.*
- *He looked up "incognizance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

incumbrance *(noun)*

An onerous or difficult concern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incumbrance."*
- *They discussed "incumbrance" during the group presentation.*

---

indiscreetness *(noun)*

Lacking good judgment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indiscreetness."*
- *The article explained what "indiscreetness" means with a simple example.*

---

infuriation *(noun)*

A feeling of intense anger.

- *He looked up "infuriation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infuriation" to mean a feeling of intense anger.*

---

inhospitableness *(noun)*

The environmental condition in a region that lacks a favorable climate or terrain for life or growth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inhospitableness."*
- *He looked up "inhospitableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

insecureness *(noun)*

The state of being exposed to risk or anxiety.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insecureness."*
- *He looked up "insecureness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

insurrectionism *(noun)*

The principle of revolt against constituted authority.

- *Understanding "insurrectionism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insurrectionism."*

---

interestedness *(noun)*

The state of being interested.

- *Understanding "interestedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interestedness" to mean the state of being interested.*

---

interiorise *(verb)*

Incorporate within oneself; make subjective or personal.

- *In everyday English, people use "interiorise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "interiorise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

interiorize *(verb)*

Incorporate within oneself; make subjective or personal.

- *The coach explained when to use "interiorize" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "interiorize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

irridentism *(noun)*

The doctrine that irredenta should be controlled by the country to which they are ethnically or historically related.

- *In class, the teacher used "irridentism" to mean the doctrine that irredenta should be controlled by....*
- *The article explained what "irridentism" means with a simple example.*

---

ismailism *(noun)*

The branch of Shiism noted for its esoteric philosophy.

- *Understanding "ismailism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ismailism" means with a simple example.*

---

jacques francois fromental elie halevy *(noun)*

French operatic composer (1799-1862).

- *They discussed "jacques francois fromental elie halevy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jacques francois fromental elie halevy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jesuitism *(noun)*

The theology or the practices of the Jesuits (often considered to be casuistic).

- *They discussed "jesuitism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jesuitism."*

---

jesuitry *(noun)*

The theology or the practices of the Jesuits (often considered to be casuistic).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jesuitry."*
- *He looked up "jesuitry" because he had never seen it before.*

jocundity *(noun)*

A feeling facetious merriment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jocundity."*
- *He looked up "jocundity" because he had never seen it before.*

jolliness *(noun)*

Feeling jolly and jovial and full of good humor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jolliness."*
- *They discussed "jolliness" during the group presentation.*

joylessness *(noun)*

A feeling of dismal cheerlessness.

- *In class, the teacher used "joylessness" to mean a feeling of dismal cheerlessness.*
- *They discussed "joylessness" during the group presentation.*

jubilancy *(noun)*

A feeling of extreme joy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jubilancy."*
- *Understanding "jubilancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kabbalism *(noun)*

The doctrines of the Kabbalah.

- *He looked up "kabbalism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kabbalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kinaesthesia *(noun)*

The ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinaesthesia."*
- *He looked up "kinaesthesia" because he had never seen it before.*

kinaesthesis *(noun)*

The ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinaesthesis."*
- *Understanding "kinaesthesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kinanesthesia *(noun)*

Inability to sense movement.

- *The article explained what "kinanesthesia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kinanesthesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kindheartedness *(noun)*

Sympathy arising from a kind heart.

- *In class, the teacher used "kindheartedness" to mean sympathy arising from a kind heart.*
- *The article explained what "kindheartedness" means with a simple example.*

kinesthesia *(noun)*

The ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.

- *In class, the teacher used "kinesthesia" to mean the ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.*
- *The article explained what "kinesthesia" means with a simple example.*

kinesthesis *(noun)*

The ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.

- *In class, the teacher used "kinesthesis" to mean the ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.*
- *The article explained what "kinesthesis" means with a simple example.*

kinesthetics *(noun)*

The ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.

- *He looked up "kinesthetics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kinesthetics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

knightliness *(noun)*

The medieval principles governing knighthood and knightly conduct.

- *The article explained what "knightliness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knightliness" to mean the medieval principles governing knighthood and....*

---

krishnaism *(noun)*

Worship of Krishna the 8th avatar of Vishnu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "krishnaism."*
- *Understanding "krishnaism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kussmaul's coma *(noun)*

Coma that can develop in inadequately treated cases of diabetes mellitus.

- *They discussed "kussmaul's coma" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kussmaul's coma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ladylikeness *(noun)*

Behavior befitting a lady.

- *He looked up "ladylikeness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ladylikeness."*

---

lafora's disease *(noun)*

Epilepsy characterized by clonus of muscle groups and progressive mental deterioration and genetic origin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lafora's disease."*
- *They discussed "lafora's disease" during the group presentation.*

---

lateralisation *(noun)*

Localization of function on either the right or left sides of the brain.

- *In class, the teacher used "lateralisation" to mean localization of function on either the right or....*
- *Understanding "lateralisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

le chatelier's law *(noun)*

The principle that if any change is imposed on a system that is in equilibrium then the system tends to adjust to a new equilibrium counteracting the change.

- *He looked up "le chatelier's law" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "le chatelier's law" during the group presentation.*

---

learnedness *(noun)*

Profound scholarly knowledge.

- *Understanding "learnedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "learnedness" during the group presentation.*

---

lecherousness *(noun)*

A strong sexual desire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lecherousness."*
- *Understanding "lecherousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

legionella pneumophilia *(noun)*

The motile aerobic rod-shaped Gram-negative bacterium that thrives in central heating and air conditioning systems and can cause Legionnaires' disease.

- *They discussed "legionella pneumophilia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "legionella pneumophilia" means with a simple example.*

---

lenify *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *He did not know how to use "lenify" until he saw an example.*

- *She tried to use “lenify” carefully so everyone would understand.*

lepidopterology *(noun)*

The branch of entomology dealing with Lepidoptera.

- *Understanding “lepidopterology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “lepidopterology” because he had never seen it before.*

lepidoptery *(noun)*

The branch of entomology dealing with Lepidoptera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lepidoptery.”*
- *Understanding “lepidoptery” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lexicostatistics *(noun)*

A statistical technique used in glottochronology; used to estimate how long ago different languages evolved from a common source language.

- *The article explained what “lexicostatistics” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “lexicostatistics” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liberalness *(noun)*

An inclination to favor progress and individual freedom.

- *Understanding “liberalness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “liberalness” during the group presentation.*

lipochondrodystrophy *(noun)*

Hereditary disease (autosomal recessive) consisting of an error is mucopolysaccharide metabolism; characterized by severe abnormalities in development of skeletal cartilage and bone and mental retardation.

- *The article explained what “lipochondrodystrophy” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lipochondrodystrophy” to mean hereditary disease (autosomal recessive) consisting....*

lipread *(verb)*

Interpret by lipreading; of deaf people.

- *He did not know how to use “lipread” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “lipread” carefully so everyone would understand.*

literalise *(verb)*

Make literal.

- *She tried to use “literalise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “literalise” in real sentences.*

literalize *(verb)*

Make literal.

- *Literalize metaphors.*
- *In everyday English, people use “literalize” when talking about this idea.*

lithomancy *(noun)*

Divination by means of stones or stone talismans.

- *In class, the teacher used “lithomancy” to mean divination by means of stones or stone talismans.*
- *Understanding “lithomancy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liturgics *(noun)*

The study of liturgies.

- *He looked up “liturgics” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “liturgics” to mean the study of liturgies.*

liturgiology *(noun)*

The study of liturgies.

- *Understanding “liturgiology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “liturgiology” during the group presentation.*

luckiness *(noun)*

An auspicious state resulting from favorable outcomes.

- *They discussed "luckiness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "luckiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lues venerea *(noun)*

A common venereal disease caused by the treponema pallidum spirochete; symptoms change through progressive stages; can be congenital (transmitted through the placenta).

- *The article explained what "lues venerea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lues venerea" during the group presentation.*

lumpish *(adjective)*

Mentally sluggish.

- *Would you call this situation "lumpish"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lumpish" when it is mentally sluggish.*

lustfulness *(noun)*

A strong sexual desire.

- *In class, the teacher used "lustfulness" to mean a strong sexual desire.*
- *The article explained what "lustfulness" means with a simple example.*

lymphadenoma *(noun)*

An abnormally enlarged lymph node.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lymphadenoma."*
- *They discussed "lymphadenoma" during the group presentation.*

lymphangiectasia *(noun)*

Dilatation of a lymph vessel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lymphangiectasia."*
- *They discussed "lymphangiectasia" during the group presentation.*

lymphangiectasis *(noun)*

Dilatation of a lymph vessel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lymphangiectasis."*
- *The article explained what "lymphangiectasis" means with a simple example.*

lymphocytic choriomeningitis *(noun)*

A form of viral meningitis caused by a virus carried by the common house mouse.

- *Understanding "lymphocytic choriomeningitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lymphocytic choriomeningitis" to mean a form of viral meningitis caused by a virus....*

lymphocytopenia *(noun)*

An abnormally small number of lymphocytes in the circulating blood.

- *They discussed "lymphocytopenia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lymphocytopenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lymphogranuloma *(noun)*

Swelling of a lymph node.

- *They discussed "lymphogranuloma" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lymphogranuloma" because he had never seen it before.*

lymphogranuloma venereum *(noun)*

Infectious disease caused by a species of chlamydia bacterium; transmitted by sexual contact; characterized by genital lesions and swelling of lymph nodes in the groin.

- *Understanding "lymphogranuloma venereum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lymphogranuloma venereum" because he had never seen it before.*

lymphopathia venereum *(noun)*

Infectious disease caused by a species of chlamydia bacterium; transmitted by sexual contact; characterized by genital lesions and swelling of lymph nodes in the groin.

- *The article explained what "lymphopathia venereum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lymphopathia venereum" to mean infectious disease caused by a species of chlamydia....*

---

lymphuria *(noun)*

The presence of lymph in the urine.

- *The article explained what "lymphuria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lymphuria."*

---

lysinemia *(noun)*

An inborn error of metabolism in which the lack of certain enzymes leads to an inability to metabolize the amino acid lysine; characterized by muscular weakness and mental retardation.

- *They discussed "lysinemia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lysinemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lysogenicity *(noun)*

The condition of a host bacterium that has incorporated a phage into its own genetic material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysogenicity."*
- *He looked up "lysogenicity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lysogeny *(noun)*

The condition of a host bacterium that has incorporated a phage into its own genetic material.

- *When a phage infects a bacterium it can either destroy its host or be incorporated in the host genome in a state of lysogeny.*
- *Understanding "lysogeny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macrencephaly *(noun)*

An abnormally large braincase.

- *He looked up "macrencephaly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macrencephaly" to mean an abnormally large braincase.*

---

macrocytosis *(noun)*

The presence of macrocytes in the blood.

- *He looked up "macrocytosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macrocytosis" to mean the presence of macrocytes in the blood.*

---

macroglossia *(noun)*

A congenital disorder characterized by an abnormally large tongue; often seen in cases of Down's syndrome.

- *In class, the teacher used "macroglossia" to mean a congenital disorder characterized by an....*
- *The article explained what "macroglossia" means with a simple example.*

---

magnolia soulangiana *(noun)*

Large deciduous shrub or small tree having large open rosy to purplish flowers; native to Asia; prized as an ornamental in eastern North America.

- *Understanding "magnolia soulangiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "magnolia soulangiana" during the group presentation.*

---

mahayanism *(noun)*

The religious doctrine of Mahayana Buddhism.

- *Understanding "mahayanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mahayanism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mahdism *(noun)*

Belief in the appearance of the Mahdi; devotion to a Mahdi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahdism."*
- *They discussed "mahdism" during the group presentation.*

---

maidenliness *(noun)*

Behavior befitting a young maiden.

- *He looked up "maidenliness" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "maidenliness" during the group presentation.*

---

maieutic method *(noun)*

A method of teaching by question and answer; used by Socrates to elicit truths from his students.

- *He looked up "maieutic method" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maieutic method" to mean a method of teaching by question and answer; used....*

---

malacia *(noun)*

A state of abnormal softening of tissue.

- *He looked up "malacia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malacia" to mean a state of abnormal softening of tissue.*

---

maladroitness *(noun)*

Unskillfulness resulting from a lack of training.

- *In class, the teacher used "maladroitness" to mean unskillfulness resulting from a lack of training.*
- *They discussed "maladroitness" during the group presentation.*

---

male erecticle dysfunction *(noun)*

Impotence resulting from a man's inability to have or maintain an erection of his penis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "male erecticle dysfunction."*
- *They discussed "male erecticle dysfunction" during the group presentation.*

---

malodor *(noun)*

A distinctive odor that is offensively unpleasant.

- *In class, the teacher used "malodor" to mean a distinctive odor that is offensively unpleasant.*
- *Understanding "malodor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malodour *(noun)*

A distinctive odor that is offensively unpleasant.

- *The article explained what "malodour" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malodour."*

---

mandaeanism *(noun)*

A Gnostic religion originating the 2nd and 3rd centuries that believes John the Baptist was the Messiah and that incorporates Jewish and Christian elements into a framework of dualistic beliefs.

- *He looked up "mandaeanism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mandaeanism."*

---

mandeanism *(noun)*

A Gnostic religion originating the 2nd and 3rd centuries that believes John the Baptist was the Messiah and that incorporates Jewish and Christian elements into a framework of dualistic beliefs.

- *The article explained what "mandeanism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mandeanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mandevilla laxa *(noun)*

Woody vine of Argentina grown as an ornamental for its glossy leaves and racemes of large fragrant funnel-shaped creamy-white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mandevilla laxa."*
- *The article explained what "mandevilla laxa" means with a simple example.*

---

maple-leaved bayur *(noun)*

Indian tree having fragrant nocturnal white flowers and yielding a reddish wood used for planking; often grown as an ornamental or shade tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "maple-leaved bayur" to mean indian tree having fragrant nocturnal white flowers....*
- *The article explained what "maple-leaved bayur" means with a simple example.*

---

maria montesorri *(noun)*

Italian educator who developed a method of teaching mentally handicapped children and advocated a child-centered approach (1870-1952).

- *He looked up "maria montesorri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maria montesorri."*

---

marie-strumpell disease *(noun)*

A chronic form of spondylitis primarily in males and marked by impaired mobility of the spine; sometimes leads to ankylosis.

- *The article explained what "marie-strumpell disease" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marie-strumpell disease."*

---

mariotte's law *(noun)*

The pressure of an ideal gas at constant temperature varies inversely with the volume.

- *They discussed "mariotte's law" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mariotte's law."*

---

mastalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the breast.

- *They discussed "mastalgia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mastalgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mastopathy *(noun)*

Any pathology of the breast.

- *In class, the teacher used "mastopathy" to mean any pathology of the breast.*
- *They discussed "mastopathy" during the group presentation.*

---

matthiola *(noun)*

Genus of Old World plants grown as ornamentals.

- *The article explained what "matthiola" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "matthiola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

matthiola incana *(noun)*

European plant with racemes of sweet-scented flowers; widely cultivated as an ornamental.

- *They discussed "matthiola incana" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matthiola incana" to mean european plant with racemes of sweet-scented....*

---

matureness *(noun)*

State of being mature; full development.

- *The article explained what "matureness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "matureness" during the group presentation.*

---

mayeng *(noun)*

Indian tree having fragrant nocturnal white flowers and yielding a reddish wood used for planking; often grown as an ornamental or shade tree.

- *They discussed "mayeng" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mayeng" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mazdaism *(noun)*

System of religion founded in Persia in the 6th century BC by Zoroaster; set forth in the Zend-Avesta; based on concept of struggle between light (good) and dark (evil).

- *Understanding "mazdaism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mazdaism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mazopathy *(noun)*

Any pathology of the breast.

- *They discussed "mazopathy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mazopathy."*

---

mcardle's disease *(noun)*

An inherited disease in which abnormal amounts of glycogen accumulate in skeletal muscle; results in weakness and cramping.

- *He looked up "mcardle's disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mcardle's disease."*

---

meckel's diverticulum *(noun)*

A congenital diverticulum in the ileum resulting from incomplete closure of the yolk sac.

- *Understanding "meckel's diverticulum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meckel's diverticulum" to mean a congenital diverticulum in the ileum resulting....*

---

medinilla *(noun)*

Tropical Old World ornamental evergreen shrubs having fleshy leaves and large panicles of white pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medinilla."*
- *He looked up "medinilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

megacardia *(noun)*

An abnormal enlargement of the heart.

- *Understanding "megacardia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "megacardia" during the group presentation.*

---

megacephaly *(noun)*

An abnormally large head; differs from hydrocephalus because there is no increased intracranial pressure and the overgrowth is symmetrical.

- *In class, the teacher used "megacephaly" to mean an abnormally large head; differs from....*
- *He looked up "megacephaly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

megalocardia *(noun)*

An abnormal enlargement of the heart.

- *They discussed "megalocardia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "megalocardia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

megalocephaly *(noun)*

An abnormally large head; differs from hydrocephalus because there is no increased intracranial pressure and the overgrowth is symmetrical.

- *The article explained what "megalocephaly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "megalocephaly" to mean an abnormally large head; differs from....*

---

megalohepatia *(noun)*

Abnormal enlargement of the liver.

- *They discussed "megalohepatia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "megalohepatia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

megrims *(noun)*

A state of depression.

- *In class, the teacher used "megrims" to mean a state of depression.*
- *The article explained what "megrims" means with a simple example.*

---

melagra *(noun)*

Rheumatic or myalgic pains in the arms or legs.

- *The article explained what "melagra" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melagra" to mean rheumatic or myalgic pains in the arms or legs.*

---

melastomaceae *(noun)*

A family of trees and bushes and herbs of order Myrtales; many are cultivated as ornamentals.

- *They discussed "melastomaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "melastomaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

melastomataceae *(noun)*

A family of trees and bushes and herbs of order Myrtales; many are cultivated as ornamentals.

- *Understanding "melastomataceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "melastomataceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meliorism *(noun)*

The belief that the world can be made better by human effort.

- *They discussed "meliorism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "meliorism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mendeleev's law *(noun)*

(chemistry) the principle that chemical properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mendeleev's law."*
- *They discussed "mendeleev's law" during the group presentation.*

mendelianism *(noun)*

The theory of inheritance based on Mendel's laws.

- *He looked up "mendelianism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mendelianism."*

mendelism *(noun)*

The theory of inheritance based on Mendel's laws.

- *He looked up "mendelism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mendelism."*

mendicancy *(noun)*

The state of being a beggar or mendicant.

- *They were reduced to mendicancy.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mendicancy."*

mendicity *(noun)*

The state of being a beggar or mendicant.

- *In class, the teacher used "mendicity" to mean the state of being a beggar or mendicant.*
- *The article explained what "mendicity" means with a simple example.*

meningism *(noun)*

Symptoms that mimic those of meningitis but without inflammation of the meninges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meningism."*
- *The article explained what "meningism" means with a simple example.*

meningocele *(noun)*

A congenital anomaly of the central nervous system in which a sac protruding from the brain or the spinal meninges contains cerebrospinal fluid (but no nerve tissue).

- *In class, the teacher used "meningocele" to mean a congenital anomaly of the central nervous system....*
- *They discussed "meningocele" during the group presentation.*

mennonitism *(noun)*

System of beliefs and practices including belief in scriptural authority; plain dress; adult baptism; foot washing; restriction of marriage to members of the group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mennonitism."*
- *Understanding "mennonitism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mensurate *(verb)*

Determine the measurements of something or somebody, take measurements of.

- *She tried to use "mensurate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mensurate" in real sentences.*

mental telepathist *(noun)*

Someone with the power of communicating thoughts directly.

- *He looked up "mental telepathist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mental telepathist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meralgia *(noun)*

Pain in the thigh.

- *In class, the teacher used "meralgia" to mean pain in the thigh.*
- *The article explained what "meralgia" means with a simple example.*

meromelia *(noun)*

Congenital absence of part of an arm or leg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meromelia."*
- *He looked up "meromelia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mesalliance *(noun)*

A marriage with a person of inferior social status.

- *He looked up "mesalliance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesalliance."*

---

mesua ferrea *(noun)*

Handsome East Indian evergreen tree often planted as an ornamental for its fragrant white flowers that yield a perfume; source of very heavy hardwood used for railroad ties.

- *In class, the teacher used "mesua ferrea" to mean handsome east indian evergreen tree often planted....*
- *Understanding "mesua ferrea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metacyesis *(noun)*

Pregnancy resulting from gestation elsewhere than in the uterus.

- *They discussed "metacyesis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metacyesis."*

---

metaknowledge *(noun)*

Knowledge about knowledge.

- *The article explained what "metaknowledge" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "metaknowledge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metamathematics *(noun)*

The logical analysis of mathematical reasoning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metamathematics."*
- *Understanding "metamathematics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metamorphopsia *(noun)*

A defect of vision in which objects appear to be distorted; usually due to a defect in the retina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metamorphopsia."*
- *He looked up "metamorphopsia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

metarule *(noun)*

A rule that describes how other rules should be used (as in AI).

- *They discussed "metarule" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metarule" to mean a rule that describes how other rules should be....*

---

metasequoia glyptostrodoides *(noun)*

Large fast-growing Chinese monoecious tree having flat bright-green deciduous leaves and small globular cones; commonly cultivated in United States as an ornamental; known as a fossil before being discovered in China.

- *The article explained what "metasequoia glyptostrodoides" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "metasequoia glyptostrodoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metralgia *(noun)*

Pain in the uterus.

- *Understanding "metralgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metralgia" to mean pain in the uterus.*

---

metroptosis *(noun)*

Prolapse of the uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metroptosis."*
- *He looked up "metroptosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

metrorrhagia *(noun)*

Bleeding from the uterus that is not due to menstruation; usually indicative of disease (as cervical cancer).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metrorrhagia."*

- *He looked up "metrorrhagia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

miasm *(noun)*

An unwholesome atmosphere.

- *The novel spun a miasma of death and decay.*
- *The miasma of the marshes.*

---

microbrachia *(noun)*

Abnormally small arms.

- *He looked up "microbrachia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microbrachia" to mean abnormally small arms.*

---

microcephalus *(noun)*

An abnormally small head and underdeveloped brain.

- *They discussed "microcephalus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "microcephalus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

microcytosis *(noun)*

A blood disorder characterized by the presence of microcytes (abnormally small red blood cells) in the blood; often associated with anemia.

- *In class, the teacher used "microcytosis" to mean a blood disorder characterized by the presence of....*
- *Understanding "microcytosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

millenarism *(noun)*

Belief in the Christian doctrine of the millennium mentioned in the Book of Revelations.

- *They discussed "millenarism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "millenarism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

millenniumism *(noun)*

Belief in the Christian doctrine of the millennium mentioned in the Book of Revelations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "millenniumism."*
- *Understanding "millenniumism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mirthfulness *(noun)*

Great merriment.

- *Understanding "mirthfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mirthfulness."*

---

misbelieve *(verb)*

Hold a false or unorthodox belief.

- *He did not know how to use "misbelieve" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "misbelieve" and when to wait.*

---

misconceive *(verb)*

Interpret in the wrong way.

- *In everyday English, people use "misconceive" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "misconceive" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

miscreate *(verb)*

Shape or form or make badly.

- *Our miscreated fantasies.*
- *In everyday English, people use "miscreate" when talking about this idea.*

---

misdate *(verb)*

Assign the wrong date to.

- *He did not know how to use "misdate" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misdate" in real sentences.*

---

miserableness *(noun)*

A state of ill-being due to affliction or misfortune.

- *The article explained what "miserableness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "miserableness" to mean a state of ill-being due to affliction or misfortune.*

---

misestimate *(verb)*

Calculate incorrectly.

- *I had misestimated his determination.*
- *Can you use "misestimate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

misgauge *(verb)*

Gauge something incorrectly or improperly.

- *The coach explained when to use "misgauge" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "misgauge" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

misgive *(verb)*

Suggest fear or doubt.

- *Learners should practice how to use "misgive" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "misgive" when talking about this idea.*

---

misocainea *(noun)*

Hatred of new ideas.

- *They discussed "misocainea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misocainea."*

---

misogamy *(noun)*

Hatred of marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "misogamy" to mean hatred of marriage.*
- *Understanding "misogamy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

misogynism *(noun)*

Hatred of women.

- *They discussed "misogynism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "misogynism" to mean hatred of women.*

---

misology *(noun)*

Hatred of reasoning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misology."*
- *He looked up "misology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misoneism *(noun)*

Hatred of change or innovation.

- *Understanding "misoneism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "misoneism" to mean hatred of change or innovation.*

---

misopedia *(noun)*

Hatred of children.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misopedia."*
- *He looked up "misopedia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misshapenness *(noun)*

An affliction in which some part of the body is misshapen or malformed.

- *They discussed "misshapenness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misshapenness."*

---

mithraicism *(noun)*

Ancient Persian religion; popular among Romans during first three centuries a.d.

- *Understanding "mithraicism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mithraicism" means with a simple example.*

---

mitsvah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a precept or commandment of the Jewish law.

- *Understanding "mitsvah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mitsvah" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mittelschmerz *(noun)*

Pain in the area of the ovary that is felt at the time of ovulation (usually midway through the menstrual cycle).

- *The article explained what "mittelschmerz" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mittelschmerz" to mean pain in the area of the ovary that is felt at the....*

---

mnemonist *(noun)*

An expert in the use of mnemonics; someone able to perform unusual feats of memory.

- *Understanding "mnemonist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mnemonist."*

---

moderationism *(noun)*

The policy of being moderate or acting with moderation.

- *They discussed "moderationism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moderationism" to mean the policy of being moderate or acting with moderation.*

---

moderatism *(noun)*

A political philosophy of avoiding the extremes of left and right by taking a moderate position or course of action.

- *The article explained what "moderatism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moderatism."*

---

modillion *(noun)*

(architecture) one of a set of ornamental brackets under a cornice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modillion."*
- *The article explained what "modillion" means with a simple example.*

---

moeller's glossitis *(noun)*

A superficial form of glossitis marked by irregular red patches on the tongue and sensitivity to hot or spicy food.

- *They discussed "moeller's glossitis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "moeller's glossitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mohammed reza pahlevi *(noun)*

Shah of Iran who was deposed in 1979 by Islamic fundamentalists (1919-1980).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mohammed reza pahlevi."*
- *He looked up "mohammed reza pahlevi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monandry *(noun)*

The state of having only one husband at a time.

- *Understanding "monandry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "monandry" during the group presentation.*

---

mongolianism *(noun)*

A congenital disorder caused by having an extra 21st chromosome; results in a flat face and short stature and mental retardation.

- *The article explained what "mongolianism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mongolianism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mongolism *(noun)*

A congenital disorder caused by having an extra 21st chromosome; results in a flat face and short stature and mental retardation.

- *The article explained what "mongolism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mongolism" to mean a congenital disorder caused by having an extra....*

monilia disease *(noun)*

An infection caused by fungi of the genus Monilia or Candida (especially Candida albicans).

- *They discussed "monilia disease" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "monilia disease" because he had never seen it before.*

moniliasis *(noun)*

An infection caused by fungi of the genus Monilia or Candida (especially Candida albicans).

- *In class, the teacher used "moniliasis" to mean an infection caused by fungi of the genus monilia....*
- *Understanding "moniliasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

monkeypod *(noun)*

Large ornamental tropical American tree with bipinnate leaves and globose clusters of flowers with crimson stamens and seed pods that are eaten by cattle.

- *He looked up "monkeypod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monkeypod" to mean large ornamental tropical american tree with....*

monoblastic leukaemia *(noun)*

Leukemia characterized by the proliferation of monocytes and monoblasts in the blood.

- *They discussed "monoblastic leukaemia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monoblastic leukaemia" to mean leukemia characterized by the proliferation of....*

monoblastic leukemia *(noun)*

Leukemia characterized by the proliferation of monocytes and monoblasts in the blood.

- *He looked up "monoblastic leukemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "monoblastic leukemia" during the group presentation.*

monochromacy *(noun)*

Complete color blindness; colors can be differentiated only on the basis of brightness.

- *They discussed "monochromacy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "monochromacy" means with a simple example.*

monochromasy *(noun)*

Complete color blindness; colors can be differentiated only on the basis of brightness.

- *The article explained what "monochromasy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monochromasy" to mean complete color blindness; colors can be....*

monochromatism *(noun)*

Complete color blindness; colors can be differentiated only on the basis of brightness.

- *Understanding "monochromatism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monochromatism" to mean complete color blindness; colors can be....*

monochromia *(noun)*

Complete color blindness; colors can be differentiated only on the basis of brightness.

- *He looked up "monochromia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monochromia."*

monocytosis *(noun)*

Increase in the number of monocytes in the blood; symptom of monocytic leukemia.

- *They discussed "monocytosis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monocytosis" to mean increase in the number of monocytes in the blood;....*

monogamousness *(noun)*

Having only one spouse at a time.

- *He looked up "monogamousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "monogamousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

monogyny *(noun)*

Having only one wife at a time.

- *Understanding "monogyny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monogyny."*

---

mononeuropathy *(noun)*

Any neuropathy of a single nerve trunk.

- *Understanding "mononeuropathy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mononeuropathy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monoplegia *(noun)*

Paralysis of a single limb.

- *They discussed "monoplegia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "monoplegia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monorchidism *(noun)*

Failure of one testes to descend into the scrotum.

- *Understanding "monorchidism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "monorchidism" during the group presentation.*

---

monorchism *(noun)*

Failure of one testes to descend into the scrotum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monorchism."*
- *The article explained what "monorchism" means with a simple example.*

---

monostotic fibrous dysplasia *(noun)*

Fibrous dysplasia of bone confined to a single bone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monostotic fibrous dysplasia."*
- *They discussed "monostotic fibrous dysplasia" during the group presentation.*

---

monothelitism *(noun)*

The theological doctrine that Christ had only one will even though he had two natures (human and divine); condemned as heretical in the Third Council of Constantinople.

- *He looked up "monothelitism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monothelitism."*

---

monumentalise *(verb)*

Record or memorialize lastingly with a monument.

- *He did not know how to use "monumentalise" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "monumentalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

monumentalize *(verb)*

Record or memorialize lastingly with a monument.

- *Learners should practice how to use "monumentalize" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "monumentalize" when talking about this idea.*

---

mooneye *(noun)*

Recurrent eye inflammation in horses; sometimes resulting in blindness.

- *Understanding "mooneye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mooneye" because he had never seen it before.*

---

morbidness *(noun)*

An abnormally gloomy or unhealthy state of mind.

- *He looked up "morbidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morbidness."*

---

morbilli *(noun)*

An acute and highly contagious viral disease marked by distinct red spots followed by a rash; occurs primarily in children.

- *In class, the teacher used "morbilli" to mean an acute and highly contagious viral disease marked....*

- *They discussed "morbilli" during the group presentation.*

---

moronity *(noun)*

Mild mental retardation.

- *The article explained what "moronity" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moronity."*

---

moroseness *(noun)*

A gloomy ill-tempered feeling.

- *He looked up "moroseness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moroseness" to mean a gloomy ill-tempered feeling.*

---

morphophonemics *(noun)*

The study of the phonological realization of the allomorphs of the morphemes of a language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morphophonemics."*
- *The article explained what "morphophonemics" means with a simple example.*

---

morphophysiology *(noun)*

The study of anatomy in its relation to function.

- *Understanding "morphophysiology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "morphophysiology" during the group presentation.*

---

motionlessness *(noun)*

A state of no motion or movement.

- *The utter motionlessness of a marble statue.*
- *In class, the teacher used "motionlessness" to mean a state of no motion or movement.*

---

motoneuron *(noun)*

A neuron conducting impulses outwards from the brain or spinal cord.

- *In class, the teacher used "motoneuron" to mean a neuron conducting impulses outwards from the....*
- *Understanding "motoneuron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motorial *(adjective)*

Of nerves and nerve impulses; conveying information away from the CNS.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "motorial."*
- *Would you call this situation "motorial"? Explain why.*

---

mountain fetterbush *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having small white bell-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "mountain fetterbush" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mountain fetterbush" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mournfulness *(noun)*

A state of gloomy sorrow.

- *The article explained what "mournfulness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mournfulness" to mean a state of gloomy sorrow.*

---

mucoviscidosis *(noun)*

The most common congenital disease; the child's lungs and intestines and pancreas become clogged with thick mucus; caused by defect in a single gene; no cure is known.

- *In class, the teacher used "mucoviscidosis" to mean the most common congenital disease; the child's....*
- *The article explained what "mucoviscidosis" means with a simple example.*

---

mugginess *(noun)*

A state of warm humidity.

- *In class, the teacher used "mugginess" to mean a state of warm humidity.*
- *They discussed "mugginess" during the group presentation.*

---

muhammadanism *(noun)*

The monotheistic religious system of Muslims founded in Arabia in the 7th century and based on the teachings of Muhammad as laid down in the Koran.

- *The term Muhammadanism is offensive to Muslims who believe that Allah, not Muhammad, founded their religion.*
- *He looked up "muhammadanism" because he had never seen it before.*

multiple mononeuropathy *(noun)*

Pathology of several individual nerve trunks.

- *He looked up "multiple mononeuropathy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "multiple mononeuropathy" to mean pathology of several individual nerve trunks.*

multivalence *(noun)*

(chemistry) the state of having a valence greater than two.

- *They discussed "multivalence" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multivalence."*

multivalency *(noun)*

(chemistry) the state of having a valence greater than two.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multivalency."*
- *They discussed "multivalency" during the group presentation.*

mumification necrosis *(noun)*

(pathology) gangrene that develops in the presence of arterial obstruction and is characterized by dryness of the dead tissue and a dark brown color.

- *The article explained what "mumification necrosis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mumification necrosis."*

mumpsimus *(noun)*

A traditional notion that is obstinately held although it is unreasonable.

- *He still holds to the old mumpsimus that a woman's place is in the kitchen.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mumpsimus" to mean a traditional notion that is obstinately held....*

murderousness *(noun)*

A bloodthirsty hatred arousing murderous impulses.

- *They discussed "murderousness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "murderousness."*

musca volitans *(noun)*

Spots before the eyes caused by opaque cell fragments in the vitreous humor and lens.

- *The article explained what "musca volitans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musca volitans" to mean spots before the eyes caused by opaque cell....*

muscae volitantes *(noun)*

Spots before the eyes caused by opaque cell fragments in the vitreous humor and lens.

- *The article explained what "muscae volitantes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscae volitantes."*

musicogenic epilepsy *(noun)*

Reflex epilepsy induced by music.

- *They discussed "musicogenic epilepsy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "musicogenic epilepsy" because he had never seen it before.*

musophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of mice.

- *They discussed "musophobia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musophobia."*

mussiness *(noun)*

A state of confusion and disorderliness.

- *She smoothed the mussiness of the bed.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mussiness" to mean a state of confusion and disorderliness.*

---

mycoplasmal pneumonia *(noun)*

An acute respiratory disease marked by high fever and coughing; caused by mycoplasma; primarily affecting children and young adults.

- *In class, the teacher used "mycoplasmal pneumonia" to mean an acute respiratory disease marked by high fever....*
- *Understanding "mycoplasmal pneumonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myelatelia *(noun)*

Any developmental defect of the spinal cord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myelatelia."*
- *He looked up "myelatelia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myeloblastic leukemia *(noun)*

A malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues; characterized by numerous myeloblasts in the blood stream.

- *They discussed "myeloblastic leukemia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "myeloblastic leukemia" means with a simple example.*

---

myelocytic leukemia *(noun)*

A malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues; marked by proliferation of myelocytes and their presence in the blood.

- *They discussed "myelocytic leukemia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "myelocytic leukemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myocardiopathy *(noun)*

A disorder (usually of unknown origin) of the heart muscle (myocardium).

- *They discussed "myocardiopathy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "myocardiopathy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myodynia *(noun)*

Pain in a muscle or group of muscles.

- *He looked up "myodynia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myodynia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myoglobinuria *(noun)*

The presence of myoglobin in the urine.

- *They discussed "myoglobinuria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myoglobinuria."*

---

myology *(noun)*

The branch of physiology that studies muscles.

- *He looked up "myology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myometritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the myometrium.

- *He looked up "myometritis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myometritis" to mean inflammation of the myometrium.*

---

myosarcoma *(noun)*

Sarcoma of muscle tissue.

- *The article explained what "myosarcoma" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "myosarcoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myosis *(noun)*

An acute infectious disease occurring in epidemic form and featuring paroxysms of pain (usually in the chest).

- *He looked up "myosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "myosis" during the group presentation.*

myositis trichinosa *(noun)*

Infestation by trichina larvae that are transmitted by eating inadequately cooked meat (especially pork); larvae migrate from the intestinal tract to the muscles where they become encysted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myositis trichinosa."*
- *He looked up "myositis trichinosa" because he had never seen it before.*

mysophilia *(noun)*

Abnormal attraction to filth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mysophilia."*
- *The article explained what "mysophilia" means with a simple example.*

mysophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of dirt or contamination.

- *The article explained what "mysophobia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mysophobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mythicise *(verb)*

Interpret as a myth or in terms of mythology.

- *In everyday English, people use "mythicise" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "mythicise" until he saw an example.*

mythicize *(verb)*

Interpret as a myth or in terms of mythology.

- *Mythicize the ancient stories.*
- *The Europeans have mythicized Rte. 66.*

myxoedema *(noun)*

Hypothyroidism marked by dry skin and swellings around lips and nose as well as mental deterioration.

- *The article explained what "myxoedema" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myxoedema" to mean hypothyroidism marked by dry skin and swellings....*

nabothian cyst *(noun)*

A cyst that forms in the nabothian glands of the uterine cervix.

- *The article explained what "nabothian cyst" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nabothian cyst" to mean a cyst that forms in the nabothian glands of the....*

nabothian follicle *(noun)*

A cyst that forms in the nabothian glands of the uterine cervix.

- *He looked up "nabothian follicle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nabothian follicle" to mean a cyst that forms in the nabothian glands of the....*

naegele's rule *(noun)*

Rule for calculating an expected delivery date; subtract three months from the first day of the last menstrual period and add seven days to that date.

- *The article explained what "naegele's rule" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naegele's rule."*

namelessness *(noun)*

The state of being anonymous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "namelessness."*
- *The article explained what "namelessness" means with a simple example.*

nanism *(noun)*

A genetic abnormality resulting in short stature.

- *He looked up "nanism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nanism" during the group presentation.*

nanocephaly *(noun)*

An abnormally small head and underdeveloped brain.

- *In class, the teacher used "nanocephaly" to mean an abnormally small head and underdeveloped brain.*
- *Understanding "nanocephaly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nanophthalmos *(noun)*

Condition in which both eyes are abnormally small but otherwise normal.

- *In class, the teacher used "nanophthalmos" to mean condition in which both eyes are abnormally small....*
- *The article explained what "nanophthalmos" means with a simple example.*

---

narcissus jonquilla *(noun)*

Widely cultivated ornamental plant native to southern Europe but naturalized elsewhere having fragrant yellow or white clustered flowers.

- *Understanding "narcissus jonquilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "narcissus jonquilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

natriuresis *(noun)*

The presence of abnormally large amounts of sodium in the urine.

- *The article explained what "natriuresis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natriuresis" to mean the presence of abnormally large amounts of sodium....*

---

naupathia *(noun)*

Motion sickness experienced while traveling on water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naupathia."*
- *He looked up "naupathia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neckcloth *(noun)*

An ornamental white cravat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neckcloth."*
- *He looked up "neckcloth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

necrobiosis lipoidica *(noun)*

Skin disease marked by thin shiny patches (especially on the legs); often associated with diabetes mellitus.

- *He looked up "necrobiosis lipoidica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "necrobiosis lipoidica."*

---

necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum *(noun)*

Skin disease marked by thin shiny patches (especially on the legs); often associated with diabetes mellitus.

- *In class, the teacher used "necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum" to mean skin disease marked by thin shiny patches....*
- *He looked up "necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neotony *(noun)*

The state resulting when juvenile characteristics are retained by the adults of a species.

- *In class, the teacher used "neotony" to mean the state resulting when juvenile characteristics....*
- *Understanding "neotony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nephology *(noun)*

The branch of meteorology that studies clouds and cloud formation.

- *The article explained what "nephology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nephology" to mean the branch of meteorology that studies clouds and....*

---

nephralgia *(noun)*

Pain in the kidney (usually felt in the loins).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephralgia."*
- *Understanding "nephralgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nephroangiosclerosis *(noun)*

Kidney disease that is usually associated with hypertension; sclerosis of the renal arterioles reduces blood flow that can lead to kidney failure and heart failure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephroangiosclerosis."*

- *Understanding "nephroangiosclerosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nephroblastoma *(noun)*

Malignant renal tumor of young children characterized by hypertension and blood in the urine and the presence of a palpable mass.

- *The article explained what "nephroblastoma" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nephroblastoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nephroptosia *(noun)*

Prolapse of the kidney.

- *In class, the teacher used "nephroptosia" to mean prolapse of the kidney.*
- *They discussed "nephroptosia" during the group presentation.*

---

nephroptosis *(noun)*

Prolapse of the kidney.

- *In class, the teacher used "nephroptosis" to mean prolapse of the kidney.*
- *The article explained what "nephroptosis" means with a simple example.*

---

nephrosclerosis *(noun)*

Kidney disease that is usually associated with hypertension; sclerosis of the renal arterioles reduces blood flow that can lead to kidney failure and heart failure.

- *The article explained what "nephrosclerosis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nephrosclerosis" during the group presentation.*

---

nephthytis afzelii *(noun)*

Tropical rhizomatous plant cultivated as an ornamental for its large sagittate leaves.

- *He looked up "nephthytis afzelii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nephthytis afzelii" during the group presentation.*

---

neuralgy *(noun)*

Acute spasmodic pain along the course of one or more nerves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuralgy."*
- *Understanding "neuralgy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neurilemoma *(noun)*

Tumor of the fibrous covering of a peripheral nerve.

- *In class, the teacher used "neurilemoma" to mean tumor of the fibrous covering of a peripheral nerve.*
- *He looked up "neurilemoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neurinoma *(noun)*

Tumor (usually benign) of the sheath surrounding a nerve.

- *Understanding "neurinoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "neurinoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neurodermatitis *(noun)*

Dermatitis in which localized areas (especially the forearms or back of the neck or outer part of the ankle) itch persistently; cause is unknown.

- *They discussed "neurodermatitis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "neurodermatitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neuroepithelioma *(noun)*

Malignant tumor of the neuroepithelium.

- *In class, the teacher used "neuroepithelioma" to mean malignant tumor of the neuroepithelium.*
- *He looked up "neuroepithelioma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neurofibroma *(noun)*

Tumor of the fibrous covering of a peripheral nerve.

- *They discussed "neurofibroma" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neurofibroma."*

---

neurohormone *(noun)*

A hormone that is released by nerve impulses (e.g., norepinephrine or vasopressin).

- *They discussed "neurohormone" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neurohormone" to mean a hormone that is released by nerve impulses (e.g.,....*

---

neurosarcoma *(noun)*

A malignant neoplasm of nerve tissue and fibrous tissue and connective tissue.

- *They discussed "neurosarcoma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "neurosarcoma" means with a simple example.*

---

nevoid elephantiasis *(noun)*

Thickening of the skin (usually unilateral on an extremity) caused by congenital enlargement of lymph vessel and lymph vessel obstruction.

- *They discussed "nevoid elephantiasis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nevoid elephantiasis" to mean thickening of the skin (usually unilateral on an....*

---

nierembergia frutescens *(noun)*

Shrubby Chilean herb having bluish-white tubular flowers used as an ornamental.

- *He looked up "nierembergia frutescens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nierembergia frutescens."*

---

nihility *(noun)*

The state of nonexistence.

- *He looked up "nihility" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nihility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nikolaas tinbergen *(noun)*

Dutch zoologist who showed that much animal behavior is innate and stereotyped (1907-1988).

- *He looked up "nikolaas tinbergen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nikolaas tinbergen."*

---

nonbiodegradable pollution *(noun)*

Pollution that accumulates in the environment and may appear in the food chain.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonbiodegradable pollution" to mean pollution that accumulates in the environment and....*
- *The article explained what "nonbiodegradable pollution" means with a simple example.*

---

nonconformance *(noun)*

A lack of orthodoxy in thoughts or beliefs.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonconformance" to mean a lack of orthodoxy in thoughts or beliefs.*
- *The article explained what "nonconformance" means with a simple example.*

---

nonconformism *(noun)*

A lack of orthodoxy in thoughts or beliefs.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonconformism" to mean a lack of orthodoxy in thoughts or beliefs.*
- *The article explained what "nonconformism" means with a simple example.*

---

nonfluent aphasia *(noun)*

Aphasia in which expression by speech or writing is severely impaired.

- *He looked up "nonfluent aphasia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nonfluent aphasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nongonococcal urethritis *(noun)*

Sexually transmitted urethritis (usually caused by chlamydia).

- *He looked up "nongonococcal urethritis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nongonococcal urethritis."*

---

nonoccurrence *(noun)*

Absence by virtue of not occurring.

- *He looked up “nonoccurrence” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “nonoccurrence” during the group presentation.*

---

nonpartisanship *(noun)*

An inclination to weigh both views or opinions equally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nonpartisanship.”*
- *He looked up “nonpartisanship” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonplus *(verb)*

Be a mystery or bewildering to.

- *In everyday English, people use “nonplus” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “nonplus” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

nonpsychoactive *(adjective)*

Not affecting the mind or mental processes.

- *A nonpsychoactive pain reliever.*
- *The speaker chose “nonpsychoactive” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonrapid eye movement *(noun)*

A recurring sleep state during which rapid eye movements do not occur and dreaming does not occur; accounts for about 75% of normal sleep time.

- *The article explained what “nonrapid eye movement” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nonrapid eye movement” to mean a recurring sleep state during which rapid eye....*

---

nonrapid eye movement sleep *(noun)*

A recurring sleep state during which rapid eye movements do not occur and dreaming does not occur; accounts for about 75% of normal sleep time.

- *Understanding “nonrapid eye movement sleep” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nonrapid eye movement sleep” to mean a recurring sleep state during which rapid eye....*

---

nonsegmental *(adjective)*

Having a body that is not divided into segments.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “nonsegmental.”*
- *Would you call this situation “nonsegmental”? Explain why.*

---

nonsocial infection *(noun)*

An infection that is acquired at a hospital or other healthcare facility.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nonsocial infection.”*
- *The article explained what “nonsocial infection” means with a simple example.*

---

nonsubjective *(adjective)*

Undistorted by emotion or personal bias; based on observable phenomena.

- *The speaker chose “nonsubjective” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “nonsubjective.”*

---

nonthrombocytopenic purpura *(noun)*

Purpura resulting from a defect in the capillaries caused by bacteria or drugs.

- *The article explained what “nonthrombocytopenic purpura” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “nonthrombocytopenic purpura” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

normothermia *(noun)*

Normal body temperature.

- *They discussed “normothermia” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “normothermia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

noxiously *(adverb)*

In a detrimental manner.

- *Place “noxiously” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “noxiously” naturally.*

nucleonics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies the internal structure of atomic nuclei.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nucleonics."*
- *He looked up "nucleonics" because he had never seen it before.*

nudeness *(noun)*

The state of being without clothing or covering of any kind.

- *They discussed "nudeness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nudeness."*

nyctalopia *(noun)*

Inability to see clearly in dim light; due to a deficiency of vitamin A or to a retinal disorder.

- *Understanding "nyctalopia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nyctalopia."*

nyctophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of night or darkness.

- *Understanding "nyctophobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nyctophobia" because he had never seen it before.*

nympholepsy *(noun)*

A frenzy of emotion; as for something unattainable.

- *In class, the teacher used "nympholepsy" to mean a frenzy of emotion; as for something unattainable.*
- *The article explained what "nympholepsy" means with a simple example.*

oarsmanship *(noun)*

Skill as an oarsman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oarsmanship."*
- *They discussed "oarsmanship" during the group presentation.*

obiism *(noun)*

Belief in a kind of sorcery that originated in Africa and is practiced in the West Indies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obiism."*
- *He looked up "obiism" because he had never seen it before.*

obscureness *(noun)*

The state of being humble and unimportant.

- *Understanding "obscureness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obscureness."*

obstipation *(noun)*

Severe constipation resulting from an obstruction in the intestines.

- *Understanding "obstipation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obstipation."*

ochronosis *(noun)*

An accumulation of dark pigment in cartilage and other connective tissue; usually a symptom of alkaptonuria or phenol poisoning.

- *The article explained what "ochronosis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ochronosis" during the group presentation.*

oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy *(noun)*

A form of muscular dystrophy that usually begins between early adulthood and middle age and first affects muscles of the eyelid and throat; progresses slowly with swallowing problems common as the disease progresses; inheritance is autosomal dominant.

- *The article explained what "oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy."*

odontalgia *(noun)*

An ache localized in or around a tooth.

- *Understanding "odontalgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "odontalgia" means with a simple example.*

---

odynophagia *(noun)*

Severe pain on swallowing due to a disorder of the esophagus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odynophagia."*
- *Understanding "odynophagia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oesophagitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the esophagus; often caused by gastroesophageal reflux.

- *They discussed "oesophagitis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oesophagitis" means with a simple example.*

---

oligodactyly *(noun)*

Congenital condition in which some fingers or toes are missing.

- *He looked up "oligodactyly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligodactyly."*

---

oligodontia *(noun)*

Congenital condition in which some of the teeth are missing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligodontia."*
- *The article explained what "oligodontia" means with a simple example.*

---

omphaloskepsis *(noun)*

Literally, the contemplation of one's navel, which is an idiom usually meaning complacent self-absorption.

- *He looked up "omphaloskepsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "omphaloskepsis" to mean literally, the contemplation of one's navel, which....*

---

oneirism *(noun)*

Absentminded dreaming while awake.

- *In class, the teacher used "oneirism" to mean absentminded dreaming while awake.*
- *Understanding "oneirism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oneiromancy *(noun)*

Divination through the interpretation of dreams.

- *In class, the teacher used "oneiromancy" to mean divination through the interpretation of dreams.*
- *They discussed "oneiromancy" during the group presentation.*

---

onomancy *(noun)*

Divination by the letters of a name.

- *He looked up "onomancy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onomancy."*

---

onycholysis *(noun)*

Separation of a nail from its normal attachment to the nail bed.

- *Understanding "onycholysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "onycholysis" to mean separation of a nail from its normal attachment to....*

---

onychosis *(noun)*

Any disease or disorder of the nails.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onychosis."*
- *Understanding "onychosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oology *(noun)*

The branch of zoology that studies eggs (especially birds' eggs and their size, shape, coloration, and number).

- *They discussed "oology" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oology" means with a simple example.*

---

oophoritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of one or both ovaries.

- *In class, the teacher used "oophoritis" to mean inflammation of one or both ovaries.*
- *The article explained what "oophoritis" means with a simple example.*

---

operationalism *(noun)*

(philosophy) the doctrine that the meaning of a proposition consists of the operations involved in proving or applying it.

- *They discussed "operationalism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "operationalism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ophidism *(noun)*

Poisoning by snake venom.

- *The article explained what "ophidism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ophidism" to mean poisoning by snake venom.*

---

ophthalmia neonatorum *(noun)*

Ophthalmia in newborns; contracted while passing through the birth canal; usually prevented with silver nitrate drops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ophthalmia neonatorum."*
- *Understanding "ophthalmia neonatorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ophthalmitis *(noun)*

Severe conjunctivitis.

- *In class, the teacher used "ophthalmitis" to mean severe conjunctivitis.*
- *He looked up "ophthalmitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

opisthorchiasis *(noun)*

Infestation with flukes obtained from eating raw fish; common in eastern Asia.

- *Understanding "opisthorchiasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "opisthorchiasis" means with a simple example.*

---

opisthotonos *(noun)*

Severe spasm in which the back arches and the head bends back and heels flex toward the back.

- *They discussed "opisthotonos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "opisthotonos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orchidalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the testes.

- *The article explained what "orchidalgia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "orchidalgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orleanism *(noun)*

The political philosophy of the Orleanists.

- *He looked up "orleanism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orleanism."*

---

ornamentalist *(noun)*

Someone who decorates.

- *They discussed "ornamentalist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ornamentalist."*

---

ornithosis *(noun)*

An atypical pneumonia caused by a rickettsia microorganism and transmitted to humans from infected birds.

- *Understanding "ornithosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ornithosis."*

orology *(noun)*

The science of mountains.

- *They discussed "orology" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orology."*

orphanhood *(noun)*

The condition of being a child without living parents.

- *In class, the teacher used "orphanhood" to mean the condition of being a child without living parents.*
- *The article explained what "orphanhood" means with a simple example.*

orthochorea *(noun)*

A form of chorea in which spasms occur mainly when the patient is erect.

- *In class, the teacher used "orthochorea" to mean a form of chorea in which spasms occur mainly when....*
- *He looked up "orthochorea" because he had never seen it before.*

orthodonture *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with the prevention or correction of irregularities of the teeth.

- *They discussed "orthodonture" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "orthodonture" means with a simple example.*

orthopnea *(noun)*

Form of dyspnea in which the person can breathe comfortably only when standing or sitting erect; associated with asthma and emphysema and angina pectoris.

- *He looked up "orthopnea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "orthopnea" during the group presentation.*

oscheocele *(noun)*

Swelling of the scrotum.

- *In class, the teacher used "oscheocele" to mean swelling of the scrotum.*
- *Understanding "oscheocele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oscheocoele *(noun)*

Swelling of the scrotum.

- *The article explained what "oscheocoele" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oscheocoele" to mean swelling of the scrotum.*

osteitis deformans *(noun)*

A disease of bone occurring in the middle aged and elderly; excessive bone destruction sometimes leading to bone pain and fractures and skeletal deformities.

- *The article explained what "osteitis deformans" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "osteitis deformans" during the group presentation.*

osteoblastoma *(noun)*

Benign tumor of bone and fibrous tissue; occurs in the vertebrae or femur or tibia or arm bones (especially in young adults).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osteoblastoma."*
- *He looked up "osteoblastoma" because he had never seen it before.*

osteochondroma *(noun)*

Benign tumor containing both bone and cartilage; usually occurs near the end of a long bone.

- *The article explained what "osteochondroma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "osteochondroma" to mean benign tumor containing both bone and cartilage;....*

osteosclerosis *(noun)*

Abnormal hardening or eburnation of bone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osteosclerosis."*
- *The article explained what "osteosclerosis" means with a simple example.*

osteosclerosis congenita *(noun)*

An inherited skeletal disorder beginning before birth; cartilage is converted to bone resulting in dwarfism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “osteosclerosis congenita.”*
- *Understanding “osteosclerosis congenita” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

otalgia *(noun)*

An ache localized in the middle or inner ear.

- *They discussed “otalgia” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “otalgia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

otorrhea *(noun)*

Discharge from the external ear.

- *He looked up “otorrhea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “otorrhea.”*

---

ovaritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the ovaries.

- *They discussed “ovaritis” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “ovaritis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

overanxiety *(noun)*

Excessive anxiety.

- *Understanding “overanxiety” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “overanxiety” because he had never seen it before.*

---

overcapitalise *(verb)*

Overestimate the market value of.

- *He did not know how to use “overcapitalise” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “overcapitalise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overcapitalize *(verb)*

Overestimate the market value of.

- *Overcapitalize a property.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “overcapitalize” in real sentences.*

---

overjoy *(verb)*

Cause to feel extremely joyful or happy.

- *The economic growth overjoyed the German industry.*
- *She tried to use “overjoy” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

overleap *(verb)*

Leave undone or leave out.

- *The coach explained when to use “overleap” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “overleap” in real sentences.*

---

overreckoning *(noun)*

A calculation that results in an estimate that is too high.

- *In class, the teacher used “overreckoning” to mean a calculation that results in an estimate that is....*
- *The article explained what “overreckoning” means with a simple example.*

---

oversensitiveness *(noun)*

Sensitivity leading to easy irritation or upset.

- *They discussed “oversensitiveness” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “oversensitiveness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

oxycephaly *(noun)*

A congenital abnormality of the skull; the top of the skull assumes a cone shape.

- *Understanding “oxycephaly” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "oxycephaly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oxyopia *(noun)*

Unusually acute vision.

- *The article explained what "oxyopia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxyopia."*

---

ozaena *(noun)*

A chronic disease of the nose characterized by a foul-smelling nasal discharge and atrophy of nasal structures.

- *Understanding "ozaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ozaena" means with a simple example.*

---

ozena *(noun)*

A chronic disease of the nose characterized by a foul-smelling nasal discharge and atrophy of nasal structures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ozena."*
- *Understanding "ozena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pachycheilia *(noun)*

An abnormal thickness of the lips.

- *He looked up "pachycheilia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pachycheilia" to mean an abnormal thickness of the lips.*

---

pachyderma *(noun)*

Thickening of the skin (usually unilateral on an extremity) caused by congenital enlargement of lymph vessel and lymph vessel obstruction.

- *He looked up "pachyderma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pachyderma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pacificism *(noun)*

The doctrine that all violence is unjustifiable.

- *He looked up "pacificism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pacificism."*

---

pahlevi *(noun)*

Shah of Iran who was deposed in 1979 by Islamic fundamentalists (1919-1980).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pahlevi."*
- *He looked up "pahlevi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

palaeoanthropology *(noun)*

The scientific study of human fossils.

- *In class, the teacher used "palaeoanthropology" to mean the scientific study of human fossils.*
- *The article explained what "palaeoanthropology" means with a simple example.*

---

palaeobiology *(noun)*

A branch of paleontology that deals with the origin and growth and structure of fossil animals and plants as living organisms.

- *The article explained what "palaeobiology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "palaeobiology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palaeodendrology *(noun)*

The branch of paleobotany that studies fossil trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palaeodendrology."*
- *He looked up "palaeodendrology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

palaeoethnography *(noun)*

The ethnography of paleolithic humans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palaeoethnography."*
- *They discussed "palaeoethnography" during the group presentation.*

---

palaeogeology *(noun)*

The study of geologic features once at the surface of the earth but now buried beneath rocks.

- *He looked up "palaeogeology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "palaeogeology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palaeology *(noun)*

The study of (especially prehistoric) antiquities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palaeology."*
- *They discussed "palaeology" during the group presentation.*

---

palaeopathology *(noun)*

The study of disease of former times (as inferred from fossil evidence).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palaeopathology."*
- *They discussed "palaeopathology" during the group presentation.*

---

palaeornithology *(noun)*

The paleobiology of birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palaeornithology."*
- *They discussed "palaeornithology" during the group presentation.*

---

palaeozoology *(noun)*

The study of fossil animals.

- *The article explained what "palaeozoology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "palaeozoology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palaetiology *(noun)*

The explanation of past events in terms of scientific causes (as geological causes).

- *In class, the teacher used "palaetiology" to mean the explanation of past events in terms of....*
- *Understanding "palaetiology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paleodendrology *(noun)*

The branch of paleobotany that studies fossil trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "paleodendrology" to mean the branch of paleobotany that studies fossil trees.*
- *They discussed "paleodendrology" during the group presentation.*

---

paleoethnography *(noun)*

The ethnography of paleolithic humans.

- *In class, the teacher used "paleoethnography" to mean the ethnography of paleolithic humans.*
- *He looked up "paleoethnography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paleogeology *(noun)*

The study of geologic features once at the surface of the earth but now buried beneath rocks.

- *The article explained what "paleogeology" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleogeology."*

---

paleology *(noun)*

The study of (especially prehistoric) antiquities.

- *In class, the teacher used "paleology" to mean the study of (especially prehistoric) antiquities.*
- *He looked up "paleology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paleomammalogy *(noun)*

The paleobiology of ancient mammals.

- *They discussed "paleomammalogy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paleomammalogy" to mean the paleobiology of ancient mammals.*

---

paleornithology *(noun)*

The paleobiology of birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "paleornithology" to mean the paleobiology of birds.*
- *He looked up "paleornithology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paleozoology *(noun)*

The study of fossil animals.

- *Understanding "paleozoology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleozoology."*

---

paletiology *(noun)*

The explanation of past events in terms of scientific causes (as geological causes).

- *They discussed "paletiology" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paletiology" to mean the explanation of past events in terms of....*

---

palilalia *(noun)*

A pathological condition in which a word is rapidly and involuntarily repeated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palilalia."*
- *The article explained what "palilalia" means with a simple example.*

---

palmature *(noun)*

An abnormality in which the fingers are webbed.

- *They discussed "palmature" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "palmature" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pancarditis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the entire heart (the epicardium and the myocardium and the endocardium).

- *In class, the teacher used "pancarditis" to mean inflammation of the entire heart (the epicardium....*
- *Understanding "pancarditis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

panencephalitis *(noun)*

Diffuse inflammation of the entire brain.

- *Understanding "panencephalitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "panencephalitis" during the group presentation.*

---

pansinusitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of all of the paranasal sinuses.

- *Understanding "pansinusitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pansinusitis" during the group presentation.*

---

papism *(noun)*

The beliefs and practices of the Catholic Church based in Rome.

- *Understanding "papism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "papism" to mean the beliefs and practices of the catholic church....*

---

pappataci fever *(noun)*

A mild viral disease transmitted by the bite of the sand fly Phlebotomus papatasii.

- *The article explained what "pappataci fever" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pappataci fever" during the group presentation.*

---

papulovesicle *(noun)*

A papule that changes into a blister.

- *In class, the teacher used "papulovesicle" to mean a papule that changes into a blister.*
- *The article explained what "papulovesicle" means with a simple example.*

---

paracentral scotoma *(noun)*

A scotoma that is adjacent to the fixation point.

- *They discussed "paracentral scotoma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "paracentral scotoma" means with a simple example.*

paracervical block *(noun)*

Regional anesthesia resulting from the injection of a local anesthetic on each side of the cervix; used during labor and childbirth.

- *He looked up "paracervical block" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "paracervical block" during the group presentation.*

paracosm *(noun)*

A prolonged fantasy world invented by children; can have a definite geography and language and history.

- *Understanding "paracosm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "paracosm" because he had never seen it before.*

paralogism *(noun)*

An unintentionally invalid argument.

- *The article explained what "paralogism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paralogism" to mean an unintentionally invalid argument.*

paralysis agitans *(noun)*

A degenerative disorder of the central nervous system characterized by tremor and impaired muscular coordination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paralysis agitans."*
- *They discussed "paralysis agitans" during the group presentation.*

paralytic abasia *(noun)*

Abasia related to paralysis of the leg muscles.

- *Understanding "paralytic abasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paralytic abasia" to mean abasia related to paralysis of the leg muscles.*

parametritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of connective tissue adjacent to the uterus.

- *They discussed "parametritis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "parametritis" because he had never seen it before.*

paramnesia *(noun)*

(psychiatry) a disorder of memory in which dreams or fantasies are confused with reality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paramnesia."*
- *The article explained what "paramnesia" means with a simple example.*

parasitaemia *(noun)*

A condition in which parasites are present in the blood.

- *They discussed "parasitaemia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "parasitaemia" means with a simple example.*

pargetry *(noun)*

Ornamental plasterwork.

- *Understanding "pargetry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pargetry" means with a simple example.*

parkia javanica *(noun)*

Tall evergreen rain forest tree with wide-spreading crown having yellow-white flowers; grown as an ornamental in parks and large gardens.

- *They discussed "parkia javanica" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parkia javanica" to mean tall evergreen rain forest tree with wide-spreading....*

parosamia *(noun)*

A disorder in the sense of smell.

- *The article explained what "parosamia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parosamia."*

paroxysmal trepidant abasia *(noun)*

Abasia related to spasticity of the legs.

- *In class, the teacher used "paroxysmal trepidant abasia" to mean abasia related to spasticity of the legs.*
- *They discussed "paroxysmal trepidant abasia" during the group presentation.*

---

parseeism *(noun)*

The faith of a Zoroastrian sect in India.

- *The article explained what "parseeism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parseeism" to mean the faith of a zoroastrian sect in india.*

---

parsiism *(noun)*

The faith of a Zoroastrian sect in India.

- *Understanding "parsiism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "parsiism" during the group presentation.*

---

partialness *(noun)*

The state of being only a part; not total; incomplete.

- *Understanding "partialness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "partialness" to mean the state of being only a part; not total; incomplete.*

---

parturiency *(noun)*

Concluding state of pregnancy; from the onset of contractions to the birth of a child.

- *In class, the teacher used "parturiency" to mean concluding state of pregnancy; from the onset of....*
- *The article explained what "parturiency" means with a simple example.*

---

passionateness *(noun)*

A strong feeling or emotion.

- *Understanding "passionateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "passionateness" to mean a strong feeling or emotion.*

---

passivism *(noun)*

The doctrine that all violence is unjustifiable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passivism."*
- *Understanding "passivism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pasteurellosis *(noun)*

An acute infectious disease characterized by pneumonia and blood infection.

- *They discussed "pasteurellosis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pasteurellosis" means with a simple example.*

---

pavor nocturnus *(noun)*

A disorder of sleep characterized by a dream of terrifying dimensions far worse than a typical nightmare; they occur during NREM sleep.

- *The article explained what "pavor nocturnus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pavor nocturnus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peaceableness *(noun)*

A state that is calm and tranquil.

- *They discussed "peaceableness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "peaceableness" means with a simple example.*

---

peliosis *(noun)*

Any of several blood diseases causing subcutaneous bleeding.

- *Understanding "peliosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "peliosis" during the group presentation.*

---

pennilessness *(noun)*

A state of lacking money.

- *Understanding "pennilessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "pennilessness" means with a simple example.*

---

pennisetum ruppelii *(noun)*

Tall perennial ornamental grass with long nodding flower plumes of tropical Africa and Asia.

- *He looked up "pennisetum ruppelii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pennisetum ruppelii" to mean tall perennial ornamental grass with long nodding....*

---

pennisetum setaceum *(noun)*

Tall perennial ornamental grass with long nodding flower plumes of tropical Africa and Asia.

- *The article explained what "pennisetum setaceum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pennisetum setaceum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pensiveness *(noun)*

Persistent morbid meditation on a problem.

- *The article explained what "pensiveness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pensiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perceptivity *(noun)*

A feeling of understanding.

- *In class, the teacher used "perceptivity" to mean a feeling of understanding.*
- *Understanding "perceptivity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

periarteritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

- *They discussed "periarteritis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "periarteritis" means with a simple example.*

---

periarteritis nodosa *(noun)*

A progressive disease of connective tissue that is characterized by nodules along arteries; nodules may block the artery and result in inadequate circulation to the particular area.

- *The article explained what "periarteritis nodosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "periarteritis nodosa" to mean a progressive disease of connective tissue that is....*

---

pericementoclasia *(noun)*

Pus pocket formation around a tooth.

- *In class, the teacher used "pericementoclasia" to mean pus pocket formation around a tooth.*
- *Understanding "pericementoclasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perilousness *(noun)*

The state of being dangerous.

- *He looked up "perilousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "perilousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

periodontia *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of the gums and other structures around the teeth.

- *In class, the teacher used "periodontia" to mean the branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of....*
- *He looked up "periodontia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perleche *(noun)*

A disorder of the lips marked by scaling and fissures at the corners of the mouth; caused by a deficiency of riboflavin.

- *In class, the teacher used "perleche" to mean a disorder of the lips marked by scaling and....*
- *Understanding "perleche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pernio *(noun)*

Inflammation of the hands and feet caused by exposure to cold and moisture.

- *They discussed "pernio" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pernio" to mean inflammation of the hands and feet caused by....*

---

perspicaciousness *(noun)*

Intelligence manifested by being astute (as in business dealings).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perspicaciousness."*
- *He looked up "perspicaciousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pestis ambulans *(noun)*

A mild form of bubonic plague.

- *They discussed "pestis ambulans" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pestis ambulans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pestis bubonica *(noun)*

The most common form of the plague in humans; characterized by chills, prostration, delirium and the formation of buboes in the armpits and groin; does not spread from person to person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pestis bubonica."*
- *Understanding "pestis bubonica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

petitio principii *(noun)*

The logical fallacy of assuming the conclusion in the premises; begging the question.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petitio principii."*
- *He looked up "petitio principii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phaeochromocytoma *(noun)*

A vascular tumor of the adrenal gland; hypersecretion of epinephrine results in intermittent or sustained hypertension.

- *Understanding "phaeochromocytoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phaeochromocytoma."*

---

phalacrosis *(noun)*

The condition of having no hair on the top of the head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phalacrosis."*
- *The article explained what "phalacrosis" means with a simple example.*

---

phalangitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a finger or toe.

- *Understanding "phalangitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "phalangitis" during the group presentation.*

---

philhellenism *(noun)*

Admiration for Greece and the Greeks and Greek customs.

- *He looked up "philhellenism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philhellenism."*

---

philogyny *(noun)*

Admiration for women.

- *They discussed "philogyny" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "philogyny" means with a simple example.*

---

phlebothrombosis *(noun)*

Thrombosis of a vein without prior inflammation of the vein; associated with sluggish blood flow (as in prolonged bedrest or pregnancy or surgery) or with rapid coagulation of the blood.

- *He looked up "phlebothrombosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phlebothrombosis" to mean thrombosis of a vein without prior inflammation of....*

---

phlebotomus *(noun)*

A mild viral disease transmitted by the bite of the sand fly Phlebotomus papatasii.

- *Understanding "phlebotomus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "phlebotomus" during the group presentation.*

---

phlegmasia alba dolens *(noun)*

Painful thrombosis of the femoral vein in the leg following childbirth.

- *In class, the teacher used "phlegmasia alba dolens" to mean painful thrombosis of the femoral vein in the leg....*
- *Understanding "phlegmasia alba dolens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phobophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of developing a phobia.

- *They discussed "phobophobia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phobophobia" to mean a morbid fear of developing a phobia.*

---

phocomelia *(noun)*

An abnormality of development in which the upper part of an arm or leg is missing so the hands or feet are attached to the body like stumps; rare condition that results from taking thalidomide during pregnancy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phocomelia."*
- *The article explained what "phocomelia" means with a simple example.*

---

phonemics *(noun)*

The study of the sound system of a given language and the analysis and classification of its phonemes.

- *In class, the teacher used "phonemics" to mean the study of the sound system of a given language....*
- *The article explained what "phonemics" means with a simple example.*

---

phonophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of sounds including your own voice.

- *They discussed "phonophobia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "phonophobia" means with a simple example.*

---

photalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the eye resulting from exposure to bright light (often associated with albinism).

- *They discussed "photalgia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "photalgia" to mean pain in the eye resulting from exposure to bright....*

---

photinia arbutifolia *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen treelike shrub of the Pacific coast of the United States having large white flowers and red berrylike fruits; often placed in genus Photinia.

- *He looked up "photinia arbutifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "photinia arbutifolia" to mean ornamental evergreen treelike shrub of the pacific....*

---

photoretinitis *(noun)*

Damage to the retina resulting from exposure of the eye to the sun without adequate protection.

- *They discussed "photoretinitis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "photoretinitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phrenitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the brain usually caused by a virus; symptoms include headache and neck pain and drowsiness and nausea and fever ('phrenitis' is no longer in scientific use).

- *He looked up "phrenitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phrenitis" to mean inflammation of the brain usually caused by a....*

---

phycomycosis *(noun)*

Any fungal infection caused by fungi of the Phycomycetes group.

- *Understanding "phycomycosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "phycomycosis" during the group presentation.*

---

physalis alkekengi *(noun)*

Old World perennial cultivated for its ornamental inflated papery orange-red calyx.

- *In class, the teacher used "physalis alkekengi" to mean old world perennial cultivated for its ornamental....*
- *They discussed "physalis alkekengi" during the group presentation.*

---

phytology *(noun)*

The branch of biology that studies plants.

- *They discussed "phytology" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phytology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pinckneya pubens *(noun)*

Ornamental shrub or small tree of swampy areas in southwestern United States having large pink or white sepals and yielding Georgia bark for treating fever.

- *The article explained what "pinckneya pubens" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinckneya pubens."*

pinealoma *(noun)*

Tumor of the pineal gland.

- *Understanding "pinealoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pinealoma" to mean tumor of the pineal gland.*

pinkroot *(noun)*

A fungal disease of onions.

- *He looked up "pinkroot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pinkroot" during the group presentation.*

piquance *(noun)*

The quality of being agreeably stimulating or mentally exciting.

- *Understanding "piquance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "piquance" because he had never seen it before.*

piquantness *(noun)*

The quality of being agreeably stimulating or mentally exciting.

- *They discussed "piquantness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "piquantness" because he had never seen it before.*

placidness *(noun)*

A feeling of calmness; a quiet and undisturbed feeling.

- *In class, the teacher used "placidness" to mean a feeling of calmness; a quiet and undisturbed feeling.*
- *He looked up "placidness" because he had never seen it before.*

plaintiveness *(noun)*

Expressing sorrowfulness.

- *The article explained what "plaintiveness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "plaintiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pleomorphic rhabdosarcoma *(noun)*

Form of rhabdomyosarcoma that affects limb muscles of older adults.

- *He looked up "pleomorphic rhabdosarcoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pleomorphic rhabdosarcoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pleuralgia *(noun)*

Pain in the chest caused by inflammation of the muscles between the ribs.

- *In class, the teacher used "pleuralgia" to mean pain in the chest caused by inflammation of the....*
- *He looked up "pleuralgia" because he had never seen it before.*

pleurodynia *(noun)*

Pain in the chest caused by inflammation of the muscles between the ribs.

- *Understanding "pleurodynia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pleurodynia."*

plumate *(adjective)*

Having an ornamental plume or feathery tuft.

- *Students compared "plumate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "plumate."*

plumbism *(noun)*

Toxic condition produced by the absorption of excessive lead into the system.

- *The article explained what "plumbism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "plumbism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pneumocytosis *(noun)*

Pneumonia occurring in infants or in persons with impaired immune systems (as AIDS victims).

- *Understanding "pneumocytosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pneumocytosis" during the group presentation.*

---

pneumonoconiosis *(noun)*

Chronic respiratory disease caused by inhaling metallic or mineral particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "pneumonoconiosis" to mean chronic respiratory disease caused by inhaling....*
- *He looked up "pneumonoconiosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poenology *(noun)*

The branch of criminology concerned with prison management and prisoner rehabilitation.

- *He looked up "poenology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poenology."*

---

pollinosis *(noun)*

A seasonal rhinitis resulting from an allergic reaction to pollen.

- *Understanding "pollinosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pollinosis" to mean a seasonal rhinitis resulting from an allergic....*

---

polyneuritic psychosis *(noun)*

Dementia observed during the last stages of severe chronic alcoholism; involves loss of memory for recent events although long term memory is intact.

- *Understanding "polyneuritic psychosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "polyneuritic psychosis" means with a simple example.*

---

polyneuritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of many or all of the peripheral nerves (as in leprosy).

- *The article explained what "polyneuritis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "polyneuritis" during the group presentation.*

---

polyostotic fibrous dysplasia *(noun)*

Fibrous dysplasia of bone affecting multiple bones.

- *The article explained what "polyostotic fibrous dysplasia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyostotic fibrous dysplasia" to mean fibrous dysplasia of bone affecting multiple bones.*

---

polypus *(noun)*

A small vascular growth on the surface of a mucous membrane.

- *He looked up "polypus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "polypus" during the group presentation.*

---

polysomy *(noun)*

Congenital defect of having one or more extra chromosomes in somatic cells.

- *Understanding "polysomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "polysomy" means with a simple example.*

---

polyvalence *(noun)*

(chemistry) the state of having a valence greater than two.

- *He looked up "polyvalence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "polyvalence" during the group presentation.*

---

polyvalency *(noun)*

(chemistry) the state of having a valence greater than two.

- *In class, the teacher used "polyvalency" to mean (chemistry) the state of having a valence greater....*

- *The article explained what "polyvalency" means with a simple example.*

---

posology *(noun)*

The pharmacological determination of appropriate doses of drugs and medicines.

- *He looked up "posology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "posology" to mean the pharmacological determination of appropriate....*

---

possibleness *(noun)*

Capability of existing or happening or being true.

- *He looked up "possibleness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "possibleness" during the group presentation.*

---

posterior synechia *(noun)*

Adhesion between the iris and the lens.

- *They discussed "posterior synechia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "posterior synechia" to mean adhesion between the iris and the lens.*

---

posthitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the foreskin of the penis; usually caused by bacterial infection.

- *The article explained what "posthitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "posthitis" to mean inflammation of the foreskin of the penis; usually....*

---

pott's disease *(noun)*

TB of the spine with destruction of vertebrae resulting in curvature of the spine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pott's disease."*
- *He looked up "pott's disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

precedency *(noun)*

Status established in order of importance or urgency.

- *Understanding "precedency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "precedency" means with a simple example.*

---

predestinarianism *(noun)*

The belief or doctrine of predestinarians.

- *Understanding "predestinarianism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "predestinarianism."*

---

preemployment training program *(noun)*

A training program to prepare you for employment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preemployment training program."*
- *They discussed "preemployment training program" during the group presentation.*

---

preformation *(noun)*

A theory (popular in the 18th century and now discredited) that an individual develops by simple enlargement of a tiny fully formed organism (a homunculus) that exists in the germ cell.

- *In class, the teacher used "preformation" to mean a theory (popular in the 18th century and now....*
- *He looked up "preformation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preinvasive cancer *(noun)*

A cluster of malignant cells that has not yet invaded the deeper epithelial tissue or spread to other parts of the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "preinvasive cancer" to mean a cluster of malignant cells that has not yet....*
- *They discussed "preinvasive cancer" during the group presentation.*

---

prejudgement *(noun)*

A judgment reached before the evidence is available.

- *In class, the teacher used "prejudgement" to mean a judgment reached before the evidence is available.*
- *Understanding "prejudgement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prematureness *(noun)*

The state of being premature.

- *In class, the teacher used "prematureness" to mean the state of being premature.*
- *He looked up "prematureness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preoccupancy *(noun)*

The mental state of being preoccupied by something.

- *Understanding "preoccupancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "preoccupancy" during the group presentation.*

---

preordain *(verb)*

Foreordain or determine beforehand.

- *The coach explained when to use "preordain" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "preordain" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

preordination *(noun)*

(theology) being determined in advance; especially the doctrine (usually associated with Calvin) that God has foreordained every event throughout eternity (including the final salvation of mankind).

- *Understanding "preordination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preordination."*

---

prepossess *(verb)*

Make a positive impression (on someone) beforehand.

- *A prepossessing appearance.*
- *The idea of his failure prepossesses him.*

---

prepossession *(noun)*

An opinion formed beforehand without adequate evidence.

- *The king's prepossession in my favor is very valuable.*
- *The article explained what "prepossession" means with a simple example.*

---

prepotency *(noun)*

The state of being predominant over others.

- *They discussed "prepotency" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "prepotency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

presenile dementia *(noun)*

Dementia with onset before the age of 65.

- *Understanding "presenile dementia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "presenile dementia" means with a simple example.*

---

prestigiousness *(noun)*

A high standing achieved through success or influence or wealth etc.

- *They discussed "prestigiousness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prestigiousness" means with a simple example.*

---

pretermission *(noun)*

Letting pass without notice.

- *In class, the teacher used "pretermission" to mean letting pass without notice.*
- *They discussed "pretermission" during the group presentation.*

---

pretermit *(verb)*

Leave undone or leave out.

- *The coach explained when to use "pretermit" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "pretermit" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pridefulness *(noun)*

A feeling of self-respect and personal worth.

- *He looked up "pridefulness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pridefulness."*

---

privateness *(noun)*

The condition of being concealed or hidden.

- *He looked up "privateness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "privateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

proctalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the rectum.

- *In class, the teacher used "proctalgia" to mean pain in the rectum.*
- *He looked up "proctalgia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

proctocele *(noun)*

Protrusion or herniation of the rectum into the vagina; can occur if pelvic muscles are weakened by childbirth.

- *He looked up "proctocele" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proctocele" to mean protrusion or herniation of the rectum into the....*

---

procursive epilepsy *(noun)*

Epilepsy in which a seizure is induced by whirling or running.

- *The article explained what "procursive epilepsy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "procursive epilepsy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prodroma *(noun)*

An early symptom that a disease is developing or that an attack is about to occur.

- *He looked up "prodroma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prodroma."*

---

profaneness *(noun)*

An attitude of irreverence or contempt for a divinity.

- *In class, the teacher used "profaneness" to mean an attitude of irreverence or contempt for a divinity.*
- *They discussed "profaneness" during the group presentation.*

---

prolapsus *(noun)*

The slipping or falling out of place of an organ (as the uterus).

- *They discussed "prolapsus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prolapsus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

properness *(noun)*

Correct or appropriate behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "properness."*
- *He looked up "properness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prospicience *(noun)*

Seeing ahead; knowing in advance; foreseeing.

- *In class, the teacher used "prospicience" to mean seeing ahead; knowing in advance; foreseeing.*
- *The article explained what "prospicience" means with a simple example.*

---

prosthodontia *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with the replacement of teeth and related mouth or jaw structures by artificial devices.

- *In class, the teacher used "prosthodontia" to mean the branch of dentistry dealing with the....*
- *He looked up "prosthodontia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

protanopia *(noun)*

Dichromacy characterized by lowered sensitivity to long wavelengths of light resulting in an inability to distinguish red and purplish blue.

- *They discussed "protanopia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "protanopia" means with a simple example.*

protoanthropology *(noun)*

The study humans prior to the invention of writing.

- *He looked up "protoanthropology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protoanthropology" to mean the study humans prior to the invention of writing.*

protoarchaeology *(noun)*

The study of prehistoric human artifacts and human fossils.

- *Understanding "protoarchaeology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protoarchaeology" to mean the study of prehistoric human artifacts and human....*

protoarcheology *(noun)*

The study of prehistoric human artifacts and human fossils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protoarcheology."*
- *He looked up "protoarcheology" because he had never seen it before.*

protohistory *(noun)*

The study humans prior to the invention of writing.

- *In class, the teacher used "protohistory" to mean the study humans prior to the invention of writing.*
- *Understanding "protohistory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

protology *(noun)*

The study of origins and first things.

- *To Christians, protology refers to God's fundamental purpose for humanity.*
- *They discussed "protology" during the group presentation.*

prunus besseyi *(noun)*

Dwarf ornamental shrub of western United States having large black to red and yellow sweet edible fruit.

- *The article explained what "prunus besseyi" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prunus besseyi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prunus sieboldii *(noun)*

Ornamental tree with inedible fruit widely cultivated in many varieties for its pink blossoms.

- *The article explained what "prunus sieboldii" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "prunus sieboldii" during the group presentation.*

prunus subhirtella *(noun)*

Shrub or tree native to Japan cultivated as an ornamental for its rose-pink flowers.

- *He looked up "prunus subhirtella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prunus subhirtella."*

pruriency *(noun)*

Feeling morbid sexual desire or a propensity to lewdness.

- *The article explained what "pruriency" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pruriency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pruritus vulvae *(noun)*

Persistent itching of the external female genitalia.

- *They discussed "pruritus vulvae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pruritus vulvae" because he had never seen it before.*

psammoma *(noun)*

A tumor derived from fibrous tissue of the meninges or choroid plexus or certain other structures associated with the brain; characterized by sandlike particles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psammoma."*
- *They discussed "psammoma" during the group presentation.*

psephology *(noun)*

The branch of sociology that studies election trends (as by opinion polls).

- *In class, the teacher used "psephology" to mean the branch of sociology that studies election....*
- *They discussed "psephology" during the group presentation.*

---

pseudocyesis *(noun)*

Physiological state in which a woman exhibits symptoms of pregnancy but is not pregnant.

- *He looked up "pseudocyesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudocyesis" to mean physiological state in which a woman exhibits....*

---

pseudohallucination *(noun)*

An image vivid enough to be a hallucination but recognized as unreal.

- *The article explained what "pseudohallucination" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pseudohallucination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pseudohermaphroditism *(noun)*

Congenital condition in which a person has external genitalia of one sex and internal sex organs of the other sex.

- *He looked up "pseudohermaphroditism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudohermaphroditism" to mean congenital condition in which a person has external....*

---

pseudohypertrophic dystrophy *(noun)*

The most common form of muscular dystrophy; inheritance is X-linked recessive (carried by females but affecting only males).

- *The article explained what "pseudohypertrophic dystrophy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pseudohypertrophic dystrophy" during the group presentation.*

---

pseudorubella *(noun)*

A viral disease of infants and young children; characterized by abrupt high fever and mild sore throat; a few days later there is a faint pinkish rash that lasts for a few hours to a few days.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudorubella."*
- *They discussed "pseudorubella" during the group presentation.*

---

pseudosmallpox *(noun)*

A mild form of smallpox caused by a less virulent form of the virus.

- *In class, the teacher used "pseudosmallpox" to mean a mild form of smallpox caused by a less virulent....*
- *The article explained what "pseudosmallpox" means with a simple example.*

---

pseudovariola *(noun)*

A mild form of smallpox caused by a less virulent form of the virus.

- *Understanding "pseudovariola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudovariola."*

---

psilosis *(noun)*

A chronic disorder that occurs in tropical and non-tropical forms and in both children and adults; nutrients are not absorbed; symptoms include foul-smelling diarrhea and emaciation.

- *He looked up "psilosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "psilosis" during the group presentation.*

---

psychometrika *(noun)*

Any branch of psychology concerned with psychological measurements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychometrika."*
- *Understanding "psychometrika" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psychoneurosis *(noun)*

A mental or personality disturbance not attributable to any known neurological or organic dysfunction.

- *Understanding "psychoneurosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psychoneurosis" to mean a mental or personality disturbance not....*

---

psychonomics *(noun)*

The branch of psychology that uses experimental methods to study psychological issues.

- *The article explained what "psychonomics" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "psychonomics" to mean the branch of psychology that uses experimental....*

---

psychopathologic *(adjective)*

Suffering from an undiagnosed mental disorder.

- *It is useful to describe something as "psychopathologic" when it is suffering from an undiagnosed mental disorder.*
- *A "psychopathologic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

psychosexuality *(noun)*

The mental representation of sexual activities.

- *In class, the teacher used "psychosexuality" to mean the mental representation of sexual activities.*
- *He looked up "psychosexuality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychotherapeutics *(noun)*

The branch of psychiatry concerned with psychological methods.

- *The article explained what "psychotherapeutics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psychotherapeutics" to mean the branch of psychiatry concerned with....*

---

pteridology *(noun)*

The branch of botany that studies ferns.

- *Understanding "pteridology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pteridology" during the group presentation.*

---

pterospermum acerifolium *(noun)*

Indian tree having fragrant nocturnal white flowers and yielding a reddish wood used for planking; often grown as an ornamental or shade tree.

- *They discussed "pterospermum acerifolium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pterospermum acerifolium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pullorum disease *(noun)*

A serious bacterial disease of young chickens.

- *In class, the teacher used "pullorum disease" to mean a serious bacterial disease of young chickens.*
- *He looked up "pullorum disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

purkinje's system *(noun)*

A network of Purkinje fibers that carry the cardiac impulse from the atrioventricular node to the ventricles of the heart and causes them to contract.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purkinje's system."*
- *He looked up "purkinje's system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

purkinje's tissue *(noun)*

A network of Purkinje fibers that carry the cardiac impulse from the atrioventricular node to the ventricles of the heart and causes them to contract.

- *They discussed "purkinje's tissue" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "purkinje's tissue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purpura hemorrhagica *(noun)*

Purpura associated with a reduction in circulating blood platelets which can result from a variety of factors.

- *The article explained what "purpura hemorrhagica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "purpura hemorrhagica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purulency *(noun)*

Symptom of being purulent (containing or forming pus).

- *The article explained what "purulency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "purulency" to mean symptom of being purulent (containing or forming pus).*

---

puseyism *(noun)*

Principles of the founders of the Oxford movement as expounded in pamphlets called 'Tracts for the Times'.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puseyism."*
- *He looked up "puseyism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

putridity *(noun)*

The state of being putrid.

- *He looked up "putridity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "putridity" during the group presentation.*

putridness *(noun)*

In a state of progressive putrefaction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "putridness."*
- *He looked up "putridness" because he had never seen it before.*

pyaemia *(noun)*

Septicemia caused by pus-forming bacteria being released from an abscess.

- *He looked up "pyaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyaemia" to mean septicemia caused by pus-forming bacteria being....*

pycnodysostosis *(noun)*

A form of dwarfism accompanied by fragile bones and bad teeth.

- *The article explained what "pycnodysostosis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pycnodysostosis."*

pycnosis *(noun)*

A degenerative state of the cell nucleus.

- *In class, the teacher used "pycnosis" to mean a degenerative state of the cell nucleus.*
- *They discussed "pycnosis" during the group presentation.*

pyelitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the renal pelvis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyelitis."*
- *He looked up "pyelitis" because he had never seen it before.*

pyemia *(noun)*

Septicemia caused by pus-forming bacteria being released from an abscess.

- *The article explained what "pyemia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pyemia" during the group presentation.*

pyknosis *(noun)*

A degenerative state of the cell nucleus.

- *Understanding "pyknosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyknosis."*

pyorrhea *(noun)*

Chronic periodontitis; purulent inflammation of the teeth sockets.

- *He looked up "pyorrhea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pyorrhea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pyorrhea alveolaris *(noun)*

Chronic periodontitis; purulent inflammation of the teeth sockets.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyorrhea alveolaris" to mean chronic periodontitis; purulent inflammation of the....*
- *Understanding "pyorrhea alveolaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pyorrhoea *(noun)*

Chronic periodontitis; purulent inflammation of the teeth sockets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyorrhoea."*
- *He looked up "pyorrhoea" because he had never seen it before.*

pyromancy *(noun)*

Divination by fire or flames.

- *He looked up "pyromancy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pyromancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pyrophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of fire.

- *They discussed "pyrophobia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pyrophobia" means with a simple example.*

---

pyrosis *(noun)*

A painful burning sensation in the chest caused by gastroesophageal reflux (backflow from the stomach irritating the esophagus); symptomatic of an ulcer or a diaphragmatic hernia or other disorder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrosis."*
- *He looked up "pyrosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyuria *(noun)*

Presence of white blood cells in the urine; symptom of urinary tract infection.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyuria" to mean presence of white blood cells in the urine; symptom....*
- *The article explained what "pyuria" means with a simple example.*

---

qabbala *(noun)*

An esoteric theosophy of rabbinical origin based on the Hebrew scriptures and developed between the 7th and 18th centuries.

- *In class, the teacher used "qabbala" to mean an esoteric theosophy of rabbinical origin based on....*
- *They discussed "qabbala" during the group presentation.*

---

qabbalah *(noun)*

An esoteric theosophy of rabbinical origin based on the Hebrew scriptures and developed between the 7th and 18th centuries.

- *Understanding "qabbalah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "qabbalah" during the group presentation.*

---

quadrantanopia *(noun)*

Blindness in one fourth of the visual field.

- *Understanding "quadrantanopia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quadrantanopia."*

---

quantise *(verb)*

Apply quantum theory to; restrict the number of possible values of (a quantity) or states of (a physical entity or system) so that certain variables can assume only certain discrete magnitudes that are integral multiples of a common factor.

- *The coach explained when to use "quantise" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "quantise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

queckenstedt's test *(noun)*

A test to determine whether there is a blockage of the spinal canal.

- *He looked up "queckenstedt's test" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queckenstedt's test."*

---

quiescency *(noun)*

A state of quiet (but possibly temporary) inaction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quiescency."*
- *Understanding "quiescency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quincke's edema *(noun)*

Recurrent large circumscribed areas of subcutaneous edema; onset is sudden and it disappears within 24 hours; seen mainly in young women, often as an allergic reaction to food or drugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "quincke's edema" to mean recurrent large circumscribed areas of subcutaneous....*
- *The article explained what "quincke's edema" means with a simple example.*

---

quixotism *(noun)*

Quixotic (romantic and impractical) behavior.

- *The article explained what "quixotism" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "quixotism" to mean quixotic (romantic and impractical) behavior.*

---

rachischisis *(noun)*

A not uncommon congenital defect in which a vertebra is malformed; unless several vertebrae are affected or there is myelomeningocele there are few symptoms; can be diagnosed by amniocentesis.

- *They discussed "rachischisis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rachischisis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rachitis *(noun)*

Childhood disease caused by deficiency of vitamin D and sunlight associated with impaired metabolism of calcium and phosphorus.

- *The article explained what "rachitis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rachitis" during the group presentation.*

---

radiculitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the radicle of a nerve.

- *They discussed "radiculitis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "radiculitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ragpicker's disease *(noun)*

A form of anthrax infection acquired by inhalation of dust containing Bacillus anthracis; initial symptoms (chill and cough and dyspnea and rapid pulse) are followed by extreme cardiovascular collapse.

- *In class, the teacher used "ragpicker's disease" to mean a form of anthrax infection acquired by inhalation....*
- *He looked up "ragpicker's disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ragsorter's disease *(noun)*

A form of anthrax infection acquired by inhalation of dust containing Bacillus anthracis; initial symptoms (chill and cough and dyspnea and rapid pulse) are followed by extreme cardiovascular collapse.

- *The article explained what "ragsorter's disease" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ragsorter's disease" during the group presentation.*

---

raiu *(noun)*

Radioactive iodine test that measures the amount of radioactive iodine taken up by the thyroid gland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raiu."*
- *He looked up "raiu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ranula *(noun)*

A cyst on the underside of the tongue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ranula."*
- *He looked up "ranula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

raptus hemorrhagicus *(noun)*

Seizure caused by a sudden profuse hemorrhage.

- *Understanding "raptus hemorrhagicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raptus hemorrhagicus."*

---

ratability *(noun)*

The state of being liable to assessment or taxation.

- *The article explained what "ratability" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratability."*

---

ratbite fever *(noun)*

Either of two infectious diseases transmitted to humans by the bite of a rat or mouse; characterized by fever and headache and nausea and skin eruptions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratbite fever."*
- *He looked up "ratbite fever" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rateability *(noun)*

The state of being liable to assessment or taxation.

- *Understanding "rateability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rateability" means with a simple example.*

ratiocinate *(verb)*

Reason methodologically and logically.

- *Can you use "ratiocinate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "ratiocinate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

ravenousness *(noun)*

Excessive desire to eat.

- *He looked up "ravenousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ravenousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

razbliuto *(noun)*

The sentimental feeling you have about someone you once loved but no longer do.

- *He looked up "razbliuto" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "razbliuto."*

reactionism *(noun)*

The political orientation of reactionaries.

- *In class, the teacher used "reactionism" to mean the political orientation of reactionaries.*
- *He looked up "reactionism" because he had never seen it before.*

reattribute *(verb)*

Attribute to another source.

- *Can you use "reattribute" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "reattribute" and when to wait.*

recidivate *(verb)*

Go back to bad behavior.

- *Those who recidivate are often minor criminals.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "recidivate" in real sentences.*

reconditeness *(noun)*

Wisdom that is recondite and abstruse and profound.

- *The anthropologist was impressed by the reconditeness of the native proverbs.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reconditeness" to mean wisdom that is recondite and abstruse and profound.*

red-green dichromacy *(noun)*

Confusion of red and green.

- *In class, the teacher used "red-green dichromacy" to mean confusion of red and green.*
- *Understanding "red-green dichromacy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

regimentally *(adverb)*

In a regimental manner or by regiments.

- *Using "regimentally" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "regimentally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

regional ileitis *(noun)*

A serious chronic and progressive inflammation of the ileum producing frequent bouts of diarrhea with abdominal pain and nausea and fever and weight loss.

- *He looked up "regional ileitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "regional ileitis" during the group presentation.*

reincarnationism *(noun)*

A doctrine that on the death of the body the soul migrates to or is born again in another body.

- *Understanding "reincarnationism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reincarnationism" means with a simple example.*

relativise *(verb)*

Consider or treat as relative.

- *Learners should practice how to use "relativise" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "relativise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

renal lithiasis *(noun)*

The presence of kidney stones (calculi) in the kidney.

- *Understanding "renal lithiasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "renal lithiasis" during the group presentation.*

---

renunciant *(adjective)*

Used especially of behavior.

- *A "renunciant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "renunciant."*

---

renunciative *(adjective)*

Used especially of behavior.

- *The speaker chose "renunciative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "renunciative"? Explain why.*

---

reposeful *(adjective)*

Affording physical or mental rest.

- *The speaker chose "reposeful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "reposeful" when it is affording physical or mental rest.*

---

requisiteness *(noun)*

The state of being absolutely required.

- *In class, the teacher used "requisiteness" to mean the state of being absolutely required.*
- *They discussed "requisiteness" during the group presentation.*

---

res adjudicata *(noun)*

A matter already settled in court; cannot be raised again.

- *He looked up "res adjudicata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "res adjudicata" during the group presentation.*

---

retentiveness *(noun)*

The power of retaining and recalling past experience.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retentiveness."*
- *He looked up "retentiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

retentivity *(noun)*

The power of retaining and recalling past experience.

- *Moisture retentivity of soil.*
- *They discussed "retentivity" during the group presentation.*

---

retroflection *(noun)*

A turning or tilting backward of an organ or body part.

- *He looked up "retroflection" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retroflection."*

---

retroflexion *(noun)*

A turning or tilting backward of an organ or body part.

- *They discussed "retroflexion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retroflexion" to mean a turning or tilting backward of an organ or body part.*

---

retrovision *(noun)*

A vision of events in the distant past.

- *Understanding "retrovision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "retrovision" to mean a vision of events in the distant past.*

---

reversionist *(noun)*

Someone who lapses into previous undesirable patterns of behavior.

- *They discussed "reversionist" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "reversionist" means with a simple example.*

---

revolutionism *(noun)*

A belief in the spread of revolutionary principles.

- *In class, the teacher used "revolutionism" to mean a belief in the spread of revolutionary principles.*
- *Understanding "revolutionism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhabdomancy *(noun)*

Searching for underground water or minerals by using a dowsing rod.

- *Understanding "rhabdomancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhabdomancy" to mean searching for underground water or minerals by....*

---

rhabdomyoma *(noun)*

Benign rumor of striated muscle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhabdomyoma."*
- *Understanding "rhabdomyoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhabdosarcoma *(noun)*

A highly malignant neoplasm derived from striated muscle.

- *He looked up "rhabdosarcoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rhabdosarcoma" during the group presentation.*

---

rhagades *(noun)*

Cracks or fissures in the skin (especially around the mouth or anus).

- *The article explained what "rhagades" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhagades" to mean cracks or fissures in the skin (especially around....*

---

rheumatic aortitis *(noun)*

Aortitis occurring in rheumatic fever.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rheumatic aortitis."*
- *He looked up "rheumatic aortitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhinencephalon *(noun)*

A center in the cerebral hemispheres that governs the sense of smell in lower animals; in humans it seems to mediate complex emotional behavior.

- *He looked up "rhinencephalon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rhinencephalon" during the group presentation.*

---

rhinolaryngology *(noun)*

The medical specialty that deals with diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

- *They discussed "rhinolaryngology" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rhinolaryngology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhinopathy *(noun)*

Any disease or malformation of the nose.

- *Understanding "rhinopathy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rhinopathy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhinophyma *(noun)*

Enlargement of the nose with dilation of follicles and redness and prominent vascularity of the skin; often associated with excessive consumption of alcohol.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhinophyma."*
- *The article explained what "rhinophyma" means with a simple example.*

---

rhinosporidiosis *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the nose; often acquired while swimming.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhinosporidiosis" to mean fungal infection of the nose; often acquired while....*
- *He looked up "rhinosporidiosis" because he had never seen it before.*

rhinostenosis *(noun)*

Narrowing of the passages in the nasal cavities.

- *He looked up "rhinostenosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhinostenosis" to mean narrowing of the passages in the nasal cavities.*

rhinotracheitis *(noun)*

A respiratory infection of the nose and throat in cattle.

- *Understanding "rhinotracheitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhinotracheitis."*

rhizoctinia disease *(noun)*

Disease caused by rhizoctinia or fungi of Pellicularia and Corticium.

- *He looked up "rhizoctinia disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rhizoctinia disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rickettsialpox *(noun)*

Mild infectious rickettsial disease caused by a bacterium of the genus Rickettsia transmitted to humans by the bite a mite that lives on rodents; characterized by chills and fever and headache and skin lesions that resemble chickenpox.

- *Understanding "rickettsialpox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rickettsialpox."*

rickettsiosis *(noun)*

Infectious disease caused by ticks or mites or body lice infected with rickettsial bacteria.

- *Understanding "rickettsiosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rickettsiosis" because he had never seen it before.*

rightism *(noun)*

The ideology of the political right; belief in or support of the tenets of the political right.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rightism."*
- *Understanding "rightism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

risklessness *(noun)*

Safety as a consequence of entailing no risk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "risklessness."*
- *Understanding "risklessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

roseola infantilis *(noun)*

A viral disease of infants and young children; characterized by abrupt high fever and mild sore throat; a few days later there is a faint pinkish rash that lasts for a few hours to a few days.

- *Understanding "roseola infantilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "roseola infantilis" during the group presentation.*

rubella panencephalitis *(noun)*

A rare loss of mental and physical skills in adolescents; associated with the rubella virus.

- *The article explained what "rubella panencephalitis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubella panencephalitis."*

rubor *(noun)*

A response of body tissues to injury or irritation; characterized by pain and swelling and redness and heat.

- *Understanding "rubor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rubor" because he had never seen it before.*

ruefulness *(noun)*

Sadness associated with some wrong done or some disappointment.

- *Understanding "ruefulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ruefulness" to mean sadness associated with some wrong done or some....*

---

ruthfulness *(noun)*

A state of gloomy sorrow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruthfulness."*
- *They discussed "ruthfulness" during the group presentation.*

---

sacerdotalism *(noun)*

A belief that priests can act as mediators between human beings and God.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacerdotalism."*
- *The article explained what "sacerdotalism" means with a simple example.*

---

salix babylonica *(noun)*

Willow with long drooping branches and slender leaves native to China; widely cultivated as an ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix babylonica."*
- *Understanding "salix babylonica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salpingitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a Fallopian tube (usually the result of infection spreading from the vagina or uterus) or of a Eustachian tube.

- *The article explained what "salpingitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salpingitis" to mean inflammation of a fallopian tube (usually the....*

---

salvia sclarea *(noun)*

Aromatic herb of southern Europe; cultivated in Great Britain as a potherb and widely as an ornamental.

- *They discussed "salvia sclarea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salvia sclarea" to mean aromatic herb of southern europe; cultivated in....*

---

saneness *(noun)*

Normal or sound powers of mind.

- *In class, the teacher used "saneness" to mean normal or sound powers of mind.*
- *The article explained what "saneness" means with a simple example.*

---

sanguineness *(noun)*

Feeling sanguine; optimistically cheerful and confident.

- *The article explained what "sanguineness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sanguineness" to mean feeling sanguine; optimistically cheerful and confident.*

---

sanguinity *(noun)*

Feeling sanguine; optimistically cheerful and confident.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanguinity."*
- *They discussed "sanguinity" during the group presentation.*

---

sanitariness *(noun)*

The state of being conducive to health.

- *He looked up "sanitariness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanitariness."*

---

sapidity *(noun)*

The taste experience when a savoury condiment is taken into the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapidity."*
- *Understanding "sapidity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sapraemia *(noun)*

Blood poisoning caused by putrefactive bacteria; results from eating putrefied matter.

- *They discussed "sapraemia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sapraemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sapremia *(noun)*

Blood poisoning caused by putrefactive bacteria; results from eating putrefied matter.

- *He looked up "sapremia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapremia."*

satanophobia *(noun)*

An abnormal fear of Satan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satanophobia."*
- *He looked up "satanophobia" because he had never seen it before.*

saturnism *(noun)*

Toxic condition produced by the absorption of excessive lead into the system.

- *Understanding "saturnism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saturnism" means with a simple example.*

satyriasis *(noun)*

Abnormally intense sexual desire in men.

- *Understanding "satyriasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "satyriasis" to mean abnormally intense sexual desire in men.*

saxe-gothea conspicua *(noun)*

Small yew having attractive foliage and partially weeping branches cultivated as an ornamental; mountains of southern Chile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saxe-gothea conspicua."*
- *The article explained what "saxe-gothea conspicua" means with a simple example.*

scalenus syndrome *(noun)*

Discomfort and vascular symptoms and loss of sensation in a shoulder and arm; caused by a scalene muscle compressing the subclavian artery and part of the brachial plexus.

- *They discussed "scalenus syndrome" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scalenus syndrome" means with a simple example.*

scandalisation *(noun)*

The condition of being shocked (as by improper behavior).

- *The article explained what "scandalisation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "scandalisation" during the group presentation.*

scandalization *(noun)*

The condition of being shocked (as by improper behavior).

- *He looked up "scandalization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scandalization" to mean the condition of being shocked (as by improper....*

scaphocephaly *(noun)*

Congenital malformation of the skull which is long and narrow; frequently accompanied by mental retardation.

- *In class, the teacher used "scaphocephaly" to mean congenital malformation of the skull which is long....*
- *Understanding "scaphocephaly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

schemozzle *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a confused situation or affair; a mess.

- *In class, the teacher used "schemozzle" to mean (yiddish) a confused situation or affair; a mess.*
- *He looked up "schemozzle" because he had never seen it before.*

scheol *(noun)*

(religion) the world of the dead; -Theognis.

- *Understanding "scheol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scheol" means with a simple example.*

schistorrhachis *(noun)*

A not uncommon congenital defect in which a vertebra is malformed; unless several vertebrae are affected or there is myelomeningocele there are few symptoms; can be diagnosed by amniocentesis.

- *The article explained what "schistorrhachis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schistorrhachis."*

---

schizothymia *(noun)*

Resembling schizophrenia but remaining within the bounds of normality.

- *In class, the teacher used "schizothymia" to mean resembling schizophrenia but remaining within the....*
- *They discussed "schizothymia" during the group presentation.*

---

scleredema *(noun)*

A skin disease marked by hard edema of the tissue usually beginning in the face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scleredema."*
- *He looked up "scleredema" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scleritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the sclera.

- *In class, the teacher used "scleritis" to mean inflammation of the sclera.*
- *They discussed "scleritis" during the group presentation.*

---

sclerosing leukoencephalitis *(noun)*

A rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by the measles virus and occurring primarily in children and young adults; death usually occurs within three years; characterized by primary measles infection before the age of two years.

- *Understanding "sclerosing leukoencephalitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sclerosing leukoencephalitis" to mean a rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by....*

---

scorbutus *(noun)*

A condition caused by deficiency of ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

- *In class, the teacher used "scorbutus" to mean a condition caused by deficiency of ascorbic acid....*
- *He looked up "scorbutus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

screaming meemies *(noun)*

Extreme nervousness.

- *He looked up "screaming meemies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "screaming meemies" during the group presentation.*

---

scrutin de liste *(noun)*

Based on the principle of proportional representation; voters choose between party lists, the number elected from each list being determined by the percentage cast for each list out of the total vote.

- *Understanding "scrutin de liste" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrutin de liste."*

---

scrutin de liste system *(noun)*

Based on the principle of proportional representation; voters choose between party lists, the number elected from each list being determined by the percentage cast for each list out of the total vote.

- *The article explained what "scrutin de liste system" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "scrutin de liste system" during the group presentation.*

---

scrutin uninomial system *(noun)*

Based on the principle of having only one member (as of a legislature) selected from each electoral district.

- *They discussed "scrutin uninomial system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrutin uninomial system."*

---

scrutin uninominal voting system *(noun)*

Based on the principle of having only one member (as of a legislature) selected from each electoral district.

- *In class, the teacher used "scrutin uninominal voting system" to mean based on the principle of having only one member....*
- *The article explained what "scrutin uninominal voting system" means with a simple example.*

---

seaside mahoe *(noun)*

Pantropical tree of usually seacoasts sometimes cultivated as an ornamental for its rounded heart-shaped leaves and showy yellow and purple flowers; yields valuable pink to dark red close-grained wood and oil from its seeds.

- *He looked up "seaside mahoe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seaside mahoe."*

---

secern *(verb)*

Mark as different.

- *The coach explained when to use "secern" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "secern" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

secernate *(verb)*

Mark as different.

- *Learners should practice how to use "secernate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "secernate" when talking about this idea.*

---

secureness *(noun)*

The state of freedom from fear or danger.

- *Understanding "secureness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "secureness" means with a simple example.*

---

segregationism *(noun)*

A political orientation favoring political or racial segregation.

- *They discussed "segregationism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "segregationism" means with a simple example.*

---

selenology *(noun)*

The branch of astronomy that deals with the moon.

- *The article explained what "selenology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "selenology" to mean the branch of astronomy that deals with the moon.*

---

semasiology *(noun)*

The branch of semantics that studies the cognitive aspects of meaning.

- *Understanding "semasiology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semasiology."*

---

semicoma *(noun)*

A mild comatose state; a coma from which the person can be roused by appropriate stimuli.

- *In class, the teacher used "semicoma" to mean a mild comatose state; a coma from which the person....*
- *The article explained what "semicoma" means with a simple example.*

---

semiconsciousness *(noun)*

Marginal consciousness.

- *They discussed "semiconsciousness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "semiconsciousness" to mean marginal consciousness.*

---

semidarkness *(noun)*

Partial darkness.

- *They discussed "semidarkness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semidarkness."*

---

semiminor axis *(noun)*

One-half the minor axis of an ellipse.

- *Understanding "semiminor axis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "semiminor axis" means with a simple example.*

---

semitrance *(noun)*

A trancelike state in which the person can follow instructions but voluntary action is weak or absent.

- *They discussed "semitrance" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "semitrance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sensualness *(noun)*

Desire for sensual pleasures.

- *He looked up "sensualness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sensualness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sentiency *(noun)*

The faculty through which the external world is apprehended.

- *In class, the teacher used "sentiency" to mean the faculty through which the external world is....*
- *They discussed "sentiency" during the group presentation.*

sentimentalise *(verb)*

Look at with sentimentality or turn into an object of sentiment.

- *In everyday English, people use "sentimentalise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sentimentalise" in real sentences.*

sentimentise *(verb)*

Act in a sentimental way or indulge in sentimental thoughts or expression.

- *She tried to use "sentimentise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sentimentise" and when to wait.*

sentimentize *(verb)*

Act in a sentimental way or indulge in sentimental thoughts or expression.

- *In everyday English, people use "sentimentize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sentimentize" in real sentences.*

serax *(noun)*

A tranquilizing drug (trade name Serax) used to treat anxiety and insomnia and alcohol withdrawal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serax."*
- *The article explained what "serax" means with a simple example.*

sereness *(noun)*

A withered dryness.

- *Understanding "sereness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sereness" during the group presentation.*

serfhood *(noun)*

The state of a serf.

- *In class, the teacher used "serfhood" to mean the state of a serf.*
- *They discussed "serfhood" during the group presentation.*

severalise *(verb)*

Distinguish or separate.

- *Can you use "severalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "severalise" and when to wait.*

severalize *(verb)*

Distinguish or separate.

- *She tried to use "severalize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "severalize" until he saw an example.*

severalty *(noun)*

The state of being several and distinct.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "severalty."*
- *Understanding "severalty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shadowiness *(noun)*

Relative darkness caused by light rays being intercepted by an opaque body.

- *He looked up "shadowiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shadowiness" to mean relative darkness caused by light rays being....*

---

shamefacedness *(noun)*

Feeling embarrassed about yourself.

- *Understanding "shamefacedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shamefacedness."*

---

sheepishness *(noun)*

Feeling embarrassed about yourself.

- *Understanding "sheepishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sheepishness" means with a simple example.*

---

shemozzle *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a confused situation or affair; a mess.

- *The article explained what "shemozzle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shemozzle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shmaltz *(noun)*

(Yiddish) excessive sentimentality in art or music.

- *The article explained what "shmaltz" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shmaltz" to mean (yiddish) excessive sentimentality in art or music.*

---

sialadenitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the salivary glands.

- *Understanding "sialadenitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sialadenitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

siderochrestic anaemia *(noun)*

Refractory anemia characterized by sideroblasts in the bone marrow.

- *The article explained what "siderochrestic anaemia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siderochrestic anaemia."*

---

siderochrestic anemia *(noun)*

Refractory anemia characterized by sideroblasts in the bone marrow.

- *Understanding "siderochrestic anemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "siderochrestic anemia" to mean refractory anemia characterized by sideroblasts in....*

---

sideropenia *(noun)*

A deficiency of iron; results from inadequate iron in the diet or from hemorrhage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sideropenia."*
- *Understanding "sideropenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

siderosis *(noun)*

Fibrosis of the lung caused by iron dust; occurs among welders and other metal workers.

- *The article explained what "siderosis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "siderosis" to mean fibrosis of the lung caused by iron dust; occurs....*

---

sigeh *(noun)*

A Shiite tradition of temporary marriage permitted in Iran that allows a couple to specify the terms of their relationship; can last from a few minutes to 99 years.

- *Sigeh legally wraps premarital sex in an Islamic cloak.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sigeh" to mean a shiite tradition of temporary marriage permitted....*

---

sightlessness *(noun)*

The state of being blind or lacking sight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sightlessness."*

- *He looked up "sightlessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

silvervine *(noun)*

Ornamental vine of eastern Asia having yellow edible fruit and leaves with silver-white markings.

- *The article explained what "silvervine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "silvervine" during the group presentation.*

---

singultus *(noun)*

(usually plural) the state of having reflex spasms of the diaphragm accompanied by a rapid closure of the glottis producing an audible sound; sometimes a symptom of indigestion.

- *He looked up "singultus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "singultus" during the group presentation.*

---

siriasis *(noun)*

Sudden prostration due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siriasis."*
- *Understanding "siriasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smogginess *(noun)*

Air pollution by a mixture of smoke and fog.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smogginess."*
- *The article explained what "smogginess" means with a simple example.*

---

smuttiness *(noun)*

The state of being dirty with soot.

- *The article explained what "smuttiness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "smuttiness" to mean the state of being dirty with soot.*

---

snoopiness *(noun)*

Offensive inquisitiveness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snoopiness."*
- *He looked up "snoopiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

snowblindness *(noun)*

Temporary blindness caused by exposure to sunlight reflected from snow or ice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snowblindness."*
- *The article explained what "snowblindness" means with a simple example.*

---

sociobiologist *(noun)*

A biologist who studies the biological determinants of social behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sociobiologist."*
- *He looked up "sociobiologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sodoku *(noun)*

The form of ratbite fever occurring in the Far East.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sodoku."*
- *Understanding "sodoku" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

softheartedness *(noun)*

A feeling of concern for the welfare of someone (especially someone defenseless).

- *He looked up "softheartedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "softheartedness."*

---

solacement *(noun)*

The comfort you feel when consoled in times of disappointment.

- *They discussed "solacement" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "solacement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solanum pseudocapsicum *(noun)*

Small South American shrub cultivated as a houseplant for its abundant ornamental but poisonous red or yellow cherry-sized fruit.

- *He looked up "solanum pseudocapsicum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solanum pseudocapsicum."*

---

soldiership *(noun)*

Skills that are required for the life of soldier.

- *Understanding "soldiership" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soldiership" to mean skills that are required for the life of soldier.*

---

solicitousness *(noun)*

A feeling of excessive concern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solicitousness."*
- *He looked up "solicitousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solitariness *(noun)*

The state of being alone in solitary isolation.

- *He looked up "solitariness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solitariness" to mean the state of being alone in solitary isolation.*

---

somaesthesia *(noun)*

The perception of tactual or proprioceptive or gut sensations.

- *Understanding "somaesthesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somaesthesia."*

---

somaesthesis *(noun)*

The faculty of bodily perception; sensory systems associated with the body; includes skin senses and proprioception and the internal organs.

- *Understanding "somaesthesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "somaesthesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

somataesthesis *(noun)*

The faculty of bodily perception; sensory systems associated with the body; includes skin senses and proprioception and the internal organs.

- *They discussed "somataesthesis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "somataesthesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

somatesthesia *(noun)*

The perception of tactual or proprioceptive or gut sensations.

- *He looked up "somatesthesia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "somatesthesia" to mean the perception of tactual or proprioceptive or gut....*

---

somatosense *(noun)*

Any of the sensory systems that mediate sensations of pressure and tickle and warmth and cold and vibration and limb position and limb movement and pain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somatosense."*
- *Understanding "somatosense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sombreness *(noun)*

A state of partial or total darkness.

- *The article explained what "sombreness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sombreness" to mean a state of partial or total darkness.*

---

somesthesia *(noun)*

The perception of tactual or proprioceptive or gut sensations.

- *He relied on somesthesia to warn him of pressure changes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somesthesia."*

---

somesthesis *(noun)*

The faculty of bodily perception; sensory systems associated with the body; includes skin senses and proprioception and the internal organs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “somesthesis.”*
- *The article explained what “somesthesis” means with a simple example.*

---

sootiness *(noun)*

The state of being dirty with soot.

- *The article explained what “sootiness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sootiness” to mean the state of being dirty with soot.*

---

soporiferous *(adjective)*

Inducing mental lethargy.

- *Would you call this situation “soporiferous”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “soporiferous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sorrowfulness *(noun)*

The state of being sad.

- *In class, the teacher used “sorrowfulness” to mean the state of being sad.*
- *He looked up “sorrowfulness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

southernism *(noun)*

An attitude characteristic of Southerners (especially in the US).

- *They discussed “southernism” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “southernism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spastic abasia *(noun)*

Abasia due to spastic contractions of the leg muscles.

- *Understanding “spastic abasia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spastic abasia” to mean abasia due to spastic contractions of the leg muscles.*

---

spathiphyllum *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Spathiphyllum having a white or green spathe and a spike of fragrant flowers and often cultivated as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used “spathiphyllum” to mean any of various plants of the genus spathiphyllum....*
- *They discussed “spathiphyllum” during the group presentation.*

---

spavin *(noun)*

A swelling of the hock joint of a horse; resulting in lameness.

- *The article explained what “spavin” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spavin.”*

---

spelaeology *(noun)*

The scientific study of caves.

- *In class, the teacher used “spelaeology” to mean the scientific study of caves.*
- *They discussed “spelaeology” during the group presentation.*

---

spellbind *(verb)*

To render motionless, as with a fixed stare or by arousing terror or awe.

- *In everyday English, people use “spellbind” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “spellbind” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

spelunk *(verb)*

Explore natural caves.

- *She tried to use “spelunk” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “spelunk” in real sentences.*

---

spielmeyer-vogt disease *(noun)*

A congenital progressive disorder of lipid metabolism having an onset at age 5 and characterized by blindness and dementia and early death.

- *In class, the teacher used “spielmeyer-vogt disease” to mean a congenital progressive disorder of lipid....*
- *The article explained what “spielmeyer-vogt disease” means with a simple example.*

spinnable *(adjective)*

Capable or susceptible to being influenced by biased information.

- *Would you call this situation "spinnable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spinnable."*

splenitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the spleen.

- *The article explained what "splenitis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "splenitis."*

spondylarthritis *(noun)*

Arthritis that affects one or more of the intervertebral joints in the spine.

- *They discussed "spondylarthritis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spondylarthritis" to mean arthritis that affects one or more of the....*

spongioblastoma *(noun)*

A fast-growing malignant brain tumor composed of spongioblasts; nearly always fatal.

- *He looked up "spongioblastoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spongioblastoma."*

spotlessness *(noun)*

The state of being spotlessly clean.

- *Understanding "spotlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spotlessness" because he had never seen it before.*

sprachgefuhl *(noun)*

An intuitive feeling for the natural idiom of a language.

- *Dubyuh has no sprachgefuhl.*
- *He looked up "sprachgefuhl" because he had never seen it before.*

spruceness *(noun)*

The state of being neat and smart and trim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spruceness."*
- *They discussed "spruceness" during the group presentation.*

spuriousness *(noun)*

State of lacking genuineness.

- *The article explained what "spuriousness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spuriousness."*

squalidness *(noun)*

Sordid dirtiness.

- *Understanding "squalidness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squalidness."*

squirreltail barley *(noun)*

Barley grown for its highly ornamental flower heads with delicate long silky awns; North America and northeastern Asia.

- *He looked up "squirreltail barley" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "squirreltail barley" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

squirreltail grass *(noun)*

Barley grown for its highly ornamental flower heads with delicate long silky awns; North America and northeastern Asia.

- *They discussed "squirreltail grass" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squirreltail grass."*

sspe *(noun)*

A rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by the measles virus and occurring primarily in children and young adults; death usually occurs within three years; characterized by primary measles infection before the age of two years.

- *They discussed "sspe" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sspe" to mean a rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by....*

---

stationariness *(noun)*

Remaining in place.

- *The article explained what "stationariness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stationariness."*

---

status asthmaticus *(noun)*

A prolonged and severe asthma attack that does not respond to standard treatment.

- *Understanding "status asthmaticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "status asthmaticus" means with a simple example.*

---

steatocystoma *(noun)*

A common cyst of the skin; filled with fatty matter (sebum) that is secreted by a sebaceous gland that has been blocked.

- *Understanding "steatocystoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "steatocystoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

steel onself for *(verb)*

Prepare mentally or emotionally for something unpleasant.

- *Can you use "steel onself for" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "steel onself for" until he saw an example.*

---

stemmatics *(noun)*

The humanistic discipline that attempts to reconstruct the transmission of a text (especially a text in manuscript form) on the basis of relations between the various surviving manuscripts (sometimes using cladistic analysis).

- *Transcription errors are of decisive importance in stemmatics.*
- *Understanding "stemmatics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stemmatology *(noun)*

The humanistic discipline that attempts to reconstruct the transmission of a text (especially a text in manuscript form) on the basis of relations between the various surviving manuscripts (sometimes using cladistic analysis).

- *Stemmatology also plays an important role in musicology.*
- *The article explained what "stemmatology" means with a simple example.*

---

sterileness *(noun)*

(of non-living objects) the state of being free of pathogenic organisms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sterileness."*
- *Understanding "sterileness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sternutation *(noun)*

A symptom consisting of the involuntary expulsion of air from the nose.

- *Understanding "sternutation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sternutation" means with a simple example.*

---

strawberry haemangioma *(noun)*

A congenital bright red superficial vascular tumor resembling a strawberry; tends to decrease in size during childhood.

- *He looked up "strawberry haemangioma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "strawberry haemangioma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

streptosolen jamesonii *(noun)*

Evergreen South American shrub having showy trumpet-shaped orange flowers; grown as an ornamental or houseplant.

- *They discussed "streptosolen jamesonii" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "streptosolen jamesonii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subacute sclerosing leukoencephalitis *(noun)*

A rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by the measles virus and occurring primarily in children and young adults; death usually occurs within three years; characterized by primary measles infection before the age of two years.

- *In class, the teacher used "subacute sclerosing leukoencephalitis" to mean a rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by....*
- *He looked up "subacute sclerosing leukoencephalitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subacute sclerosing panencephalitis *(noun)*

A rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by the measles virus and occurring primarily in children and young adults; death usually occurs within three years; characterized by primary measles infection before the age of two years.

- *The article explained what "subacute sclerosing panencephalitis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subacute sclerosing panencephalitis."*

---

subedit *(verb)*

Edit and correct (written or printed material).

- *She tried to use "subedit" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "subedit" until he saw an example.*

---

subnormality *(noun)*

The state of being less than normal (especially with respect to intelligence).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subnormality."*
- *Understanding "subnormality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subordinateness *(noun)*

Secondary importance.

- *They discussed "subordinateness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "subordinateness" means with a simple example.*

---

subservientness *(noun)*

In a subservient state.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subservientness."*
- *Understanding "subservientness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subtilize *(verb)*

Mark fine distinctions and subtleties, as among words.

- *In everyday English, people use "subtilize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "subtilize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

succedaneum *(noun)*

(medicine) something that can be used as a substitute (especially any medicine that may be taken in place of another).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "succedaneum."*
- *He looked up "succedaneum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suffragism *(noun)*

The belief that the right to vote should be extended (as to women).

- *They discussed "suffragism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suffragism."*

---

sugariness *(noun)*

The taste experience when sugar dissolves in the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "sugariness" to mean the taste experience when sugar dissolves in the mouth.*
- *He looked up "sugariness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sulkiness *(noun)*

A mood or display of sullen aloofness or withdrawal.

- *The article explained what "sulkiness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sulkiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sumerology *(noun)*

The archeology of ancient Sumerians.

- *In class, the teacher used “sumerology” to mean the archeology of ancient sumerians.*
- *Understanding “sumerology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supposal *(noun)*

A hypothesis that is taken for granted.

- *They discussed “supposal” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “supposal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suprainfection *(noun)*

Secondary infection caused by an opportunistic infection.

- *Understanding “suprainfection” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “suprainfection” because he had never seen it before.*

---

surmontil *(noun)*

Tricyclic antidepressant drug (trade name Surmontil) used to treat depression and anxiety and (sometimes) insomnia.

- *The article explained what “surmontil” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “surmontil” during the group presentation.*

---

susceptibleness *(noun)*

The state of being susceptible; easily affected.

- *Understanding “susceptibleness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “susceptibleness” means with a simple example.*

---

swither *(noun)*

Agitation resulting from active worry.

- *In class, the teacher used “swither” to mean agitation resulting from active worry.*
- *The article explained what “swither” means with a simple example.*

---

swivet *(noun)*

A panic or extreme discomposure.

- *It threw her into a swivet.*
- *Understanding “swivet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sydenham’s chorea *(noun)*

Chorea occurring chiefly in children and associated with rheumatic fever.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sydenham’s chorea.”*
- *They discussed “sydenham’s chorea” during the group presentation.*

---

syllogise *(verb)*

Reason by syllogisms.

- *In everyday English, people use “syllogise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “syllogise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

syllogize *(verb)*

Reason by syllogisms.

- *The coach explained when to use “syllogize” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “syllogize” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

syndactylism *(noun)*

Birth defect in which there is partial or total webbing connecting two or more fingers or toes.

- *Understanding “syndactylism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “syndactylism.”*

---

synechia *(noun)*

Adhesions between the iris and the lens or cornea resulting from trauma or eye surgery or as a complication of glaucoma or cataract; can lead to blindness.

- *In class, the teacher used “synechia” to mean adhesions between the iris and the lens or cornea....*
- *He looked up “synechia” because he had never seen it before.*

syngonium *(noun)*

Epiphytic or terrestrial climbing shrubs of Central and South America; used as ornamental houseplants for their velvety foliage.

- *They discussed "syngonium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "syngonium" because he had never seen it before.*

tactual sensation *(noun)*

The sensation produced by pressure receptors in the skin.

- *He looked up "tactual sensation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tactual sensation" to mean the sensation produced by pressure receptors in the....*

takayasu's arteritis *(noun)*

Disorder characterized by the absence of a pulse in both arms and in the carotid arteries.

- *Understanding "takayasu's arteritis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "takayasu's arteritis."*

talentlessness *(noun)*

A lack of talent.

- *He looked up "talentlessness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talentlessness."*

tall cupflower *(noun)*

Shrubby Chilean herb having bluish-white tubular flowers used as an ornamental.

- *He looked up "tall cupflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tall cupflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tamponage *(noun)*

Blockage or closure (as of a wound or body cavity) by (or as if by) a tampon (especially to stop bleeding).

- *Understanding "tamponage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tamponage."*

taphephobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of being buried alive.

- *They discussed "taphephobia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "taphephobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tarantism *(noun)*

A nervous disorder characterized by an uncontrollable impulse to dance; popularly attributed to bite of the southern European tarantula or wolf spider.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarantism."*
- *They discussed "tarantism" during the group presentation.*

tarsitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the eyelid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarsitis."*
- *He looked up "tarsitis" because he had never seen it before.*

taxonomer *(noun)*

A biologist who specializes in the classification of organisms into groups on the basis of their structure and origin and behavior.

- *They discussed "taxonomer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxonomer."*

tearfulness *(noun)*

Sadness expressed by weeping.

- *Understanding "tearfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tearfulness."*

technophilia *(noun)*

Enthusiasm for new technology.

- *In class, the teacher used "technophilia" to mean enthusiasm for new technology.*
- *He looked up "technophilia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telerobotics *(noun)*

The area of robotics that is concerned with the control of robots from a distance.

- *They discussed "telerobotics" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "telerobotics" means with a simple example.*

---

telescopy *(noun)*

The art of making and using telescopes.

- *In class, the teacher used "telescopy" to mean the art of making and using telescopes.*
- *The article explained what "telescopy" means with a simple example.*

---

tempestuousness *(noun)*

A state of agitation or turbulent change or development.

- *The article explained what "tempestuousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tempestuousness" to mean a state of agitation or turbulent change or development.*

---

templet *(noun)*

A model or standard for making comparisons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "templet."*
- *He looked up "templet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tendentiousness *(noun)*

An intentional and controversial bias.

- *They discussed "tendentiousness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tendentiousness" to mean an intentional and controversial bias.*

---

tenderheartedness *(noun)*

Warm compassionate feelings.

- *He looked up "tenderheartedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tenderheartedness" during the group presentation.*

---

tendonous synovitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a tendon and its enveloping sheath.

- *They discussed "tendonous synovitis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tendonous synovitis."*

---

tendosynovitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a tendon and its enveloping sheath.

- *In class, the teacher used "tendosynovitis" to mean inflammation of a tendon and its enveloping sheath.*
- *The article explained what "tendosynovitis" means with a simple example.*

---

tenonitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a tendon.

- *They discussed "tenonitis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenonitis."*

---

tensity *(noun)*

The physical condition of being stretched or strained.

- *He looked up "tensity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tensity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

testiness *(noun)*

Feeling easily irritated.

- *He looked up "testiness" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "testiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tetanilla *(noun)*

Clinical neurological syndrome characterized by muscular twitching and cramps and (when severe) seizures; associated with calcium deficiency (hypoparathyroidism) or vitamin D deficiency or alkalosis.

- *He looked up "tetanilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetanilla."*

---

tetartanopia *(noun)*

A form of dichromacy characterized by lowered sensitivity to yellow light; so rare that its existence has been questioned.

- *Understanding "tetartanopia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tetartanopia" during the group presentation.*

---

tetchiness *(noun)*

Feeling easily irritated.

- *Understanding "tetchiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tetchiness" during the group presentation.*

---

tetrachoric correlation *(noun)*

A correlation coefficient computed for two normally distributed variables that are both expressed as a dichotomy.

- *In class, the teacher used "tetrachoric correlation" to mean a correlation coefficient computed for two normally....*
- *The article explained what "tetrachoric correlation" means with a simple example.*

---

tetrachoric correlation coefficient *(noun)*

A correlation coefficient computed for two normally distributed variables that are both expressed as a dichotomy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetrachoric correlation coefficient."*
- *The article explained what "tetrachoric correlation coefficient" means with a simple example.*

---

thanatophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of death.

- *He looked up "thanatophobia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thanatophobia."*

---

theanthropism *(noun)*

The representation of objects (especially a god) as having human form or traits.

- *He looked up "theanthropism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "theanthropism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

theorisation *(noun)*

The production or use of theories.

- *The article explained what "theorisation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "theorisation" during the group presentation.*

---

theory of preformation *(noun)*

A theory (popular in the 18th century and now discredited) that an individual develops by simple enlargement of a tiny fully formed organism (a homunculus) that exists in the germ cell.

- *Understanding "theory of preformation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theory of preformation."*

---

theosophism *(noun)*

Belief in theosophy.

- *The article explained what "theosophism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "theosophism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thereness *(noun)*

The state of being there–not here–in position.

- *Things are really there...capture the thereness of them.*
- *They discussed "thereness" during the group presentation.*

thermalgesia *(noun)*

Pain caused by heat.

- *He looked up "thermalgesia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermalgesia."*

thermionics *(noun)*

The branch of electronics dealing with thermionic phenomena (especially thermionic vacuum tubes).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermionics."*
- *They discussed "thermionics" during the group presentation.*

thermostatics *(noun)*

The aspect of thermodynamics concerned with thermal equilibrium.

- *Understanding "thermostatics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "thermostatics" means with a simple example.*

thespesia populnea *(noun)*

Pantropical tree of usually seacoasts sometimes cultivated as an ornamental for its rounded heart-shaped leaves and showy yellow and purple flowers; yields valuable pink to dark red close-grained wood and oil from its seeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "thespesia populnea" to mean pantropical tree of usually seacoasts sometimes....*
- *The article explained what "thespesia populnea" means with a simple example.*

thomsen's disease *(noun)*

A mild, rare, congenital form of myotonia characterized by muscle stiffness.

- *In class, the teacher used "thomsen's disease" to mean a mild, rare, congenital form of myotonia....*
- *The article explained what "thomsen's disease" means with a simple example.*

thralldom *(noun)*

The state of being under the control of another person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thralldom."*
- *The article explained what "thralldom" means with a simple example.*

thresher's lung *(noun)*

Alveolitis caused by an allergic reaction to fungal spores in the dust that is inhaled from moldy hay.

- *They discussed "thresher's lung" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thresher's lung" to mean alveolitis caused by an allergic reaction to fungal....*

thrombasthenia *(noun)*

A rare autosomal recessive disease in which the platelets do not produce clots in the normal way and hemorrhage results.

- *The article explained what "thrombasthenia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thrombasthenia."*

thrombopenia *(noun)*

A blood disease characterized by an abnormally small number of platelets in the blood.

- *He looked up "thrombopenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thrombopenia."*

thujopsis dolobrata *(noun)*

Slow-growing medium-large Japanese evergreen used as an ornamental.

- *They discussed "thujopsis dolobrata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thujopsis dolobrata" means with a simple example.*

thyromegaly *(noun)*

Abnormally enlarged thyroid gland; can result from underproduction or overproduction of hormone or from a deficiency of iodine in the diet.

- *They discussed "thyromegaly" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thyromegaly" means with a simple example.*

tic douloureux *(noun)*

Intense paroxysmal neuralgia along the trigeminal nerve.

- *He looked up "tic douloureux" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tic douloureux."*

---

tietze's syndrome *(noun)*

Syndrome characterized by swelling of rib cartilage (causing pain).

- *In class, the teacher used "tietze's syndrome" to mean syndrome characterized by swelling of rib cartilage....*
- *They discussed "tietze's syndrome" during the group presentation.*

---

timidness *(noun)*

Fear of the unknown or unfamiliar or fear of making decisions.

- *He looked up "timidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "timidness" during the group presentation.*

---

timorousness *(noun)*

Fear of the unknown or unfamiliar or fear of making decisions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timorousness."*
- *They discussed "timorousness" during the group presentation.*

---

tinea barbae *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the face and neck.

- *Understanding "tinea barbae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tinea barbae."*

---

tinea unguium *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the nails (especially toenails).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tinea unguium."*
- *They discussed "tinea unguium" during the group presentation.*

---

tipsiness *(noun)*

A temporary state resulting from excessive consumption of alcohol.

- *He looked up "tipsiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tipsiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tocology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with childbirth and care of the mother.

- *He looked up "tocology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tocology."*

---

tollon *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen treelike shrub of the Pacific coast of the United States having large white flowers and red berrylike fruits; often placed in genus Photinia.

- *He looked up "tollon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tollon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toper's nose *(noun)*

Enlargement of the nose with dilation of follicles and redness and prominent vascularity of the skin; often associated with excessive consumption of alcohol.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toper's nose."*
- *The article explained what "toper's nose" means with a simple example.*

---

topknotted *(adjective)*

(of a bird or animal) having a usually ornamental tuft or process on the head; often used in combination.

- *Would you call this situation "topknotted"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "topknotted" when it is (of a bird or animal) having a usually ornamental....*

---

topognosia *(noun)*

Recognition of the location of a stimulus on the skin.

- *They discussed "topognosia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "topognosia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

topognosis *(noun)*

Recognition of the location of a stimulus on the skin.

- *They discussed "topognosis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topognosis."*

---

toponomy *(noun)*

The branch of lexicology that studies the place names of a region or a language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toponomy."*
- *Understanding "toponomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

topsy-turvydom *(noun)*

A state of extreme confusion and disorder.

- *Understanding "topsy-turvydom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topsy-turvydom."*

---

topsy-turvyness *(noun)*

A state of extreme confusion and disorder.

- *The article explained what "topsy-turvyness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topsy-turvyness."*

---

torpidity *(noun)*

A state of motor and mental inactivity with a partial suspension of sensibility.

- *He looked up "torpidity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torpidity."*

---

toxaemia *(noun)*

An abnormal condition of pregnancy characterized by hypertension and edema and protein in the urine.

- *He looked up "toxaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "toxaemia" during the group presentation.*

---

toxaemia of pregnancy *(noun)*

An abnormal condition of pregnancy characterized by hypertension and edema and protein in the urine.

- *In class, the teacher used "toxaemia of pregnancy" to mean an abnormal condition of pregnancy characterized by....*
- *Understanding "toxaemia of pregnancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tracheitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the trachea.

- *He looked up "tracheitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tracheitis" to mean inflammation of the trachea.*

---

tracheobronchitis *(noun)*

Common respiratory infection characterized by inflammation of the trachea and the bronchi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tracheobronchitis."*
- *They discussed "tracheobronchitis" during the group presentation.*

---

tractarianism *(noun)*

Principles of the founders of the Oxford movement as expounded in pamphlets called 'Tracts for the Times'.

- *Understanding "tractarianism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tractarianism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traitorousness *(noun)*

Disloyalty by virtue of subversive behavior.

- *The article explained what "traitorousness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traitorousness."*

transcendency *(noun)*

The state of excelling or surpassing or going beyond usual limits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transcendency."*
- *He looked up "transcendency" because he had never seen it before.*

transcortical aphasia *(noun)*

A general term for aphasia that results from lesions outside of Broca's area or Wernicke's area of the cerebral cortex.

- *In class, the teacher used "transcortical aphasia" to mean a general term for aphasia that results from....*
- *Understanding "transcortical aphasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

transeunt *(adjective)*

Of a mental act; causing effects outside the mind.

- *It is useful to describe something as "transeunt" when it is of a mental act; causing effects outside the mind.*
- *The speaker chose "transeunt" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

traumatophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of battle or physical injury.

- *He looked up "traumatophobia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "traumatophobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tribadistic *(adjective)*

Of female homosexual behavior that attempts to simulate heterosexual behavior.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tribadistic" when it is of female homosexual behavior that attempts to....*
- *Would you call this situation "tribadistic"? Explain why.*

tribulate *(verb)*

Oppress or trouble greatly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tribulate" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tribulate" and when to wait.*

trichiniasis *(noun)*

Infestation by trichina larvae that are transmitted by eating inadequately cooked meat (especially pork); larvae migrate from the intestinal tract to the muscles where they become encysted.

- *In class, the teacher used "trichiniasis" to mean infestation by trichina larvae that are transmitted....*
- *Understanding "trichiniasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trichromacy *(noun)*

The normal ability to see colors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichromacy."*
- *They discussed "trichromacy" during the group presentation.*

trichuriasis *(noun)*

Infestation by a roundworm; common in tropical areas with poor sanitation.

- *He looked up "trichuriasis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trichuriasis" during the group presentation.*

trimipramine *(noun)*

Tricyclic antidepressant drug (trade name Surmontil) used to treat depression and anxiety and (sometimes) insomnia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trimipramine."*
- *The article explained what "trimipramine" means with a simple example.*

trimness *(noun)*

A state of arrangement or appearance.

- *The article explained what "trimness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trimness" during the group presentation.*

tritanopia *(noun)*

Rare form of dichromacy characterized by a lowered sensitivity to blue light resulting in an inability to distinguish blue and yellow.

- *The article explained what "tritanopia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tritanopia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trombiculiasis *(noun)*

Infestation with chiggers.

- *Understanding "trombiculiasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trombiculiasis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

troublesomeness *(noun)*

A difficulty that causes anxiety.

- *He looked up "troublesomeness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "troublesomeness" to mean a difficulty that causes anxiety.*

---

truncus atrioventricularis *(noun)*

A bundle of modified heart muscle that transmits the cardiac impulse from the atrioventricular node to the ventricles causing them to contract.

- *He looked up "truncus atrioventricularis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "truncus atrioventricularis" to mean a bundle of modified heart muscle that transmits....*

---

tsoris *(noun)*

(Yiddish) trouble and suffering.

- *He looked up "tsoris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tsoris" during the group presentation.*

---

tsutsugamushi disease *(noun)*

Transmitted by larval mites and widespread in Asia.

- *He looked up "tsutsugamushi disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tsutsugamushi disease" to mean transmitted by larval mites and widespread in asia.*

---

tuberculoid leprosy *(noun)*

Leprosy characterized by tumors in the skin and cutaneous nerves.

- *Understanding "tuberculoid leprosy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tuberculoid leprosy" to mean leprosy characterized by tumors in the skin and....*

---

tularaemia *(noun)*

A highly infectious disease of rodents (especially rabbits and squirrels) and sometimes transmitted to humans by ticks or flies or by handling infected animals.

- *They discussed "tularaemia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tularaemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tulipwood *(noun)*

The variegated or showily striped ornamental wood of various tulipwood trees.

- *The article explained what "tulipwood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tulipwood" to mean the variegated or showily striped ornamental wood....*

---

tumidity *(noun)*

Slight swelling of an organ or part.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tumidity."*
- *They discussed "tumidity" during the group presentation.*

---

tumidness *(noun)*

Slight swelling of an organ or part.

- *He looked up "tumidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tumidness."*

---

tumultuousness *(noun)*

A state of commotion and noise and confusion.

- *In class, the teacher used "tumultuousness" to mean a state of commotion and noise and confusion.*

- *The article explained what "tumultuousness" means with a simple example.*

---

tympanites *(noun)*

Distension of the abdomen that is caused by the accumulation of gas in the intestines or the peritoneal cavity.

- *He looked up "tympanites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tympanites" to mean distension of the abdomen that is caused by the....*

---

tympanitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the inner ear.

- *Understanding "tympanitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tympanitis."*

---

tyrannise *(verb)*

Rule or exercise power over (somebody) in a cruel and autocratic manner.

- *He did not know how to use "tyrannise" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "tyrannise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tyrosinemia *(noun)*

Autosomal recessive defect in tyrosine metabolism resulting in liver and kidney disturbances and mental retardation.

- *He looked up "tyrosinemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tyrosinemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ubiety *(noun)*

The state of existing and being localized in space.

- *He looked up "ubiety" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ubiety."*

---

ulalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the gums.

- *The article explained what "ulalgia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ulalgia" during the group presentation.*

---

ulatrophia *(noun)*

Recession of the gums.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulatrophia."*
- *Understanding "ulatrophia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ulemorrhagia *(noun)*

Bleeding of the gums.

- *Understanding "ulemorrhagia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ulemorrhagia" to mean bleeding of the gums.*

---

ulitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the gums.

- *In class, the teacher used "ulitis" to mean inflammation of the gums.*
- *The article explained what "ulitis" means with a simple example.*

---

ulmus carpinifolia *(noun)*

European elm with lustrous smooth leaves used as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what "ulmus carpinifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ulmus carpinifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ulmus hollandica *(noun)*

Any of various hybrid ornamental European shade trees ranging from dwarf to tall.

- *They discussed "ulmus hollandica" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ulmus hollandica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ulmus hollandica vegetata *(noun)*

Erect vigorous hybrid ornamental elm tree.

- *He looked up "ulmus hollandica vegetata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulmus hollandica vegetata."*

ultimacy *(noun)*

The state or degree of being ultimate; the final or most extreme in degree or size or time or distance,.

- *The ultimacy of these social values.*
- *Understanding "ultimacy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ultimateness *(noun)*

The state or degree of being ultimate; the final or most extreme in degree or size or time or distance,.

- *Understanding "ultimateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ultimateness" to mean the state or degree of being ultimate; the final or....*

unassertiveness *(noun)*

Diffidence about self promotion.

- *In class, the teacher used "unassertiveness" to mean diffidence about self promotion.*
- *Understanding "unassertiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unattainableness *(noun)*

The state of being unattainable.

- *The article explained what "unattainableness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "unattainableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unbiassed *(adjective)*

Characterized by a lack of partiality.

- *Students compared "unbiassed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbiassed."*

uncheerfulness *(noun)*

A feeling of dreary or pessimistic sadness.

- *Understanding "uncheerfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "uncheerfulness" because he had never seen it before.*

unconformist *(adjective)*

Not conforming to some norm or socially approved pattern of behavior or thought.

- *A "unconformist" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unconformist."*

uncreativeness *(noun)*

A lack of creativity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uncreativeness."*
- *They discussed "uncreativeness" during the group presentation.*

underevaluation *(noun)*

An appraisal that underestimates the value of something.

- *Understanding "underevaluation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "underevaluation" during the group presentation.*

underreckoning *(noun)*

An estimation that is too low; an estimate that is less than the true or actual value.

- *Understanding "underreckoning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "underreckoning" during the group presentation.*

undulant fever *(noun)*

Infectious bacterial disease of human beings transmitted by contact with infected animals or infected meat or milk products; characterized by fever and headache.

- *The article explained what "undulant fever" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "undulant fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unemotionality *(noun)*

Apathy demonstrated by an absence of emotional reactions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unemotionality."*
- *The article explained what "unemotionality" means with a simple example.*

---

unenlightenment *(noun)*

A lack of understanding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unenlightenment."*
- *Understanding "unenlightenment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uninominal system *(noun)*

Based on the principle of having only one member (as of a legislature) selected from each electoral district.

- *The article explained what "uninominal system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uninominal system" to mean based on the principle of having only one member....*

---

uninominal voting system *(noun)*

Based on the principle of having only one member (as of a legislature) selected from each electoral district.

- *Understanding "uninominal voting system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uninominal voting system."*

---

unkemptness *(noun)*

A lack of order and tidiness; not cared for.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unkemptness."*
- *He looked up "unkemptness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unknowingness *(noun)*

Ignorance (especially of orthodox beliefs).

- *They discussed "unknowingness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unknowingness" to mean ignorance (especially of orthodox beliefs).*

---

unlive *(verb)*

Live so as to annul some previous behavior.

- *He did not know how to use "unlive" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "unlive" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

unperceiving *(adjective)*

Lacking perception.

- *A "unperceiving" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unperceiving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unpermissiveness *(noun)*

A lack of permissiveness or indulgence and a tendency to confine behavior within certain specified limits.

- *They discussed "unpermissiveness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unpermissiveness" to mean a lack of permissiveness or indulgence and a....*

---

unrealism *(noun)*

A representation having no reference to concrete objects or specific examples.

- *He looked up "unrealism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "unrealism" during the group presentation.*

---

unreassuring *(adjective)*

Not reassuring; tending to cause anxiety.

- *Students compared "unreassuring" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unreassuring."*

unretentive *(adjective)*

(of memory) deficient in retentiveness or range.

- *The speaker chose "unretentive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unretentive" when it is (of memory) deficient in retentiveness or range.*

unsanitariness *(noun)*

A state that is not conducive to health.

- *The article explained what "unsanitariness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unsanitariness."*

unselfconsciousness *(noun)*

The quality of being not self-conscious; unawareness of yourself or of others' views of yourself.

- *He had the unselfconsciousness of a child.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unselfconsciousness" to mean the quality of being not self-conscious;....*

unsentimentally *(adverb)*

In an unsentimental manner.

- *Unsentimentally, she threw out her dead son's toys.*
- *He answered "unsentimentally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

unskillfulness *(noun)*

A lack of cognitive skill.

- *Understanding "unskillfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "unskillfulness" means with a simple example.*

unsufferable *(adjective)*

Used of persons or their behavior.

- *Students compared "unsufferable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unsufferable" when it is used of persons or their behavior.*

unsusceptibility *(noun)*

The state of not being susceptible.

- *Unsusceptibility to rust.*
- *Understanding "unsusceptibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

untalkative *(adjective)*

Temperamentally disinclined to talk.

- *Students compared "untalkative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "untalkative" when it is temperamentally disinclined to talk.*

untypicality *(noun)*

Any state that is not typical.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "untypicality."*
- *The article explained what "untypicality" means with a simple example.*

unuseable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being used.

- *Students compared "unuseable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unuseable"? Explain why.*

unusefulness *(noun)*

The quality of having no practical use.

- *Understanding "unusefulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "unusefulness" means with a simple example.*

unuttered *(adjective)*

Not made explicit.

- *Would you call this situation "unuttered"? Explain why.*
- *A "unuttered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unvaned *(adjective)*

(of an arrow) not equipped with feathers.

- *The speaker chose "unvaned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unvaned"? Explain why.*

---

unvanquishable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being overcome or subdued.

- *Students compared "unvanquishable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unvanquishable."*

---

unvariedness *(noun)*

Characterized by an absence of variation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unvariedness."*
- *He looked up "unvariedness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unvendible *(adjective)*

Not fit for sale.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unvendible" when it is not fit for sale.*
- *A "unvendible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unverbalised *(adjective)*

Not made explicit.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unverbalised" when it is not made explicit.*
- *The speaker chose "unverbalised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unverbalized *(adjective)*

Not made explicit.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unverbalized."*
- *Would you call this situation "unverbalized"? Explain why.*

---

unvigilant *(adjective)*

Not alert to what is potentially dangerous.

- *The speaker chose "unvigilant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unvigilant" when it is not alert to what is potentially dangerous.*

---

unvindictive *(adjective)*

Not vindictive.

- *Would you call this situation "unvindictive"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unvindictive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unvitrified *(adjective)*

(of ceramics) lacking a vitreous finish.

- *Unvitrified pottery.*
- *A "unvitrified" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unvoluntary *(adjective)*

Not subject to the control of the will; ; ; ; - John F.Kennedy.

- *The speaker chose "unvoluntary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unvoluntary" when it is not subject to the control of the will; ; ; ; -....*

---

unvulcanised *(adjective)*

(used of rubber) not subjected to the process of vulcanization.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unvulcanised."*

- *The speaker chose “unvulcanised” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unvulcanized *(adjective)*

(used of rubber) not subjected to the process of vulcanization.

- *Would you call this situation “unvulcanized”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “unvulcanized” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unwantedly *(adverb)*

In an undesirable manner.

- *He was unwantedly friendly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “unwantedly” naturally.*

---

unwarily *(adverb)*

Without heed or caution.

- *Using “unwarily” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered “unwarily,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

unwariness *(noun)*

The trait of not being cautious and watchful.

- *They discussed “unwariness” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “unwariness” to mean the trait of not being cautious and watchful.*

---

unwarmed *(adjective)*

Not having been heated or warmed.

- *Unwarmed rolls.*
- *The speaker chose “unwarmed” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unwarrantably *(adverb)*

In an unwarrantable manner or to an unwarranted degree.

- *In this painting, the relationship of the upper part of the body to the lower is uneasy and the right thigh seems unwarrantably stressed.*
- *She spoke “unwarrantably,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unwatchful *(adjective)*

Not alert to what is potentially dangerous.

- *The speaker chose “unwatchful” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “unwatchful” when it is not alert to what is potentially dangerous.*

---

unweary *(adjective)*

With unreduced energy.

- *A “unweary” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unweary.”*

---

unwearying *(adjective)*

Showing sustained enthusiastic action with unflagging vitality.

- *A “unwearying” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “unwearying”? Explain why.*

---

unweave *(verb)*

Undo strands that have been woven together.

- *Can you use “unweave” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “unweave” and when to wait.*

---

unwebbed *(adjective)*

(of the feet of some animals) not webbed.

- *A primitive frog with unwebbed toes.*
- *Students compared “unwebbed” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unwedded *(adjective)*

Of someone who has not been married.

- *Would you call this situation "unwedded"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unwedded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unwellness *(noun)*

Impairment of normal physiological function affecting part or all of an organism.

- *In class, the teacher used "unwellness" to mean impairment of normal physiological function....*
- *The article explained what "unwellness" means with a simple example.*

---

unwholesomeness *(noun)*

The quality of being unhealthful and generally bad for you.

- *The article explained what "unwholesomeness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unwholesomeness."*

---

unwieldiness *(noun)*

The quality of being difficult to direct or control by reason of complexity.

- *Avoiding the unwieldiness of formal legal processes.*
- *The onset of unwieldiness and bureaucracy in large organizations.*

---

unwilled *(adjective)*

Without deliberate intent; - George Macdonald.

- *My heart with unwilled love grew warm.*
- *Students compared "unwilled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unwire *(verb)*

Undo the wiring of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unwire" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unwire" when talking about this idea.*

---

unwiseness *(noun)*

The trait of acting stupidly or rashly.

- *He looked up "unwiseness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unwiseness."*

---

unwished *(adjective)*

Not welcome.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unwished."*
- *Would you call this situation "unwished"? Explain why.*

---

unwished-for *(adjective)*

Not welcome.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unwished-for."*
- *Students compared "unwished-for" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unwontedly *(adverb)*

In an unusual manner.

- *Using "unwontedly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "unwontedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unworkmanlike *(adjective)*

Not characteristic of or suitable for a good workman.

- *An unworkmanlike result.*
- *An unworkmanlike tool.*

---

unyoke *(verb)*

Remove the yoke from.

- *Unyoke the cow.*
- *Can you use "unyoke" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

up-to-dateness *(noun)*

The property of belonging to the present time.

- *The article explained what "up-to-dateness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "up-to-dateness" to mean the property of belonging to the present time.*

---

upbound *(adjective)*

Heading in any direction that is conventionally up.

- *Upbound shipping lanes.*
- *The speaker chose "upbound" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

upbraider *(noun)*

Someone who finds fault or imputes blame.

- *He looked up "upbraider" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "upbraider."*

---

upcurved *(adjective)*

Curving upward.

- *Would you call this situation "upcurved"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "upcurved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

upheave *(verb)*

Lift forcefully from beneath.

- *Learners should practice how to use "upheave" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "upheave" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

uppishly *(adverb)*

In a snobbish manner.

- *He answered "uppishly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "uppishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

uppishness *(noun)*

Assumption of airs beyond one's station.

- *Understanding "uppishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uppishness."*

---

uppityness *(noun)*

Assumption of airs beyond one's station.

- *Understanding "uppityness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "uppityness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uprooter *(noun)*

A person who destroys or ruins or lays waste to.

- *Uprooters of gravestones.*
- *Understanding "uprooter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

upsetter *(noun)*

An unexpected winner; someone who defeats the favorite competitor.

- *He looked up "upsetter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "upsetter" to mean an unexpected winner; someone who defeats the....*

---

upstager *(noun)*

A selfish actor who upstages the other actors.

- *They discussed "upstager" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "upstager" means with a simple example.*

upupa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Upupidae.

- *The article explained what "upupa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "upupa" during the group presentation.*

upupa epops *(noun)*

Pinkish-brown hoopoe with black-and-white wings.

- *He looked up "upupa epops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "upupa epops."*

uraemia *(noun)*

Accumulation in the blood of nitrogenous waste products (urea) that are usually excreted in the urine.

- *Understanding "uraemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uraemia" to mean accumulation in the blood of nitrogenous waste....*

uranalysis *(noun)*

(medicine) the chemical analysis of urine (for medical diagnosis).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uranalysis."*
- *They discussed "uranalysis" during the group presentation.*

uranologist *(noun)*

A physicist who studies astronomy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uranologist."*
- *The article explained what "uranologist" means with a simple example.*

uranology *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies celestial bodies and the universe as a whole.

- *Understanding "uranology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "uranology" during the group presentation.*

uranoplasty *(noun)*

Surgical correction of a defect of the palate.

- *In class, the teacher used "uranoplasty" to mean surgical correction of a defect of the palate.*
- *They discussed "uranoplasty" during the group presentation.*

urarthritis *(noun)*

A painful inflammation of the big toe and foot caused by defects in uric acid metabolism resulting in deposits of the acid and its salts in the blood and joints.

- *They discussed "urarthritis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "urarthritis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

uratemia *(noun)*

Presence of abnormal amounts of uric acid salts in the blood; symptom of gout.

- *He looked up "uratemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "uratemia" during the group presentation.*

uraturia *(noun)*

Presence of abnormally large amounts of uric acid in the urine; symptom of gout.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uraturia."*
- *The article explained what "uraturia" means with a simple example.*

urbanely *(adverb)*

In an urbane manner.

- *'I had tea occasionally with the Duke,' said Mr. Eggers urbanely.*
- *She spoke "urbanely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

urbanise *(verb)*

Impart urban habits, ways of life, or responsibilities upon.

- *He did not know how to use “urbanise” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “urbanise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

urceolate *(adjective)*

Urn-shaped; large below and contracted toward the mouth.

- *Students compared “urceolate” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “urceolate”? Explain why.*

---

urceole *(noun)*

A vessel that holds water for washing the hands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urceole.”*
- *Understanding “urceole” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uredinales *(noun)*

Rust fungi: parasitic fungi causing rust in plants; sometimes placed in.

- *In class, the teacher used “uredinales” to mean rust fungi: parasitic fungi causing rust in plants;....*
- *They discussed “uredinales” during the group presentation.*

---

ureteritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the ureter.

- *In class, the teacher used “ureteritis” to mean inflammation of the ureter.*
- *The article explained what “ureteritis” means with a simple example.*

---

ureterocele *(noun)*

Prolapse of the end of the ureter into the bladder; may obstruct urine flow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ureterocele.”*
- *He looked up “ureterocele” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ureterorenal reflux *(noun)*

A backflow of urine from the ureter into the renal pelvis.

- *In class, the teacher used “ureterorenal reflux” to mean a backflow of urine from the ureter into the renal....*
- *They discussed “ureterorenal reflux” during the group presentation.*

---

ureterostenosis *(noun)*

Stenosis of the ureter.

- *In class, the teacher used “ureterostenosis” to mean stenosis of the ureter.*
- *He looked up “ureterostenosis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

urethrocele *(noun)*

Prolapse of the urethra into the vagina.

- *He looked up “urethrocele” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “urethrocele” during the group presentation.*

---

urex *(noun)*

Antibacterial agent (trade names Mandelamine and Urex) that is contained in many products that are used to treat urinary infections.

- *Understanding “urex” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “urex” during the group presentation.*

---

urginea *(noun)*

Mediterranean liliaceous plants; sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *The article explained what “urginea” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urginea.”*

---

urginea maritima *(noun)*

Having dense spikes of small white flowers and yielding a bulb with medicinal properties.

- *They discussed “urginea maritima” during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “urginea maritima” because he had never seen it before.*

---

uria aalge *(noun)*

The most frequent variety of murre.

- *They discussed “uria aalge” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “uria aalge” because he had never seen it before.*

---

uria lomvia *(noun)*

A variety of murre.

- *The article explained what “uria lomvia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “uria lomvia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

urial *(noun)*

Bearded reddish sheep of southern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urial.”*
- *Understanding “urial” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uricaciduria *(noun)*

Presence of abnormal amounts of uric acid in the urine; symptom of gout.

- *The article explained what “uricaciduria” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “uricaciduria” to mean presence of abnormal amounts of uric acid in the....*

---

uricosuric *(adjective)*

Acting to increase the excretion of uric acid in the urine.

- *Students compared “uricosuric” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “uricosuric” approach may work better in this case.*

---

urinator *(noun)*

A person who urinates.

- *Understanding “urinator” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “urinator” because he had never seen it before.*

---

uriniferous tubule *(noun)*

Any of the small tubules that are the excretory units of the vertebrate kidney.

- *He looked up “uriniferous tubule” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “uriniferous tubule.”*

---

urnula craterium *(noun)*

An urn-shaped discomycete with a nearly black interior.

- *They discussed “urnula craterium” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “urnula craterium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

urobilin *(noun)*

Brown bile pigment formed from urobilinogens and found in feces and in small amounts in urine.

- *He looked up “urobilin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urobilin.”*

---

urobilinogen *(noun)*

A chromogen formed in the intestine from the breakdown of bilirubin; yields urobilins on oxidation; some is excreted in the feces and some is resorbed and excreted in bile or urine.

- *The article explained what “urobilinogen” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “urobilinogen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

urocele *(noun)*

Extravasation of urine into the scrotal sac.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urocele.”*
- *Understanding “urocele” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

urochesia *(noun)*

Passage of urine from the anus.

- *The article explained what “urochesia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “urochesia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

urochezia *(noun)*

Passage of urine from the anus.

- *He looked up “urochezia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urochezia.”*

urochord *(noun)*

A notochord of a larval tunicate typically confined to the caudal region.

- *In class, the teacher used “urochord” to mean a notochord of a larval tunicate typically confined....*
- *Understanding “urochord” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

urochordate *(noun)*

Primitive marine animal having a saclike unsegmented body and a urochord that is conspicuous in the larva.

- *Understanding “urochordate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “urochordate” because he had never seen it before.*

urocyon cinereoargenteus *(noun)*

Dark grey American fox; from Central America through southern United States.

- *He looked up “urocyon cinereoargenteus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urocyon cinereoargenteus.”*

urocystis *(noun)*

A genus of smut fungi belonging to the family Tilletiaceae.

- *They discussed “urocystis” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “urocystis” to mean a genus of smut fungi belonging to the family....*

urocystis cepulae *(noun)*

Smut fungus causing blackish blisters on scales and leaves of onions; especially destructive to seedlings.

- *He looked up “urocystis cepulae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urocystis cepulae.”*

urocystis tritici *(noun)*

Fungus affecting leaves and stems of wheat.

- *They discussed “urocystis tritici” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “urocystis tritici” means with a simple example.*

urodele *(noun)*

Amphibians that resemble lizards.

- *Understanding “urodele” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “urodele” during the group presentation.*

urodella *(noun)*

Salamanders; newts; congo snakes.

- *He looked up “urodella” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “urodella” during the group presentation.*

urodynia *(noun)*

Pain during urination.

- *They discussed “urodynia” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “urodynia” means with a simple example.*

urolith *(noun)*

A urinary stone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urolith.”*
- *He looked up “urolith” because he had never seen it before.*

---

uropathy *(noun)*

Any pathology of the urinary tract.

- *He looked up “uropathy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “uropathy” to mean any pathology of the urinary tract.*

---

uropsilus *(noun)*

Shrew moles.

- *In class, the teacher used “uropsilus” to mean shrew moles.*
- *The article explained what “uropsilus” means with a simple example.*

---

uropsilus soricipes *(noun)*

Shrew mole of eastern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “uropsilus soricipes.”*
- *He looked up “uropsilus soricipes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

uropygi *(noun)*

Whip scorpions.

- *The article explained what “uropygi” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “uropygi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uropygial gland *(noun)*

Oil-secreting gland situated at the base of the tail in most birds.

- *Understanding “uropygial gland” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “uropygial gland” means with a simple example.*

---

uropygium *(noun)*

Posterior part of a bird’s body from which the tail feathers grow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “uropygium.”*
- *They discussed “uropygium” during the group presentation.*

---

urosaurus *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Iguanidae.

- *The article explained what “urosaurus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urosaurus.”*

---

urosaurus ornatus *(noun)*

A climbing lizard of western United States and northern Mexico.

- *They discussed “urosaurus ornatus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “urosaurus ornatus.”*

---

ursidae *(noun)*

Bears and extinct related forms.

- *They discussed “ursidae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ursidae.”*

---

ursine dasyure *(noun)*

Small ferocious carnivorous marsupial having a mostly black coat and long tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ursine dasyure.”*
- *They discussed “ursine dasyure” during the group presentation.*

---

ursinia *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Ursinia grown for their yellow- or orange- or white-rayed flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ursinia.”*
- *He looked up “ursinia” because he had never seen it before.*

ursus arctos middendorffi *(noun)*

Brown bear of coastal Alaska and British Columbia.

- *The article explained what "ursus arctos middendorffi" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ursus arctos middendorffi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ursus middendorffi *(noun)*

Brown bear of coastal Alaska and British Columbia.

- *The article explained what "ursus middendorffi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ursus middendorffi" to mean brown bear of coastal alaska and british columbia.*

ursus thibetanus *(noun)*

Bear with a black coat living in central and eastern Asia.

- *The article explained what "ursus thibetanus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ursus thibetanus" to mean bear with a black coat living in central and....*

urtica pipulifera *(noun)*

Annual European nettle with stinging foliage and small clusters of green flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urtica pipulifera."*
- *He looked up "urtica pipulifera" because he had never seen it before.*

urticaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Urticales including many nettles with stinging hairs.

- *Understanding "urticaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urticaceae."*

urticales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants including Moraceae and Urticaceae and Ulmaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "urticales" to mean an order of dicotyledonous plants including....*
- *He looked up "urticales" because he had never seen it before.*

urticate *(verb)*

Sting with or as with nettles and cause a stinging pain or sensation.

- *Can you use "urticate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "urticate" and when to wait.*

urtication *(noun)*

A sensation of having been stung by nettles.

- *He looked up "urtication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urtication."*

urubupunga *(noun)*

A waterfall in the Parana river in Brazil.

- *He looked up "urubupunga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "urubupunga" to mean a waterfall in the parana river in brazil.*

urubupunga falls *(noun)*

A waterfall in the Parana river in Brazil.

- *Understanding "urubupunga falls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "urubupunga falls" because he had never seen it before.*

usableness *(noun)*

The quality of being able to provide good service.

- *The article explained what "usableness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "usableness."*

usacil *(noun)*

A defense laboratory of the Criminal Investigation Command; the United States Army's primary forensic laboratory in support of criminal intelligence.

- *They discussed "usacil" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "usacil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

usance *(noun)*

(economics) the utilization of economic goods to satisfy needs or in manufacturing.

- *The article explained what "usance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "usance" to mean (economics) the utilization of economic goods to....*

---

usbeg *(noun)*

A member of a Turkic people of Uzbekistan and neighboring areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "usbeg" to mean a member of a turkic people of uzbekistan and....*
- *The article explained what "usbeg" means with a simple example.*

---

usbek *(noun)*

A member of a Turkic people of Uzbekistan and neighboring areas.

- *He looked up "usbek" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "usbek."*

---

useableness *(noun)*

The quality of being able to provide good service.

- *Understanding "useableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "useableness" means with a simple example.*

---

ushas *(noun)*

Hindu goddess of dawn; daughter of the sky and sister of the night.

- *Understanding "ushas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ushas" means with a simple example.*

---

uskub *(noun)*

Capital of modern Macedonia.

- *Understanding "uskub" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "uskub" because he had never seen it before.*

---

usneaceae *(noun)*

Fruticose lichens having prostrate or erect or pendulous thalli: genera Usnea, Evernia, Ramalina, Alectoria.

- *Understanding "usneaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "usneaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

ustilaginaceae *(noun)*

A fungus family of loose smuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ustilaginaceae."*
- *Understanding "ustilaginaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ustilaginales *(noun)*

Parasitic fungi causing smuts; sometimes placed in class Tiliomycetes.

- *They discussed "ustilaginales" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ustilaginales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ustilaginoidea *(noun)*

Genus of imperfect fungi causing plant diseases like smut.

- *Understanding "ustilaginoidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ustilaginoidea" to mean genus of imperfect fungi causing plant diseases....*

---

ustilaginoidea virens *(noun)*

Fungus causing green smut in rice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ustilaginoidea virens."*

- *He looked up "ustilaginoidea virens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ustilago *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ustilaginaceae; genus comprising the loose smuts.

- *Understanding "ustilago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ustilago" during the group presentation.*

---

ustilago maydis *(noun)*

A common smut attacking Indian corn causing greyish white swellings that rupture to expose a black spore mass.

- *The article explained what "ustilago maydis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ustilago maydis" to mean a common smut attacking indian corn causing greyish....*

---

usuli *(noun)*

A religious movement by Persian Shiite Muslims in 17th century Iran that is opposed to the Akhbari.

- *Usuli Shiism produced the politically active caste of priests that is a distinctive feature of Iranian Shiism.*
- *He looked up "usuli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

usumbura *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Burundi.

- *Usumbura was renamed Bujumbura when Burundi became independent in 1962.*
- *Understanding "usumbura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

usuriously *(adverb)*

To an exorbitant degree.

- *He answered "usuriously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "usuriously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

uta stansburiana *(noun)*

One of the most abundant lizards in the arid western United States.

- *The article explained what "uta stansburiana" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "uta stansburiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

utahan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Utah.

- *They discussed "utahan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "utahan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

utiliser *(noun)*

Someone who puts to good use.

- *They discussed "utiliser" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "utiliser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

utilizable *(adjective)*

Capable of being put to a profitable or practical use.

- *The speaker chose "utilizable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "utilizable."*

---

utilizer *(noun)*

Someone who puts to good use.

- *Not all organisms are utilizers of oxygen.*
- *The social agencies and their utilizers both objected to the budget cut.*

---

utriculus *(noun)*

A small pouch into which the semicircular canals open.

- *In class, the teacher used "utriculus" to mean a small pouch into which the semicircular canals open.*
- *They discussed "utriculus" during the group presentation.*

---

utterable *(adjective)*

Capable of being uttered in words or sentences.

- *Would you call this situation "utterable"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "utterable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

utterer *(noun)*

An organism that can utter vocal sounds.

- *An utterer of foul oaths.*
- *An utterer of useful maxims.*

---

utterness *(noun)*

The quality of being complete or utter or extreme.

- *The article explained what "utterness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "utterness" during the group presentation.*

---

utug *(noun)*

Sun god; counterpart of Akkadian Shamash.

- *The article explained what "utug" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "utug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uuq *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *They discussed "uuq" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "uuq" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uveoscleral pathway *(noun)*

A tubule that drains excess aqueous humor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uveoscleral pathway."*
- *The article explained what "uveoscleral pathway" means with a simple example.*

---

uveous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the uvea of the eye.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uveous."*
- *A "uveous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uvularia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial rhizomatous herb of southern and southeastern United States.

- *The article explained what "uvularia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "uvularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uvularia grandiflora *(noun)*

Plant of southern and southeastern United States grown for its yellow flowers that can be dried.

- *Understanding "uvularia grandiflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uvularia grandiflora."*

---

uvulariaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae.

- *They discussed "uvulariaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "uvulariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uvulitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the uvula.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uvulitis."*
- *Understanding "uvulitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uvulopalatopharyngoplasty *(noun)*

Surgical resection of unnecessary palatal and oropharyngeal tissue to open the airway; intended to cure extreme cases of snoring (with or without sleep apnea).

- *They discussed "uvulopalatopharyngoplasty" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "uvulopalatopharyngoplasty" to mean surgical resection of unnecessary palatal and....*

---

uxorial *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a wife.

- *Students compared "uxorial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uxorial" when it is befitting or characteristic of a wife.*

---

uxoricide *(noun)*

A husband who murders his wife.

- *In class, the teacher used "uxoricide" to mean a husband who murders his wife.*
- *He looked up "uxoricide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uxoriously *(adverb)*

In a loving and uxorious manner.

- *He kept deferring uxoriously to Mary.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "uxoriously" in the final chapter.*

---

uxoriousness *(noun)*

Foolish fondness for or excessive submissiveness to one's wife.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uxoriousness."*
- *Understanding "uxoriousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uzbak *(noun)*

A member of a Turkic people of Uzbekistan and neighboring areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uzbak."*
- *Understanding "uzbak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uzbeg *(noun)*

A member of a Turkic people of Uzbekistan and neighboring areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uzbeg."*
- *Understanding "uzbeg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vacationist *(noun)*

Someone on vacation; someone who is devoting time to pleasure or relaxation rather than to work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacationist."*
- *They discussed "vacationist" during the group presentation.*

---

vaccaria *(noun)*

Cow-cockles.

- *He looked up "vaccaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vaccaria" during the group presentation.*

---

vaccaria hispanica *(noun)*

European annual with pale rose-colored flowers; cultivated flower or self-sown grainfield weed; introduced in North America; sometimes classified as a soapwort.

- *Understanding "vaccaria hispanica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vaccaria hispanica" during the group presentation.*

---

vaccaria pyramidata *(noun)*

European annual with pale rose-colored flowers; cultivated flower or self-sown grainfield weed; introduced in North America; sometimes classified as a soapwort.

- *In class, the teacher used "vaccaria pyramidata" to mean european annual with pale rose-colored flowers;....*
- *The article explained what "vaccaria pyramidata" means with a simple example.*

---

vaccina *(noun)*

A local infection induced in humans by inoculation with the virus causing cowpox in order to confer resistance to smallpox; normally lasts three weeks and leaves a pitted scar.

- *They discussed "vaccina" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vaccina" means with a simple example.*

---

vaccinee *(noun)*

A patient who has been vaccinated.

- *Understanding "vaccinee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaccinee" to mean a patient who has been vaccinated.*

---

vaccinia gangrenosa *(noun)*

A severe or even fatal form of vaccinia that occurs mainly in persons with an immunological deficiency; characterized by progressive enlargement of the initial lesion.

- *The article explained what "vaccinia gangrenosa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vaccinia gangrenosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaccinium ashei *(noun)*

Shrub of southeastern United States grown commercially especially for canning industry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaccinium ashei."*
- *He looked up "vaccinium ashei" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vaccinium caespitosum *(noun)*

Low-growing tufted deciduous shrub of northern and alpine North America having pink to coral-red flowers followed by sweet blue berries.

- *He looked up "vaccinium caespitosum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaccinium caespitosum."*

---

vaccinium corymbosum *(noun)*

High-growing deciduous shrub of eastern North America bearing edible blueish to blackish berries with a distinct bloom; source of most cultivated blueberries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaccinium corymbosum."*
- *He looked up "vaccinium corymbosum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vaccinium macrocarpon *(noun)*

Trailing red-fruited plant.

- *He looked up "vaccinium macrocarpon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vaccinium macrocarpon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaccinium myrsinites *(noun)*

Shrub of the eastern United States having shining evergreen leaves and bluish-black fruit.

- *Understanding "vaccinium myrsinites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vaccinium myrsinites" during the group presentation.*

---

vaccinium ovatum *(noun)*

Stiff bushy evergreen shrub of western North America having sour black berries and glossy green foliage used in floral arrangements.

- *The article explained what "vaccinium ovatum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaccinium ovatum" to mean stiff bushy evergreen shrub of western north....*

---

vaccinium oxycoccus *(noun)*

Small red-fruited trailing cranberry of Arctic and cool regions of the northern hemisphere.

- *The article explained what "vaccinium oxycoccus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vaccinium oxycoccus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaccinium pennsylvanicum *(noun)*

Low-growing deciduous shrub of northeastern North America having flowers in compact racemes and bearing sweet dark blue berries.

- *The article explained what "vaccinium pennsylvanicum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vaccinium pennsylvanicum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaccinium stamineum *(noun)*

Small branching blueberry common in marshy areas of the eastern United States having greenish or yellowish unpalatable berries reputedly eaten by deer.

- *Understanding "vaccinium stamineum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaccinium stamineum" to mean small branching blueberry common in marshy areas of....*

---

vaccinium uliginosum alpinum *(noun)*

An evergreen shrub with leathery leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaccinium uliginosum alpinum."*
- *Understanding "vaccinium uliginosum alpinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaccinum *(noun)*

Immunogen consisting of a suspension of weakened or dead pathogenic cells injected in order to stimulate the production of antibodies.

- *Understanding "vaccinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vaccinum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vacillant *(adjective)*

Uncertain in purpose or action.

- *Students compared "vacillant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vacillant."*

---

vacillator *(noun)*

One who hesitates (usually out of fear).

- *They discussed "vacillator" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vacillator" to mean one who hesitates (usually out of fear).*

---

vacuolate *(adjective)*

Formed into or containing one or more vacuoles or small membrane-bound cavities within a cell.

- *Students compared "vacuolate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "vacuolate"? Explain why.*

---

vacuolisation *(noun)*

The state of having become filled with vacuoles.

- *They discussed "vacuolisation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacuolisation."*

---

vagabondage *(noun)*

Travelling about without any clear destination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vagabondage."*
- *He looked up "vagabondage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vagile *(adjective)*

Having freedom to move about.

- *Vagile aquatic animals.*
- *Would you call this situation "vagile"? Explain why.*

---

vaginocele *(noun)*

Hernia projecting into the vagina.

- *The article explained what "vaginocele" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vaginocele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vagn walfrid ekman *(noun)*

Swedish oceanographer who recognized the role of the Coriolis effect on ocean currents (1874-1954).

- *The article explained what "vagn walfrid ekman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vagn walfrid ekman" to mean swedish oceanographer who recognized the role of....*

---

vaisakha *(noun)*

The second month of the Hindu calendar.

- *In class, the teacher used "vaisakha" to mean the second month of the hindu calendar.*
- *Understanding "vaisakha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaisnavism *(noun)*

Worship of Vishnu one of the 3 chief gods of the Hindu pantheon.

- *The article explained what "vaisnavism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaisnavism" to mean worship of vishnu one of the 3 chief gods of the....*

vaisya *(noun)*

A member of the mercantile and professional Hindu caste; the third of the four main castes.

- *They discussed "vaisya" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaisya" to mean a member of the mercantile and professional hindu....*

valdecoxib *(noun)*

A Cox-2 inhibitor (trade name Bextra) that relieves pain and inflammation without harming the digestive tract.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valdecoxib."*
- *The article explained what "valdecoxib" means with a simple example.*

valentina vladmirovna tereshkova *(noun)*

Soviet cosmonaut who was the first woman in space (born in 1937).

- *The article explained what "valentina vladmirovna tereshkova" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valentina vladmirovna tereshkova."*

valerianaceae *(noun)*

Genus of mostly herbs having a characteristic fetid odor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valerianaceae."*
- *He looked up "valerianaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

valerianella *(noun)*

Genus of Old World annual herbs widely naturalized.

- *He looked up "valerianella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "valerianella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

valerianella locusta *(noun)*

Widely cultivated as a salad crop and pot herb; often a weed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valerianella locusta."*
- *They discussed "valerianella locusta" during the group presentation.*

valerianella olitoria *(noun)*

Widely cultivated as a salad crop and pot herb; often a weed.

- *The article explained what "valerianella olitoria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "valerianella olitoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

valeric acid *(noun)*

A clear liquid carboxylic acid used in perfumes and drugs.

- *They discussed "valeric acid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "valeric acid" means with a simple example.*

valetudinarian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a person who is a valetudinarian.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "valetudinarian."*
- *Students compared "valetudinarian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

valetudinarianism *(noun)*

The state of being weak in health or body (especially from old age).

- *In class, the teacher used "valetudinarianism" to mean the state of being weak in health or body....*
- *The article explained what "valetudinarianism" means with a simple example.*

valetudinary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a person who is a valetudinarian.

- *Would you call this situation "valetudinary"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "valetudinary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

valiancy *(noun)*

The qualities of a hero or heroine; exceptional or heroic courage when facing danger (especially in battle).

- *The article explained what "valiancy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "valiancy" during the group presentation.*

---

validatory *(adjective)*

Serving to support or corroborate.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "validatory."*
- *The speaker chose "validatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

validness *(noun)*

The quality of having legal force or effectiveness.

- *The article explained what "validness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "validness" to mean the quality of having legal force or effectiveness.*

---

vallecula *(noun)*

(anatomy) any furrow or channel on a bodily structure or part.

- *They discussed "vallecula" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vallecula" to mean (anatomy) any furrow or channel on a bodily....*

---

valorously *(adverb)*

With valor; in a valiant manner.

- *Place "valorously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "valorously" naturally.*

---

valorousness *(noun)*

The qualities of a hero or heroine; exceptional or heroic courage when facing danger (especially in battle).

- *In class, the teacher used "valorousness" to mean the qualities of a hero or heroine; exceptional or....*
- *He looked up "valorousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

valuableness *(noun)*

The positive quality of being precious and beyond value.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valuableness."*
- *He looked up "valuableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

valuelessness *(noun)*

Having none of the properties that endow something with value.

- *They discussed "valuelessness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "valuelessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

valvelet *(noun)*

A small valve.

- *The article explained what "valvelet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valvelet."*

---

valvotomy *(noun)*

Incision into a stenosed cardiac valve to relieve the obstruction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valvotomy."*
- *They discussed "valvotomy" during the group presentation.*

---

valvula *(noun)*

A small valve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valvula."*
- *He looked up "valvula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

valvule *(noun)*

A small valve.

- *They discussed "valvule" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "valvule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

valvulitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a valve (especially of a cardiac valve as a consequence of rheumatic fever).

- *The article explained what "valvulitis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valvulitis."*

---

valvulotomy *(noun)*

Incision into a stenosed cardiac valve to relieve the obstruction.

- *He looked up "valvulotomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "valvulotomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vambrace *(noun)*

Cannon of plate armor protecting the forearm.

- *They discussed "vambrace" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vambrace" to mean cannon of plate armor protecting the forearm.*

---

vamper *(noun)*

A seductive woman who uses her sex appeal to exploit men.

- *The article explained what "vamper" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vamper" to mean a seductive woman who uses her sex appeal to....*

---

vanadic acid *(noun)*

Any of various oxyacids of vanadium; known mostly in the form of its salts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vanadic acid."*
- *They discussed "vanadic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

vanadinite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of chloride and vanadate of lead; a source of vanadium.

- *The article explained what "vanadinite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vanadinite" to mean a mineral consisting of chloride and vanadate of....*

---

vancocin *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Vancocin) effective against some bacterial infections.

- *The article explained what "vancocin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vancocin" to mean an antibiotic (trade name vancocin) effective....*

---

vaned *(adjective)*

(of an arrow) equipped with feathers.

- *Students compared "vaned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "vaned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

vanellus *(noun)*

Eurasian lapwings.

- *He looked up "vanellus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vanellus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vanern *(noun)*

A lake in southwestern Sweden; the largest lake in Sweden.

- *Understanding "vanern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vanern" to mean a lake in southwestern sweden; the largest lake in....*

---

vanessa virginiensis *(noun)*

American butterfly having dark brown wings with white and golden orange spots.

- *The article explained what "vanessa virginiensis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vanessa virginiensis" to mean american butterfly having dark brown wings with....*

---

vangueria *(noun)*

Tropical African and Asiatic trees and shrubs having one-seeded fruit.

- *Understanding "vangueria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vangueria" during the group presentation.*

---

vangueria infausta *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of southern Africa having edible fruit.

- *They discussed "vangueria infausta" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vangueria infausta" to mean small deciduous tree of southern africa having....*

---

vangueria madagascariensis *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of Madagascar occasionally cultivated for its edible apple-shaped fruit.

- *The article explained what "vangueria madagascariensis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vangueria madagascariensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vanilla planifolia *(noun)*

A climbing orchid bearing a podlike fruit yielding vanilla beans; widely cultivated from Florida southward throughout tropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "vanilla planifolia" to mean a climbing orchid bearing a podlike fruit yielding....*
- *Understanding "vanilla planifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vanisher *(noun)*

A person who disappears.

- *In class, the teacher used "vanisher" to mean a person who disappears.*
- *The article explained what "vanisher" means with a simple example.*

---

vanquishable *(adjective)*

Susceptible to being defeated.

- *A "vanquishable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vanquishable" when it is susceptible to being defeated.*

---

vapidly *(adverb)*

In a vapid manner.

- *A vapidly smiling salesman.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "vapidly" in the final chapter.*

---

vapidness *(noun)*

The quality of being vapid and unsophisticated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vapidness."*
- *He looked up "vapidness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vaporific *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of vapor.

- *The speaker chose "vaporific" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "vaporific"? Explain why.*

---

vaporish *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of vapor.

- *It is useful to describe something as "vaporish" when it is resembling or characteristic of vapor.*
- *The speaker chose "vaporish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

vaporizable *(adjective)*

(used of substances) capable of being volatilized.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vaporizable."*
- *Students compared "vaporizable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

vaporousness *(noun)*

Cloudiness resulting from haze or mist or vapor.

- *He looked up "vaporousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vaporousness" during the group presentation.*

---

vapourific *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of vapor.

- *It is useful to describe something as "vapourific" when it is resembling or characteristic of vapor.*
- *Would you call this situation "vapourific"? Explain why.*

---

vapourisable *(adjective)*

(used of substances) capable of being volatilized.

- *The speaker chose "vapourisable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "vapourisable"? Explain why.*

---

vapourish *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of vapor.

- *The speaker chose "vapourish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "vapourish"? Explain why.*

---

vapourous *(adjective)*

So thin as to transmit light.

- *Students compared "vapourous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vapourous" when it is so thin as to transmit light.*

---

vapourousness *(noun)*

Cloudiness resulting from haze or mist or vapor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vapourousness."*
- *He looked up "vapourousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

varanidae *(noun)*

Monitor lizards.

- *The article explained what "varanidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "varanidae" to mean monitor lizards.*

---

varanus komodoensis *(noun)*

The largest lizard in the world (10 feet); found on Indonesian islands.

- *The article explained what "varanus komodoensis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "varanus komodoensis" during the group presentation.*

---

variableness *(noun)*

The quality of being subject to variation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "variableness."*
- *They discussed "variableness" during the group presentation.*

---

varicelliform *(adjective)*

Resembling the rash of chickenpox.

- *A "varicelliform" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "varicelliform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

varicolored *(adjective)*

Having sections or patches colored differently and usually brightly.

- *Would you call this situation "varicolored"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "varicolored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

varicoloured *(adjective)*

Having sections or patches colored differently and usually brightly.

- *A "varicoloured" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "varicoloured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

varicosis *(noun)*

Pathological condition of being varicose or having varicose veins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "varicosis."*
- *They discussed "varicosis" during the group presentation.*

varicosity *(noun)*

Varix or varicose condition in which a vein is swollen and tortuous.

- *The article explained what "varicosity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "varicosity" to mean varix or varicose condition in which a vein is....*

variedness *(noun)*

Characterized by variation.

- *Understanding "variedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "variedness."*

variform *(adjective)*

Varying in form or shape.

- *It is useful to describe something as "variform" when it is varying in form or shape.*
- *Would you call this situation "variform"? Explain why.*

variola vaccina *(noun)*

A local infection induced in humans by inoculation with the virus causing cowpox in order to confer resistance to smallpox; normally lasts three weeks and leaves a pitted scar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "variola vaccina."*
- *The article explained what "variola vaccina" means with a simple example.*

variolar *(adjective)*

Relating to small pox.

- *It is useful to describe something as "variolar" when it is relating to small pox.*
- *The speaker chose "variolar" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

variolic *(adjective)*

Relating to small pox.

- *A "variolic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "variolic"? Explain why.*

variolization *(noun)*

The obsolete process of inoculating a susceptible person with material taken from a vesicle of a person who has smallpox.

- *The article explained what "variolization" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "variolization" to mean the obsolete process of inoculating a susceptible....*

variolous *(adjective)*

Relating to small pox.

- *It is useful to describe something as "variolous" when it is relating to small pox.*
- *The speaker chose "variolous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

varment *(noun)*

Any usually predatory wild animal considered undesirable; e.g., coyote.

- *The article explained what "varment" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "varment" during the group presentation.*

varnisher *(noun)*

Someone who applies a finishing coat of varnish.

- *In class, the teacher used "varnisher" to mean someone who applies a finishing coat of varnish.*
- *They discussed "varnisher" during the group presentation.*

vasa efferentia *(noun)*

The several highly convoluted tubules that lead from the rete testis to the vas deferens and form the head of the epididymis.

- *Understanding "vasa efferentia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vasa efferentia" means with a simple example.*

---

vascularisation *(noun)*

The organic process whereby body tissue becomes vascular and develops capillaries.

- *He looked up "vascularisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vascularisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vascularise *(verb)*

Become vascular and have vessels that circulate fluids.

- *The coach explained when to use "vascularise" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "vascularise" until he saw an example.*

---

vascularize *(verb)*

Become vascular and have vessels that circulate fluids.

- *The egg yolk vascularized.*
- *The yolk sac is gradually vascularized.*

---

vasectomise *(verb)*

Remove the vas deferens.

- *He did not know how to use "vasectomise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "vasectomise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vasectomize *(verb)*

Remove the vas deferens.

- *Many men choose to be vasectomized as a form of safe birth control.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "vasectomize" in real sentences.*

---

vasiform *(adjective)*

Constituting a tube; having hollow tubes (as for the passage of fluids).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vasiform."*
- *Would you call this situation "vasiform"? Explain why.*

---

vasodilative *(noun)*

A drug that causes dilation of blood vessels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasodilative."*
- *Understanding "vasodilative" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vasomax *(noun)*

A virility drug (trade name Vasomax) to treat erectile dysfunction in men.

- *They discussed "vasomax" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vasomax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vasosection *(noun)*

Surgical incision into or division of the vas deferens.

- *He looked up "vasosection" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasosection."*

---

vasotomy *(noun)*

Surgical incision into or division of the vas deferens.

- *He looked up "vasotomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasotomy."*

---

vasovasostomy *(noun)*

A surgical procedure that attempts to restore the function of the vas deferens after a vasectomy.

- *Understanding "vasovasostomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “vasovasostomy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vasovesiculitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the vas deferens and seminal vesicles; usually occurring with prostatitis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vasovesiculitis.”*
- *He looked up “vasovesiculitis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vatical *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a prophet or prophecy.

- *Would you call this situation “vatical”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “vatical” when it is resembling or characteristic of a prophet or prophecy.*

---

vaticination *(noun)*

Knowledge of the future (usually said to be obtained from a divine source).

- *They discussed “vaticination” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vaticination.”*

---

vaticinator *(noun)*

An authoritative person who divines the future.

- *In class, the teacher used “vaticinator” to mean an authoritative person who divines the future.*
- *They discussed “vaticinator” during the group presentation.*

---

vaunter *(noun)*

A very boastful and talkative person.

- *They discussed “vaunter” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vaunter” to mean a very boastful and talkative person.*

---

vauntingly *(adverb)*

In a boastful manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “vauntingly” naturally.*
- *Place “vauntingly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

veadar *(noun)*

Included seven times in every 19 years.

- *The article explained what “veadar” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “veadar.”*

---

vedalia *(noun)*

Native to Australia; introduced elsewhere to control scale insects.

- *In class, the teacher used “vedalia” to mean native to australia; introduced elsewhere to....*
- *The article explained what “vedalia” means with a simple example.*

---

vedism *(noun)*

The form of Hinduism that revolves primarily around the mythic version and ritual ideologies in the Vedas.

- *In class, the teacher used “vedism” to mean the form of hinduism that revolves primarily around....*
- *They discussed “vedism” during the group presentation.*

---

vedist *(noun)*

A scholar of or an authority on the Vedas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vedist.”*
- *He looked up “vedist” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vegetive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an activity that is passive and monotonous.

- *A “vegetive” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “vegetive” when it is of or relating to an activity that is passive and....*

---

veinal *(adjective)*

Relating to the veins of plants.

- *Leaves affected with veinal mosaic.*
- *The speaker chose "veinal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

veinlike *(adjective)*

Having or showing markings that resemble veins.

- *The speaker chose "veinlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "veinlike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

velban *(noun)*

Periwinkle plant derivative used as an antineoplastic drug (trade name Velban) that disrupts cell division.

- *Understanding "velban" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "velban" during the group presentation.*

---

velleity *(noun)*

A mere wish, unaccompanied by effort to obtain.

- *Understanding "velleity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "velleity" means with a simple example.*

---

vellicate *(verb)*

Irritate as if by a nip, pinch, or tear.

- *Smooth surfaces can vellicate the teeth.*
- *He did not know how to use "vellicate" until he saw an example.*

---

vellication *(noun)*

A sudden muscle spasm; especially one caused by a nervous condition.

- *Understanding "vellication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vellication" means with a simple example.*

---

velvetleaf *(noun)*

Arborescent perennial shrub having palmately lobed furry leaves and showy red-purple flowers; southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "velvetleaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "velvetleaf" to mean arborescent perennial shrub having palmately lobed....*

---

velvetweed *(noun)*

Tall annual herb or subshrub of tropical Asia having velvety leaves and yellow flowers and yielding a strong fiber; naturalized in southeastern Europe and United States.

- *The article explained what "velvetweed" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "velvetweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena anastomotica *(noun)*

Either of two communicating veins serving the brain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena anastomotica."*
- *Understanding "vena anastomotica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena appendicularis *(noun)*

A vein that accompanies the appendicular artery and empties into the ileocolic vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena appendicularis" to mean a vein that accompanies the appendicular artery and....*
- *Understanding "vena appendicularis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena arcuata renis *(noun)*

Veins that receive blood from interlobular veins of kidney and rectal venules.

- *Understanding "vena arcuata renis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vena arcuata renis" during the group presentation.*

---

vena auricularis *(noun)*

One of two veins serving the ear region.

- *Understanding "vena auricularis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena auricularis."*

---

vena basivertebralis *(noun)*

One of a number of veins draining the spongy substance of the vertebrae and emptying into the anterior internal vertebral venous plexus.

- *Understanding "vena basivertebralis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena basivertebralis" to mean one of a number of veins draining the spongy....*

---

vena brachiocephalica *(noun)*

Veins formed by the union of the internal jugular and subclavian veins.

- *Understanding "vena brachiocephalica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vena brachiocephalica" means with a simple example.*

---

vena bronchialis *(noun)*

Veins serving the bronchi; empty into the azygos vein.

- *He looked up "vena bronchialis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vena bronchialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena bulbi penis *(noun)*

Vein of the head of the penis; tributary of the internal pudendal vein that drains the perineum.

- *They discussed "vena bulbi penis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena bulbi penis."*

---

vena bulbi vestibuli *(noun)*

Vein of the vestibular bulb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena bulbi vestibuli."*
- *They discussed "vena bulbi vestibuli" during the group presentation.*

---

vena canaliculi cochleae *(noun)*

Vein of the cochlear canal.

- *The article explained what "vena canaliculi cochleae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vena canaliculi cochleae" during the group presentation.*

---

vena centrales retinae *(noun)*

Vein formed by the union of the retinal veins; accompanies central arteries of the retina in the optic nerve.

- *They discussed "vena centrales retinae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vena centrales retinae" means with a simple example.*

---

vena centralis glandulae suprarenalis *(noun)*

A single draining vein; on the right it empties into the inferior vena cava; on the left it empties into the left renal vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena centralis glandulae suprarenalis."*
- *He looked up "vena centralis glandulae suprarenalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena cephalica *(noun)*

A large vein of the arm that empties into the axillary vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena cephalica" to mean a large vein of the arm that empties into the....*
- *Understanding "vena cephalica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena cephalica accessoria *(noun)*

A vein that passes along the radial edge of the forearm and joins the cephalic vein near the elbow.

- *They discussed "vena cephalica accessoria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vena cephalica accessoria" means with a simple example.*

---

vena cervicalis profunda *(noun)*

A vein that accompanies an artery of the same name.

- *Understanding "vena cervicalis profunda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vena cervicalis profunda" because he had never seen it before.*

vena choroidea *(noun)*

Either of two veins serving the choroid coat of the eye.

- *Understanding "vena choroidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena choroidea" to mean either of two veins serving the choroid coat of the eye.*

vena circumflexa *(noun)*

Any of several curved parallel veins accompanying arteries of the same name.

- *The article explained what "vena circumflexa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena circumflexa" to mean any of several curved parallel veins accompanying....*

vena circumflexa ilium *(noun)*

Accompanies the artery of the same name.

- *The article explained what "vena circumflexa ilium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vena circumflexa ilium" during the group presentation.*

vena circumflexus femoris *(noun)*

Either of two veins that accompany arteries of the same name serving the hip and thigh.

- *The article explained what "vena circumflexus femoris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vena circumflexus femoris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vena clitoridis *(noun)*

Veins that serve the clitoris.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena clitoridis" to mean veins that serve the clitoris.*
- *The article explained what "vena clitoridis" means with a simple example.*

vena colica *(noun)*

Vein serving the large intestine.

- *The article explained what "vena colica" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena colica."*

vena comitans *(noun)*

A vein accompanying another structure; a vein may accompany an artery in such a way that the arterial pulses aid venous return.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena comitans" to mean a vein accompanying another structure; a vein may....*
- *Understanding "vena comitans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vena cystica *(noun)*

Vein that drains the gallbladder.

- *He looked up "vena cystica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena cystica."*

vena diploica *(noun)*

One of the veins serving the spongy part of the cranial bones.

- *They discussed "vena diploica" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vena diploica" means with a simple example.*

vena dorsalis clitoridis profunda *(noun)*

Deep dorsal vein of the clitoris; tributary of the vesical venous plexus.

- *He looked up "vena dorsalis clitoridis profunda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena dorsalis clitoridis profunda."*

vena emissaria *(noun)*

One of several connecting veins in the scalp and head that drain blood from sinuses in the dura mater to veins outside the skull.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena emissaria" to mean one of several connecting veins in the scalp and....*
- *The article explained what "vena emissaria" means with a simple example.*

vena epigastrica inferior *(noun)*

Empties into the external iliac vein.

- *Understanding "vena epigastrica inferior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena epigastrica inferior."*

---

vena epigastrica superficialis *(noun)*

Empties into the great saphenous vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena epigastrica superficialis."*
- *They discussed "vena epigastrica superficialis" during the group presentation.*

---

vena ethmoidalis *(noun)*

Veins that drain the ethmoidal sinuses and empty into the superior ophthalmic vein.

- *The article explained what "vena ethmoidalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena ethmoidalis" to mean veins that drain the ethmoidal sinuses and empty....*

---

vena facialis *(noun)*

Any of several veins draining the face.

- *Understanding "vena facialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena facialis."*

---

vena facialis anterior *(noun)*

A continuation of the angular vein; unites with the retromandibular vein before emptying into the internal jugular vein.

- *Understanding "vena facialis anterior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena facialis anterior."*

---

vena gastrica *(noun)*

One of several veins draining the stomach walls.

- *Understanding "vena gastrica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vena gastrica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena gastrica sinistra *(noun)*

Arises from a union of veins from the gastric cardia; runs in the lesser omentum; empties into the portal vein.

- *They discussed "vena gastrica sinistra" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena gastrica sinistra" to mean arises from a union of veins from the gastric....*

---

vena gastrica-dextra *(noun)*

Receives veins from the upper surfaces of the stomach and empties into the portal vein.

- *They discussed "vena gastrica-dextra" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vena gastrica-dextra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena gastroomentalis *(noun)*

One of two veins serving the great curvature of the stomach.

- *He looked up "vena gastroomentalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vena gastroomentalis" during the group presentation.*

---

vena hemiazygos accessoria *(noun)*

A vein formed by the union of the 4th to 7th posterior intercostal veins; empties into the azygos vein.

- *The article explained what "vena hemiazygos accessoria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena hemiazygos accessoria" to mean a vein formed by the union of the 4th to 7th....*

---

vena hemizygos *(noun)*

A continuation of the left ascending lumbar vein; crosses the midline at the 8th vertebra and empties into the azygos vein.

- *The article explained what "vena hemizygos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena hemizygos" to mean a continuation of the left ascending lumbar vein;....*

---

vena ileocolica *(noun)*

A vein that drains the end of the ileum and the appendix and the cecum and the lower part of the ascending colon.

- *Understanding "vena ileocolica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “vena ileocolica” during the group presentation.*

---

vena iliaca *(noun)*

One of three veins draining the pelvic area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena iliaca.”*
- *They discussed “vena iliaca” during the group presentation.*

---

vena iliolumbalis *(noun)*

A branch of the internal iliac vein.

- *He looked up “vena iliolumbalis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “vena iliolumbalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena intercapitalis *(noun)*

Veins connecting the dorsal and palmar veins of the hand or the dorsal and plantar veins of the foot.

- *Understanding “vena intercapitalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “vena intercapitalis” means with a simple example.*

---

vena intercostalis *(noun)*

Several veins draining the intercostal spaces of the rib cage.

- *He looked up “vena intercostalis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena intercostalis.”*

---

vena intervertebralis *(noun)*

One of several veins accompanying spinal nerves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena intervertebralis.”*
- *Understanding “vena intervertebralis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena jugularis *(noun)*

Veins in the neck that return blood from the head.

- *In class, the teacher used “vena jugularis” to mean veins in the neck that return blood from the head.*
- *Understanding “vena jugularis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena lacrimalis *(noun)*

Drains the lacrimal gland; empties into the superior ophthalmic vein.

- *The article explained what “vena lacrimalis” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “vena lacrimalis” during the group presentation.*

---

vena laryngea *(noun)*

One of two veins draining the larynx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena laryngea.”*
- *They discussed “vena laryngea” during the group presentation.*

---

vena lienalis *(noun)*

A vein formed by several small veins on the surface of the spleen; joins the superior mesenteric to form the portal vein.

- *They discussed “vena lienalis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “vena lienalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena lingualis *(noun)*

A vein that receives blood from the tongue and the floor of the mouth and empties into the internal jugular or the facial vein.

- *He looked up “vena lingualis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “vena lingualis” during the group presentation.*

---

vena lumbalis *(noun)*

Veins that drain the posterior body wall and the lumbar vertebral venous plexuses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena lumbalis.”*
- *He looked up “vena lumbalis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena maxillaris *(noun)*

Posterior continuation of the pterygoid plexus; joins the superficial temporal vein to form the retromandibular vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena maxillaris" to mean posterior continuation of the pterygoid plexus;....*
- *The article explained what "vena maxillaris" means with a simple example.*

---

vena mesenterica *(noun)*

A tributary of the portal vein passing from the intestine between the two layers of mesentery.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena mesenterica" to mean a tributary of the portal vein passing from the....*
- *The article explained what "vena mesenterica" means with a simple example.*

---

vena musculophrenica *(noun)*

Veins that drain the upper abdominal wall and the lower intercostal spaces and the abdomen.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena musculophrenica" to mean veins that drain the upper abdominal wall and the....*
- *The article explained what "vena musculophrenica" means with a simple example.*

---

vena obliqua atrii sinistri *(noun)*

A tributary of the coronary sinus; on the posterior wall of the left atrium.

- *They discussed "vena obliqua atrii sinistri" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena obliqua atrii sinistri" to mean a tributary of the coronary sinus; on the posterior....*

---

vena obturatoria *(noun)*

A vein formed by the union of tributaries that drain the hip joints and thigh muscles; empties into the internal iliac vein.

- *He looked up "vena obturatoria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vena obturatoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena ophthalmica *(noun)*

Either of two veins that serve the eye; empties into the cavernous sinus.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena ophthalmica" to mean either of two veins that serve the eye; empties....*
- *Understanding "vena ophthalmica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena ovarica *(noun)*

One of the veins that drain the ovaries; the right opens into the inferior vena cava; the left opens into the left renal vein.

- *They discussed "vena ovarica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena ovarica."*

---

vena paraumbilicalis *(noun)*

Small veins arising in skin around the navel; terminate as accessory portal veins.

- *He looked up "vena paraumbilicalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vena paraumbilicalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena pericardiaca *(noun)*

Several small veins from the pericardium.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena pericardiaca" to mean several small veins from the pericardium.*
- *They discussed "vena pericardiaca" during the group presentation.*

---

vena pharyngeus *(noun)*

Veins from the pharyngeal plexus that empty into the internal jugular vein.

- *He looked up "vena pharyngeus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena pharyngeus" to mean veins from the pharyngeal plexus that empty into....*

---

vena phrenica *(noun)*

Either of two veins that drain the diaphragm.

- *He looked up "vena phrenica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena phrenica."*

---

vena portae *(noun)*

A short vein that carries blood into the liver.

- *They discussed “vena portae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena portae.”*

---

vena posterior ventriculi sinistri *(noun)*

Arises near the apex of the heart and empties into the coronary sinus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena posterior ventriculi sinistri.”*
- *They discussed “vena posterior ventriculi sinistri” during the group presentation.*

---

vena pulmanalis inferior *(noun)*

Either of two pulmonary veins (left and right) returning blood from the inferior lobes of the lungs.

- *In class, the teacher used “vena pulmanalis inferior” to mean either of two pulmonary veins (left and right)....*
- *Understanding “vena pulmanalis inferior” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena pulmonalis *(noun)*

Any of four veins that carry arterial blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.

- *Understanding “vena pulmonalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vena pulmonalis” to mean any of four veins that carry arterial blood from....*

---

vena pulmonalis superior *(noun)*

Either of two pulmonary veins (left and right) returning blood from the superior lobes of the lungs.

- *They discussed “vena pulmonalis superior” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “vena pulmonalis superior” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena pylorica *(noun)*

A tributary of the right gastric vein.

- *They discussed “vena pylorica” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “vena pylorica” means with a simple example.*

---

vena rectalis *(noun)*

Any of several veins draining the walls of the anal canal and rectum.

- *They discussed “vena rectalis” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vena rectalis” to mean any of several veins draining the walls of the anal....*

---

vena renalis *(noun)*

Veins that accompany renal arteries; open into the vena cava at the level of the 2nd lumbar vertebra.

- *Understanding “vena renalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “vena renalis” means with a simple example.*

---

vena retromandibularis *(noun)*

Posterior branch of the facial vein; formed by temporal veins in front of the ear.

- *The article explained what “vena retromandibularis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vena retromandibularis” to mean posterior branch of the facial vein; formed by....*

---

vena sacralis *(noun)*

Vein of the sacral region.

- *In class, the teacher used “vena sacralis” to mean vein of the sacral region.*
- *They discussed “vena sacralis” during the group presentation.*

---

vena saphena *(noun)*

Either of two chief superficial veins of the leg that drain blood from the foot.

- *In class, the teacher used “vena saphena” to mean either of two chief superficial veins of the leg....*
- *The article explained what “vena saphena” means with a simple example.*

---

vena scrotalis *(noun)*

Veins passing from the scrotum to the pudendal veins.

- *He looked up “vena scrotalis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena scrotalis.”*

vena sigmoideus *(noun)*

Tributaries of the inferior mesenteric vein; drains the sigmoid colon.

- *The article explained what “vena sigmoideus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vena sigmoideus” to mean tributaries of the inferior mesenteric vein; drains....*

vena sternocleidomastoidea *(noun)*

Drains the sternocleidomastoid muscle; empties into the internal jugular vein.

- *In class, the teacher used “vena sternocleidomastoidea” to mean drains the sternocleidomastoid muscle; empties into....*
- *Understanding “vena sternocleidomastoidea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vena stylomastoidea *(noun)*

A vein that drains the tympanic cavity and empties into the retromandibular vein.

- *In class, the teacher used “vena stylomastoidea” to mean a vein that drains the tympanic cavity and empties....*
- *Understanding “vena stylomastoidea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vena subclavia *(noun)*

A continuation of the axillary vein; joins the internal jugular to form the brachiocephalic vein.

- *Understanding “vena subclavia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “vena subclavia” during the group presentation.*

vena sublingualis *(noun)*

A tributary of the lingual vein.

- *He looked up “vena sublingualis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “vena sublingualis” during the group presentation.*

vena supraorbitalis *(noun)*

Drains the front of the scalp; unites with the supratrochlear vein to form the angular vein.

- *Understanding “vena supraorbitalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “vena supraorbitalis” during the group presentation.*

vena supratrochlearis *(noun)*

Drains the front of the scalp; unites with the supraorbital vein to form the angular vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena supratrochlearis.”*
- *The article explained what “vena supratrochlearis” means with a simple example.*

vena testicularis *(noun)*

A vein from the testicles.

- *Understanding “vena testicularis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena testicularis.”*

vena thoracica *(noun)*

Veins that drain the thoracic walls.

- *Understanding “vena thoracica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vena thoracica” to mean veins that drain the thoracic walls.*

vena thoracoepigastrica *(noun)*

A vein arising from the region of the superficial epigastric vein and opening into the axillary vein or thoracic vein.

- *He looked up “vena thoracoepigastrica” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “vena thoracoepigastrica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vena thyroidea *(noun)*

Any of several small veins draining blood from the thyroid area.

- *They discussed “vena thyroidea” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “vena thyroidea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vena trachealis *(noun)*

Several small veins from the trachea.

- *Understanding “vena trachealis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “vena trachealis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena umbilicalis *(noun)*

A vein in the umbilical cord; returns nutrient blood from the placenta to the fetus.

- *He looked up “vena umbilicalis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “vena umbilicalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena vertebralis *(noun)*

A vein that goes through the foramina of the cervical vertebrae and forms a plexus around the vertebral artery; empties into the brachiocephalic vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena vertebralis.”*
- *He looked up “vena vertebralis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena vertebralis accessoria *(noun)*

A vein that accompanies the vertebral vein but passes through the foramen of the transverse process of the 7th cervical vertebra and empties into the brachiocephalic vein.

- *In class, the teacher used “vena vertebralis accessoria” to mean a vein that accompanies the vertebral vein but....*
- *Understanding “vena vertebralis accessoria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena vertebralis anterior *(noun)*

A vein that accompanies the ascending cervical artery and opens into the vertebral vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena vertebralis anterior.”*
- *He looked up “vena vertebralis anterior” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena vesicalis *(noun)*

Veins that drain the vesical plexus and join the internal iliac veins.

- *They discussed “vena vesicalis” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “vena vesicalis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena vestibularis *(noun)*

Veins that drain the saccule and utricle.

- *The article explained what “vena vestibularis” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena vestibularis.”*

---

vena vorticosum *(noun)*

A vein formed by branches from the back surface of the eye and the ciliary body; empties into the ophthalmic veins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena vorticosum.”*
- *He looked up “vena vorticosum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

venae centrales hepatis *(noun)*

Terminal branches of the hepatic veins that lie in the hepatic lobules and receive blood from the liver sinusoids.

- *He looked up “venae centrales hepatis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “venae centrales hepatis” to mean terminal branches of the hepatic veins that lie in....*

---

venae cerebrum inferior *(noun)*

Veins that drain the undersurface of the cerebral hemispheres and empty into the cavernous and transverse sinuses.

- *Understanding “venae cerebrum inferior” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “venae cerebrum inferior.”*

---

venae ciliares *(noun)*

Small veins coming from the ciliary body.

- *They discussed “venae ciliares” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “venae ciliares” to mean small veins coming from the ciliary body.*

---

venae conjunctivales *(noun)*

Veins draining the conjunctiva.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “venae conjunctivales.”*

- *Understanding "venae conjunctivales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venae dorsales clitoridis superficiales *(noun)*

Superficial dorsal veins of the clitoris; tributaries of the external pudendal vein on either side.

- *They discussed "venae dorsales clitoridis superficiales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venae dorsales clitoridis superficiales" to mean superficial dorsal veins of the clitoris;...*

---

venae dorsales penis profunda *(noun)*

Deep dorsal vein of the penis; tributary of the prostatic plexus.

- *He looked up "venae dorsales penis profunda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venae dorsales penis profunda."*

---

venae dorsales penis superficiales *(noun)*

Superficial dorsal veins of the penis; paired tributaries of the external pudendal veins on each side.

- *He looked up "venae dorsales penis superficiales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venae dorsales penis superficiales."*

---

venae epigastricae superiores *(noun)*

Veins that accompany the superior epigastric artery.

- *The article explained what "venae epigastricae superiores" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venae epigastricae superiores" to mean veins that accompany the superior epigastric artery.*

---

venae episclerales *(noun)*

Small veins in the sclera near the corneal margin; empty into the anterior ciliary veins.

- *They discussed "venae episclerales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "venae episclerales" means with a simple example.*

---

venae esophageae *(noun)*

Small veins from the esophagus emptying into the brachiocephalic vein or the azygos veins.

- *They discussed "venae esophageae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "venae esophageae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

venae interlobulares hepatis *(noun)*

Interlobular veins of the liver.

- *In class, the teacher used "venae interlobulares hepatis" to mean interlobular veins of the liver.*
- *The article explained what "venae interlobulares hepatis" means with a simple example.*

---

venae interlobulares renis *(noun)*

Interlobular veins of the kidney; receive blood from the arcuate vein and empty into the renal veins.

- *They discussed "venae interlobulares renis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "venae interlobulares renis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

venae labiales anteriores *(noun)*

Veins from the labia majora to the external pudendal vein.

- *Understanding "venae labiales anteriores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "venae labiales anteriores" because he had never seen it before.*

---

venae labiales posteriores *(noun)*

Veins that pass posterior from the labia majora to the internal pudendal vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venae labiales posteriores."*
- *He looked up "venae labiales posteriores" because he had never seen it before.*

---

venae meningeae *(noun)*

Veins at accompany the meningeal arteries.

- *Understanding "venae meningeae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venae meningeae."*

---

venae palpebrales *(noun)*

Veins of the eyelids.

- *In class, the teacher used "venae palpebrales" to mean veins of the eyelids.*
- *He looked up "venae palpebrales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

venae pancreatica *(noun)*

Veins draining the pancreas and emptying into the superior mesenteric and splenic veins.

- *Understanding "venae pancreatica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venae pancreatica."*

---

venae profundae clitoridis *(noun)*

Deep veins of the clitoris; join the vesical plexus.

- *They discussed "venae profundae clitoridis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venae profundae clitoridis" to mean deep veins of the clitoris; join the vesical plexus.*

---

venae pudendum *(noun)*

Vein of the pudendum.

- *The article explained what "venae pudendum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "venae pudendum" during the group presentation.*

---

venae renis *(noun)*

Veins of the kidney; drain the kidney into the renal vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "venae renis" to mean veins of the kidney; drain the kidney into the....*
- *The article explained what "venae renis" means with a simple example.*

---

venae sclerales *(noun)*

Tributaries of the anterior ciliary veins that drain the sclera of the eye.

- *They discussed "venae sclerales" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "venae sclerales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venally *(adverb)*

In a corrupt and deceitful manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "venally" naturally.*
- *Place "venally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

vendable *(adjective)*

Fit to be offered for sale.

- *A "vendable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vendable" when it is fit to be offered for sale.*

---

vendemiaire *(noun)*

First month of the Revolutionary calendar (September and October); the month of the grape harvest.

- *The article explained what "vendemiaire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vendemiaire" to mean first month of the revolutionary calendar....*

---

vendible *(adjective)*

Fit to be offered for sale.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vendible."*
- *Would you call this situation "vendible"? Explain why.*

---

vendition *(noun)*

The act of selling goods for a living.

- *He looked up "vendition" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vendition" during the group presentation.*

---

venerability *(noun)*

The quality of deserving veneration.

- *He looked up "venerability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "venerability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venerableness *(noun)*

The quality of deserving veneration.

- *The article explained what "venerableness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venerableness" to mean the quality of deserving veneration.*

---

venerator *(noun)*

Someone who regards with deep respect or reverence.

- *He looked up "venerator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venerator" to mean someone who regards with deep respect or reverence.*

---

veneridae *(noun)*

Hard-shell clams.

- *They discussed "veneridae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "veneridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venesect *(verb)*

Practice venesection.

- *In everyday English, people use "venesect" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "venesect" in real sentences.*

---

venezia-euganea *(noun)*

A region of northeastern Italy on the Adriatic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venezia-euganea."*
- *He looked up "venezia-euganea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

venn's diagram *(noun)*

A diagram that uses circles to represent mathematical or logical sets pictorially inside a rectangle (the universal set); elements that are common to more than one set are represented by intersections of the circles.

- *In class, the teacher used "venn's diagram" to mean a diagram that uses circles to represent....*
- *Understanding "venn's diagram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venomed *(adjective)*

Full of malice or hate.

- *Venomed remarks.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "venomed" when it is full of malice or hate.*

---

venose *(adjective)*

Having or showing markings that resemble veins.

- *Would you call this situation "venose"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "venose."*

---

ventail *(noun)*

A medieval hood of mail suspended from a basinet to protect the head and neck.

- *They discussed "ventail" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ventail" means with a simple example.*

---

venthole *(noun)*

A hole for the escape of gas or air.

- *They discussed "venthole" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venthole."*

---

ventner *(noun)*

United States geneticist who published the complete base sequences for all the genes of a free-living organism, the influenza bacterium; later led team that developed a first draft of the entire human genome (born in 1946).

- *Understanding "ventner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "ventner" to mean united states geneticist who published the complete....*

---

ventose *(noun)*

Sixth month of the Revolutionary calendar (February and March); the windy month.

- *He looked up "ventose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ventose" to mean sixth month of the revolutionary calendar (february....*

---

ventricous *(adjective)*

Having a swelling on one side.

- *Would you call this situation "ventricous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ventricous."*

---

ventriculus *(noun)*

Thick-walled muscular pouch below the crop in many birds and reptiles for grinding food.

- *Understanding "ventriculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ventriculus" to mean thick-walled muscular pouch below the crop in many....*

---

ventriloquy *(noun)*

The art of projecting your voice so that it seems to come from another source (as from a ventriloquist's dummy).

- *He looked up "ventriloquy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ventriloquy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venturesomeness *(noun)*

The trait of being adventurous.

- *He looked up "venturesomeness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "venturesomeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venula *(noun)*

A minute vein continuous with a capillary.

- *The article explained what "venula" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venula" to mean a minute vein continuous with a capillary.*

---

venule *(noun)*

A minute vein continuous with a capillary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venule."*
- *He looked up "venule" because he had never seen it before.*

---

venushair *(noun)*

Delicate maidenhair fern with slender shining black leaf stalks; cosmopolitan.

- *The article explained what "venushair" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venushair" to mean delicate maidenhair fern with slender shining black....*

---

verbascum blattaria *(noun)*

European mullein with smooth leaves and large yellow or purplish flowers; naturalized as a weed in North America.

- *He looked up "verbascum blattaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verbascum blattaria."*

---

verbascum lychnitis *(noun)*

Densely hairy Eurasian herb with racemose white flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *The article explained what "verbascum lychnitis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "verbascum lychnitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

verbascum phoeniceum *(noun)*

Eurasian mullein with showy purple or pink flowers.

- *They discussed "verbascum phoeniceum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verbascum phoeniceum."*

---

verbesina *(noun)*

Herbs and shrubs of warm North America to Mexico; includes plants formerly placed in genus Actinomeris.

- *They discussed "verbesina" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verbesina."*

verbesina alternifolia *(noun)*

Perennial herb with showy yellow flowers; the eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "verbesina alternifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "verbesina alternifolia" during the group presentation.*

verbesina encelioides *(noun)*

Coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb; southwestern United States to Mexico.

- *They discussed "verbesina encelioides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "verbesina encelioides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

verbesina helianthoides *(noun)*

Perennial herb with yellow flowers; southern and south central United States.

- *He looked up "verbesina helianthoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verbesina helianthoides."*

verbesina virginica *(noun)*

Tall perennial herb having clusters of white flowers; the eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "verbesina virginica" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verbesina virginica."*

verbify *(verb)*

Make into a verb.

- *In everyday English, people use "verbify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "verbify" in real sentences.*

verbolatry *(noun)*

The worship of words.

- *In class, the teacher used "verbolatry" to mean the worship of words.*
- *They discussed "verbolatry" during the group presentation.*

verbosely *(adverb)*

In a verbose manner.

- *She explained her ideas verbosely.*
- *Using "verbosely" can make your explanation more exact.*

verdancy *(noun)*

The lush appearance of flourishing vegetation.

- *Understanding "verdancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "verdancy" to mean the lush appearance of flourishing vegetation.*

verdandi *(noun)*

Goddess of fate: an elf who personified the present.

- *They discussed "verdandi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "verdandi" means with a simple example.*

verdolagas *(noun)*

Weedy trailing mat-forming herb with bright yellow flowers cultivated for its edible mildly acid leaves eaten raw or cooked especially in Indian and Greek and Middle Eastern cuisine; cosmopolitan.

- *Understanding "verdolagas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "verdolagas" because he had never seen it before.*

verificatory *(adjective)*

Serving to support or corroborate.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “verificatory.”*
- *Students compared “verificatory” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

verisimilar *(adjective)*

Appearing to be true or real.

- *A verisimilar tale.*
- *The speaker chose “verisimilar” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

vermicide *(noun)*

An agent that kills worms (especially those in the intestines).

- *He looked up “vermicide” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vermicide” to mean an agent that kills worms (especially those in the....*

---

vermiculate *(adjective)*

Decorated with wormlike tracery or markings.

- *Vermicular (or vermiculated) stonework.*
- *The speaker chose “vermiculate” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

vermiculation *(noun)*

A decoration consisting of wormlike carvings.

- *In class, the teacher used “vermiculation” to mean a decoration consisting of wormlike carvings.*
- *Understanding “vermiculation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vermis cerebelli *(noun)*

The narrow central part of the cerebellum between the two hemispheres.

- *The article explained what “vermis cerebelli” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vermis cerebelli” to mean the narrow central part of the cerebellum between....*

---

vernation *(noun)*

(botany) the arrangement of young leaves in a leaf bud before it opens.

- *He looked up “vernation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vernation” to mean (botany) the arrangement of young leaves in a leaf....*

---

verner’s law *(noun)*

A qualification of Grimm’s law.

- *He looked up “verner’s law” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “verner’s law.”*

---

vernix caseosa *(noun)*

A white cheeselike protective material that covers the skin of a fetus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vernix caseosa.”*
- *He looked up “vernix caseosa” because he had never seen it before.*

---

veronica anagallis-aquatica *(noun)*

Plant of wet places in Eurasia and America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “veronica anagallis-aquatica.”*
- *He looked up “veronica anagallis-aquatica” because he had never seen it before.*

---

veronica beccabunga *(noun)*

European plant having low-lying stems with blue flowers; sparsely naturalized in North America.

- *He looked up “veronica beccabunga” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “veronica beccabunga” during the group presentation.*

---

veronica chamaedrys *(noun)*

Old World plant with axillary racemes of blue-and-white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “veronica chamaedrys” to mean old world plant with axillary racemes of....*
- *The article explained what “veronica chamaedrys” means with a simple example.*

veronica michauxii *(noun)*

Plant of wet places in Eurasia and America.

- *In class, the teacher used "veronica michauxii" to mean plant of wet places in eurasia and america.*
- *They discussed "veronica michauxii" during the group presentation.*

veronica serpyllifolia *(noun)*

Perennial decumbent herb having small opposite leaves and racemes of blue flowers; throughout Eurasia and the New World.

- *Understanding "veronica serpyllifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "veronica serpyllifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

veronicastrum virginicum *(noun)*

A tall perennial herb having spikes of small white or purple flowers; common in eastern North America.

- *They discussed "veronicastrum virginicum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "veronicastrum virginicum" to mean a tall perennial herb having spikes of small white....*

verpa *(noun)*

A morel whose fertile portion resembles a bell and is attached to the stipe only at the top.

- *Understanding "verpa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "verpa" during the group presentation.*

verpa bohemica *(noun)*

Resembles a thimble on a finger; the surface of the fertile portion is folded into wrinkles that extend from the top down; fruiting begins in spring before the leaves are out on the trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "verpa bohemica" to mean resembles a thimble on a finger; the surface of the....*
- *They discussed "verpa bohemica" during the group presentation.*

verpa conica *(noun)*

A morel with a fertile portion that has a relatively smooth surface; the stalk is fragile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verpa conica."*
- *He looked up "verpa conica" because he had never seen it before.*

verthandi *(noun)*

Goddess of fate: an elf who personified the present.

- *They discussed "verthandi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "verthandi" means with a simple example.*

verticalness *(noun)*

Position at right angles to the horizon.

- *The article explained what "verticalness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "verticalness" to mean position at right angles to the horizon.*

verticil *(noun)*

A whorl of leaves growing around a stem.

- *Understanding "verticil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verticil."*

verticillate *(adjective)*

Forming one or more whorls (especially a whorl of leaves around a stem).

- *Students compared "verticillate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "verticillate."*

verticillated *(adjective)*

Forming one or more whorls (especially a whorl of leaves around a stem).

- *Would you call this situation "verticillated"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "verticillated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

verticilliosis *(noun)*

Wilt caused by fungi of the genus Verticillium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verticilliosis."*
- *He looked up "verticilliosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vesicaria *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly Mediterranean herbs: bladderpods.

- *The article explained what "vesicaria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vesicaria" to mean small genus of chiefly mediterranean herbs: bladderpods.*

---

vesicate *(verb)*

Get blistered.

- *Learners should practice how to use "vesicate" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vesicate" and when to wait.*

---

vesication *(noun)*

The formation of vesicles in or beneath the skin.

- *The article explained what "vesication" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vesication."*

---

vesicatory *(noun)*

A chemical agent that causes blistering (especially mustard gas).

- *They discussed "vesicatory" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vesicatory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vesicopapule *(noun)*

A papule that changes into a blister.

- *In class, the teacher used "vesicopapule" to mean a papule that changes into a blister.*
- *The article explained what "vesicopapule" means with a simple example.*

---

vesicula umbilicus *(noun)*

Membranous structure that functions as the circulatory system in mammalian embryos until the heart becomes functional.

- *They discussed "vesicula umbilicus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vesicula umbilicus" means with a simple example.*

---

vesiculate *(verb)*

Cause to become vesicular or full of air cells.

- *Vesiculate an organ.*
- *The organs vesiculated.*

---

vesiculation *(noun)*

The formation of vesicles in or beneath the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "vesiculation" to mean the formation of vesicles in or beneath the skin.*
- *He looked up "vesiculation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vesiculitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a seminal vesicle (usually in conjunction with prostatitis).

- *He looked up "vesiculitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vesiculitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vesiculovirus *(noun)*

An animal virus that causes vesicular stomatitis.

- *The article explained what "vesiculovirus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vesiculovirus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vespa crabro *(noun)*

European hornet introduced into the United States.

- *Understanding "vespa crabro" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “vespa crabro” means with a simple example.*

---

vespertilian bat *(noun)*

A variety of carnivorous bat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vespertilian bat.”*
- *He looked up “vespertilian bat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vespertilio *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “vespertilio” to mean a genus of vespertilionidae.*
- *The article explained what “vespertilio” means with a simple example.*

---

vespertilio murinus *(noun)*

Common Eurasian bat with white-tipped hairs in its coat.

- *The article explained what “vespertilio murinus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “vespertilio murinus” during the group presentation.*

---

vespertilionid *(noun)*

A variety of carnivorous bat.

- *The article explained what “vespertilionid” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vespertilionid” to mean a variety of carnivorous bat.*

---

vespertilionidae *(noun)*

The majority of common bats of temperate regions of the world.

- *The article explained what “vespertilionidae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vespertilionidae” to mean the majority of common bats of temperate regions of....*

---

vespid *(noun)*

Mostly social nest-building wasps.

- *The article explained what “vespid” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vespid” to mean mostly social nest-building wasps.*

---

vespid wasp *(noun)*

Mostly social nest-building wasps.

- *He looked up “vespid wasp” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “vespid wasp” during the group presentation.*

---

vespula maculifrons *(noun)*

Small yellow-marked social wasp commonly nesting in the ground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vespula maculifrons.”*
- *The article explained what “vespula maculifrons” means with a simple example.*

---

vestiary *(adjective)*

Relating to clothing (especially vestments).

- *A “vestiary” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “vestiary”? Explain why.*

---

vestiture *(noun)*

An archaic term for clothing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vestiture.”*
- *He looked up “vestiture” because he had never seen it before.*

---

vestmental *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a vestment.

- *A “vestmental” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “vestmental” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

vestmented *(adjective)*

Dressed in ceremonial garments especially clerical vestment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vestmented."*
- *The speaker chose "vestmented" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

vestrywoman *(noun)*

A woman who is a member of a church vestry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vestrywoman."*
- *Understanding "vestrywoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vesuvianite *(noun)*

A green or yellow or brown mineral consisting of a hydrated silicate; it occurs as crystals in limestone and is used a gemstone.

- *The article explained what "vesuvianite" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vesuvianite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vetchling *(noun)*

Any of various small plants of the genus Lathyrus; climb usually by means of tendrils.

- *He looked up "vetchling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vetchling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vetchworm *(noun)*

Larva of a noctuid moth; highly destructive to especially corn and cotton and tomato crops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vetchworm."*
- *Understanding "vetchworm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vetluga *(noun)*

A river in central Russia; flows generally southward into the Volga.

- *He looked up "vetluga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vetluga."*

---

vetluga river *(noun)*

A river in central Russia; flows generally southward into the Volga.

- *In class, the teacher used "vetluga river" to mean a river in central russia; flows generally....*
- *The article explained what "vetluga river" means with a simple example.*

---

vexatiously *(adverb)*

In a vexatious manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "vexatiously" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "vexatiously" naturally.*

---

vexer *(noun)*

Someone given to teasing (as by mocking or stirring curiosity).

- *Understanding "vexer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vexer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

viand *(noun)*

A choice or delicious dish.

- *Understanding "viand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viand" to mean a choice or delicious dish.*

---

viatication *(noun)*

Purchasing insurance policies for cash from terminally ill policy holders.

- *The article explained what "viatication" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viatication" to mean purchasing insurance policies for cash from....*

---

viaticus *(noun)*

Purchasing insurance policies for cash from terminally ill policy holders.

- *Understanding "viaticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "viaticus" during the group presentation.*

---

viaticus settlement *(noun)*

Sale of an insurance policy by a terminally ill policy holder.

- *They discussed "viaticus settlement" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "viaticus settlement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vibist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the vibraphone.

- *The article explained what "vibist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vibist."*

---

vibraharp *(noun)*

A percussion instrument similar to a xylophone but having metal bars and rotating disks in the resonators that produce a vibrato sound.

- *They discussed "vibraharp" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vibraharp."*

---

vibrion *(noun)*

Curved rodlike motile bacterium.

- *They discussed "vibrion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vibrion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vibrionic *(adjective)*

Caused by bacteria of the genus Vibrio.

- *Vibrionic dysentery.*
- *A "vibrionic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

vibrissa *(noun)*

A long stiff hair growing from the snout or brow of most mammals as e.g. a cat.

- *The article explained what "vibrissa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vibrissa."*

---

viburnum dentatum *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern North America having blue-black berries and tough pliant wood formerly used to make arrows.

- *He looked up "viburnum dentatum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "viburnum dentatum" during the group presentation.*

---

viburnum opulus *(noun)*

Deciduous thicket-forming Old World shrub with clusters of white flowers and small bright red berries.

- *He looked up "viburnum opulus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viburnum opulus."*

---

viburnum prunifolium *(noun)*

Upright deciduous shrub having frosted dark-blue fruit; east and east central North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "viburnum prunifolium" to mean upright deciduous shrub having frosted dark-blue....*
- *Understanding "viburnum prunifolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

viburnum recognitum *(noun)*

Closely related to southern arrow wood; grows in the eastern United States from Maine to Ohio and Georgia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viburnum recognitum."*
- *He looked up "viburnum recognitum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

viburnum trilobum *(noun)*

Deciduous North American shrub or small tree having three-lobed leaves and red berries.

- *He looked up "viburnum trilobum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viburnum trilobum."*

vicarial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a vicar.

- *The speaker chose "vicarial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "vicarial"? Explain why.*

vicarship *(noun)*

The religious institution under the authority of a vicar.

- *The article explained what "vicarship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vicarship" to mean the religious institution under the authority of a....*

viccinium membranaceum *(noun)*

Erect blueberry of western United States having solitary flowers and somewhat sour berries.

- *He looked up "viccinium membranaceum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viccinium membranaceum."*

viccinium myrtillus *(noun)*

Erect European blueberry having solitary flowers and blue-black berries.

- *Understanding "viccinium myrtillus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "viccinium myrtillus" during the group presentation.*

vicenary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or based on 20.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vicenary."*
- *Students compared "vicenary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

vicennial *(adjective)*

Occurring once every 20 years.

- *A "vicennial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vicennial" when it is occurring once every 20 years.*

vicereine *(noun)*

Governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his or her king or sovereign.

- *In class, the teacher used "vicereine" to mean governor of a country or province who rules as the....*
- *The article explained what "vicereine" means with a simple example.*

viceroyship *(noun)*

The position of viceroy.

- *They discussed "viceroyship" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "viceroyship" means with a simple example.*

vicia cracca *(noun)*

Common perennial climber of temperate regions of Eurasia and North America having dense elongate clusters of flowers.

- *The article explained what "vicia cracca" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vicia cracca" to mean common perennial climber of temperate regions of....*

vicia orobus *(noun)*

European perennial toxic vetch.

- *He looked up "vicia orobus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vicia orobus" to mean european perennial toxic vetch.*

victimiser *(noun)*

A person who victimizes others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "victimiser."*
- *The article explained what "victimiser" means with a simple example.*

victoria clafin woodhull *(noun)*

United States advocate of women's suffrage; in 1872 she was the first woman to run for the United States presidency (1838-1927).

- *He looked up "victoria clafin woodhull" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "victoria clafin woodhull."*

---

victualer *(noun)*

A supplier of victuals or supplies to an army.

- *The article explained what "victualer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "victualer" during the group presentation.*

---

vicugna *(noun)*

A genus of Camelidae.

- *They discussed "vicugna" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vicugna."*

---

vicugna vicugna *(noun)*

Small wild cud-chewing Andean animal similar to the guanaco but smaller; valued for its fleecy undercoat.

- *In class, the teacher used "vicugna vicugna" to mean small wild cud-chewing andean animal similar to the....*
- *Understanding "vicugna vicugna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

videodisk *(noun)*

A digital recording (as of a movie) on an optical disk that can be played on a computer or a television set.

- *Understanding "videodisk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "videodisk" during the group presentation.*

---

viewgraph *(noun)*

A transparency for use with an overhead projector.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viewgraph."*
- *He looked up "viewgraph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vigdis finnbogadottir *(noun)*

Former president of Iceland; first woman to be democratically elected head of state (born in 1930).

- *He looked up "vigdis finnbogadottir" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vigdis finnbogadottir" during the group presentation.*

---

vigee-lebrun *(noun)*

French painter noted for her portraits (1755-1842).

- *The article explained what "vigee-lebrun" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vigee-lebrun" to mean french painter noted for her portraits (1755-1842).*

---

vigna aconitifolia *(noun)*

East Indian legume having hairy foliage and small yellow flowers followed by cylindrical pods; used especially in India for food and forage and as a soil conditioner; sometimes placed in genus Phaseolus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vigna aconitifolia."*
- *Understanding "vigna aconitifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vigna sesquipedalis *(noun)*

South American bean having very long succulent pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vigna sesquipedalis."*
- *They discussed "vigna sesquipedalis" during the group presentation.*

---

vigna unguiculata sesquipedalis *(noun)*

South American bean having very long succulent pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vigna unguiculata sesquipedalis."*
- *The article explained what "vigna unguiculata sesquipedalis" means with a simple example.*

---

viktor lvovich korchnoi *(noun)*

Russian chess master (born in 1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viktor lvovich korchnoi."*

- *They discussed "viktor lvovich korchnoi" during the group presentation.*

---

vilifier *(noun)*

One who attacks the reputation of another by slander or libel.

- *In class, the teacher used "vilifier" to mean one who attacks the reputation of another by....*
- *They discussed "vilifier" during the group presentation.*

---

villainage *(noun)*

The legal status or condition of servitude of a villein or feudal serf.

- *Understanding "villainage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "villainage" during the group presentation.*

---

villainousness *(noun)*

The quality of evil by virtue of villainous behavior.

- *They discussed "villainousness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "villainousness" means with a simple example.*

---

villeinage *(noun)*

The legal status or condition of servitude of a villein or feudal serf.

- *In class, the teacher used "villeinage" to mean the legal status or condition of servitude of a....*
- *The article explained what "villeinage" means with a simple example.*

---

villoma *(noun)*

A benign epithelial tumor forming a rounded mass.

- *In class, the teacher used "villoma" to mean a benign epithelial tumor forming a rounded mass.*
- *The article explained what "villoma" means with a simple example.*

---

vilno *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Lithuania; located in southeastern Lithuania.

- *In class, the teacher used "vilno" to mean the capital and largest city of lithuania; located....*
- *He looked up "vilno" because he had never seen it before.*

---

viminaria *(noun)*

One species: Australian leafless shrubs: swamp oak.

- *In class, the teacher used "viminaria" to mean one species: australian leafless shrubs: swamp oak.*
- *Understanding "viminaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

viminaria denudata *(noun)*

Australian leafless shrub resembling broom and having small yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "viminaria denudata" to mean australian leafless shrub resembling broom and....*
- *Understanding "viminaria denudata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

viminaria juncea *(noun)*

Australian leafless shrub resembling broom and having small yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "viminaria juncea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "viminaria juncea" during the group presentation.*

---

vincetoxicum *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly tropical American vines having cordate leaves and large purple or greenish cymose flowers; supposedly having powers as an antidote.

- *Understanding "vincetoxicum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vincetoxicum" to mean genus of chiefly tropical american vines having....*

---

vincetoxicum hirsutum *(noun)*

Twining vine with hairy foliage and dark purplish-brown flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vincetoxicum hirsutum."*
- *They discussed "vincetoxicum hirsutum" during the group presentation.*

---

vincetoxicum negrum *(noun)*

Twining vine with hairy foliage and dark purplish-brown flowers.

- *He looked up "vincetoxicum negrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vincetoxicum negrum" during the group presentation.*

vincible *(adjective)*

Susceptible to being defeated.

- *Students compared "vincible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "vincible"? Explain why.*

vindicatory *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having the nature of retribution.

- *Would you call this situation "vindicatory"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vindicatory."*

vinegariness *(noun)*

A sourness resembling that of vinegar.

- *He looked up "vinegariness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vinegariness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vinegarish *(adjective)*

Tasting or smelling like vinegar.

- *Students compared "vinegarish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vinegarish" when it is tasting or smelling like vinegar.*

vinegarishness *(noun)*

A sourness resembling that of vinegar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vinegarishness."*
- *He looked up "vinegarishness" because he had never seen it before.*

vinegarroon *(noun)*

Large whip-scorpion of Mexico and southern United States that emits a vinegary odor when alarmed.

- *In class, the teacher used "vinegarroon" to mean large whip-scorpion of mexico and southern united....*
- *The article explained what "vinegarroon" means with a simple example.*

vinegarweed *(noun)*

Aromatic plant of western United States.

- *They discussed "vinegarweed" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vinegarweed."*

vinify *(verb)*

Convert a juice into wine by fermentation.

- *Vinify grape juice.*
- *Can you use "vinify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

vinogradoff *(noun)*

British historian (born in Russia) (1854-1925).

- *The article explained what "vinogradoff" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vinogradoff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vintager *(noun)*

A person who harvests grapes for making wine.

- *In class, the teacher used "vintager" to mean a person who harvests grapes for making wine.*
- *The article explained what "vintager" means with a simple example.*

vinylbenzene *(noun)*

A colorless oily liquid; the monomer for polystyrene.

- *The article explained what "vinylbenzene" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vinylbenzene" during the group presentation.*

---

vinylite *(noun)*

Any of various vinyl resins.

- *Understanding "vinylite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vinylite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

viocin *(noun)*

A basic polypeptide antibiotic (trade name Viocin) administered intramuscularly (along with other drugs) in the treatment of tuberculosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "viocin" to mean a basic polypeptide antibiotic (trade name viocin)....*
- *They discussed "viocin" during the group presentation.*

---

viola conspersa *(noun)*

Violet of eastern North America having pale violet to white flowers.

- *The article explained what "viola conspersa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "viola conspersa" during the group presentation.*

---

viola pedata *(noun)*

Common violet of the eastern United States with large pale blue or purple flowers resembling pansies.

- *In class, the teacher used "viola pedata" to mean common violet of the eastern united states with....*
- *The article explained what "viola pedata" means with a simple example.*

---

viola reichenbachiana *(noun)*

Common European violet that grows in woods and hedgerows.

- *In class, the teacher used "viola reichenbachiana" to mean common european violet that grows in woods and....*
- *He looked up "viola reichenbachiana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

violable *(adjective)*

Capable of being violated.

- *A violable rule.*
- *A violable contract.*

---

violaceae *(noun)*

A family of order Parietales including the genera Viola, Hybanthus, Hymenanthera, Melicytus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "violaceae."*
- *The article explained what "violaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

violet suksdorfia *(noun)*

Slender delicate plant with wide roundish deeply lobed leaves and deep pink to violet funnel-shaped flowers; British Columbia to northern Oregon and west to Idaho and Montana.

- *He looked up "violet suksdorfia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "violet suksdorfia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

violoncellist *(noun)*

Someone who plays a violoncello.

- *They discussed "violoncellist" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "violoncellist" means with a simple example.*

---

viomycin *(noun)*

A basic polypeptide antibiotic (trade name Viocin) administered intramuscularly (along with other drugs) in the treatment of tuberculosis.

- *Understanding "viomycin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "viomycin" means with a simple example.*

---

viorna baldwinii *(noun)*

Erect clematis of Florida having pink to purple flowers.

- *Understanding "viorna baldwinii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "viorna baldwinii" because he had never seen it before.*

viosterol *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that prevents rickets.

- *The article explained what "viosterol" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viosterol" to mean a fat-soluble vitamin that prevents rickets.*

viperidae *(noun)*

Old World vipers.

- *They discussed "viperidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viperidae" to mean old world vipers.*

viperine grass snake *(noun)*

A small harmless grass snake.

- *In class, the teacher used "viperine grass snake" to mean a small harmless grass snake.*
- *The article explained what "viperine grass snake" means with a simple example.*

viracept *(noun)*

A protease inhibitor (trade name Viracept) used in treating HIV usually in combination with other drugs.

- *He looked up "viracept" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viracept" to mean a protease inhibitor (trade name viracept) used in....*

viraemia *(noun)*

The presence of a virus in the blood stream.

- *In class, the teacher used "viraemia" to mean the presence of a virus in the blood stream.*
- *The article explained what "viraemia" means with a simple example.*

viramune *(noun)*

A non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (trade name Viramune) used to treat AIDS and HIV.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viramune."*
- *Understanding "viramune" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vireonidae *(noun)*

Small insectivorous American songbirds.

- *In class, the teacher used "vireonidae" to mean small insectivorous american songbirds.*
- *He looked up "vireonidae" because he had never seen it before.*

virgilia oroboides *(noun)*

Tree with odd-pinnate leaves and racemes of fragrant pink to purple flowers.

- *They discussed "virgilia oroboides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "virgilia oroboides" to mean tree with odd-pinnate leaves and racemes of....*

virginia crownbeard *(noun)*

Tall perennial herb having clusters of white flowers; the eastern United States.

- *Understanding "virginia crownbeard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "virginia crownbeard" during the group presentation.*

virginia serpentaria *(noun)*

Birthwort of the eastern United States woodlands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virginia serpentaria."*
- *Understanding "virginia serpentaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

virginia serpentary *(noun)*

Birthwort of the eastern United States woodlands.

- *He looked up "virginia serpentary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virginia serpentary."*

virginia waterleaf *(noun)*

Showy perennial herb with white flowers; leaves sometimes used as edible greens in southeastern United States.

- *Understanding "virginia waterleaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "virginia waterleaf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

viricidal *(adjective)*

Tending to destroy viruses.

- *The speaker chose "viricidal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "viricidal" when it is tending to destroy viruses.*

---

viricide *(noun)*

An agent (physical or chemical) that inactivates or destroys viruses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viricide."*
- *The article explained what "viricide" means with a simple example.*

---

viridity *(noun)*

Green color or pigment; resembling the color of growing grass.

- *Understanding "viridity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "viridity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

virilisation *(noun)*

The abnormal development of male sexual characteristics in a female (usually as the result of hormone therapies or adrenal malfunction).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virilisation."*
- *They discussed "virilisation" during the group presentation.*

---

virilise *(verb)*

Produce virilism in or cause to assume masculine characteristics, as through a hormonal imbalance or hormone therapy.

- *Can you use "virilise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "virilise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

virilism *(noun)*

The development of male secondary sexual characteristics in a female (or prematurely in a young boy).

- *The article explained what "virilism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "virilism" to mean the development of male secondary sexual....*

---

virilize *(verb)*

Produce virilism in or cause to assume masculine characteristics, as through a hormonal imbalance or hormone therapy.

- *She tried to use "virilize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "virilize" when talking about this idea.*

---

virino *(noun)*

(microbiology) a hypothetical infectious particle thought to be the cause of scrapie and other degenerative diseases of the central nervous system; consists of nucleic acid in a protective coat of host cell proteins.

- *The article explained what "virino" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "virino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

virucidal *(adjective)*

Tending to destroy viruses.

- *The speaker chose "virucidal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "virucidal"? Explain why.*

---

virucide *(noun)*

An agent (physical or chemical) that inactivates or destroys viruses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virucide."*
- *They discussed "virucide" during the group presentation.*

---

virulency *(noun)*

Extreme harmfulness (as the capacity of a microorganism to cause disease).

- *The article explained what "virulency" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "virulency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

virusoid *(noun)*

The smallest of viruses; a plant virus with its RNA arranged in a circular chromosome without a protein coat.

- *The article explained what "virusoid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "virusoid" during the group presentation.*

---

visaged *(adjective)*

Having a face or visage as specified.

- *Gloomy-visaged funeral directors.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "visaged."*

---

viscaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subfamily of Loranthaceae.

- *Understanding "viscaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "viscaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

viscacha *(noun)*

Gregarious burrowing rodent larger than the chinchillas.

- *In class, the teacher used "viscacha" to mean gregarious burrowing rodent larger than the chinchillas.*
- *The article explained what "viscacha" means with a simple example.*

---

viscidity *(noun)*

The property of being cohesive and sticky.

- *In class, the teacher used "viscidity" to mean the property of being cohesive and sticky.*
- *The article explained what "viscidity" means with a simple example.*

---

viscidly *(adverb)*

In a sticky viscid manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "viscidly" naturally.*
- *She spoke "viscidly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

viscidness *(noun)*

The property of being cohesive and sticky.

- *The article explained what "viscidness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "viscidness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

viscometric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the measurement of viscosity.

- *Students compared "viscometric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "viscometric" when it is of or relating to the measurement of viscosity.*

---

viscometry *(noun)*

The measurement of viscosity.

- *They discussed "viscometry" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viscometry."*

---

viscosimeter *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring viscosity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viscosimeter."*
- *They discussed "viscosimeter" during the group presentation.*

---

viscosimetric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the measurement of viscosity.

- *Would you call this situation "viscosimetric"? Explain why.*
- *A "viscosimetric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

viscosimetry *(noun)*

The measurement of viscosity.

- *The article explained what "viscosimetry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viscosimetry" to mean the measurement of viscosity.*

---

viscounty *(noun)*

The domain controlled by a viscount or viscountess.

- *He looked up "viscounty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viscounty" to mean the domain controlled by a viscount or viscountess.*

---

viscousness *(noun)*

Resistance of a liquid to shear forces (and hence to flow).

- *The article explained what "viscousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viscousness" to mean resistance of a liquid to shear forces (and hence....*

---

viselike *(adjective)*

Clamped as in a vise.

- *A viselike grip.*
- *Would you call this situation "viselike"? Explain why.*

---

vishnuism *(noun)*

Worship of Vishnu one of the 3 chief gods of the Hindu pantheon.

- *Understanding "vishnuism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vishnuism" means with a simple example.*

---

visibleness *(noun)*

Quality or fact or degree of being visible; perceptible by the eye or obvious to the eye.

- *The article explained what "visibleness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "visibleness" to mean quality or fact or degree of being visible;....*

---

visken *(noun)*

An oral beta blocker (trade name Visken) used in treating hypertension.

- *Understanding "visken" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visken."*

---

vistaril *(noun)*

A drug (trade names Atarax and Vistaril) used as a tranquilizer to treat anxiety and motion sickness.

- *Understanding "vistaril" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vistaril" means with a simple example.*

---

vitaceae *(noun)*

A family of vines belonging to order Rhamnales.

- *In class, the teacher used "vitaceae" to mean a family of vines belonging to order rhamnales.*
- *The article explained what "vitaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

vitalisation *(noun)*

The state of being vitalized and filled with life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitalisation."*
- *He looked up "vitalisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vitalise *(verb)*

Make more lively or vigorous.

- *Can you use "vitalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "vitalise" and when to wait.*

---

vitaliser *(noun)*

Someone who imparts energy and vitality and spirit to other people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitaliser."*
- *They discussed "vitaliser" during the group presentation.*

---

vitalizer *(noun)*

Someone who imparts energy and vitality and spirit to other people.

- *Understanding "vitalizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitalizer."*

---

vitalness *(noun)*

The quality of being essential to maintain life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitalness."*
- *He looked up "vitalness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vitaminise *(verb)*

Add vitamins as a supplement.

- *Can you use "vitaminise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "vitaminise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vitaminize *(verb)*

Add vitamins as a supplement.

- *Vitaminized processed foods.*
- *She tried to use "vitaminize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vitellus *(noun)*

Nutritive material of an ovum stored for the nutrition of an embryo (especially the yellow mass of a bird or reptile egg).

- *In class, the teacher used "vitellus" to mean nutritive material of an ovum stored for the....*
- *They discussed "vitellus" during the group presentation.*

---

vithar *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) one of the Aesir; son of Odin; avenges his parent by slaying Fenrir at Ragnarok.

- *In class, the teacher used "vithar" to mean (norse mythology) one of the aesir; son of odin;....*
- *The article explained what "vithar" means with a simple example.*

---

vitharr *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) one of the Aesir; son of Odin; avenges his parent by slaying Fenrir at Ragnarok.

- *In class, the teacher used "vitharr" to mean (norse mythology) one of the aesir; son of odin;....*
- *They discussed "vitharr" during the group presentation.*

---

vitiation *(noun)*

Nullification by the destruction of the legal force; rendering null.

- *The vitiation of the contract.*
- *They discussed "vitiation" during the group presentation.*

---

vitidaceae *(noun)*

A family of vines belonging to order Rhamnales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitidaceae."*
- *They discussed "vitidaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

vitiliginous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having vitiligo.

- *Students compared "vitiliginous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vitiliginous."*

---

vitriolically *(adverb)*

In a caustic vitriolic manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "vitriolically" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "vitriolically" can make your explanation more exact.*

vittaria *(noun)*

Tropical epiphytic ferns with straplike fronds.

- *He looked up "vittaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vittaria."*

vittaria lineata *(noun)*

Epiphytic fern found in lowland forests of tropical America.

- *Understanding "vittaria lineata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vittaria lineata" because he had never seen it before.*

vittariaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems: genus Vittaria.

- *In class, the teacher used "vittariaceae" to mean one of a number of families into which....*
- *The article explained what "vittariaceae" means with a simple example.*

viverra zibetha *(noun)*

Common civet of India and southeast Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "viverra zibetha" to mean common civet of india and southeast asia.*
- *He looked up "viverra zibetha" because he had never seen it before.*

viverricula *(noun)*

A genus of Viverridae.

- *Understanding "viverricula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viverricula."*

viverricula indica *(noun)*

A common civet of southeast Asia.

- *Understanding "viverricula indica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "viverricula indica" because he had never seen it before.*

viverricula malaccensis *(noun)*

A common civet of southeast Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viverricula malaccensis."*
- *He looked up "viverricula malaccensis" because he had never seen it before.*

viverridae *(noun)*

Genets; civets; mongooses.

- *They discussed "viverridae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viverridae" to mean genets; civets; mongooses.*

viverrinae *(noun)*

Genets; civets; mongooses.

- *The article explained what "viverrinae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "viverrinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

viverrine *(noun)*

Small cat-like predatory mammals of warmer parts of the Old World.

- *Understanding "viverrine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viverrine."*

viverrine mammal *(noun)*

Small cat-like predatory mammals of warmer parts of the Old World.

- *The article explained what "viverrine mammal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viverrine mammal."*

vivification *(noun)*

The activity of giving vitality and vigour to something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vivification."*
- *Understanding "vivification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vixenish *(adjective)*

Shrewish and malicious.

- *A vixenish old woman.*
- *Would you call this situation "vixenish"? Explain why.*

---

viziership *(noun)*

The position of vizier.

- *The article explained what "viziership" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viziership" to mean the position of vizier.*

---

vladimir vladimirovich mayakovski *(noun)*

Soviet poet; leader of Russian futurism (1893-1930).

- *He looked up "vladimir vladimirovich mayakovski" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vladimir vladimirovich mayakovski."*

---

vocaliser *(noun)*

An organism that can utter vocal sounds.

- *Understanding "vocaliser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vocaliser" means with a simple example.*

---

vocalizer *(noun)*

An organism that can utter vocal sounds.

- *Is the giraffe a vocalizer?*
- *The article explained what "vocalizer" means with a simple example.*

---

vociferator *(noun)*

A loud and vehement speaker (usually in protest).

- *In class, the teacher used "vociferator" to mean a loud and vehement speaker (usually in protest).*
- *They discussed "vociferator" during the group presentation.*

---

vodoun *(noun)*

A religious cult practiced chiefly in Caribbean countries (especially Haiti); involves witchcraft and animistic deities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vodoun."*
- *The article explained what "vodoun" means with a simple example.*

---

vogul *(noun)*

A member of a nomadic people of the northern Urals.

- *They discussed "vogul" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vogul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

voicer *(noun)*

A speaker who voices an opinion.

- *In class, the teacher used "voicer" to mean a speaker who voices an opinion.*
- *They discussed "voicer" during the group presentation.*

---

voidance *(noun)*

The act of removing the contents of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voidance."*
- *Understanding "voidance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

voider *(noun)*

An official who can invalidate or nullify.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voider."*

- *They discussed "voider" during the group presentation.*

---

volaille *(noun)*

The flesh of a chicken used for food.

- *He looked up "volaille" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "volaille" during the group presentation.*

---

volary *(noun)*

A building where birds are kept.

- *The article explained what "volary" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "volary" to mean a building where birds are kept.*

---

volatilisable *(adjective)*

(used of substances) capable of being volatilized.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "volatilisable."*
- *The speaker chose "volatilisable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

volatilise *(verb)*

Make volatile; cause to pass off in a vapor.

- *The coach explained when to use "volatilise" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "volatilise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

volatilised *(adjective)*

Converted into a gas or vapor.

- *Would you call this situation "volatilised"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "volatilised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

volatilizable *(adjective)*

(used of substances) capable of being volatilized.

- *Would you call this situation "volatilizable"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "volatilizable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

voltarean *(adjective)*

In the manner of Voltaire.

- *It is useful to describe something as "voltarean" when it is in the manner of voltaire.*
- *Students compared "voltarean" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

voltarian *(adjective)*

In the manner of Voltaire.

- *Students compared "voltarian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "voltarian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

volumed *(adjective)*

(often used in combination) consisting of or having a given number or kind of volumes.

- *The poet's volumed works.*
- *A two-volumed history.*

---

volumeter *(noun)*

A meter to measure the volume of gases, liquids, or solids (either directly or by displacement).

- *They discussed "volumeter" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "volumeter" means with a simple example.*

---

volumetrical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to measurement by volume.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "volumetrical."*
- *Students compared "volumetrical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

voluminosity *(noun)*

Greatness of volume.

- *Understanding "voluminosity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voluminosity."*

voluminousness *(noun)*

Greatness of volume.

- *Understanding "voluminousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "voluminousness" during the group presentation.*

volund *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) a wonderful smith; identified with Anglo-Saxon Wayland and Teutonic Wieland.

- *He looked up "volund" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "volund" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

voluted *(adjective)*

In the shape of a coil.

- *The speaker chose "voluted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "voluted" when it is in the shape of a coil.*

volvaria *(noun)*

Agarics having pink spores and a distinct volva.

- *He looked up "volvaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volvaria."*

volvaria bombycina *(noun)*

A parasite on various trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "volvaria bombycina" to mean a parasite on various trees.*
- *They discussed "volvaria bombycina" during the group presentation.*

volvariaceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Agaricales.

- *In class, the teacher used "volvariaceae" to mean a family of fungi belonging to the order agaricales.*
- *The article explained what "volvariaceae" means with a simple example.*

volvariella *(noun)*

An important genus of mushrooms in the Orient.

- *The article explained what "volvariella" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "volvariella" during the group presentation.*

volvariella bombycina *(noun)*

A mushroom with a dry yellowish to white fibrillose cap.

- *They discussed "volvariella bombycina" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "volvariella bombycina" means with a simple example.*

volvariella volvacea *(noun)*

Small tropical and subtropical edible mushroom having a white cap and long stem; an expensive delicacy in China and other Asian countries where it is grown commercially.

- *Understanding "volvariella volvacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volvariella volvacea."*

volvocaceae *(noun)*

Unicellular or colonial biflagellate free-swimming flagellates.

- *Understanding "volvocaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "volvocaceae" to mean unicellular or colonial biflagellate free-swimming....*

volvocales *(noun)*

Chiefly freshwater green algae; solitary or colonial.

- *In class, the teacher used "volvocales" to mean chiefly freshwater green algae; solitary or colonial.*
- *The article explained what "volvocales" means with a simple example.*

---

vomiter *(noun)*

A person who vomits.

- *In class, the teacher used "vomiter" to mean a person who vomits.*
- *The article explained what "vomiter" means with a simple example.*

---

vomitive *(noun)*

A medicine that induces nausea and vomiting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vomitive."*
- *He looked up "vomitive" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vomitory *(noun)*

An entrance to an amphitheater or stadium.

- *They discussed "vomitory" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vomitory" means with a simple example.*

---

von recklinghausen's disease *(noun)*

Autosomal dominant disease characterized by numerous neurofibromas and by spots on the skin and often by developmental abnormalities.

- *He looked up "von recklinghausen's disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "von recklinghausen's disease" to mean autosomal dominant disease characterized by....*

---

von willebrand's disease *(noun)*

A form of hemophilia discovered by Erik von Willebrand; a genetic disorder that is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait; characterized by a deficiency of the coagulation factor and by mucosal bleeding.

- *They discussed "von willebrand's disease" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "von willebrand's disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

voodooism *(noun)*

A religious cult practiced chiefly in Caribbean countries (especially Haiti); involves witchcraft and animistic deities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voodooism."*
- *Understanding "voodooism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

voraciousness *(noun)*

An excessive desire for wealth (usually in large amounts).

- *In class, the teacher used "voraciousness" to mean an excessive desire for wealth (usually in large....*
- *They discussed "voraciousness" during the group presentation.*

---

vorticella *(noun)*

Any of various protozoa having a transparent goblet-shaped body with a retractile stalk.

- *The article explained what "vorticella" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vorticella."*

---

vorticose vein *(noun)*

A vein formed by branches from the back surface of the eye and the ciliary body; empties into the ophthalmic veins.

- *He looked up "vorticose vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vorticose vein" during the group presentation.*

---

vouchee *(noun)*

(law) a person called into court to defend a title.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vouchee."*
- *Understanding "vouchee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vouge *(noun)*

A kind of pike used by foot soldiers in the 14th century.

- *He looked up "vouge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vouge."*

voussoir *(noun)*

Wedge-shaped stone building block used in constructing an arch or vault.

- *In class, the teacher used "voussoir" to mean wedge-shaped stone building block used in....*
- *The article explained what "voussoir" means with a simple example.*

vowellike *(adjective)*

Having characteristics of a vowel sound.

- *The vowellike nature of 'r'.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vowellike" when it is having characteristics of a vowel sound.*

vower *(noun)*

Someone who makes a solemn promise to do something or behave in a certain way.

- *Young vowers of eternal love.*
- *There are many vowers of chastity but few who observe it.*

voyeuristical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to voyeurs or voyeurism.

- *A "voyeuristical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "voyeuristical"? Explain why.*

voyeuristically *(adverb)*

Like a voyeur.

- *He sneaks voyeuristically around the swimming pool.*
- *He answered "voyeuristically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

voznesenski *(noun)*

Russian poet (born in 1933).

- *The article explained what "voznesenski" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "voznesenski" during the group presentation.*

vulcanisation *(noun)*

Process of treating rubber or rubberlike materials with sulphur at great heat to improve elasticity and strength or to harden them.

- *He looked up "vulcanisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vulcanisation."*

vulcanise *(verb)*

Undergo vulcanization.

- *The coach explained when to use "vulcanise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "vulcanise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

vulcaniser *(noun)*

Someone who vulcanizes rubber to improve its strength and resiliency.

- *He looked up "vulcaniser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vulcaniser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vulcanizer *(noun)*

Someone who vulcanizes rubber to improve its strength and resiliency.

- *They discussed "vulcanizer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vulcanizer" because he had never seen it before.*

vulcanology *(noun)*

The branch of geology that studies volcanoes.

- *The article explained what "vulcanology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vulcanology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vulgarisation *(noun)*

The act of rendering something coarse and unrefined.

- *In class, the teacher used "vulgarisation" to mean the act of rendering something coarse and unrefined.*
- *The article explained what "vulgarisation" means with a simple example.*

---

vulgariser *(noun)*

Someone who makes attractive to the general public.

- *In class, the teacher used "vulgariser" to mean someone who makes attractive to the general public.*
- *He looked up "vulgariser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vulgarizer *(noun)*

Someone who makes attractive to the general public.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vulgarizer."*
- *They discussed "vulgarizer" during the group presentation.*

---

vulpecular *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a fox.

- *A "vulpecular" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "vulpecular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

vulpes macrotis *(noun)*

Small grey fox of southwestern United States; may be a subspecies of Vulpes velox.

- *The article explained what "vulpes macrotis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vulpes macrotis" to mean small grey fox of southwestern united states; may....*

---

vultur *(noun)*

A bird that is usually restricted to the Andean condor.

- *In class, the teacher used "vultur" to mean a bird that is usually restricted to the andean condor.*
- *Understanding "vultur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vultur gryphus *(noun)*

Large vulture of the high Andes having black plumage and white neck ruff.

- *Understanding "vultur gryphus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vultur gryphus" means with a simple example.*

---

vulturine *(adjective)*

Living by preying on other animals especially by catching living prey.

- *A vulturine taste for offal.*
- *Students compared "vulturine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

vulturous *(adjective)*

Living by preying on other animals especially by catching living prey.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vulturous."*
- *Students compared "vulturous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

vulvectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of part or all of the vulva.

- *Understanding "vulvectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vulvectomy" means with a simple example.*

---

vulvovaginitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the vulva and the vagina.

- *He looked up "vulvovaginitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vulvovaginitis" during the group presentation.*

---

wackily *(adverb)*

In a mildly insane manner.

- *He answered "wackily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

- *Using "wackily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

waddler *(noun)*

Someone who walks with a waddling gait.

- *Fat waddlers who walk like pigeons.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waddler."*

---

wagerer *(noun)*

Someone who bets.

- *They discussed "wagerer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wagerer."*

---

waggery *(noun)*

A quaint and amusing jest.

- *Understanding "waggery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "waggery" means with a simple example.*

---

waggishly *(adverb)*

In a waggish manner.

- *Using "waggishly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "waggishly" in the final chapter.*

---

waggonwright *(noun)*

A wagon maker.

- *Understanding "waggonwright" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "waggonwright" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wagonwright *(noun)*

A wagon maker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wagonwright."*
- *Understanding "wagonwright" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wahunsonacock *(noun)*

Indian chief and founder of the Powhatan confederacy of tribes in eastern Virginia; father of Pocahontas (1550?-1618).

- *He looked up "wahunsonacock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wahunsonacock" during the group presentation.*

---

wahvey *(noun)*

A name for the God of the Old Testament as transliterated from the Hebrew consonants YHVH.

- *In class, the teacher used "wahvey" to mean a name for the god of the old testament as....*
- *Understanding "wahvey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waistcloth *(noun)*

A band of material around the waist that strengthens a skirt or trousers.

- *He looked up "waistcloth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waistcloth."*

---

wakeless *(adjective)*

(of sleep) deep and complete.

- *Deep wakeless sleep.*
- *A "wakeless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

waldmeister *(noun)*

Fragrant dark green leaves used to flavor May wine.

- *The article explained what "waldmeister" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "waldmeister" during the group presentation.*

---

wall pellitory *(noun)*

Herb that grows in crevices having long narrow leaves and small pink apetalous flowers.

- *Understanding "wall pellitory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wall pellitory" to mean herb that grows in crevices having long narrow....*

wall rue spleenwort *(noun)*

Small delicate spleenwort found on a steep slope (as a wall or cliff) of Eurasia and North America.

- *The article explained what "wall rue spleenwort" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wall rue spleenwort" during the group presentation.*

wall-paperer *(noun)*

A worker who papers walls.

- *He looked up "wall-paperer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wall-paperer."*

walleyed *(adjective)*

Having divergent strabismus.

- *The speaker chose "walleyed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "walleyed" approach may work better in this case.*

walleyed pike *(noun)*

Pike-like freshwater perches.

- *He looked up "walleyed pike" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "walleyed pike" to mean pike-like freshwater perches.*

wallpaperer *(noun)*

A worker who papers walls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wallpaperer."*
- *He looked up "wallpaperer" because he had never seen it before.*

wamble *(verb)*

Move unsteadily or with a weaving or rolling motion.

- *She tried to use "wamble" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "wamble" until he saw an example.*

wampee *(noun)*

American plant having spikes of blue flowers and growing in shallow water of streams and ponds.

- *The article explained what "wampee" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wampee" to mean american plant having spikes of blue flowers and....*

wampumpeag *(noun)*

Small cylindrical beads made from polished shells and fashioned into strings or belts; used by certain Native American peoples as jewelry or currency.

- *Understanding "wampumpeag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wampumpeag."*

wanda landowska *(noun)*

United States harpsichordist (born in Poland) who helped to revive modern interest in the harpsichord (1879-1959).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wanda landowska."*
- *They discussed "wanda landowska" during the group presentation.*

wandflower *(noun)*

A showy often-cultivated plant with tawny yellow often purple-spotted flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wandflower."*
- *Understanding "wandflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wangling *(noun)*

An instance of accomplishing something by scheming or trickery.

- *The article explained what "wangling" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wangling" during the group presentation.*

---

wanness *(noun)*

Unnatural lack of color in the skin (as from bruising or sickness or emotional distress).

- *They discussed "wanness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wanness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wardership *(noun)*

The position of warder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wardership."*
- *Understanding "wardership" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wardress *(noun)*

A woman warder.

- *They discussed "wardress" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wardress" means with a simple example.*

---

warehouseman's lien *(noun)*

Right of a warehouseman to retain goods until all storage charges have been paid.

- *The article explained what "warehouseman's lien" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "warehouseman's lien" during the group presentation.*

---

warehouser *(noun)*

A workman who manages or works in a warehouse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warehouser."*
- *He looked up "warehouser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

warmheartedness *(noun)*

A positive feeling of liking.

- *They discussed "warmheartedness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "warmheartedness" to mean a positive feeling of liking.*

---

warragal *(noun)*

Wolflike yellowish-brown wild dog of Australia.

- *The article explained what "warragal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "warragal" to mean wolflike yellowish-brown wild dog of australia.*

---

warranter *(noun)*

One who provides a warrant or guarantee to another.

- *He looked up "warranter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "warranter" to mean one who provides a warrant or guarantee to another.*

---

warrantor *(noun)*

One who provides a warrant or guarantee to another.

- *Understanding "warrantor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "warrantor" during the group presentation.*

---

warriorlike *(adjective)*

(of persons) befitting a warrior.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "warriorlike."*
- *Students compared "warriorlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wartlike *(adjective)*

(of skin) covered with warts or projections that resemble warts.

- *The speaker chose "wartlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wartlike."*

wartweed *(noun)*

Not unattractive European weed whose flowers turn toward the sun.

- *The article explained what "wartweed" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wartweed."*

wartwort *(noun)*

Not unattractive European weed whose flowers turn toward the sun.

- *In class, the teacher used "wartwort" to mean not unattractive european weed whose flowers turn....*
- *The article explained what "wartwort" means with a simple example.*

washables *(noun)*

Garments or white goods that can be cleaned by laundering.

- *In class, the teacher used "washables" to mean garments or white goods that can be cleaned by....*
- *The article explained what "washables" means with a simple example.*

washrag *(noun)*

Bath linen consisting of a piece of cloth used to wash the face and body.

- *They discussed "washrag" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "washrag."*

washwoman *(noun)*

A working woman who takes in washing.

- *The article explained what "washwoman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "washwoman" to mean a working woman who takes in washing.*

waslaw nijinsky *(noun)*

Russian dancer considered by many to be the greatest dancer of the 20th century (1890-1950).

- *In class, the teacher used "waslaw nijinsky" to mean russian dancer considered by many to be the....*
- *The article explained what "waslaw nijinsky" means with a simple example.*

wassailer *(noun)*

Someone who proposes a toast; someone who drinks to the health of success of someone or some venture.

- *They discussed "wassailer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wassailer" because he had never seen it before.*

wassily kandinski *(noun)*

Russian painter who was a pioneer of abstract art (1866-1944).

- *He looked up "wassily kandinski" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wassily kandinski."*

wastebin *(noun)*

A bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.

- *The article explained what "wastebin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wastebin" to mean a bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.*

wasteweir *(noun)*

A channel that carries excess water over or around a dam or other obstruction.

- *The article explained what "wasteweir" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wasteweir."*

wasteyard *(noun)*

A piece of land where waste materials are dumped.

- *Understanding "wasteyard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wasteyard" to mean a piece of land where waste materials are dumped.*

watchstrap *(noun)*

A band of cloth or leather or metal links attached to a wristwatch and wrapped around the wrist.

- *The article explained what "watchstrap" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "watchstrap" to mean a band of cloth or leather or metal links attached....*

---

water bitternut *(noun)*

Hickory of southern United States having many narrow leaflets and rather bitter nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "water bitternut" to mean hickory of southern united states having many....*
- *He looked up "water bitternut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

water chevrotain *(noun)*

Largest chevrotain; of marshy areas of west Africa.

- *He looked up "water chevrotain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "water chevrotain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

water dropwort *(noun)*

European poisonous herb having tuberous roots, yellow juice that stains the skin, yellow flowers and foliage resembling celery; all parts extremely poisonous.

- *In class, the teacher used "water dropwort" to mean european poisonous herb having tuberous roots,....*
- *The article explained what "water dropwort" means with a simple example.*

---

water starwort *(noun)*

Any of several aquatic plants having a star-shaped rosette of floating leaves; America, Europe and Asia.

- *They discussed "water starwort" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "water starwort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

waterdog *(noun)*

Any of several large aquatic salamanders.

- *The article explained what "waterdog" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waterdog" to mean any of several large aquatic salamanders.*

---

waterfinder *(noun)*

Forked stick that is said to dip down to indicate underground water or oil.

- *The article explained what "waterfinder" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waterfinder" to mean forked stick that is said to dip down to indicate....*

---

waterhouse-friderichsen syndrome *(noun)*

Syndrome associated with bacterial meningitis; marked by sudden high fever and skin discoloration and petechiae with hemorrhage into the adrenal glands and cardiovascular collapse.

- *They discussed "waterhouse-friderichsen syndrome" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waterhouse-friderichsen syndrome" to mean syndrome associated with bacterial meningitis;....*

---

wateriness *(noun)*

The wetness of ground that is covered or soaked with water.

- *The baseball game was canceled because of the wateriness of the outfield.*
- *The haziness and wateriness of his disquisitions.*

---

waterleaf *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Hydrophyllum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waterleaf."*
- *He looked up "waterleaf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

waterleaf family *(noun)*

Perennial woodland herbs.

- *The article explained what "waterleaf family" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waterleaf family" to mean perennial woodland herbs.*

---

waterlessness *(noun)*

The condition of not containing or being covered by a liquid (especially water).

- *They discussed "waterlessness" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "waterlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

watermeal *(noun)*

Any of various aquatic plants of the genus Wolffia; throughout warmer regions of the world.

- *Understanding "watermeal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "watermeal" during the group presentation.*

---

waterskin *(noun)*

A container of skin for holding water.

- *In class, the teacher used "waterskin" to mean a container of skin for holding water.*
- *The article explained what "waterskin" means with a simple example.*

---

waterweed *(noun)*

A weedy aquatic plant of genus Elodea.

- *Understanding "waterweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "waterweed" means with a simple example.*

---

waterworn *(adjective)*

(of rocks especially) worn smooth by the action of water.

- *A "waterworn" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "waterworn" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

watutsi *(noun)*

A member of a Bantu speaking people living in Rwanda and Burundi.

- *They discussed "watutsi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "watutsi" means with a simple example.*

---

waverer *(noun)*

One who hesitates (usually out of fear).

- *Understanding "waverer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "waverer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

waxberry *(noun)*

Deciduous aromatic shrub of eastern North America with grey-green wax-coated berries.

- *Understanding "waxberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "waxberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

waxflower *(noun)*

Small waxy white or pinkish-white saprophytic woodland plant having scalelike leaves and a nodding flower; turns black with age.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waxflower."*
- *Understanding "waxflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waxiness *(noun)*

The quality of being made of wax or covered with wax.

- *In class, the teacher used "waxiness" to mean the quality of being made of wax or covered with wax.*
- *He looked up "waxiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

waxlike *(adjective)*

Having the paleness of wax; - Bram Stoker.

- *The soldier turned his waxlike features toward him.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "waxlike."*

---

waxmallow *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Malvaviscus having brilliant bell-shaped drooping flowers like incompletely opened hibiscus flowers.

- *He looked up "waxmallow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waxmallow."*

---

waxycap *(noun)*

Any fungus of the family Hygrophoraceae having gills that are more or less waxy in appearance.

- *The article explained what "waxycap" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "waxycap" during the group presentation.*

---

weakener *(noun)*

That which weakens or causes a loss of strength.

- *Doubt is a great weakener of resolve.*
- *He looked up "weakener" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wealthily *(adverb)*

With riches.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "wealthily" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "wealthily" in the final chapter.*

---

wealthiness *(noun)*

The state of being rich and affluent; having a plentiful supply of material goods and money.

- *The article explained what "wealthiness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wealthiness" to mean the state of being rich and affluent; having a....*

---

weaponed *(adjective)*

Carrying weapons.

- *A "weaponed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "weaponed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

weatherboarding *(noun)*

A long thin board with one edge thicker than the other; used as siding by lapping one board over the board below.

- *In class, the teacher used "weatherboarding" to mean a long thin board with one edge thicker than the....*
- *Understanding "weatherboarding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weatherliness *(noun)*

(of a sailing vessel) the quality of being able to sail close to the wind with little drift to the leeward (even in a stiff wind).

- *The Spanish ships had superior speed and weatherliness.*
- *Understanding "weatherliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weatherworn *(adjective)*

Worn by exposure to the weather.

- *It is useful to describe something as "weatherworn" when it is worn by exposure to the weather.*
- *The speaker chose "weatherworn" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

weaverbird *(noun)*

Finch-like African and Asian colonial birds noted for their elaborately woven nests.

- *They discussed "weaverbird" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "weaverbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

webfoot *(noun)*

A foot having the toes connected by folds of skin.

- *Understanding "webfoot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "webfoot" means with a simple example.*

---

weblike *(adjective)*

Having open interstices or resembling a web.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "weblike."*
- *A "weblike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

weeness *(noun)*

The property of being very small in size.

- *In class, the teacher used "weeness" to mean the property of being very small in size.*
- *He looked up "weeness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weepiness *(noun)*

Sadness expressed by weeping.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weepiness."*
- *They discussed "weepiness" during the group presentation.*

---

weigela *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub widely cultivated for its white or pink or red flowers.

- *Understanding "weigela" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "weigela" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weigela florida *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub widely cultivated for its white or pink or red flowers.

- *The article explained what "weigela florida" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "weigela florida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weightily *(adverb)*

As something very heavy.

- *She moved weightily.*
- *The speech was weighty and it was weightily delivered.*

---

weightlift *(noun)*

Bodybuilding by exercise that involves lifting weights.

- *They discussed "weightlift" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weightlift."*

---

weirdie *(noun)*

Someone unpleasantly strange or eccentric.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weirdie."*
- *He looked up "weirdie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weisenheimer *(noun)*

An upstart who makes conceited, sardonic, insolent comments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weisenheimer."*
- *He looked up "weisenheimer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weisshorn *(noun)*

A mountain in the Alps in Switzerland (14,804 feet high).

- *He looked up "weisshorn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "weisshorn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weizenbier *(noun)*

A general name in southern Germany for wheat beers.

- *Understanding "weizenbier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weizenbier."*

---

weizenbock *(noun)*

A German wheat beer of bock strength.

- *They discussed "weizenbock" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weizenbock" to mean a german wheat beer of bock strength.*

---

welcomer *(noun)*

A person who greets.

- *He looked up "welcomer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "welcomer" to mean a person who greets.*

weldment *(noun)*

An assembly of parts welded together.

- *In class, the teacher used "weldment" to mean an assembly of parts welded together.*
- *The article explained what "weldment" means with a simple example.*

welsher *(noun)*

Someone who swindles you by not repaying a debt or wager.

- *In class, the teacher used "welsher" to mean someone who swindles you by not repaying a debt or....*
- *He looked up "welsher" because he had never seen it before.*

welwitschiaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications included in the Gnetaceae.

- *Understanding "welwitschiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "welwitschiaceae."*

wencher *(noun)*

Someone who patronizes prostitutes.

- *He looked up "wencher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wencher."*

werdnig-hoffman disease *(noun)*

Autosomal recessive disease in which the degeneration of spinal nerve cells and brain nerve cells leads to atrophy of skeletal muscles and flaccid paralysis; death usually occurs in early childhood.

- *In class, the teacher used "werdnig-hoffman disease" to mean autosomal recessive disease in which the....*
- *They discussed "werdnig-hoffman disease" during the group presentation.*

werlhof's disease *(noun)*

Purpura associated with a reduction in circulating blood platelets which can result from a variety of factors.

- *They discussed "werlhof's disease" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "werlhof's disease."*

wesleyanism *(noun)*

Evangelical principles taught by John Wesley.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wesleyanism."*
- *Understanding "wesleyanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wesleyism *(noun)*

Evangelical principles taught by John Wesley.

- *He looked up "wesleyism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wesleyism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

western pasqueflower *(noun)*

Of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "western pasqueflower" to mean of western north america.*
- *They discussed "western pasqueflower" during the group presentation.*

western pipistrel *(noun)*

Of western North America.

- *Understanding "western pipistrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western pipistrel."*

westernise *(verb)*

Make western in character.

- *He did not know how to use "westernise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "westernise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

westmost *(adjective)*

Farthest to the west.

- *Would you call this situation "westmost"? Explain why.*
- *A "westmost" approach may work better in this case.*

---

whalesucker *(noun)*

Large blue Pacific remora that attaches to whales and dolphins.

- *In class, the teacher used "whalesucker" to mean large blue pacific remora that attaches to whales....*
- *He looked up "whalesucker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whatchamacallum *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *Understanding "whatchamacallum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whatchamacallum" to mean something unspecified whose name is either....*

---

whatsis *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *The article explained what "whatsis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whatsis" to mean something unspecified whose name is either....*

---

wheat eelworm *(noun)*

Small roundworm parasitic on wheat.

- *In class, the teacher used "wheat eelworm" to mean small roundworm parasitic on wheat.*
- *He looked up "wheat eelworm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wheately elm *(noun)*

A variety of the English elm with erect branches and broader leaves.

- *They discussed "wheately elm" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wheately elm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wheatflake *(noun)*

Crisp flake made from wheat.

- *Understanding "wheatflake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wheatflake" during the group presentation.*

---

wheatworm *(noun)*

Small roundworm parasitic on wheat.

- *In class, the teacher used "wheatworm" to mean small roundworm parasitic on wheat.*
- *Understanding "wheatworm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wheedler *(noun)*

Someone who tries to persuade by blandishment and coaxing.

- *Understanding "wheedler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wheedler" means with a simple example.*

---

wheelless *(adjective)*

Having no wheels or having no wheeled vehicles.

- *Dragging a wheelless stoneboat filled with rocks.*
- *Wheelless societies.*

---

wheelwork *(noun)*

Mechanical device including an arrangement of wheel in a machine (especially a train of gears).

- *In class, the teacher used "wheelwork" to mean mechanical device including an arrangement of wheel....*
- *The article explained what "wheelwork" means with a simple example.*

---

wheezily *(adverb)*

With a wheeze.

- *He talked wheezily.*

- *The narrator describes the scene "wheezily" in the final chapter.*

---

wheeziness *(noun)*

Presence of abnormal high-pitched sound heard with a stethoscope when an airway is blocked (as in asthma or chronic bronchitis).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheeziness."*
- *He looked up "wheeziness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wheezingly *(adverb)*

With a wheeze.

- *She spoke "wheezingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "wheezingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

whidah *(noun)*

Mostly black African weaverbird.

- *They discussed "whidah" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whidah."*

---

whiffer *(noun)*

A batter who strikes out by swinging at and missing the third strike.

- *The article explained what "whiffer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whiffer."*

---

whiffletree *(noun)*

A crossbar that is attached to the traces of a draft horse and to the vehicle or implement that the horse is pulling.

- *The article explained what "whiffletree" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "whiffletree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whinberry *(noun)*

Erect European blueberry having solitary flowers and blue-black berries.

- *Understanding "whinberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whinberry."*

---

whiplike *(adjective)*

Having or resembling a lash or whip (as does a flagellum).

- *The speaker chose "whiplike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "whiplike" when it is having or resembling a lash or whip (as does a....*

---

whippletree *(noun)*

A crossbar that is attached to the traces of a draft horse and to the vehicle or implement that the horse is pulling.

- *They discussed "whippletree" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whippletree" to mean a crossbar that is attached to the traces of a....*

---

whipsnake *(noun)*

Any of several small fast-moving snakes with long whiplike tails.

- *He looked up "whipsnake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whipsnake."*

---

whipstitch *(noun)*

A sewing stitch passing over an edge diagonally.

- *The article explained what "whipstitch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "whipstitch" during the group presentation.*

---

whipstitching *(noun)*

A sewing stitch passing over an edge diagonally.

- *The article explained what "whipstitching" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "whipstitching" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whirler *(noun)*

A dervish whose actions include ecstatic dancing and whirling.

- *The article explained what "whirler" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "whirler" during the group presentation.*

whiskerless *(adjective)*

Having no beard.

- *Students compared "whiskerless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "whiskerless"? Explain why.*

white baneberry *(noun)*

North American herb with white poisonous berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white baneberry."*
- *Understanding "white baneberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

white dipladenia *(noun)*

Shrubby climber having glossy leaves and white funnel-shaped flowers with yellow throats.

- *He looked up "white dipladenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white dipladenia" to mean shrubby climber having glossy leaves and white....*

white melilot *(noun)*

Biennial plant; valuable honey plant.

- *The article explained what "white melilot" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "white melilot" during the group presentation.*

white popinac *(noun)*

Low scrubby tree of tropical and subtropical North America having white flowers tinged with yellow resembling mimosa and long flattened pods.

- *The article explained what "white popinac" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "white popinac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

white sanicle *(noun)*

American herb having flat-topped clusters of small white flower heads; reputedly a cause of trembles and milk sickness; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *He looked up "white sanicle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white sanicle" to mean american herb having flat-topped clusters of small....*

white-stemmed filaree *(noun)*

Low annual European herb naturalized in America; similar to alfilaria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white-stemmed filaree."*
- *Understanding "white-stemmed filaree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

whitebarked pine *(noun)*

Small pine of western North America; having smooth grey-white bark and soft brittle wood; similar to limber pine.

- *Understanding "whitebarked pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "whitebarked pine" during the group presentation.*

whitecup *(noun)*

Prostrate woody South American herb with white tubular flowers often tinged with blue or rose.

- *The article explained what "whitecup" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "whitecup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

whitelash *(noun)*

Backlash by white racists against black civil rights advances.

- *The article explained what "whitelash" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whitelash" to mean backlash by white racists against black civil....*

whitlavia *(noun)*

Desert plant of southern California with blue or violet tubular flowers in terminal racemes.

- *The article explained what "whitlavia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whitlavia" to mean desert plant of southern california with blue or....*

---

whitmonday *(noun)*

The day after Whitsunday; a legal holiday in England and Wales and Ireland.

- *In class, the teacher used "whitmonday" to mean the day after whitsunday; a legal holiday in....*
- *He looked up "whitmonday" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whittler *(noun)*

Someone who whittles (usually as an idle pastime).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whittler."*
- *He looked up "whittler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whitweek *(noun)*

Christian holiday; the week beginning on Whitsunday (especially the first 3 days).

- *Understanding "whitweek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "whitweek" during the group presentation.*

---

whizzbang *(noun)*

A small high-velocity shell; it makes a whizzing sound followed by a bang when it hits.

- *Understanding "whizzbang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whizzbang" to mean a small high-velocity shell; it makes a whizzing....*

---

wholeheartedness *(noun)*

The quality of hearty sincerity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wholeheartedness."*
- *The article explained what "wholeheartedness" means with a simple example.*

---

whoremaster *(noun)*

A pimp who procures whores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whoremaster."*
- *Understanding "whoremaster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whorlywort *(noun)*

A tall perennial herb having spikes of small white or purple flowers; common in eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "whorlywort" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whorlywort."*

---

whortleberry *(noun)*

Blue-black berries similar to American blueberries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whortleberry."*
- *Understanding "whortleberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wickup *(noun)*

Tall North American perennial with creeping rootstocks and narrow leaves and spikes of pinkish-purple flowers occurring in great abundance in burned-over areas or recent clearings; an important honey plant.

- *They discussed "wickup" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wickup."*

---

wiclif *(noun)*

English theologian whose objections to Roman Catholic doctrine anticipated the Protestant Reformation (1328-1384).

- *Understanding "wiclif" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wiclif" means with a simple example.*

---

wicopy *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern North America having tough flexible branches and pliable bark and small yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wicopy."*
- *The article explained what "wicopy" means with a simple example.*

widal test *(noun)*

A test for detecting typhoid fever and other salmonella infections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "widal test."*
- *They discussed "widal test" during the group presentation.*

widal's test *(noun)*

A test for detecting typhoid fever and other salmonella infections.

- *They discussed "widal's test" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "widal's test" to mean a test for detecting typhoid fever and other....*

widegrip pushup *(noun)*

A pushup with the arms widely separated.

- *Understanding "widegrip pushup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "widegrip pushup" means with a simple example.*

widowman *(noun)*

A man whose wife is dead especially one who has not remarried.

- *In class, the teacher used "widowman" to mean a man whose wife is dead especially one who has not....*
- *Understanding "widowman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wienerwurst *(noun)*

A smooth-textured sausage of minced beef or pork usually smoked; often served on a bread roll.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wienerwurst."*
- *Understanding "wienerwurst" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wiesenboden *(noun)*

A dark meadow soil rich in organic material; developed through poor drainage in humid grassy or sedge regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wiesenboden."*
- *Understanding "wiesenboden" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wifelike *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a wife.

- *Would you call this situation "wifelike"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "wifelike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

wiggliness *(noun)*

A jerky back and forth kind of mobility.

- *He walked with the wiggliness of a child on high heels.*
- *He looked up "wiggliness" because he had never seen it before.*

wigless *(adjective)*

Not wearing a wig.

- *Students compared "wigless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "wigless" approach may work better in this case.*

wikiup *(noun)*

A lodge consisting of a frame covered with matting or brush; used by nomadic American Indians in the southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "wikiup" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wikiup" means with a simple example.*

wild climbing hempweed *(noun)*

Herb of tropical America having vanilla-scented flowers; climbs up trees.

- *Understanding "wild climbing hempweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wild climbing hempweed" to mean herb of tropical america having vanilla-scented....*

wild sarsparilla *(noun)*

Common perennial herb having aromatic roots used as a substitute for sarsaparilla; central and eastern North America.

- *Understanding "wild sarsparilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild sarsparilla."*

---

wild wilkworm *(noun)*

Larva of a saturniid moth; spins a large amount of strong silk in constructing its cocoon.

- *In class, the teacher used "wild wilkworm" to mean larva of a saturniid moth; spins a large amount of....*
- *The article explained what "wild wilkworm" means with a simple example.*

---

wild winterpea *(noun)*

A weak-stemmed winter annual native to Mediterranean region for long established in southern United States; cultivated as a cover and pasture crop.

- *They discussed "wild winterpea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild winterpea."*

---

wilhelm apollinaris de kostrowitzki *(noun)*

French poet; precursor of surrealism (1880-1918).

- *They discussed "wilhelm apollinaris de kostrowitzki" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wilhelm apollinaris de kostrowitzki" because he had never seen it before.*

---

william wymark jacobs *(noun)*

English writer of macabre short stories (1863-1943).

- *Understanding "william wymark jacobs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "william wymark jacobs" means with a simple example.*

---

willowherb *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Epilobium having pink or yellow flowers and seeds with silky hairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "willowherb."*
- *The article explained what "willowherb" means with a simple example.*

---

willowware *(noun)*

Chinaware decorated with a blue Chinese design on a white background depicting a willow tree and often a river.

- *The article explained what "willowware" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "willowware" to mean chinaware decorated with a blue chinese design on a....*

---

wilsonia pusilla *(noun)*

Yellow wood warbler with a black crown.

- *Understanding "wilsonia pusilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wilsonia pusilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wimpish *(adjective)*

Weak and ineffectual.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wimpish."*
- *A "wimpish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wimshurst machine *(noun)*

Electrical device that produces a high voltage by building up a charge of static electricity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wimshurst machine."*
- *Understanding "wimshurst machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wincey *(noun)*

A plain or twilled fabric of wool and cotton used especially for warm shirts or skirts and pajamas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wincey."*
- *He looked up "wincey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

winceyette *(noun)*

Cotton flannelette with a nap on both sides.

- *The article explained what "winceyette" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "winceyette" to mean cotton flannelette with a nap on both sides.*

---

windaus *(noun)*

German chemist who studied steroids and cholesterol and discovered histamine (1876-1959).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "windaus."*
- *He looked up "windaus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

windburned *(adjective)*

Suffering from windburn.

- *It is useful to describe something as "windburned" when it is suffering from windburn.*
- *The speaker chose "windburned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

windburnt *(adjective)*

Suffering from windburn.

- *A "windburnt" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "windburnt."*

---

windily *(adverb)*

In a verbose manner.

- *He answered "windily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "windily" in the final chapter.*

---

windiness *(noun)*

A mildly windy state of the air.

- *Understanding "windiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "windiness" to mean a mildly windy state of the air.*

---

windlessness *(noun)*

Calmness without winds.

- *In class, the teacher used "windlessness" to mean calmness without winds.*
- *The article explained what "windlessness" means with a simple example.*

---

windtalker *(noun)*

A secret agent who was one of the Navajos who devised and used a code based on their native language; the code was unbroken by the Japanese during World War II.

- *The article explained what "windtalker" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "windtalker."*

---

wineberry *(noun)*

Raspberry of China and Japan having pale pink flowers grown for ornament and for the small red acid fruits.

- *They discussed "wineberry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wineberry" to mean raspberry of china and japan having pale pink....*

---

wingstem *(noun)*

Perennial herb with showy yellow flowers; the eastern United States.

- *Understanding "wingstem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wingstem" means with a simple example.*

---

winsomeness *(noun)*

Childlike charm or appeal.

- *They discussed "winsomeness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "winsomeness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

winter crookneck *(noun)*

Any of various plants bearing squash having hard rinds and elongated recurved necks.

- *In class, the teacher used "winter crookneck" to mean any of various plants bearing squash having hard....*
- *The article explained what "winter crookneck" means with a simple example.*

---

winter crookneck squash *(noun)*

A squash with a hard rind and an elongated curved neck.

- *The article explained what "winter crookneck squash" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "winter crookneck squash" to mean a squash with a hard rind and an elongated curved neck.*

---

wintera *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs or small trees of Australia and New Zealand.

- *In class, the teacher used "wintera" to mean evergreen shrubs or small trees of australia and....*
- *He looked up "wintera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wintera colorata *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub or small tree whose foliage is conspicuously blotched with red and yellow and having small black fruits.

- *The article explained what "wintera colorata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wintera colorata."*

---

winteraceae *(noun)*

Small family of chiefly tropical shrubs and trees of genera Drimys and Pseudowintera; sometimes included in Magnoliaceae.

- *Understanding "winteraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "winteraceae" to mean small family of chiefly tropical shrubs and trees....*

---

winterise *(verb)*

Prepare for winter.

- *She tried to use "winterise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "winterise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wirehair *(noun)*

A terrier with wiry hair.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wirehair."*
- *They discussed "wirehair" during the group presentation.*

---

wirer *(noun)*

A worker who installs and repairs electric wiring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wirer."*
- *He looked up "wirer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wiretapper *(noun)*

Someone who wiretaps a telephone or telegraph wire.

- *They discussed "wiretapper" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wiretapper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wireworm *(noun)*

Wormlike larva of various elaterid beetles; feeds on roots of many crop plants.

- *He looked up "wireworm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wireworm" to mean wormlike larva of various elaterid beetles; feeds....*

---

wiriness *(noun)*

The property of being lean and tough and sinewy.

- *Understanding "wiriness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wiriness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wiseness *(noun)*

The quality of being prudent and sensible.

- *They discussed "wiseness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wiseness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wisenheimer *(noun)*

An upstart who makes conceited, sardonic, insolent comments.

- *Understanding "wisenheimer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wisenheimer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wisent *(noun)*

European bison having a smaller and higher head than the North American bison.

- *In class, the teacher used "wisent" to mean european bison having a smaller and higher head....*
- *The article explained what "wisent" means with a simple example.*

---

wishfulness *(noun)*

An unrealistic yearning.

- *They discussed "wishfulness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wishfulness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wisplike *(adjective)*

Thin and weak; - Edmund Wilson.

- *Would you call this situation "wisplike"? Explain why.*
- *A "wisplike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wistaria *(noun)*

Any flowering vine of the genus Wisteria.

- *He looked up "wistaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wistaria."*

---

witchgrass *(noun)*

North American grass with slender brushy panicles; often a weed on cultivated land.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "witchgrass."*
- *The article explained what "witchgrass" means with a simple example.*

---

witchlike *(adjective)*

Being or having the character of witchcraft.

- *Students compared "witchlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "witchlike"? Explain why.*

---

withdrawer *(noun)*

A contestant who withdraws from competition.

- *The article explained what "withdrawer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "withdrawer" to mean a contestant who withdraws from competition.*

---

withdrawnness *(noun)*

A disposition to be distant and unsympathetic in manner.

- *The article explained what "withdrawnness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "withdrawnness" during the group presentation.*

---

withholder *(noun)*

A person who refrains from granting.

- *A withholder of payments.*
- *Understanding "withholder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

withstander *(noun)*

An opponent who resists with force or resolution.

- *Obstinate withstanders of innovation.*
- *The article explained what "withstander" means with a simple example.*

---

witloof *(noun)*

Young broad-leaved endive plant deprived of light to form a narrow whitish head.

- *He looked up "witloof" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "witloof" to mean young broad-leaved endive plant deprived of light....*

witnesser *(noun)*

Someone who sees an event and reports what happened.

- *In class, the teacher used "witnesser" to mean someone who sees an event and reports what happened.*
- *The article explained what "witnesser" means with a simple example.*

wittol *(noun)*

An archaic term for a cuckold who knows about his wife's infidelity but tolerates it.

- *The article explained what "wittol" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wittol" during the group presentation.*

wivern *(noun)*

A fire-breathing dragon used in medieval heraldry; had the head of a dragon and the tail of a snake and a body with wings and two legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wivern."*
- *The article explained what "wivern" means with a simple example.*

wizen *(adjective)*

Lean and wrinkled by shrinkage as from age or illness; ; ; ; -W.F.Starkie.

- *A wizened little man with frizzy grey hair.*
- *A "wizen" approach may work better in this case.*

woadwaxen *(noun)*

Small Eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow flowers that yield a dye; common as a weed in Britain and the United States; sometimes grown as an ornamental.

- *Understanding "woadwaxen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "woadwaxen" because he had never seen it before.*

woefulness *(noun)*

Intense mournfulness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woefulness."*
- *They discussed "woefulness" during the group presentation.*

wolfbane *(noun)*

Poisonous Eurasian perennial herb with broad rounded leaves and yellow flowers and fibrous rootstock.

- *In class, the teacher used "wolfbane" to mean poisonous eurasian perennial herb with broad....*
- *The article explained what "wolfbane" means with a simple example.*

wolffia *(noun)*

Minute rootless aquatic herbs having globular fronds floating on or near the water surface and bearing one flower per frond.

- *In class, the teacher used "wolffia" to mean minute rootless aquatic herbs having globular....*
- *The article explained what "wolffia" means with a simple example.*

wolffia columbiana *(noun)*

Smallest flowering plants known; of the Americas.

- *The article explained what "wolffia columbiana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wolffia columbiana."*

wolffiella *(noun)*

Minute rootless aquatic herbs having flat fronds floating on or below the water surface and bearing 1-2 flowers per frond; America and Africa.

- *They discussed "wolffiella" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wolffiella" because he had never seen it before.*

wolffiella gladiata *(noun)*

Having narrow flat sickle-shaped submerged fronds; North America.

- *Understanding "wolffiella gladiata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wolffiella gladiata."*

wolfishly *(adverb)*

In the manner of a wolf.

- *Using "wolfishly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "wolfishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

wolflike *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic (or considered characteristic) of a wolf.

- *Ran in wolflike packs.*
- *The speaker chose "wolflike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

wollemi pine *(noun)*

Newly discovered (1994) pine thought to have been long extinct; Australia; genus and species names not yet assigned.

- *The article explained what "wollemi pine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wollemi pine" to mean newly discovered (1994) pine thought to have been....*

---

wolstonian glaciation *(noun)*

The next-to-last Pleistocene glaciation in Britain and the deposits laid down at that time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wolstonian glaciation."*
- *He looked up "wolstonian glaciation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

womanise *(verb)*

Have amorous affairs; of men.

- *In everyday English, people use "womanise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "womanise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

womanishness *(noun)*

The trait of being effeminate (derogatory of a man).

- *The article explained what "womanishness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "womanishness" to mean the trait of being effeminate (derogatory of a man).*

---

womanlike *(noun)*

The trait of being womanly; having the characteristics of an adult female.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "womanlike."*
- *The article explained what "womanlike" means with a simple example.*

---

wonderberry *(noun)*

Improved garden variety of black nightshade having small edible orange or black berries.

- *The article explained what "wonderberry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wonderberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wonderer *(noun)*

Someone filled with admiration and awe; someone who wonders at something.

- *In class, the teacher used "wonderer" to mean someone filled with admiration and awe; someone who....*
- *Understanding "wonderer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wonderworking *(adjective)*

Performing or able to perform wonders or miracles.

- *Would you call this situation "wonderworking"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "wonderworking" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wood cudweed *(noun)*

Weedy perennial of north temperate regions having woolly foliage and dirty white flowers in a leafy spike.

- *He looked up "wood cudweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood cudweed."*

---

wood meadowgrass *(noun)*

Slender European grass of shady places; grown also in northeastern America and temperate Asia.

- *He looked up "wood meadowgrass" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "wood meadowgrass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

woodborer *(noun)*

Any of various insects or larvae or mollusks that bore into wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodborer."*
- *They discussed "woodborer" during the group presentation.*

---

woodcreeper *(noun)*

Any of numerous South American and Central American birds with a curved bill and stiffened tail feathers that climb and feed like woodpeckers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodcreeper."*
- *He looked up "woodcreeper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

woodenness *(noun)*

The quality of being wooden and awkward.

- *He criticized the woodenness of the acting.*
- *There was a certain woodenness in his replies.*

---

woodenware *(noun)*

Ware for domestic use made of wood.

- *The article explained what "woodenware" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "woodenware" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

woodfern *(noun)*

Any of various ferns of the genus Dryopteris.

- *He looked up "woodfern" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodfern."*

---

woodgraining *(noun)*

A texture like that of wood.

- *He looked up "woodgraining" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodgraining."*

---

woodhewer *(noun)*

Any of numerous South American and Central American birds with a curved bill and stiffened tail feathers that climb and feed like woodpeckers.

- *Understanding "woodhewer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woodhewer" to mean any of numerous south american and central american....*

---

woodland oxeye *(noun)*

Hairy Eurasian perennial having deep yellow daisies on lax willowy stems; found in the wild in open woodland and on rocky slopes.

- *Understanding "woodland oxeye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "woodland oxeye" during the group presentation.*

---

woodlet *(noun)*

Garden consisting of a small cultivated wood without undergrowth.

- *He looked up "woodlet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "woodlet" during the group presentation.*

---

woodscrew *(noun)*

A metal screw that tapers to a point so that it can be driven into wood with a screwdriver.

- *They discussed "woodscrew" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodscrew."*

---

woodsia *(noun)*

Any fern of the genus Woodsia.

- *Understanding "woodsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "woodsia" means with a simple example.*

---

woodsia alpina *(noun)*

Slender fern of northern North America with shining chestnut-colored stipes and bipinnate fronds with usually distinct marginal sori.

- *The article explained what "woodsia alpina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woodsia alpina" to mean slender fern of northern north america with shining....*

woodsia glabella *(noun)*

Rock-inhabiting fern of Arctic and subarctic Europe to eastern Asia.

- *Understanding "woodsia glabella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woodsia glabella" to mean rock-inhabiting fern of arctic and subarctic europe....*

woodsia ilvensis *(noun)*

A common rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate regions having rusty-brown stipes and lanceolate pinnate fronds.

- *They discussed "woodsia ilvensis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "woodsia ilvensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

woodsiness *(noun)*

The quality of abounding in trees.

- *He looked up "woodsiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woodsiness" to mean the quality of abounding in trees.*

woodwardia *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae: chain ferns.

- *They discussed "woodwardia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woodwardia" to mean in some classification systems placed in family....*

woodwardia virginica *(noun)*

North American fern.

- *The article explained what "woodwardia virginica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woodwardia virginica" to mean north american fern.*

woodwaxen *(noun)*

Small Eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow flowers that yield a dye; common as a weed in Britain and the United States; sometimes grown as an ornamental.

- *He looked up "woodwaxen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodwaxen."*

woolgatherer *(noun)*

Someone who indulges in idle or absentminded daydreaming.

- *The article explained what "woolgatherer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woolgatherer" to mean someone who indulges in idle or absentminded....*

woolgathering *(noun)*

An idle indulgence in fantasy.

- *He looked up "woolgathering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woolgathering" to mean an idle indulgence in fantasy.*

woolly indris *(noun)*

Nocturnal indris with thick grey-brown fur and a long tail.

- *The article explained what "woolly indris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woolly indris" to mean nocturnal indris with thick grey-brown fur and a....*

woolsorter *(noun)*

A person who sorts wool into different grades.

- *He looked up "woolsorter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woolsorter."*

woolsorter's disease *(noun)*

A form of anthrax infection acquired by inhalation of dust containing Bacillus anthracis; initial symptoms (chill and cough and dyspnea and rapid pulse) are followed by extreme cardiovascular collapse.

- *In class, the teacher used "woolsorter's disease" to mean a form of anthrax infection acquired by inhalation....*
- *Understanding "woolsorter's disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

woolsorter's pneumonia *(noun)*

A form of anthrax infection acquired by inhalation of dust containing Bacillus anthracis; initial symptoms (chill and cough and dyspnea and rapid pulse) are followed by extreme cardiovascular collapse.

- *He looked up "woolsorter's pneumonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woolsorter's pneumonia."*

---

wordily *(adverb)*

In a verbose manner.

- *Place "wordily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "wordily" naturally.*

---

wordmonger *(noun)*

A writer who uses language carelessly or pretentiously with little regard for meaning.

- *In class, the teacher used "wordmonger" to mean a writer who uses language carelessly or....*
- *He looked up "wordmonger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

workbag *(noun)*

Container for holding implements and materials for work (especially for sewing).

- *They discussed "workbag" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "workbag."*

---

workbasket *(noun)*

Container for holding implements and materials for work (especially for sewing).

- *They discussed "workbasket" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "workbasket" means with a simple example.*

---

workboard *(noun)*

A horizontal board that provides a supported surface for manual work.

- *They discussed "workboard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "workboard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

workfellow *(noun)*

An associate that one works with.

- *Understanding "workfellow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "workfellow" to mean an associate that one works with.*

---

wormcast *(noun)*

Cylindrical mass of earth voided by a burrowing earthworm or lugworm.

- *He looked up "wormcast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wormcast."*

---

wormian bone *(noun)*

Any of the tiny soft bones found in the sutures between cranial bones.

- *They discussed "wormian bone" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wormian bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wormseed *(noun)*

Rank-smelling tropical American pigweed.

- *In class, the teacher used "wormseed" to mean rank-smelling tropical american pigweed.*
- *Understanding "wormseed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wormseed mustard *(noun)*

Slender yellow-flowered European mustard often troublesome as a weed; formerly used as an anthelmintic.

- *Understanding "wormseed mustard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wormseed mustard" to mean slender yellow-flowered european mustard often....*

worriment *(noun)*

A difficulty that causes anxiety.

- *The article explained what "worriment" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "worriment" to mean a difficulty that causes anxiety.*

worthful *(adjective)*

Having worth or merit or value.

- *A good and worthful man.*
- *The speaker chose "worthful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

worthlessly *(adverb)*

In a worthless manner.

- *She spoke "worthlessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "worthlessly" in the final chapter.*

worthwhileness *(noun)*

Value sufficient to repay time or effort spent.

- *In class, the teacher used "worthwhileness" to mean value sufficient to repay time or effort spent.*
- *He looked up "worthwhileness" because he had never seen it before.*

wraithlike *(adjective)*

Lacking in substance; - W.A.Butler.

- *A wraithlike column of smoke.*
- *Would you call this situation "wraithlike"? Explain why.*

wrathfully *(adverb)*

In a wrathful manner.

- *He looked at her, not wrathfully now, but quizzically.*
- *She spoke "wrathfully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

wreckfish *(noun)*

Brown fish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean found around rocks and shipwrecks.

- *In class, the teacher used "wreckfish" to mean brown fish of the atlantic and mediterranean found....*
- *The article explained what "wreckfish" means with a simple example.*

wrester *(noun)*

Someone who obtains something by pulling it violently with twisting movements.

- *In class, the teacher used "wrester" to mean someone who obtains something by pulling it....*
- *Understanding "wrester" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wrick *(noun)*

A painful muscle spasm especially in the neck or back ('rick' and 'wrick' are British).

- *He looked up "wrick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wrick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wrinkleless *(adjective)*

Not wrinkled or creased.

- *The speaker chose "wrinkleless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "wrinkleless"? Explain why.*

wrinkleproof *(adjective)*

Of fabric that does not wrinkle easily.

- *It is useful to describe something as "wrinkleproof" when it is of fabric that does not wrinkle easily.*
- *The speaker chose "wrinkleproof" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

writhen *(adjective)*

Twisted (especially as in pain or struggle); ; ; - Walter scott.

- *My writhen features.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "writhen."*

---

wrongheadedly *(adverb)*

In a wrongheaded manner.

- *Using "wrongheadedly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "wrongheadedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

wrothful *(adjective)*

Vehemently incensed and condemnatory.

- *The speaker chose "wrothful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wrothful" when it is vehemently incensed and condemnatory.*

---

wrymouth *(noun)*

Eellike Atlantic bottom fish with large almost vertical mouth.

- *They discussed "wrymouth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wrymouth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wulfenite *(noun)*

A yellow to orange or brown mineral used as a molybdenum ore.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wulfenite."*
- *They discussed "wulfenite" during the group presentation.*

---

wulfila *(noun)*

A Christian believed to be of Cappadocian descent who became bishop of the Visigoths in 341 and translated the Bible from Greek into Gothic; traditionally held to have invented the Gothic alphabet (311-382).

- *In class, the teacher used "wulfila" to mean a christian believed to be of cappadocian descent....*
- *The article explained what "wulfila" means with a simple example.*

---

wyethia amplexicaulis *(noun)*

Balsamic-resinous herb with clumps of lanceolate leaves and stout leafy stems ending in large deep yellow flowers on long stalks; northwestern United States.

- *He looked up "wyethia amplexicaulis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wyethia amplexicaulis."*

---

wyethia helianthoides *(noun)*

Herb with basal leaves and leafy hairy stems bearing solitary flower heads with white or pale cream-colored rays; northwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "wyethia helianthoides" to mean herb with basal leaves and leafy hairy stems....*
- *He looked up "wyethia helianthoides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wykehamist *(noun)*

A student enrolled in (or graduated from) Winchester College.

- *Understanding "wykehamist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wykehamist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wynfrith *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) Anglo-Saxon missionary who was sent to Frisia and Germany to spread the Christian faith; was martyred in Frisia (680-754).

- *The article explained what "wynfrith" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wynfrith" to mean (roman catholic church) anglo-saxon missionary who....*

---

wynnea *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Sarcoscyphaceae.

- *He looked up "wynnea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wynnea."*

---

wynnea americana *(noun)*

A fungus composed of several apothecia that look like elongated rabbit ears; the sterile surface is dark brown and warty; the fertile surface is smooth and pinkish orange.

- *They discussed "wynnea americana" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wynnea americana."*

---

wynnea sparassoides *(noun)*

A fungus with a long solid stalk embedded in soil and a yellow-brown head shaped like a cauliflower.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wynnea sparassoides."*
- *The article explained what "wynnea sparassoides" means with a simple example.*

---

wyomingite *(noun)*

A native or resident of Wyoming.

- *Understanding "wyomingite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wyomingite" to mean a native or resident of wyoming.*

---

xanthelasma *(noun)*

Xanthoma of the eyelids; occurs chiefly in the elderly.

- *He looked up "xanthelasma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "xanthelasma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xanthemia *(noun)*

Excess carotene in the blood stream; can cause the skin to turn a pale yellow or red color.

- *They discussed "xanthemia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xanthemia."*

---

xanthic acid *(noun)*

Any of a class of unstable organic acids containing sulphur.

- *Understanding "xanthic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "xanthic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xanthoma *(noun)*

A skin problem marked by the development (on the eyelids and neck and back) of irregular yellow nodules; sometimes attributable to disturbances of cholesterol metabolism.

- *In class, the teacher used "xanthoma" to mean a skin problem marked by the development (on the....*
- *The article explained what "xanthoma" means with a simple example.*

---

xanthoma disseminatum *(noun)*

Rare chronic xanthoma of adults in which orange or brownish papules develop on many surfaces of the body.

- *They discussed "xanthoma disseminatum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "xanthoma disseminatum" means with a simple example.*

---

xanthoma multiplex *(noun)*

Widespread xanthomas (especially on elbows and knees); often associated with a disorder of lipid metabolism.

- *Understanding "xanthoma multiplex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "xanthoma multiplex" during the group presentation.*

---

xanthomatosis *(noun)*

Widespread xanthomas (especially on elbows and knees); often associated with a disorder of lipid metabolism.

- *He looked up "xanthomatosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "xanthomatosis" during the group presentation.*

---

xanthomonad *(noun)*

Bacteria producing yellow non-water-soluble pigments; some pathogenic for plants.

- *The article explained what "xanthomonad" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "xanthomonad" during the group presentation.*

---

xanthophyceae *(noun)*

Yellow-green algae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xanthophyceae."*
- *He looked up "xanthophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xanthophyl *(noun)*

Yellow carotenoid pigments in plants and animal fats and egg yolks.

- *They discussed "xanthophyl" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xanthophyl" to mean yellow carotenoid pigments in plants and animal....*

---

xanthopsia *(noun)*

Visual defect in which objects appear to have a yellowish hue; sometimes occurs in cases of jaundice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xanthopsia."*
- *The article explained what "xanthopsia" means with a simple example.*

---

xanthorrhoeaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *They discussed "xanthorrhoeaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "xanthorrhoeaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xanthorroea *(noun)*

Grass trees; sometimes placed in family Xanthorrhoeaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xanthorroea."*
- *He looked up "xanthorroea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xanthosis *(noun)*

An abnormal yellow discoloration of the skin.

- *The article explained what "xanthosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "xanthosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xanthosoma *(noun)*

Tropical American tuberous perennials.

- *He looked up "xanthosoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xanthosoma."*

---

xanthosoma atrovirens *(noun)*

Tropical American aroid having edible tubers that are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes.

- *The article explained what "xanthosoma atrovirens" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "xanthosoma atrovirens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xanthosoma sagittifolium *(noun)*

Tropical American aroid having edible tubers that are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes.

- *They discussed "xanthosoma sagittifolium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "xanthosoma sagittifolium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xantusiidae *(noun)*

Night lizards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xantusiidae."*
- *He looked up "xantusiidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xciv *(adjective)*

Being four more than ninety.

- *Students compared "xciv" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "xciv" when it is being four more than ninety.*

---

xcl *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred eighty.

- *The speaker chose "xcl" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "xcl."*

---

xcvii *(adjective)*

Being seven more than ninety.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “xcvii.”*
- *The speaker chose “xcvii” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

xcviii *(adjective)*

Being eight more than ninety.

- *Students compared “xcviii” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “xcviii” when it is being eight more than ninety.*

---

xenarthra *(noun)*

Armadillos; American anteaters; sloths.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “xenarthra.”*
- *He looked up “xenarthra” because he had never seen it before.*

---

xenicidae *(noun)*

Alternative names for the family comprising the New Zealand wrens.

- *Understanding “xenicidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “xenicidae” means with a simple example.*

---

xenicus *(noun)*

Type genus for the Xenicidae.

- *They discussed “xenicus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “xenicus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xenicus gilviventris *(noun)*

Short-tailed bird resembling a wren.

- *They discussed “xenicus gilviventris” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “xenicus gilviventris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xenogeneic *(adjective)*

Denoting or relating to cells or tissues from individuals belonging to different species.

- *A “xenogeneic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “xenogeneic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

xenogenesis *(noun)*

The alternation of two or more different forms in the life cycle of a plant or animal.

- *He looked up “xenogenesis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “xenogenesis” to mean the alternation of two or more different forms in....*

---

xenolith *(noun)*

(geology) a piece of rock of different origin from the igneous rock in which it is embedded.

- *They discussed “xenolith” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “xenolith” means with a simple example.*

---

xenopodidae *(noun)*

In some classifications the family of the genus Xenopus which is otherwise included in the family Pipidae.

- *He looked up “xenopodidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “xenopodidae.”*

---

xenorhyncus *(noun)*

East Indian and Australian storks.

- *He looked up “xenorhyncus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “xenorhyncus” to mean east indian and australian storks.*

---

xenorhyncus asiaticus *(noun)*

Large mostly white Australian stork.

- *In class, the teacher used “xenorhyncus asiaticus” to mean large mostly white australian stork.*
- *Understanding “xenorhyncus asiaticus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

xenosauridae *(noun)*

Monotypic family of Mexican lizards.

- *He looked up "xenosauridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xenosauridae."*

xenosaurus *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Xenosauridae: slender-bodied Mexican lizards having the upper surface covered with tiny granules and tubercles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xenosaurus."*
- *The article explained what "xenosaurus" means with a simple example.*

xenotransplant *(noun)*

A surgical procedure in which tissue or whole organs are transfered from one species to another species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xenotransplant."*
- *The article explained what "xenotransplant" means with a simple example.*

xeranthemum *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Xeranthemum native to southern Europe having chaffy or silvery flower heads with purplish tubular flowers.

- *He looked up "xeranthemum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xeranthemum."*

xeranthemum annuum *(noun)*

Mostly widely cultivated species of everlasting flowers having usually purple flowers; southern Europe to Iran; naturalized elsewhere.

- *In class, the teacher used "xeranthemum annuum" to mean mostly widely cultivated species of everlasting....*
- *Understanding "xeranthemum annuum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

xerobates *(noun)*

Possible new genus for desert and Texas tortoises based on recent research.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xerobates."*
- *He looked up "xerobates" because he had never seen it before.*

xerodermia *(noun)*

A mild form of ichthyosis characterized by abnormal dryness and roughness of the skin.

- *He looked up "xerodermia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xerodermia" to mean a mild form of ichthyosis characterized by abnormal....*

xeroma *(noun)*

Abnormal dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea of the eyes; may be due to a systemic deficiency of vitamin A.

- *He looked up "xeroma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xeroma" to mean abnormal dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea of....*

xerophile *(noun)*

Plant adapted for life with a limited supply of water; compare hydrophyte and mesophyte.

- *He looked up "xerophile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "xerophile" during the group presentation.*

xerophilous plant *(noun)*

Plant adapted for life with a limited supply of water; compare hydrophyte and mesophyte.

- *They discussed "xerophilous plant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xerophilous plant" to mean plant adapted for life with a limited supply of....*

xerophthalmia *(noun)*

Abnormal dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea of the eyes; may be due to a systemic deficiency of vitamin A.

- *In class, the teacher used "xerophthalmia" to mean abnormal dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea of....*
- *They discussed "xerophthalmia" during the group presentation.*

xerophthalmus *(noun)*

Abnormal dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea of the eyes; may be due to a systemic deficiency of vitamin A.

- *In class, the teacher used "xerophthalmus" to mean abnormal dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea of....*
- *They discussed "xerophthalmus" during the group presentation.*

---

xerophyllum *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs having grasslike basal leaves: squaw grass; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xerophyllum."*
- *He looked up "xerophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xerophyllum tenax *(noun)*

Plant of western North America having woody rhizomes and tufts of stiff grasslike basal leaves and spikes of creamy white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xerophyllum tenax."*
- *Understanding "xerophyllum tenax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xerophyte *(noun)*

Plant adapted for life with a limited supply of water; compare hydrophyte and mesophyte.

- *He looked up "xerophyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xerophyte."*

---

xeroradiography *(noun)*

Radiography using X-rays and xerographic (rather than roentgenographic) techniques.

- *He looked up "xeroradiography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "xeroradiography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xerotes *(noun)*

The condition of not containing or being covered by a liquid (especially water).

- *He looked up "xerotes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xerotes."*

---

xestobium rufovillosum *(noun)*

Bores through wood making a ticking sound popularly thought to presage death.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xestobium rufovillosum."*
- *They discussed "xestobium rufovillosum" during the group presentation.*

---

ximenesia encelioides *(noun)*

Coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb; southwestern United States to Mexico.

- *The article explained what "ximenesia encelioides" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ximenesia encelioides" to mean coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb;....*

---

xiphiidae *(noun)*

Comprising the common swordfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xiphiidae."*
- *They discussed "xiphiidae" during the group presentation.*

---

xiphium iris *(noun)*

Bulbous iris of western Mediterranean region having usually violet-purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xiphium iris."*
- *He looked up "xiphium iris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xiphosura *(noun)*

Horseshoe crabs and extinct forms.

- *They discussed "xiphosura" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "xiphosura" means with a simple example.*

---

xiphosurus polyphemus *(noun)*

Large marine arthropod of the Atlantic coast of North America having a domed carapace that is shaped like a horseshoe and a stiff pointed tail; a living fossil related to the wood louse.

- *He looked up "xiphosurus polyphemus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "xiphosurus polyphemus" to mean large marine arthropod of the atlantic coast of....*

---

xylaria *(noun)*

Type genus of Xylariaceae; fungi with perithecia in the upper part of erect black woody stromata.

- *In class, the teacher used "xylaria" to mean type genus of xylariaceae; fungi with perithecia in....*
- *He looked up "xylaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xylaria mali *(noun)*

Fungus causing black root rot in apples.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xylaria mali."*
- *He looked up "xylaria mali" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xylaria polymorpha *(noun)*

The fruiting bodies of the fungi of the genus Xylaria.

- *The article explained what "xylaria polymorpha" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "xylaria polymorpha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xylariaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi characterized by dark brown to black spores.

- *Understanding "xylariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xylariaceae" to mean family of fungi characterized by dark brown to....*

---

xylocopa *(noun)*

Carpenter bees.

- *The article explained what "xylocopa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xylocopa" to mean carpenter bees.*

---

xylol *(noun)*

A colorless flammable volatile liquid hydrocarbon used as a solvent.

- *He looked up "xylol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xylol."*

---

xylomelum *(noun)*

Small species of Australian trees or shrubs; grown for their fruit and flowers.

- *Understanding "xylomelum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "xylomelum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xylomelum pyriforme *(noun)*

Tree bearing pear-shaped fruit with a thick woody epicarp.

- *The article explained what "xylomelum pyriforme" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "xylomelum pyriforme" during the group presentation.*

---

xylophonist *(noun)*

Someone who plays a xylophone.

- *The article explained what "xylophonist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "xylophonist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xylopia *(noun)*

Tropical evergreen trees or shrubs; chiefly African.

- *In class, the teacher used "xylopia" to mean tropical evergreen trees or shrubs; chiefly african.*
- *The article explained what "xylopia" means with a simple example.*

---

xylopia aethiopica *(noun)*

Tropical west African evergreen tree bearing pungent aromatic seeds used as a condiment and in folk medicine.

- *They discussed "xylopia aethiopica" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xylopia aethiopica" to mean tropical west african evergreen tree bearing....*

---

xylosma *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree grown as an ornamental in mild climates for its neat evergreen foliage and fragrant late flowers; native of China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xylosma."*
- *Understanding "xylosma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

xylosma congestum *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree grown as an ornamental in mild climates for its neat evergreen foliage and fragrant late flowers; native of China.

- *In class, the teacher used "xylosma congestum" to mean shrub or small tree grown as an ornamental in mild....*
- *The article explained what "xylosma congestum" means with a simple example.*

xyphophorus helleri *(noun)*

Freshwater fish of Central America having a long swordlike tail; popular aquarium fish.

- *He looked up "xyphophorus helleri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "xyphophorus helleri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

xyridaceae *(noun)*

Plants of tropical to temperate regions; usually in wet places.

- *They discussed "xyridaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "xyridaceae" means with a simple example.*

xyridales *(noun)*

An order of monocotyledonous herbs.

- *The article explained what "xyridales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xyridales" to mean an order of monocotyledonous herbs.*

xyris *(noun)*

Chiefly American marsh plants, having usually yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "xyris" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "xyris" means with a simple example.*

xyris operculata *(noun)*

Of Australia.

- *They discussed "xyris operculata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xyris operculata."*

yacca *(noun)*

West Indian evergreen with medium to long leaves.

- *The article explained what "yacca" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "yacca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

yacca podocarp *(noun)*

West Indian evergreen with medium to long leaves.

- *The article explained what "yacca podocarp" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yacca podocarp" to mean west indian evergreen with medium to long leaves.*

yahve *(noun)*

A name for the God of the Old Testament as transliterated from the Hebrew consonants YHVH.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yahve."*
- *Understanding "yahve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

yahveh *(noun)*

A name for the God of the Old Testament as transliterated from the Hebrew consonants YHVH.

- *The article explained what "yahveh" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "yahveh" during the group presentation.*

yahwe *(noun)*

A name for the God of the Old Testament as transliterated from the Hebrew consonants YHVH.

- *Understanding "yahwe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yahwe" during the group presentation.*

---

yaltopya *(noun)*

Ethiopia is a republic in northeastern Africa on the Red Sea; formerly called Abyssinia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yaltopya."*
- *He looked up "yaltopya" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yamoussukro *(noun)*

Capital of the Ivory Coast.

- *He looked up "yamoussukro" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yamoussukro" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yanker *(noun)*

Someone who gives a strong sudden pull.

- *Understanding "yanker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yanker" to mean someone who gives a strong sudden pull.*

---

yanquapin *(noun)*

Water lily of eastern North America having pale yellow blossoms and edible globular nutlike seeds.

- *He looked up "yanquapin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yanquapin" to mean water lily of eastern north america having pale....*

---

yardgrass *(noun)*

Coarse annual grass having fingerlike spikes of flowers; native to Old World tropics; a naturalized weed elsewhere.

- *He looked up "yardgrass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "yardgrass" during the group presentation.*

---

yarmelke *(noun)*

A skullcap worn by religious Jews (especially at prayer).

- *In class, the teacher used "yarmelke" to mean a skullcap worn by religious jews (especially at....*
- *They discussed "yarmelke" during the group presentation.*

---

yarmulka *(noun)*

A skullcap worn by religious Jews (especially at prayer).

- *In class, the teacher used "yarmulka" to mean a skullcap worn by religious jews (especially at....*
- *Understanding "yarmulka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yashmac *(noun)*

The face veil worn by Muslim women.

- *He looked up "yashmac" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yashmac" to mean the face veil worn by muslim women.*

---

yashmak *(noun)*

The face veil worn by Muslim women.

- *In class, the teacher used "yashmak" to mean the face veil worn by muslim women.*
- *Understanding "yashmak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yataghan *(noun)*

A long Turkish knife with a curved blade having a single edge.

- *They discussed "yataghan" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "yataghan" means with a simple example.*

---

yatobyo *(noun)*

A highly infectious disease of rodents (especially rabbits and squirrels) and sometimes transmitted to humans by ticks or flies or by handling infected animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yatobyo."*
- *He looked up "yatobyo" because he had never seen it before.*

yautia *(noun)*

Tropical American aroid having edible tubers that are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes.

- *They discussed "yautia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yautia" to mean tropical american aroid having edible tubers that....*

ybit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 zettabits or 10^24 bits.

- *Understanding "ybit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ybit" to mean a unit of information equal to 1000 zettabits or....*

yearner *(noun)*

A person with a strong desire for something.

- *A yearner for knowledge.*
- *Understanding "yearner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

yearningly *(adverb)*

In a yearning manner.

- *Place "yearningly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "yearningly" naturally.*

yeastlike *(adjective)*

Of or resembling or containing yeast.

- *A "yeastlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "yeastlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

yeatsian *(adjective)*

In the manner of William Butler Yeats.

- *Students compared "yeatsian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "yeatsian" when it is in the manner of william butler yeats.*

yeddo *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Japan; the economic and cultural center of Japan.

- *They discussed "yeddo" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yeddo" to mean the capital and largest city of japan; the economic....*

yekaterinoslav *(noun)*

City in east central Ukraine on the Dnieper River; center of metallurgical industry.

- *The article explained what "yekaterinoslav" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yekaterinoslav" to mean city in east central ukraine on the dnieper river;....*

yellow bristlegrass *(noun)*

Common weedy and bristly grass found in nearly all temperate areas.

- *The article explained what "yellow bristlegrass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yellow bristlegrass" to mean common weedy and bristly grass found in nearly all....*

yellow cattley guava *(noun)*

Small tropical shrubby tree bearing small yellowish fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow cattley guava" to mean small tropical shrubby tree bearing small yellowish....*
- *He looked up "yellow cattley guava" because he had never seen it before.*

yellow clintonia *(noun)*

Common woodland herb of temperate North America having yellow nodding flowers and small round blue fruits.

- *They discussed "yellow clintonia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yellow clintonia" because he had never seen it before.*

yellow colicroot *(noun)*

Colicroot with yellow-bracted racemose flowers; smaller than Aletris farinosa; southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow colicroot" to mean colicroot with yellow-bracted racemose flowers;...*
- *The article explained what "yellow colicroot" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow milkwort *(noun)*

Bog plant of pine barrens of southeastern United States having spikes of irregular yellow-orange flowers.

- *They discussed "yellow milkwort" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow milkwort."*

---

yellow mombin *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having edible yellow fruit.

- *He looked up "yellow mombin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yellow mombin" to mean tropical american tree having edible yellow fruit.*

---

yellow mombin tree *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having edible yellow fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow mombin tree" to mean tropical american tree having edible yellow fruit.*
- *The article explained what "yellow mombin tree" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow nutgrass *(noun)*

European sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.

- *The article explained what "yellow nutgrass" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow nutgrass."*

---

yellow prussiate of potash *(noun)*

A cyanide compound that is prepared by the reaction of potassium cyanide with ferrous salts; commonly used by gardeners.

- *Understanding "yellow prussiate of potash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "yellow prussiate of potash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yellow-blue dichromacy *(noun)*

Confusion of yellow and blue.

- *Understanding "yellow-blue dichromacy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "yellow-blue dichromacy" means with a simple example.*

---

yellowfin mojarra *(noun)*

Popular panfish from Bermuda and Gulf of Mexico to Brazil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellowfin mojarra."*
- *He looked up "yellowfin mojarra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yerupaja *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Andes in Peru (21,709 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yerupaja."*
- *He looked up "yerupaja" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yerwa-maiduguri *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Nigeria; an agricultural trading center.

- *He looked up "yerwa-maiduguri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yerwa-maiduguri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yezo *(noun)*

The second largest of the four main islands of Japan; to the north of Honshu.

- *They discussed "yezo" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "yezo" means with a simple example.*

---

ygdrasil *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) a huge ash tree whose roots and branches hold the earth and Heaven and Hell together.

- *They discussed "ygdrasil" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "ygdrasil" to mean (norse mythology) a huge ash tree whose roots and....*

---

yib *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 zebibytes or 2^80 bytes.

- *In class, the teacher used "yib" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 zebibytes or....*
- *The article explained what "yib" means with a simple example.*

---

yibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 zebibits or 2^80 bits.

- *They discussed "yibit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "yibit" means with a simple example.*

---

yielder *(noun)*

A person who yields or surrenders.

- *In class, the teacher used "yielder" to mean a person who yields or surrenders.*
- *Understanding "yielder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yieldingly *(adverb)*

In an obedient manner.

- *She spoke "yieldingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "yieldingly" in the final chapter.*

---

ylem *(noun)*

(cosmology) the original matter that (according to the big bang theory) existed before the formation of the chemical elements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ylem."*
- *They discussed "ylem" during the group presentation.*

---

yobibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 zebibits or 2^80 bits.

- *He looked up "yobibit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yobibit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yobibyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 zebibytes or 2^80 bytes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yobibyte."*
- *Understanding "yobibyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yodeller *(noun)*

A singer who changes register rapidly (popular is Swiss folk songs).

- *In class, the teacher used "yodeller" to mean a singer who changes register rapidly (popular is....*
- *The article explained what "yodeller" means with a simple example.*

---

yoghourt *(noun)*

A custard-like food made from curdled milk.

- *The article explained what "yoghourt" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yoghourt."*

---

yogistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to yoga.

- *A "yogistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "yogistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

yokelish *(adjective)*

(of persons) lacking in refinement or grace.

- *Would you call this situation "yokelish"? Explain why.*
- *A "yokelish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

yottabit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 zettabits or 10^24 bits.

- *He looked up "yottabit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yottabit."*

yottabyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 zebibytes or 2^80 bytes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yottabyte."*
- *The article explained what "yottabyte" means with a simple example.*

youngness *(noun)*

The opposite of oldness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "youngness."*
- *He looked up "youngness" because he had never seen it before.*

ytterbite *(noun)*

A mineral that is a source of rare earths; consists of silicates of iron and beryllium and cerium and yttrium and erbium.

- *He looked up "ytterbite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ytterbite."*

yucateco *(noun)*

A member of the Mayan people of the Yucatan peninsula in Mexico.

- *The article explained what "yucateco" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yucateco" to mean a member of the mayan people of the yucatan....*

yucca aloifolia *(noun)*

A stiff yucca with a short trunk; found in the southern United States and tropical America; has rigid spine-tipped leaves and clusters of white flowers.

- *The article explained what "yucca aloifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yucca aloifolia" to mean a stiff yucca with a short trunk; found in the....*

yucca carnerosana *(noun)*

Arborescent yucca of southwestern United States and northern Mexico with sword-shaped leaves and white flowers.

- *Understanding "yucca carnerosana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yucca carnerosana" to mean arborescent yucca of southwestern united states and....*

yucca filamentosa *(noun)*

Yucca with long stiff leaves having filamentlike appendages.

- *Understanding "yucca filamentosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yucca filamentosa."*

yucca smalliana *(noun)*

Yucca of southern United States having a clump of basal grasslike leaves and a central stalk with a terminal raceme of small whitish flowers.

- *They discussed "yucca smalliana" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yucca smalliana" because he had never seen it before.*

yucca whipplei *(noun)*

Yucca of southwestern United States and Mexico with a tall spike of creamy white flowers.

- *The article explained what "yucca whipplei" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yucca whipplei" to mean yucca of southwestern united states and mexico with....*

zaglossus *(noun)*

A genus of Tachyglossidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zaglossus."*
- *He looked up "zaglossus" because he had never seen it before.*

zairese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Zaire or its people.

- *A "zairese" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "zairese" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

zairese monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Zaire.

- *He looked up "zairese monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "zairese monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

---

zalophus californianus *(noun)*

Often trained as a show animal.

- *He looked up "zalophus californianus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zalophus californianus."*

---

zalophus californicus *(noun)*

Often trained as a show animal.

- *He looked up "zalophus californicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zalophus californicus."*

---

zalophus lobatus *(noun)*

A variety of sea lion found in Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "zalophus lobatus" to mean a variety of sea lion found in australia.*
- *Understanding "zalophus lobatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zamang *(noun)*

Large ornamental tropical American tree with bipinnate leaves and globose clusters of flowers with crimson stamens and seed pods that are eaten by cattle.

- *Understanding "zamang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "zamang" means with a simple example.*

---

zamiaceae *(noun)*

A family of cycads often included in the family Cycadaceae: zamias.

- *He looked up "zamiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zamiaceae."*

---

zannichellia *(noun)*

Horned pondweed: completely submerged herbs; in some classifications included in Potamogetonaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "zannichellia" to mean horned pondweed: completely submerged herbs; in....*
- *The article explained what "zannichellia" means with a simple example.*

---

zannichellia palustris *(noun)*

Found in still or slow-moving fresh or brackish water; useful to oxygenate cool water ponds and aquaria.

- *They discussed "zannichellia palustris" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "zannichellia palustris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zannichelliaceae *(noun)*

Alternative classification for some genera included in Potamogetonaceae; one species.

- *Understanding "zannichelliaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "zannichelliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zantedeschia aethiopica *(noun)*

South African plant widely cultivated for its showy pure white spathe and yellow spadix.

- *In class, the teacher used "zantedeschia aethiopica" to mean south african plant widely cultivated for its showy....*
- *The article explained what "zantedeschia aethiopica" means with a simple example.*

---

zantedeschia rehmanii *(noun)*

Calla having a rose-colored spathe.

- *Understanding "zantedeschia rehmanii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "zantedeschia rehmanii" because he had never seen it before.*

zanthoxylum fraxineum *(noun)*

Small deciduous aromatic shrub (or tree) having spiny branches and yellowish flowers; eastern North America.

- *He looked up "zanthoxylum fraxineum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zanthoxylum fraxineum" to mean small deciduous aromatic shrub (or tree) having....*

zapodidae *(noun)*

Jumping mice.

- *The article explained what "zapodidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zapodidae" during the group presentation.*

zapotecan *(noun)*

A member of a large tribe of Mesoamericans living in southern Mexico whose civilization flourished around 300 to 900.

- *They discussed "zapotecan" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zapotecan" means with a simple example.*

zapus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Zapodidae.

- *They discussed "zapus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zapus" to mean type genus of the zapodidae.*

zapus hudsonius *(noun)*

Widely distributed in northeastern and central United States and Canada.

- *They discussed "zapus hudsonius" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zapus hudsonius."*

zarf *(noun)*

An ornamental metal cup-shaped holder for a hot coffee cup.

- *The article explained what "zarf" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zarf" during the group presentation.*

zarontin *(noun)*

An anticonvulsant drug (trade names Emeside and Zarontin) used to treat petit mal epilepsy.

- *The article explained what "zarontin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zarontin" during the group presentation.*

zarpanit *(noun)*

Consort of Marduk.

- *The article explained what "zarpanit" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zarpanit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zauschneria californica *(noun)*

Shrublet of southwestern United States to Mexico having brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *Understanding "zauschneria californica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zauschneria californica" to mean shrublet of southwestern united states to mexico....*

zbit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 exabits or 10^21 bits.

- *The article explained what "zbit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zbit" to mean a unit of information equal to 1000 exabits or....*

zea mays amylacea *(noun)*

Corn having kernels almost entirely of soft starch.

- *They discussed "zea mays amylacea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zea mays amylacea" means with a simple example.*

zea mays everta *(noun)*

Corn having small ears and kernels that burst when exposed to dry heat.

- *The article explained what "zea mays everta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zea mays everta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zea mays indentata *(noun)*

Corn whose kernels contain both hard and soft starch and become indented at maturity.

- *Understanding "zea mays indentata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "zea mays indentata" means with a simple example.*

---

zea mays indurata *(noun)*

Corn having kernels with a hard outer layer enclosing the soft endosperm.

- *Understanding "zea mays indurata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "zea mays indurata" during the group presentation.*

---

zea saccharata *(noun)*

A corn plant developed in order to have young ears that are sweet and suitable for eating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zea saccharata."*
- *The article explained what "zea saccharata" means with a simple example.*

---

zebibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 exbibits or 2^70 bits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zebibit."*
- *He looked up "zebibit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zebibyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 exbibytes or 2^70 bytes.

- *He looked up "zebibyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zebibyte" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 exbibytes or....*

---

zeidae *(noun)*

A family of fish in the order Zeomorphi.

- *Understanding "zeidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zeidae."*

---

zellig harris *(noun)*

United States linguist (born in Ukraine) who developed mathematical linguistics and interpreted speech and writing in a social context (1909-1992).

- *Understanding "zellig harris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "zellig harris" means with a simple example.*

---

zellig sabbatai harris *(noun)*

United States linguist (born in Ukraine) who developed mathematical linguistics and interpreted speech and writing in a social context (1909-1992).

- *They discussed "zellig sabbatai harris" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zellig sabbatai harris" to mean united states linguist (born in ukraine) who....*

---

zenaidura *(noun)*

Mourning doves.

- *The article explained what "zenaidura" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zenaidura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zenaidura macroura *(noun)*

Wild dove of the United States having a mournful call.

- *They discussed "zenaidura macroura" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zenaidura macroura" to mean wild dove of the united states having a mournful call.*

---

zeno of citium *(noun)*

Ancient Greek philosopher who founded the Stoic school (circa 335-263 BC).

- *He looked up "zeno of citium" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "zeno of citium" to mean ancient greek philosopher who founded the stoic....*

---

zestfulness *(noun)*

Vigorous and enthusiastic enjoyment.

- *He looked up "zestfulness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zestfulness" to mean vigorous and enthusiastic enjoyment.*

---

zestril *(noun)*

An ACE inhibiting drug (trade names Prinival or Zestril) administered as an antihypertensive and after heart attacks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zestril."*
- *Understanding "zestril" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zettabit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 exabits or 10^21 bits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zettabit."*
- *Understanding "zettabit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zibit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 exbibits or 2^70 bits.

- *In class, the teacher used "zibit" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 exbibits or....*
- *The article explained what "zibit" means with a simple example.*

---

zigadene *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Zigadenus having glaucous leaves and terminal racemes of mostly white flowers; all are poisonous.

- *They discussed "zigadene" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zigadene."*

---

zigadenus *(noun)*

Genus of mostly North American poisonous plants; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *He looked up "zigadenus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zigadenus."*

---

zigadenus elegans *(noun)*

Plant of western North America having grasslike leaves and greenish-white flowers.

- *The article explained what "zigadenus elegans" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zigadenus elegans."*

---

zigadenus glaucus *(noun)*

Plant of eastern and central North America having creamy white flowers tinged with brown or purple; poisonous especially to grazing animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "zigadenus glaucus" to mean plant of eastern and central north america having....*
- *They discussed "zigadenus glaucus" during the group presentation.*

---

zigadenus nuttalli *(noun)*

A common perennial death camas; Tennessee to Kansas to Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zigadenus nuttalli."*
- *They discussed "zigadenus nuttalli" during the group presentation.*

---

zigadenus venenosus *(noun)*

Plant of western North America to Mexico; poisonous especially to grazing animals.

- *Understanding "zigadenus venenosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zigadenus venenosus" to mean plant of western north america to mexico; poisonous....*

---

zigadenus venenosus gramineus *(noun)*

Plant of western North America to Mexico; poisonous especially to grazing animals.

- *The article explained what "zigadenus venenosus gramineus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zigadenus venenosus gramineus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zikkurat *(noun)*

A rectangular tiered temple or terraced mound erected by the ancient Assyrians and Babylonians.

- *The article explained what "zikkurat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zikkurat" during the group presentation.*

---

zikurat *(noun)*

A rectangular tiered temple or terraced mound erected by the ancient Assyrians and Babylonians.

- *He looked up "zikurat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zikurat."*

---

zinacef *(noun)*

A cephalosporin that can be given parenterally (trade name Zinacef) or orally by tablets (trade name Ceftin); indicated for infections of the lungs or throat or ears or urinary tract or meninges.

- *He looked up "zinacef" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "zinacef" during the group presentation.*

---

zinjanthropus *(noun)*

Genus to which Australopithecus boisei was formerly assigned.

- *They discussed "zinjanthropus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zinjanthropus."*

---

zinkenite *(noun)*

A steel grey metallic mineral (a sulphide of lead and antimony).

- *They discussed "zinkenite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "zinkenite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zinnia acerosa *(noun)*

Subshrub with slender woolly stems and long narrow leaves and flower heads with white rays; southern United States and northern Mexico.

- *They discussed "zinnia acerosa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zinnia acerosa" means with a simple example.*

---

zinnwaldite *(noun)*

A mica containing iron and lithium.

- *They discussed "zinnwaldite" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zinnwaldite" to mean a mica containing iron and lithium.*

---

ziphiidae *(noun)*

Beaked whales; in some especially former classifications included in the family Physeteridae.

- *The article explained what "ziphiidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ziphiidae" to mean beaked whales; in some especially former....*

---

zirbanit *(noun)*

Consort of Marduk.

- *The article explained what "zirbanit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zirbanit."*

---

zithern *(noun)*

A musical stringed instrument with strings stretched over a flat sounding board; it is laid flat and played with a plectrum and with fingers.

- *He looked up "zithern" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zithern" to mean a musical stringed instrument with strings....*

---

zizania aquatica *(noun)*

Perennial aquatic grass of North America bearing grain used for food.

- *They discussed "zizania aquatica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "zizania aquatica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ziziphus jujuba *(noun)*

Spiny tree having dark red edible fruits.

- *The article explained what "ziziphus jujuba" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ziziphus jujuba" during the group presentation.*

---

zoanthropy *(noun)*

The delusion that you have assumed the form of an animal.

- *Understanding "zoanthropy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "zoanthropy" means with a simple example.*

---

zoarces *(noun)*

Type genus of the Zoarcidae.

- *The article explained what "zoarces" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoarces" to mean type genus of the zoarcidae.*

---

zoarces viviparus *(noun)*

An eelpout of northern Europe that is viviparous.

- *He looked up "zoarces viviparus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoarces viviparus" to mean an eelpout of northern europe that is viviparous.*

---

zoftig *(adjective)*

(of a female body) healthily plump and vigorous ; - Robt.A.Hamilton.

- *A "zoftig" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "zoftig."*

---

zoisia *(noun)*

Lawn grasses native to southeastern Asia and New Zealand; grown especially in warm regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zoisia."*
- *He looked up "zoisia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zolaesque *(adjective)*

In the manner of Emile Zola.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "zolaesque."*
- *Students compared "zolaesque" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

zonary *(adjective)*

Relating to or of the nature of a zone.

- *The speaker chose "zonary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "zonary" approach may work better in this case.*

---

zonotrichia albicollis *(noun)*

Common North American finch with a white patch on the throat and black-and-white striped crown.

- *In class, the teacher used "zonotrichia albicollis" to mean common north american finch with a white patch on....*
- *Understanding "zonotrichia albicollis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zonotrichia leucophrys *(noun)*

Finch with black-and-white striped crown.

- *In class, the teacher used "zonotrichia leucophrys" to mean finch with black-and-white striped crown.*
- *They discussed "zonotrichia leucophrys" during the group presentation.*

---

zonula *(noun)*

Small beltlike zone.

- *They discussed "zonula" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zonula" means with a simple example.*

---

zonule *(noun)*

Small beltlike zone.

- *The article explained what "zonule" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zonule" to mean small beltlike zone.*

zooerastia *(noun)*

Sexual activity between a person and an animal.

- *The article explained what "zooerastia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zooerastia" to mean sexual activity between a person and an animal.*

zooerasty *(noun)*

Sexual activity between a person and an animal.

- *In class, the teacher used "zooerasty" to mean sexual activity between a person and an animal.*
- *They discussed "zooerasty" during the group presentation.*

zooflagellate *(noun)*

Flagellate protozoan lacking photosynthesis and other plant-like characteristics.

- *They discussed "zooflagellate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zooflagellate" means with a simple example.*

zoolatry *(noun)*

The worship of animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "zoolatry" to mean the worship of animals.*
- *Understanding "zoolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zoomastigina *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a phylum of the kingdom Protista; holozoic or saprozoic flagellates.

- *They discussed "zoomastigina" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "zoomastigina" because he had never seen it before.*

zoomastigote *(noun)*

Flagellate protozoan lacking photosynthesis and other plant-like characteristics.

- *The article explained what "zoomastigote" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zoomastigote."*

zoomorphism *(noun)*

The attribution of animal forms or qualities to a god.

- *They discussed "zoomorphism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoomorphism" to mean the attribution of animal forms or qualities to a god.*

zoophagous *(adjective)*

(of animals) carnivorous.

- *A "zoophagous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "zoophagous" when it is (of animals) carnivorous.*

zoophilism *(noun)*

A sexual attraction to animals.

- *He looked up "zoophilism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoophilism" to mean a sexual attraction to animals.*

zoophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of animals.

- *They discussed "zoophobia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "zoophobia" because he had never seen it before.*

zoophyte *(noun)*

Any of various invertebrate animals resembling a plant such as a sea anemone or coral or sponge.

- *He looked up "zoophyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zoophyte."*

zoopsia *(noun)*

Visual hallucination of animals; sometimes occurring in delirium tremens.

- *They discussed "zoopsia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoopsia" to mean visual hallucination of animals; sometimes....*

---

zootoxin *(noun)*

A toxin resembling bacterial toxins in its antigenic properties that is found in the fluids of certain animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "zootoxin" to mean a toxin resembling bacterial toxins in its....*
- *The article explained what "zootoxin" means with a simple example.*

---

zoril *(noun)*

Muishond of northern Africa.

- *Understanding "zoril" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoril" to mean muishond of northern africa.*

---

zosteraceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications: essentially equivalent to Potamogetonaceae.

- *He looked up "zosteraceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "zosteraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zoysia matrella *(noun)*

Lawn grass common in the Philippines; grown also in United States.

- *They discussed "zoysia matrella" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoysia matrella" to mean lawn grass common in the philippines; grown also in....*

---

zsigmondy *(noun)*

German chemist (born in Austria) honored for his research on colloidal solutions (1865-1929).

- *In class, the teacher used "zsigmondy" to mean german chemist (born in austria) honored for his....*
- *The article explained what "zsigmondy" means with a simple example.*

---

zubird *(noun)*

Evil storm god represented as a black bird.

- *Understanding "zubird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zubird."*

---

zurvanism *(noun)*

A Zoroastrian sect that claims Zurvan was the ultimate source of the universe.

- *They discussed "zurvanism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "zurvanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zygnema *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Zygnemataceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zygnema."*
- *He looked up "zygnema" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zygnemales *(noun)*

Pond scums; desmids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zygnemales."*
- *The article explained what "zygnemales" means with a simple example.*

---

zygnemataceae *(noun)*

Pond scums: common freshwater algae forming green slimy masses.

- *In class, the teacher used "zygnemataceae" to mean pond scums: common freshwater algae forming green....*
- *The article explained what "zygnemataceae" means with a simple example.*

---

zygnematales *(noun)*

Pond scums; desmids.

- *He looked up "zygnematales" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zygnematales."*

---

zygocactus *(noun)*

Small genus of Brazilian cacti having flat fleshy usually branched joints and showy red or pink flowers followed by red fleshy fruits.

- *Understanding "zygocactus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zygocactus" to mean small genus of brazilian cacti having flat fleshy....*

---

zygocactus truncatus *(noun)*

South American jointed cactus with usually red flowers; often cultivated as a houseplant; sometimes classified as genus Schlumbergera.

- *The article explained what "zygocactus truncatus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zygocactus truncatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zygodactyl *(adjective)*

(of bird feet) having the first and fourth toes directed backward the second and third forward.

- *It is useful to describe something as "zygodactyl" when it is (of bird feet) having the first and fourth toes....*
- *A "zygodactyl" approach may work better in this case.*

---

zygodactyl foot *(noun)*

A bird's foot having the first and fourth toes of each foot directed backward and the second and third forward.

- *He looked up "zygodactyl foot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zygodactyl foot."*

---

zygomorphous *(adjective)*

Capable of division into symmetrical halves by only one longitudinal plane passing through the axis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "zygomorphous" when it is capable of division into symmetrical halves by only....*
- *Would you call this situation "zygomorphous"? Explain why.*

---

zygomycetes *(noun)*

Class of fungi coextensive with subdivision Zygomycota.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zygomycetes."*
- *They discussed "zygomycetes" during the group presentation.*

---

zygomycota *(noun)*

Division of fungi having sexually produced zygospores.

- *In class, the teacher used "zygomycota" to mean division of fungi having sexually produced zygospores.*
- *Understanding "zygomycota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zygomycotina *(noun)*

Division of fungi having sexually produced zygospores.

- *They discussed "zygomycotina" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zygomycotina" means with a simple example.*

---

zygophyllaceae *(noun)*

Small trees, shrubs, and herbs of warm arid and saline regions; often resinous; some poisonous: genera Zygophyllum, Tribulus, Guaiacum, Larrea.

- *They discussed "zygophyllaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zygophyllaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

zygophyllum *(noun)*

Usually tropical herbs or shrubs having ill-smelling foliage and flower buds that are used as capers: bean capers.

- *In class, the teacher used "zygophyllum" to mean usually tropical herbs or shrubs having....*
- *The article explained what "zygophyllum" means with a simple example.*

---

zygophyllum fabago *(noun)*

Perennial shrub of the eastern Mediterranean region and southwestern Asia having flowers whose buds are used as capers.

- *He looked up "zygophyllum fabago" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "zygophyllum fabago" during the group presentation.*

---

zygoptera *(noun)*

Damselflies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zygoptera."*
- *The article explained what "zygoptera" means with a simple example.*

---

zygospore *(noun)*

A plant spore formed by two similar sexual cells.

- *Understanding "zygospore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zygospore" to mean a plant spore formed by two similar sexual cells.*

---

zygotene *(noun)*

The second stage of the prophase of meiosis.

- *The article explained what "zygotene" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zygotene" during the group presentation.*

---

zymase *(noun)*

A complex of enzymes that cause glycolysis; originally found in yeast but also present in higher organisms.

- *They discussed "zymase" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zymase" means with a simple example.*

---

zymoid *(adjective)*

Resembling an enzyme.

- *Would you call this situation "zymoid"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "zymoid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

zymology *(noun)*

The branch of chemistry concerned with fermentation (as in making wine or brewing or distilling).

- *In class, the teacher used "zymology" to mean the branch of chemistry concerned with fermentation....*
- *The article explained what "zymology" means with a simple example.*

---

zymolysis *(noun)*

A process in which an agent causes an organic substance to break down into simpler substances; especially, the anaerobic breakdown of sugar into alcohol.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zymolysis."*
- *The article explained what "zymolysis" means with a simple example.*

---

zymolytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or causing fermentation.

- *Students compared "zymolytic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "zymolytic" when it is of or relating to or causing fermentation.*

---

zymosis *(noun)*

A process in which an agent causes an organic substance to break down into simpler substances; especially, the anaerobic breakdown of sugar into alcohol.

- *In class, the teacher used "zymosis" to mean a process in which an agent causes an organic....*
- *They discussed "zymosis" during the group presentation.*

---

zymotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or causing fermentation.

- *The speaker chose "zymotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "zymotic"? Explain why.*

---

zymurgy *(noun)*

The branch of chemistry concerned with fermentation (as in making wine or brewing or distilling).

- *The article explained what "zymurgy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zymurgy."*

---

a'man *(noun)*

The Israeli military intelligence which produces comprehensive national intelligence briefings for the prime minister and the cabinet.

- *Understanding "a'man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “a’man” during the group presentation.*

aaland islands *(noun)*

An archipelago of some 6,000 islands in the Gulf of Bothnia under Finnish control.

- *They discussed “aaland islands” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “aaland islands” because he had never seen it before.*

aalii *(noun)*

A small Hawaiian tree with hard dark wood.

- *Understanding “aalii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “aalii” during the group presentation.*

abacinate *(verb)*

Blind by holding a red-hot metal plate before someone’s eyes.

- *The prisoners were abacinated by their captors.*
- *She tried to use “abacinate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

abactinal *(adjective)*

(of radiate animals) located on the surface or end opposite to that on which the mouth is situated.

- *The speaker chose “abactinal” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “abactinal.”*

abamp *(noun)*

A unit of current equal to 10 amperes.

- *The article explained what “abamp” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “abamp” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

abampere *(noun)*

A unit of current equal to 10 amperes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abampere.”*
- *They discussed “abampere” during the group presentation.*

abarticulation *(noun)*

Dislocation of a joint.

- *Understanding “abarticulation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “abarticulation” to mean dislocation of a joint.*

abashment *(noun)*

Feeling embarrassed due to modesty.

- *They discussed “abashment” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “abashment” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

abasia *(noun)*

Inability to walk.

- *The article explained what “abasia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “abasia” to mean inability to walk.*

abasia trepidans *(noun)*

Abasia due to trembling of the legs.

- *The article explained what “abasia trepidans” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “abasia trepidans” to mean abasia due to trembling of the legs.*

abasic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to abasia (inability to walk).

- *A “abasic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “abasic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

abatable *(adjective)*

Capable of being abated.

- *Would you call this situation "abatable"? Explain why.*
- *A "abatable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

abatable nuisance *(noun)*

A nuisance that can remedied (suppressed or extinguished or rendered harmless).

- *The continued existence of an abatable nuisance is not authorized under the law.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abatable nuisance" to mean a nuisance that can remedied (suppressed or....*

---

abatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to abasia (inability to walk).

- *It is useful to describe something as "abatic" when it is of or relating to abasia (inability to walk).*
- *Students compared "abatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

abator *(noun)*

A person who abates a nuisance.

- *The article explained what "abator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "abator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abattis *(noun)*

A line of defense consisting of a barrier of felled or live trees with branches (sharpened or with barbed wire entwined) pointed toward the enemy.

- *In class, the teacher used "abattis" to mean a line of defense consisting of a barrier of felled....*
- *The article explained what "abattis" means with a simple example.*

---

abbatial *(adjective)*

Of or having to do with or belonging to an abbey or abbot, or abbess.

- *It is useful to describe something as "abbatial" when it is of or having to do with or belonging to an abbey or....*
- *The speaker chose "abbatial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

abbreviator *(noun)*

One who shortens or abridges or condenses a written work.

- *They discussed "abbreviator" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abbreviator."*

---

abcoulomb *(noun)*

A unit of electrical charge equal to 10 coulombs.

- *In class, the teacher used "abcoulomb" to mean a unit of electrical charge equal to 10 coulombs.*
- *They discussed "abcoulomb" during the group presentation.*

---

abdicable *(adjective)*

Capable of being discarded or renounced or relinquished.

- *Abdicable responsibilites.*
- *The speaker chose "abdicable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

abdicator *(noun)*

One who formally relinquishes an office or responsibility.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abdicator."*
- *The article explained what "abdicator" means with a simple example.*

---

abdominocentesis *(noun)*

Centesis of the belly to remove fluid for diagnosis.

- *They discussed "abdominocentesis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abdominocentesis" to mean centesis of the belly to remove fluid for diagnosis.*

---

abdominous *(adjective)*

Having a large belly.

- *A “abdominous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “abdominous” when it is having a large belly.*

---

abdominousness *(noun)*

The bodily property of a protruding belly.

- *Understanding “abdominousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “abdominousness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

abdominovesical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the abdomen and the urinary bladder.

- *It is useful to describe something as “abdominovesical” when it is of or relating to the abdomen and the urinary bladder.*
- *The speaker chose “abdominovesical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

abduce *(verb)*

Advance evidence for.

- *Learners should practice how to use “abduce” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “abduce” and when to wait.*

---

abducent *(noun)*

A small motor nerve supplying the lateral rectus muscle of the eye.

- *He looked up “abducent” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abducent.”*

---

abducent nerve *(noun)*

A small motor nerve supplying the lateral rectus muscle of the eye.

- *He looked up “abducent nerve” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “abducent nerve” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abecedarius *(noun)*

A poem having lines beginning with letters of the alphabet in regular order.

- *He looked up “abecedarius” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “abecedarius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abelmoschus *(noun)*

Genus of tropical coarse herbs having large lobed leaves and often yellow flowers.

- *He looked up “abelmoschus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “abelmoschus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abelmoschus esculentus *(noun)*

Tall coarse annual of Old World tropics widely cultivated in southern United States and West Indies for its long mucilaginous green pods used as basis for soups and stews; sometimes placed in genus Hibiscus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abelmoschus esculentus.”*
- *He looked up “abelmoschus esculentus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

abelmoschus moschatus *(noun)*

Bushy herb of tropical Asia grown for its yellow or pink to scarlet blooms that resemble the hibiscus.

- *They discussed “abelmoschus moschatus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abelmoschus moschatus.”*

---

abelmosk *(noun)*

Bushy herb of tropical Asia grown for its yellow or pink to scarlet blooms that resemble the hibiscus.

- *In class, the teacher used “abelmosk” to mean bushy herb of tropical asia grown for its yellow or....*
- *The article explained what “abelmosk” means with a simple example.*

---

aberrance *(noun)*

A state or condition markedly different from the norm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aberrance.”*
- *Understanding “aberrance” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aberrancy *(noun)*

A state or condition markedly different from the norm.

- *The article explained what "aberrancy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aberrancy" to mean a state or condition markedly different from the norm.*

aberrate *(verb)*

Diverge or deviate from the straight path; produce aberration.

- *The surfaces of the concave lens may be proportioned so as to aberrate exactly equal to the convex lens.*
- *The President aberrated from being a perfect gentleman.*

abetalipoproteinemia *(noun)*

A rare inherited disorder of fat metabolism; characterized by severe deficiency of beta-lipoproteins and abnormal red blood cells (acanthocytes) and abnormally low cholesterol levels.

- *Understanding "abetalipoproteinemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abetalipoproteinemia."*

abettal *(noun)*

The verbal act of urging on.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abettal."*
- *He looked up "abettal" because he had never seen it before.*

abfarad *(noun)*

A capacitance unit equal to one billion farads.

- *The article explained what "abfarad" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "abfarad" during the group presentation.*

abhenry *(noun)*

A unit of inductance equal to one billionth of a henry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abhenry."*
- *He looked up "abhenry" because he had never seen it before.*

abhorrer *(noun)*

A signer of a 1679 address to Charles II in which those who petitioned for the reconvening of parliament were condemned and abhorred.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abhorrer."*
- *He looked up "abhorrer" because he had never seen it before.*

abidance *(noun)*

Acting according to certain accepted standards.

- *The article explained what "abidance" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abidance."*

abience *(noun)*

(psychology) an urge to withdraw or avoid a situation or an object.

- *The article explained what "abience" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abience" to mean (psychology) an urge to withdraw or avoid a....*

abient *(adjective)*

Characterized by avoidance or withdrawal.

- *The speaker chose "abient" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "abient."*

abies fraseri *(noun)*

Small fast-growing but short-lived fir of southern Alleghenies similar to balsam fir but with very short leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "abies fraseri" to mean small fast-growing but short-lived fir of southern....*
- *The article explained what "abies fraseri" means with a simple example.*

abies lowiana *(noun)*

Medium to tall fir of central to western United States having a narrow erect crown and soft wood.

- *They discussed "abies lowiana" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "abies lowiana" means with a simple example.*

---

abiogenetic *(adjective)*

Originating by abiogenesis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "abiogenetic" when it is originating by abiogenesis.*
- *The speaker chose "abiogenetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

abiogenist *(noun)*

A believer in abiogenesis.

- *They discussed "abiogenist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "abiogenist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abiotrophy *(noun)*

A loss of vitality and a degeneration of cells and tissues not due to any apparent injury.

- *The article explained what "abiotrophy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abiotrophy" to mean a loss of vitality and a degeneration of cells and....*

---

abjurer *(noun)*

A person who abjures.

- *The article explained what "abjurer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abjurer."*

---

abkhas *(noun)*

A member of the Circassian people who live to the east of the Black Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "abkhas" to mean a member of the circassian people who live to the....*
- *They discussed "abkhas" during the group presentation.*

---

abkhasian *(noun)*

A Circassian language spoken by the Abkhaz.

- *In class, the teacher used "abkhasian" to mean a circassian language spoken by the abkhaz.*
- *Understanding "abkhasian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ablactate *(verb)*

Gradually deprive (infants and young mammals) of mother's milk.

- *He did not know how to use "ablactate" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "ablactate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ablactation *(noun)*

The act of substituting other food for the mother's milk in the diet of a child or young mammal.

- *Understanding "ablactation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ablactation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

able-bodiedism *(noun)*

Discrimination in favor of the able-bodied.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "able-bodiedism."*
- *He looked up "able-bodiedism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

able-bodism *(noun)*

Discrimination in favor of the able-bodied.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "able-bodism."*
- *The article explained what "able-bodism" means with a simple example.*

---

ablepharia *(noun)*

A congenital absence of eyelids (partial or complete).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ablepharia."*

- *He looked up "ablepharia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ablism *(noun)*

Discrimination in favor of the able-bodied.

- *Understanding "ablism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ablism" during the group presentation.*

---

abls *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in library science.

- *He looked up "abls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abls."*

---

ablutionary *(adjective)*

Cleansing the body by washing; especially ritual washing of e.g. hands.

- *Ablutionary rituals.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ablutionary" when it is cleansing the body by washing; especially ritual....*

---

abnaki *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Abnaki and Penobscot.

- *Understanding "abnaki" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "abnaki" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abnegate *(verb)*

Deny oneself (something); restrain, especially from indulging in some pleasure.

- *The King abnegated his power to the ministers.*
- *They abnegated their gods.*

---

abnegator *(noun)*

One who gives up or relinquishes or renounces something.

- *They discussed "abnegator" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "abnegator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abnormalcy *(noun)*

An abnormal physical condition resulting from defective genes or developmental deficiencies.

- *Understanding "abnormalcy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "abnormalcy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abocclusion *(noun)*

The condition in which the upper teeth do not touch the lower teeth when biting.

- *In class, the teacher used "abocclusion" to mean the condition in which the upper teeth do not touch....*
- *Understanding "abocclusion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abohm *(noun)*

A unit of resistance equal to a billionth of an ohm.

- *The article explained what "abohm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abohm" to mean a unit of resistance equal to a billionth of an ohm.*

---

abolishable *(adjective)*

Capable of being abolished.

- *Would you call this situation "abolishable"? Explain why.*
- *A "abolishable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

abolitionary *(adjective)*

Relating to or favoring abolition, especially abolition of slavery.

- *The speaker chose "abolitionary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "abolitionary"? Explain why.*

---

abomasal *(adjective)*

Relating to the abomasum (the fourth compartment of the stomach of ruminants).

- *Students compared "abomasal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "abomasal" when it is relating to the abomasum (the fourth compartment of....*

---

abominator *(noun)*

One who hates or loathes.

- *In class, the teacher used "abominator" to mean one who hates or loathes.*
- *They discussed "abominator" during the group presentation.*

---

aborad *(adverb)*

Away from the mouth or oral region.

- *The narrator describes the scene "aborad" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "aborad," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

aborticide *(noun)*

A drug (or other chemical agent) that causes abortion.

- *Understanding "aborticide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aborticide."*

---

abortively *(adverb)*

In an unfruitful manner.

- *Using "abortively" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "abortively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

aboulia *(noun)*

A loss of will power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aboulia."*
- *He looked up "aboulia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aboulic *(adjective)*

Suffering from abulia; showing abnormal inability to act or make decisions.

- *The speaker chose "aboulic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "aboulic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

abrachia *(noun)*

The condition of having no arms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abrachia."*
- *Understanding "abrachia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abradant *(noun)*

A tool or machine used for wearing down or smoothing or polishing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abradant."*
- *They discussed "abradant" during the group presentation.*

---

abrader *(noun)*

A tool or machine used for wearing down or smoothing or polishing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abrader."*
- *Understanding "abrader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abramis *(noun)*

European fishes.

- *The article explained what "abramis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "abramis" during the group presentation.*

---

abramis brama *(noun)*

European freshwater fish having a flattened body and silvery scales; of little value as food.

- *He looked up “abramis brama” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “abramis brama” to mean european freshwater fish having a flattened body....*

---

abranchial *(adjective)*

Having no gills.

- *The speaker chose “abranchial” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “abranchial” when it is having no gills.*

---

abranchiate *(adjective)*

Having no gills.

- *Students compared “abranchiate” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “abranchiate.”*

---

abranchious *(adjective)*

Having no gills.

- *The speaker chose “abranchious” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “abranchious.”*

---

abreact *(verb)*

Discharge bad feelings or tension through verbalization.

- *She tried to use “abreact” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “abreact” until he saw an example.*

---

abridger *(noun)*

One who shortens or abridges or condenses a written work.

- *He looked up “abridger” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “abridger” to mean one who shortens or abridges or condenses a written....*

---

abroach *(adjective)*

Of a cask or barrel.

- *The cask was set abroach.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “abroach” when it is of a cask or barrel.*

---

abrocome *(noun)*

Ratlike rodent with soft fur and large ears of the Andes.

- *In class, the teacher used “abrocome” to mean ratlike rodent with soft fur and large ears of the....*
- *Understanding “abrocome” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abrogator *(noun)*

An authority or official empowered to abolish or annul or repeal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abrogator.”*
- *Understanding “abrogator” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abronia *(noun)*

Genus of western North American herbs having showy flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “abronia” to mean genus of western north american herbs having showy....*
- *He looked up “abronia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

abronia elliptica *(noun)*

Plant having heads of fragrant white trumpet-shaped flowers; grows in sandy arid regions.

- *They discussed “abronia elliptica” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “abronia elliptica” means with a simple example.*

---

abronia fragrans *(noun)*

Taller than Abronia elliptica and having night-blooming flowers.

- *Understanding “abronia fragrans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abronia fragrans.”*

abronia latifolia *(noun)*

Plant having hemispherical heads of yellow trumpet-shaped flowers; found in coastal dunes from California to British Columbia.

- *The article explained what "abronia latifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "abronia latifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

abronia maritima *(noun)*

Plant having hemispherical heads of wine-red flowers; found in coastal dunes from California to Mexico.

- *Understanding "abronia maritima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abronia maritima."*

abronia umbellata *(noun)*

Prostrate herb having heads of deep pink to white flowers; found in coastal dunes from British Columbia to Baja California.

- *They discussed "abronia umbellata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "abronia umbellata" means with a simple example.*

abronia villosa *(noun)*

Soft-haired sticky plant with heads of bright pink trumpet-shaped flowers; found in sandy desert soil; after ample rains may carpet miles of desert with pink from the southwestern United States to northern Mexico.

- *Understanding "abronia villosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abronia villosa."*

abruptio placentae *(noun)*

A disorder of pregnancy in which the placenta prematurely separates from the wall of the uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abruptio placentae."*
- *He looked up "abruptio placentae" because he had never seen it before.*

abscise *(verb)*

Shed flowers and leaves and fruit following formation of a scar tissue.

- *The coach explained when to use "abscise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "abscise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

abscondment *(noun)*

The act of running away secretly (as to avoid arrest).

- *Understanding "abscondment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abscondment."*

abseiler *(noun)*

A person who descends down a nearly vertical face by using a doubled rope that is wrapped around the body and attached to some high point.

- *They discussed "abseiler" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abseiler."*

absolutistic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the principle of totalitarianism.

- *It is useful to describe something as "absolutistic" when it is pertaining to the principle of totalitarianism.*
- *Students compared "absolutistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

absolvitory *(adjective)*

Providing absolution.

- *Would you call this situation "absolvitory"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "absolvitory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

absorbate *(noun)*

A material that has been or is capable of being absorbed.

- *They discussed "absorbate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "absorbate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

absorbefacient *(adjective)*

Inducing or promoting absorption.

- *It is useful to describe something as "absorbefacient" when it is inducing or promoting absorption.*
- *The speaker chose "absorbefacient" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

absorptance *(noun)*

A measure of the rate of decrease in the intensity of electromagnetic radiation (as light) as it passes through a given substance; the fraction of incident radiant energy absorbed per unit mass or thickness of an absorber.

- *Absorptance equals 1 minus transmittance.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absorptance" to mean a measure of the rate of decrease in the intensity....*

---

absquatulate *(verb)*

Run away; usually includes taking something or somebody along.

- *She tried to use "absquatulate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "absquatulate" until he saw an example.*

---

abstemiously *(adverb)*

In a sparing manner; without overindulgence.

- *He ate and drank abstemiously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "abstemiously" in the final chapter.*

---

abstentious *(adjective)*

Self-restraining; not indulging an appetite especially for food or drink.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "abstentious."*
- *Would you call this situation "abstentious"? Explain why.*

---

abstractedly *(adverb)*

In an absentminded or preoccupied manner.

- *Place "abstractedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "abstractedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

abstractedness *(noun)*

Preoccupation with something to the exclusion of all else.

- *In class, the teacher used "abstractedness" to mean preoccupation with something to the exclusion of....*
- *The article explained what "abstractedness" means with a simple example.*

---

abstracter *(noun)*

One who makes abstracts or summarizes information.

- *They discussed "abstracter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "abstracter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abstractive *(adjective)*

Of an abstracting nature or having the power of abstracting.

- *Abstractive analysis.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "abstractive" when it is of an abstracting nature or having the power of....*

---

abstractor *(noun)*

One who makes abstracts or summarizes information.

- *The article explained what "abstractor" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abstractor."*

---

abstrusely *(adverb)*

In a manner difficult to understand.

- *The professor's abstrusely reasoned theories were wasted on his students.*
- *Place "abstrusely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

abstruseness *(noun)*

Wisdom that is recondite and abstruse and profound.

- *In class, the teacher used "abstruseness" to mean wisdom that is recondite and abstruse and profound.*
- *The article explained what "abstruseness" means with a simple example.*

---

abstrusity *(noun)*

Wisdom that is recondite and abstruse and profound.

- *He looked up "abstrusity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "abstrusity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

absurdness *(noun)*

A message whose content is at variance with reason.

- *Understanding "absurdness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "absurdness" during the group presentation.*

---

abudefduf *(noun)*

Damsel fishes.

- *He looked up "abudefduf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "abudefduf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abudefduf saxatilis *(noun)*

Large blue-grey black-striped damselfish; nearly worldwide.

- *In class, the teacher used "abudefduf saxatilis" to mean large blue-grey black-striped damselfish; nearly....*
- *The article explained what "abudefduf saxatilis" means with a simple example.*

---

abukir *(noun)*

A bay on the Mediterranean Sea in northern Egypt.

- *Understanding "abukir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "abukir" means with a simple example.*

---

abukir bay *(noun)*

A bay on the Mediterranean Sea in northern Egypt.

- *Understanding "abukir bay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abukir bay."*

---

abulia *(noun)*

A loss of will power.

- *He looked up "abulia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abulia" to mean a loss of will power.*

---

abulic *(adjective)*

Suffering from abulia; showing abnormal inability to act or make decisions.

- *It is useful to describe something as "abulic" when it is suffering from abulia; showing abnormal inability....*
- *The speaker chose "abulic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

abutilon theophrasti *(noun)*

Tall annual herb or subshrub of tropical Asia having velvety leaves and yellow flowers and yielding a strong fiber; naturalized in southeastern Europe and United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abutilon theophrasti."*
- *They discussed "abutilon theophrasti" during the group presentation.*

---

abutter *(noun)*

The owner of contiguous property.

- *The article explained what "abutter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abutter" to mean the owner of contiguous property.*

---

abvolt *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to one-hundred-millionth of a volt.

- *In class, the teacher used "abvolt" to mean a unit of potential equal to one-hundred-millionth....*
- *They discussed "abvolt" during the group presentation.*

abwatt *(noun)*

A power unit equal to the power dissipated when 1 abampere flows across a potential difference of 1 abvolt (one ten-thousandth of a milliwatt).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abwatt."*
- *He looked up "abwatt" because he had never seen it before.*

abye *(verb)*

Make amends for.

- *In everyday English, people use "abye" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "abye" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

abyla *(noun)*

A promontory in northern Morocco opposite the Rock of Gibraltar; one of the Pillars of Hercules.

- *They discussed "abyla" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "abyla" because he had never seen it before.*

abysm *(noun)*

A bottomless gulf or pit; any unfathomable (or apparently unfathomable) cavity or chasm or void extending below (often used figuratively).

- *In class, the teacher used "abysm" to mean a bottomless gulf or pit; any unfathomable (or....*
- *Understanding "abysm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acacia auriculiformis *(noun)*

Australian tree that yields tanning materials.

- *Understanding "acacia auriculiformis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acacia auriculiformis" because he had never seen it before.*

acacia cambegei *(noun)*

Scrubby Australian acacia having extremely foul-smelling blossoms.

- *They discussed "acacia cambegei" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acacia cambegei."*

acacia dealbata *(noun)*

Evergreen Australasian tree having white or silvery bark and young leaves and yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "acacia dealbata" to mean evergreen australasian tree having white or silvery....*
- *Understanding "acacia dealbata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acacia farnesiana *(noun)*

Tropical American thorny shrub or small tree; fragrant yellow flowers used in making perfumery.

- *In class, the teacher used "acacia farnesiana" to mean tropical american thorny shrub or small tree;....*
- *The article explained what "acacia farnesiana" means with a simple example.*

acacia pycnantha *(noun)*

Shrubby Australian tree having clusters of fragrant golden yellow flowers; widely cultivated as an ornamental.

- *Understanding "acacia pycnantha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "acacia pycnantha" during the group presentation.*

acacia xanthophloea *(noun)*

African tree supposed to mark healthful regions.

- *The article explained what "acacia xanthophloea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acacia xanthophloea."*

academicianship *(noun)*

The position of member of an honorary academy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "academicianship."*
- *He looked up "academicianship" because he had never seen it before.*

academism *(noun)*

Orthodoxy of a scholastic variety.

- *Understanding "academism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "academism" during the group presentation.*

---

acalypha *(noun)*

A genus of herbs and shrubs belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acalypha."*
- *He looked up "acalypha" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acalypha virginica *(noun)*

Weedy herb of eastern North America.

- *They discussed "acalypha virginica" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acalypha virginica" to mean weedy herb of eastern north america.*

---

acantha *(noun)*

Any sharply pointed projection.

- *In class, the teacher used "acantha" to mean any sharply pointed projection.*
- *Understanding "acantha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acanthion *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the anterior extremity of the intermaxillary suture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthion."*
- *They discussed "acanthion" during the group presentation.*

---

acanthisitta *(noun)*

A genus of Xenicidae.

- *They discussed "acanthisitta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "acanthisitta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acanthisitta chloris *(noun)*

Small green-and-bronze bird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthisitta chloris."*
- *He looked up "acanthisitta chloris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acanthisittidae *(noun)*

Alternative names for the family comprising the New Zealand wrens.

- *They discussed "acanthisittidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acanthisittidae" to mean alternative names for the family comprising the new....*

---

acanthocephalan *(noun)*

Any of various worms living parasitically in intestines of vertebrates having a retractile proboscis covered with many hooked spines.

- *Understanding "acanthocephalan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "acanthocephalan" during the group presentation.*

---

acanthocereus *(noun)*

Mostly trailing cacti having nocturnal white flowers; tropical America and Caribbean region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthocereus."*
- *Understanding "acanthocereus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acanthocereus pentagonus *(noun)*

Cactus of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico having edible juicy fruit.

- *The article explained what "acanthocereus pentagonus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "acanthocereus pentagonus" during the group presentation.*

---

acanthocereus tetragonus *(noun)*

Cactus of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico having edible juicy fruit.

- *They discussed "acanthocereus tetragonus" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "acanthocereus tetragonus" to mean cactus of the southwestern united states and....*

acanthocybium solandri *(noun)*

Large fast-moving predacious food and game fish; found worldwide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthocybium solandri."*
- *He looked up "acanthocybium solandri" because he had never seen it before.*

acanthocyte *(noun)*

An abnormal red blood cell that has thorny projections of protoplasm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthocyte."*
- *Understanding "acanthocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acanthocytosis *(noun)*

The presence of acanthocytes in the blood stream (as in abetalipoproteinemia).

- *He looked up "acanthocytosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acanthocytosis" during the group presentation.*

acanthoid *(adjective)*

Shaped like a spine or thorn.

- *The speaker chose "acanthoid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acanthoid" when it is shaped like a spine or thorn.*

acantholysis *(noun)*

A breakdown of a cell layer in the epidermis (as in pemphigus).

- *Understanding "acantholysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "acantholysis" means with a simple example.*

acanthoma *(noun)*

A neoplasm originating in the epidermis.

- *He looked up "acanthoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthoma."*

acanthophis *(noun)*

Australian elapid snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "acanthophis" to mean australian elapid snakes.*
- *Understanding "acanthophis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acanthophis antarcticus *(noun)*

Venomous Australian snake resembling an adder.

- *They discussed "acanthophis antarcticus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "acanthophis antarcticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acanthopterygian *(noun)*

A teleost fish with fins that are supported by sharp inflexible rays.

- *The article explained what "acanthopterygian" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "acanthopterygian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acanthopterygii *(noun)*

Teleost fishes having fins with sharp bony rays.

- *The article explained what "acanthopterygii" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acanthopterygii" to mean teleost fishes having fins with sharp bony rays.*

acanthoscelides *(noun)*

A genus of Bruchidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "acanthoscelides" to mean a genus of bruchidae.*
- *They discussed "acanthoscelides" during the group presentation.*

acanthoscelides obtectus *(noun)*

Larvae live in and feed on growing or stored beans.

- *They discussed "acanthoscelides obtectus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acanthoscelides obtectus" to mean larvae live in and feed on growing or stored beans.*

---

acanthotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having acanthosis.

- *Students compared "acanthotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "acanthotic"? Explain why.*

---

acanthous *(adjective)*

Shaped like a spine or thorn.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acanthous" when it is shaped like a spine or thorn.*
- *The speaker chose "acanthous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acanthuridae *(noun)*

Surgeonfishes.

- *The article explained what "acanthuridae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthuridae."*

---

acanthurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Acanthuridae: doctorfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "acanthurus" to mean type genus of the acanthuridae: doctorfishes.*
- *The article explained what "acanthurus" means with a simple example.*

---

acanthurus chirurgus *(noun)*

Surgeon fish of the West Indies.

- *In class, the teacher used "acanthurus chirurgus" to mean surgeon fish of the west indies.*
- *The article explained what "acanthurus chirurgus" means with a simple example.*

---

acapnia *(noun)*

A state in which the level of carbon dioxide in the blood is lower than normal; can result from deep or rapid breathing.

- *The article explained what "acapnia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acapnia."*

---

acapnial *(adjective)*

Relating to or demonstrating acapnia.

- *The speaker chose "acapnial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "acapnial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

acapnic *(adjective)*

Relating to or demonstrating acapnia.

- *A "acapnic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acapnic."*

---

acapnotic *(adjective)*

Relating to or demonstrating acapnia.

- *Students compared "acapnotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "acapnotic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

acaracide *(noun)*

A chemical agent used to kill mites.

- *The article explained what "acaracide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acaracide" to mean a chemical agent used to kill mites.*

---

acardia *(noun)*

Congenital absence of the heart (as in the development of some monsters).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acardia.”*
- *They discussed “acardia” during the group presentation.*

---

acariasis *(noun)*

Infestation with itch mites.

- *Understanding “acariasis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “acariasis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

acarid *(noun)*

Very small free-living arachnid that is parasitic on animals or plants; related to ticks.

- *In class, the teacher used “acarid” to mean very small free-living arachnid that is parasitic....*
- *He looked up “acarid” because he had never seen it before.*

---

acaridiasis *(noun)*

Infestation with itch mites.

- *The article explained what “acaridiasis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “acaridiasis” to mean infestation with itch mites.*

---

acarine *(noun)*

Mite or tick.

- *The article explained what “acarine” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “acarine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acariosis *(noun)*

Infestation with itch mites.

- *He looked up “acariosis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acariosis.”*

---

acaroid resin *(noun)*

An alcohol-soluble resin from Australian trees; used in varnishes and in manufacturing paper.

- *He looked up “acaroid resin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acaroid resin.”*

---

acarophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of small insects and mites and worms.

- *They discussed “acarophobia” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “acarophobia” means with a simple example.*

---

acarpellous *(adjective)*

Having no carpels.

- *The speaker chose “acarpellous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “acarpellous” when it is having no carpels.*

---

acarpelous *(adjective)*

Having no carpels.

- *The speaker chose “acarpelous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “acarpelous” when it is having no carpels.*

---

acarpous *(adjective)*

Producing no fruit.

- *Students compared “acarpous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “acarpous” when it is producing no fruit.*

---

acarus *(noun)*

Any of several mites of the order Acarina.

- *The article explained what “acarus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “acarus” to mean any of several mites of the order acarina.*

acaryote *(noun)*

A cell without a nucleus (as an erythrocyte).

- *He looked up "acaryote" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acaryote" during the group presentation.*

acatalectic *(noun)*

(prosody) a line of verse that has the full number of syllables.

- *In class, the teacher used "acatalectic" to mean (prosody) a line of verse that has the full number....*
- *The article explained what "acatalectic" means with a simple example.*

acataphasia *(noun)*

A disorder in which a lesion to the central nervous system leaves you unable to formulate a statement or to express yourself in an organized manner.

- *Understanding "acataphasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acataphasia."*

acathexia *(noun)*

An inability to retain bodily secretions.

- *In class, the teacher used "acathexia" to mean an inability to retain bodily secretions.*
- *The article explained what "acathexia" means with a simple example.*

acathexis *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) a lack of cathexis; a condition in which significant objects or memories arouse no emotion in an individual.

- *In class, the teacher used "acathexis" to mean (psychoanalysis) a lack of cathexis; a condition in....*
- *The article explained what "acathexis" means with a simple example.*

acaudal *(adjective)*

Lacking a tail or taillike appendage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acaudal."*
- *Students compared "acaudal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

acaudate *(adjective)*

Lacking a tail or taillike appendage.

- *Would you call this situation "acaudate"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "acaudate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

acaulescent *(adjective)*

(of plants) having no apparent stem above ground.

- *Would you call this situation "acaulescent"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acaulescent" when it is (of plants) having no apparent stem above ground.*

accaroid resin *(noun)*

An alcohol-soluble resin from Australian trees; used in varnishes and in manufacturing paper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accaroid resin."*
- *They discussed "accaroid resin" during the group presentation.*

acceleratory *(adjective)*

Tending to increase velocity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acceleratory" when it is tending to increase velocity.*
- *A "acceleratory" approach may work better in this case.*

acceptableness *(noun)*

Satisfactoriness by virtue of conforming to approved standards.

- *They discussed "acceptableness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acceptableness."*

acceptant *(adjective)*

Accepting willingly.

- *An acceptant type of mind.*
- *A "acceptant" approach may work better in this case.*

---

acceptive *(adjective)*

Inclined to accept rather than reject.

- *She was seldom acceptive of my suggestions.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acceptive" when it is inclined to accept rather than reject.*

---

accessary *(noun)*

Someone who helps another person commit a crime.

- *He looked up "accessary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accessary."*

---

accessional *(adjective)*

Of or constituting an accession.

- *A "accessional" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "accessional"? Explain why.*

---

accessorial *(adjective)*

Nonessential but helpful.

- *Accessorial services included sorting and packing.*
- *The speaker chose "accessorial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

accessory hemiazygos vein *(noun)*

A vein formed by the union of the 4th to 7th posterior intercostal veins; empties into the azygos vein.

- *Understanding "accessory hemiazygos vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "accessory hemiazygos vein" means with a simple example.*

---

accessory hemiazygous vein *(noun)*

A vein formed by the union of the 4th to 7th posterior intercostal veins; empties into the azygos vein.

- *They discussed "accessory hemiazygous vein" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "accessory hemiazygous vein" means with a simple example.*

---

accho *(noun)*

A town and port in northwestern Israel in the eastern Mediterranean.

- *In class, the teacher used "accho" to mean a town and port in northwestern israel in the....*
- *Understanding "accho" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acciaccatura *(noun)*

An embellishing note usually written in smaller size.

- *In class, the teacher used "acciaccatura" to mean an embellishing note usually written in smaller size.*
- *The article explained what "acciaccatura" means with a simple example.*

---

accidence *(noun)*

The part of grammar that deals with the inflections of words.

- *They discussed "accidence" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "accidence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accipiter cooperii *(noun)*

Bluish-grey North American hawk having a darting flight.

- *Understanding "accipiter cooperii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "accipiter cooperii" means with a simple example.*

---

accipitridae *(noun)*

Hawks; Old World vultures; kites; harriers; eagles.

- *Understanding "accipitridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "accipitridae" to mean hawks; old world vultures; kites; harriers; eagles.*

---

accipitriformes *(noun)*

In some classifications an alternative name for the Falconiformes.

- *Understanding "accipitriformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "accipitriformes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accipitrine *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to the genus Accipiter (or to typical hawks).

- *A "accipitrine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "accipitrine" when it is of or relating to or belonging to the genus....*

---

acclivitous *(adjective)*

Sloping upward.

- *Would you call this situation "acclivitous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acclivitous" when it is sloping upward.*

---

acclivity *(noun)*

An upward slope or grade (as in a road).

- *Understanding "acclivity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "acclivity" means with a simple example.*

---

accommodatingly *(adverb)*

In accommodation.

- *The narrator describes the scene "accommodatingly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "accommodatingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

accommodational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the accommodation of the lens of the eye.

- *Accommodational strain.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "accommodational."*

---

accommodator *(noun)*

Someone who performs a service or does a favor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accommodator."*
- *He looked up "accommodator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accompanyist *(noun)*

A person who provides musical accompaniment (usually on a piano).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accompanyist."*
- *Understanding "accompanyist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

accoucheur *(noun)*

A physician specializing in obstetrics.

- *Understanding "accoucheur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "accoucheur" means with a simple example.*

---

accoucheuse *(noun)*

A woman skilled in aiding the delivery of babies.

- *Understanding "accoucheuse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "accoucheuse" to mean a woman skilled in aiding the delivery of babies.*

---

accountantship *(noun)*

The position of accountant.

- *Understanding "accountantship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "accountantship" means with a simple example.*

---

accouter *(verb)*

Provide with military equipment.

- *She tried to use "accouter" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "accouter" and when to wait.*

---

accoutered *(adjective)*

Provided with necessary articles of equipment for a specialized purpose (especially military).

- *Troops accoutered for battle.*
- *Properly accoutered for the trip.*

---

accouterment *(noun)*

Clothing that is worn or carried, but not part of your main clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "accouterment" to mean clothing that is worn or carried, but not part of....*
- *Understanding "accouterment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

accoutre *(verb)*

Provide with military equipment.

- *She tried to use "accoutre" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "accoutre" and when to wait.*

---

accoutred *(adjective)*

Provided with necessary articles of equipment for a specialized purpose (especially military).

- *It is useful to describe something as "accoutred" when it is provided with necessary articles of equipment for a....*
- *The speaker chose "accoutred" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

accroides *(noun)*

An alcohol-soluble resin from Australian trees; used in varnishes and in manufacturing paper.

- *They discussed "accroides" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "accroides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accroides gum *(noun)*

An alcohol-soluble resin from Australian trees; used in varnishes and in manufacturing paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "accroides gum" to mean an alcohol-soluble resin from australian trees;....*
- *He looked up "accroides gum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accroides resin *(noun)*

An alcohol-soluble resin from Australian trees; used in varnishes and in manufacturing paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "accroides resin" to mean an alcohol-soluble resin from australian trees;....*
- *They discussed "accroides resin" during the group presentation.*

---

accruement *(noun)*

The act of accumulating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accruement."*
- *He looked up "accruement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acculturational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to acculturation.

- *The speaker chose "acculturational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acculturational" when it is of or relating to acculturation.*

---

accumbent *(adjective)*

Lying down; in a position of comfort or rest.

- *Students compared "accumbent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "accumbent" approach may work better in this case.*

---

accurse *(verb)*

Curse or declare to be evil or anathema or threaten with divine punishment.

- *The coach explained when to use “accurse” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “accurse” in real sentences.*

---

accurst *(adjective)*

Under a curse.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “accurst.”*
- *The speaker chose “accurst” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

accusal *(noun)*

A formal charge of wrongdoing brought against a person; the act of imputing blame or guilt.

- *In class, the teacher used “accusal” to mean a formal charge of wrongdoing brought against a....*
- *He looked up “accusal” because he had never seen it before.*

---

accusatorial *(adjective)*

Specifically indicating a form of prosecution in which one is publicly accused of and tried for a crime and in which the judge is not also the prosecutor.

- *The speaker chose “accusatorial” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “accusatorial” approach may work better in this case.*

---

accusive *(adjective)*

Containing or expressing accusation; ; ; - O.Henry.

- *Accusive shoes and telltale trousers.*
- *A “accusive” approach may work better in this case.*

---

acebutolol *(noun)*

An oral beta blocker (trade name Sectral) used in treating hypertension.

- *He looked up “acebutolol” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “acebutolol” during the group presentation.*

---

acentric *(adjective)*

Lacking a centromere.

- *An acentric chromosome fragment.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “acentric.”*

---

acentric chromosome *(noun)*

A chromosome lacking a centromere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acentric chromosome.”*
- *The article explained what “acentric chromosome” means with a simple example.*

---

acephalia *(noun)*

Absence of the head (as in the development of some monsters).

- *Understanding “acephalia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “acephalia” to mean absence of the head (as in the development of some....*

---

acephalism *(noun)*

Absence of the head (as in the development of some monsters).

- *The article explained what “acephalism” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acephalism.”*

---

acephalous *(adjective)*

Lacking a head or a clearly defined head.

- *Acephalous worms.*
- *A “acephalous” approach may work better in this case.*

---

acephaly *(noun)*

Absence of the head (as in the development of some monsters).

- *They discussed “acephaly” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acephaly.”*

acer argutum *(noun)*

Small shrubby Japanese plant with leaves having 5 to 7 acuminate lobes; yellow in autumn.

- *He looked up "acer argutum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acer argutum" during the group presentation.*

acer circinatum *(noun)*

Small maple of northwestern North America having prostrate stems that root freely and form dense thickets.

- *Understanding "acer circinatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acer circinatum" because he had never seen it before.*

acer glabrum *(noun)*

Small maple of northwestern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acer glabrum."*
- *They discussed "acer glabrum" during the group presentation.*

acer macrophyllum *(noun)*

Maple of western North America having large 5-lobed leaves orange in autumn.

- *In class, the teacher used "acer macrophyllum" to mean maple of western north america having large 5-lobed....*
- *He looked up "acer macrophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

acer pennsylvanicum *(noun)*

Maple of eastern North America with striped bark and large two-lobed leaves clear yellow in autumn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acer pennsylvanicum."*
- *He looked up "acer pennsylvanicum" because he had never seen it before.*

acer platanoides *(noun)*

A large Eurasian maple tree naturalized in North America; five-lobed leaves yellow in autumn; cultivated in many varieties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acer platanoides."*
- *He looked up "acer platanoides" because he had never seen it before.*

acer pseudoplatanus *(noun)*

Eurasian maple tree with pale grey bark that peels in flakes like that of a sycamore tree; leaves with five ovate lobes yellow in autumn.

- *The article explained what "acer pseudoplatanus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acer pseudoplatanus" to mean eurasian maple tree with pale grey bark that peels....*

acer saccharinum *(noun)*

A common North American maple tree; five-lobed leaves are light green above and silvery white beneath; source of hard close-grained but brittle light-brown wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acer saccharinum."*
- *They discussed "acer saccharinum" during the group presentation.*

aceraceae *(noun)*

A family of trees and shrubs of order Sapindales including the maples.

- *In class, the teacher used "aceraceae" to mean a family of trees and shrubs of order sapindales....*
- *The article explained what "aceraceae" means with a simple example.*

acerate *(adjective)*

Narrow and long and pointed; as pine leaves.

- *A "acerate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "acerate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

acerate leaf *(noun)*

The leaf of a conifer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acerate leaf."*
- *He looked up "acerate leaf" because he had never seen it before.*

acerb *(adjective)*

Harsh or corrosive in tone.

- *An acerbic tone piercing otherwise flowery prose.*
- *A "acerb" approach may work better in this case.*

---

acerbate *(verb)*

Cause to be bitter or resentful.

- *Can you use "acerbate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "acerbate" and when to wait.*

---

acerose *(adjective)*

Narrow and long and pointed; as pine leaves.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acerose" when it is narrow and long and pointed; as pine leaves.*
- *A "acerose" approach may work better in this case.*

---

acervate *(adjective)*

Pertaining to a growth of fungi that forms a heaped-up mass.

- *Acervate fungous sporophores.*
- *The speaker chose "acervate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acervulus *(noun)*

Small asexual fruiting body resembling a cushion or blister consisting of a mat of hyphae that is produced on a host by some fungi.

- *Understanding "acervulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acervulus."*

---

acetaldol *(noun)*

Unsaturated aldol.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acetaldol."*
- *The article explained what "acetaldol" means with a simple example.*

---

acetanilid *(noun)*

A white crystalline compound used as an analgesic and also as an antipyretic.

- *In class, the teacher used "acetanilid" to mean a white crystalline compound used as an analgesic....*
- *They discussed "acetanilid" during the group presentation.*

---

acetanilide *(noun)*

A white crystalline compound used as an analgesic and also as an antipyretic.

- *They discussed "acetanilide" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acetanilide."*

---

acetify *(verb)*

Make sour or more sour.

- *In everyday English, people use "acetify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "acetify" in real sentences.*

---

acetin *(noun)*

Any of three liquid acetates that are formed when acetic acid and glycerin are heated together.

- *He looked up "acetin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acetin."*

---

acetoacetic acid *(noun)*

Unstable acid found in abnormal amounts in the blood and urine in some cases of impaired metabolism (as diabetes mellitus or starvation).

- *Understanding "acetoacetic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acetoacetic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acetonemia *(noun)*

An abnormal increase of ketone bodies in the blood as in diabetes mellitus.

- *Understanding "acetonemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acetonemia.”*

---

acetonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to acetone.

- *Students compared “acetonic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “acetonic.”*

---

acetonuria *(noun)*

Excessive amounts of ketone bodies in the urine as in diabetes mellitus or starvation.

- *They discussed “acetonuria” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “acetonuria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acetophenetidin *(noun)*

A white crystalline compound used as an analgesic and also as an antipyretic.

- *He looked up “acetophenetidin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acetophenetidin.”*

---

acetose *(adjective)*

Tasting or smelling like vinegar.

- *Would you call this situation “acetose”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “acetose” when it is tasting or smelling like vinegar.*

---

acetous *(adjective)*

Tasting or smelling like vinegar.

- *It is useful to describe something as “acetous” when it is tasting or smelling like vinegar.*
- *The speaker chose “acetous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acetphenetidin *(noun)*

A white crystalline compound used as an analgesic and also as an antipyretic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acetphenetidin.”*
- *The article explained what “acetphenetidin” means with a simple example.*

---

acetum *(noun)*

A dilute solution of acetic acid that is used as a solvent (e.g. for a drug).

- *The article explained what “acetum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “acetum” to mean a dilute solution of acetic acid that is used as a....*

---

acetylate *(verb)*

Receive substitution of an acetyl group.

- *The compounds acetylated.*
- *She tried to use “acetylate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

acetylenic *(adjective)*

Of or related to acetylene.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “acetylenic.”*
- *The speaker chose “acetylenic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acetylic *(adjective)*

Of or related to acetic acid.

- *It is useful to describe something as “acetylic” when it is of or related to acetic acid.*
- *The speaker chose “acetylic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acetylise *(verb)*

Receive substitution of an acetyl group.

- *In everyday English, people use “acetylise” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “acetylise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

acetylize *(verb)*

Receive substitution of an acetyl group.

- *The coach explained when to use "acetylize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "acetylize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

achaian *(noun)*

A member of one of four linguistic divisions of the prehistoric Greeks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achaian."*
- *They discussed "achaian" during the group presentation.*

---

achenial *(adjective)*

Pertaining to dry one-seeded indehiscent fruit.

- *A "achenial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "achenial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

acheronian *(adjective)*

Dark and dismal as of the rivers Acheron and Styx in Hades; ; -Wordsworth.

- *In the depths of an Acheronian forest.*
- *Students compared "acheronian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

acherontia *(noun)*

Death's-head moth.

- *He looked up "acherontia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "acherontia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acherontia atropos *(noun)*

European hawkmoth with markings on the back resembling a human skull.

- *Understanding "acherontia atropos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "acherontia atropos" during the group presentation.*

---

acherontic *(adjective)*

Dark and dismal as of the rivers Acheron and Styx in Hades; ; -Wordsworth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acherontic" when it is dark and dismal as of the rivers acheron and styx....*
- *The speaker chose "acherontic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acheta *(noun)*

Common house and field crickets.

- *Understanding "acheta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acheta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acheta assimilis *(noun)*

Common American black cricket; attacks crops and also enters dwellings.

- *In class, the teacher used "acheta assimilis" to mean common american black cricket; attacks crops and....*
- *Understanding "acheta assimilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acheta domestica *(noun)*

Lives in human dwellings; naturalized in parts of America.

- *The article explained what "acheta domestica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acheta domestica" to mean lives in human dwellings; naturalized in parts of....*

---

achillea ptarmica *(noun)*

Eurasian herb having loose heads of button-shaped white flowers and long grey-green leaves that cause sneezing when powdered.

- *Understanding "achillea ptarmica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "achillea ptarmica" to mean eurasian herb having loose heads of button-shaped....*

---

achimenes *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Achimenes having showy bell-shaped flowers that resemble gloxinias.

- *They discussed “achimenes” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “achimenes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

achira *(noun)*

Canna grown especially for its edible rootstock from which arrowroot starch is obtained.

- *He looked up “achira” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “achira” during the group presentation.*

---

achlamydeous *(adjective)*

Not having a floral envelope or perianth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “achlamydeous.”*
- *A “achlamydeous” approach may work better in this case.*

---

achlorhydria *(noun)*

An abnormal deficiency or absence of free hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice; often associated with severe anemias and cancer of the stomach.

- *Understanding “achlorhydria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “achlorhydria” because he had never seen it before.*

---

achlorhydric *(adjective)*

Lacking hydrochloric acid.

- *Students compared “achlorhydric” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “achlorhydric” approach may work better in this case.*

---

achoerodus *(noun)*

A genus of Labridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “achoerodus.”*
- *They discussed “achoerodus” during the group presentation.*

---

achoerodus gouldii *(noun)*

Found around the Great Barrier Reef.

- *Understanding “achoerodus gouldii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “achoerodus gouldii” to mean found around the great barrier reef.*

---

acholia *(noun)*

A condition in which little or no bile is secreted or the flow of bile into the digestive tract is obstructed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acholia.”*
- *Understanding “acholia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

achomawi *(noun)*

The Shastan language spoken by the Achomawi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “achomawi.”*
- *Understanding “achomawi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

achondrite *(noun)*

A stony meteor lacking chondrules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “achondrite.”*
- *The article explained what “achondrite” means with a simple example.*

---

achondritic *(adjective)*

Of or related to an achondrite.

- *Would you call this situation “achondritic”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “achondritic” when it is of or related to an achondrite.*

---

achondroplastic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to achondroplasia.

- *Would you call this situation “achondroplastic”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “achondroplastic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

achondroplasty *(noun)*

An inherited skeletal disorder beginning before birth; cartilage is converted to bone resulting in dwarfism.

- *The article explained what "achondroplasty" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "achondroplasty" during the group presentation.*

achras *(noun)*

Tropical trees having papery leaves and large fruit.

- *Understanding "achras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achras."*

achras zapota *(noun)*

Large tropical American evergreen yielding chicle gum and edible fruit; sometimes placed in genus Achras.

- *They discussed "achras zapota" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "achras zapota" to mean large tropical american evergreen yielding chicle....*

achromasia *(noun)*

Unnatural lack of color in the skin (as from bruising or sickness or emotional distress).

- *He looked up "achromasia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achromasia."*

achromaticity *(noun)*

The visual property of being without chromatic color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achromaticity."*
- *He looked up "achromaticity" because he had never seen it before.*

achromatin *(noun)*

The part of a cell nucleus that is relatively uncolored by stains or dyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "achromatin" to mean the part of a cell nucleus that is relatively....*
- *He looked up "achromatin" because he had never seen it before.*

achromatinic *(adjective)*

(of substance of a cell nucleus) not readily colored by stains.

- *It is useful to describe something as "achromatinic" when it is (of substance of a cell nucleus) not readily....*
- *The speaker chose "achromatinic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

achromatise *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *The coach explained when to use "achromatise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "achromatise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

achromatism *(noun)*

The visual property of being without chromatic color.

- *In class, the teacher used "achromatism" to mean the visual property of being without chromatic color.*
- *The article explained what "achromatism" means with a simple example.*

achromatize *(verb)*

Remove color from.

- *Achromatize the lenses.*
- *He did not know how to use "achromatize" until he saw an example.*

achromatous *(adjective)*

Having little or inadequate color.

- *Would you call this situation "achromatous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "achromatous" when it is having little or inadequate color.*

achromia *(noun)*

An absence of normal pigmentation especially in the skin (as in albinism) or in red blood cells.

- *Understanding "achromia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achromia."*

---

achromic *(adjective)*

Having no color.

- *Students compared "achromic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "achromic."*

---

achromous *(adjective)*

Having no color.

- *A "achromous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "achromous"? Explain why.*

---

achromycin *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Achromycin) derived from microorganisms of the genus Streptomyces and used broadly to treat infections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achromycin."*
- *They discussed "achromycin" during the group presentation.*

---

achylia *(noun)*

Absence of gastric juices (partial or complete).

- *They discussed "achylia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "achylia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

achylia gastrica *(noun)*

Absence of gastric juices (partial or complete).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achylia gastrica."*
- *They discussed "achylia gastrica" during the group presentation.*

---

acicula *(noun)*

A needlelike part or structure of a plant or animal or crystal; as a spine or bristle or crystal.

- *Understanding "acicula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "acicula" during the group presentation.*

---

aciculate *(adjective)*

Related to plants or animals or crystals having aciculae or needlelike parts.

- *The speaker chose "aciculate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "aciculate" when it is related to plants or animals or crystals having....*

---

acidimetric *(adjective)*

Involving or related to acidimetry.

- *Students compared "acidimetric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acidimetric."*

---

acidimetry *(noun)*

Volumetric analysis using standard solutions of acids to measure the amount of a base present.

- *They discussed "acidimetry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "acidimetry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acidophil *(noun)*

An organism that thrives in a relatively acid environment.

- *They discussed "acidophil" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "acidophil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acidophile *(noun)*

An organism that thrives in a relatively acid environment.

- *He looked up "acidophile" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “acidophile” to mean an organism that thrives in a relatively acid....*

---

acidophilous *(adjective)*

Especially of some bacteria; growing well in an acid medium.

- *It is useful to describe something as “acidophilous” when it is especially of some bacteria; growing well in an....*
- *The speaker chose “acidophilous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acidulate *(verb)*

Make sour or more sour.

- *The coach explained when to use “acidulate” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “acidulate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

acidulent *(adjective)*

Being sour to the taste.

- *A “acidulent” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “acidulent” when it is being sour to the taste.*

---

acidulousness *(noun)*

The taste experience when something acidic is taken into the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used “acidulousness” to mean the taste experience when something acidic is taken....*
- *Understanding “acidulousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aciduric *(adjective)*

Especially of some bacteria; growing well in an acid medium.

- *Would you call this situation “aciduric”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “aciduric.”*

---

acinic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to one of the small sacs (as in a compound gland).

- *The speaker chose “acinic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “acinic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

acinonyx jubatus *(noun)*

Long-legged spotted cat of Africa and southwestern Asia having nonretractile claws; the swiftest mammal; can be trained to run down game.

- *The article explained what “acinonyx jubatus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “acinonyx jubatus” to mean long-legged spotted cat of africa and southwestern....*

---

acinos *(noun)*

Plants closely allied to the genera Satureja and Calamintha.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acinos.”*
- *The article explained what “acinos” means with a simple example.*

---

acinos arvensis *(noun)*

Fragrant European mint having clusters of small violet-and-white flowers; naturalized especially in eastern North America.

- *Understanding “acinos arvensis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “acinos arvensis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

acinose *(adjective)*

Pertaining to one of the small sacs (as in a compound gland).

- *It is useful to describe something as “acinose” when it is pertaining to one of the small sacs (as in a....*
- *A “acinose” approach may work better in this case.*

---

acinous *(adjective)*

Pertaining to one of the small sacs (as in a compound gland).

- *Students compared “acinous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “acinous”? Explain why.*

---

acinus *(noun)*

One of the small sacs or saclike dilations in a compound gland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acinus."*
- *He looked up "acinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acipenser transmontanus *(noun)*

Food and game fish of marine and fresh waters of northwestern coast of North America.

- *They discussed "acipenser transmontanus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acipenser transmontanus" to mean food and game fish of marine and fresh waters of....*

---

acknowledgeable *(adjective)*

Capable of being acknowledged.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acknowledgeable" when it is capable of being acknowledged.*
- *Would you call this situation "acknowledgeable"? Explain why.*

---

aclant *(noun)*

A major strategic headquarters of NATO located in the United States; is under the authority of the North Atlantic Council.

- *The article explained what "aclant" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aclant."*

---

aclinic line *(noun)*

An imaginary line paralleling the equator where a magnetic needle has no dip.

- *The article explained what "aclinic line" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aclinic line" to mean an imaginary line paralleling the equator where a....*

---

acned *(adjective)*

(of complexion) blemished by imperfections of the skin.

- *The speaker chose "acned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acned."*

---

acneiform *(adjective)*

Resembling acne.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acneiform" when it is resembling acne.*
- *A "acneiform" approach may work better in this case.*

---

acnidosporidia *(noun)*

A subclass of Sporozoa.

- *They discussed "acnidosporidia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "acnidosporidia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acocanthera *(noun)*

Small genus of trees and shrubs containing strongly toxic cardiac glycosides; Arabia to Africa.

- *They discussed "acocanthera" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "acocanthera" means with a simple example.*

---

acocanthera oblongifolia *(noun)*

Medium-sized shrubby tree of South Africa having thick leathery evergreen leaves and white or pink flowers and globose usually two-seeded purplish black fruits.

- *He looked up "acocanthera oblongifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acocanthera oblongifolia" during the group presentation.*

---

acocanthera oppositifolia *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub or tree of South Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acocanthera oppositifolia."*
- *The article explained what "acocanthera oppositifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

acocanthera spectabilis *(noun)*

Medium-sized shrubby tree of South Africa having thick leathery evergreen leaves and white or pink flowers and globose usually two-seeded purplish black fruits.

- *Understanding “acocanthera spectabilis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “acocanthera spectabilis” means with a simple example.*

---

acocanthera venenata *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub or tree of South Africa.

- *They discussed “acocanthera venenata” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “acocanthera venenata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acokanthera *(noun)*

Small genus of trees and shrubs containing strongly toxic cardiac glycosides; Arabia to Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acokanthera.”*
- *He looked up “acokanthera” because he had never seen it before.*

---

acold *(adjective)*

Of persons; feeling cold; - Shakespeare.

- *Poor Tom's acold.*
- *A “acold” approach may work better in this case.*

---

aconitum lycoctonum *(noun)*

Poisonous Eurasian perennial herb with broad rounded leaves and yellow flowers and fibrous rootstock.

- *They discussed “aconitum lycoctonum” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “aconitum lycoctonum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aconitum napellus *(noun)*

A poisonous herb native to northern Europe having hooded blue-purple flowers; the dried leaves and roots yield aconite.

- *In class, the teacher used “aconitum napellus” to mean a poisonous herb native to northern europe having....*
- *The article explained what “aconitum napellus” means with a simple example.*

---

acoraceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the genus Acorus which is usually assigned to Araceae.

- *He looked up “acoraceae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “acoraceae” during the group presentation.*

---

acorea *(noun)*

Absence of the pupil in an eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acorea.”*
- *They discussed “acorea” during the group presentation.*

---

acores *(noun)*

Islands in the Atlantic Ocean belonging to Portugal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acores.”*
- *The article explained what “acores” means with a simple example.*

---

acousma *(noun)*

Illusory auditory perception of strange nonverbal sounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acousma.”*
- *He looked up “acousma” because he had never seen it before.*

---

acousticophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of sounds including your own voice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acousticophobia.”*
- *The article explained what “acousticophobia” means with a simple example.*

---

acragas *(noun)*

A town in Italy in southwestern Sicily near the coast; the site of six Greek temples.

- *Understanding “acragas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “acragas” during the group presentation.*

---

acrasiomycetes *(noun)*

Cellular slime molds; in some classifications placed in kingdom Protoctista.

- *In class, the teacher used "acrasiomycetes" to mean cellular slime molds; in some classifications....*
- *Understanding "acrasiomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acridid *(noun)*

Grasshopper with short antennae.

- *In class, the teacher used "acridid" to mean grasshopper with short antennae.*
- *Understanding "acridid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acridity *(noun)*

The quality of being sharply disagreeable in language or tone.

- *The acridity of alkali.*
- *They discussed "acridity" during the group presentation.*

---

acridness *(noun)*

The quality of being sharply disagreeable in language or tone.

- *Understanding "acridness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acridness."*

---

acridotheres tristis *(noun)*

Dark brown crested bird of southeastern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acridotheres tristis."*
- *He looked up "acridotheres tristis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acrilan *(noun)*

Acrylic resin used to make a strong soft crease-resistant fabric (trade name Acrilan).

- *He looked up "acrilan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acrilan."*

---

acris crepitans *(noun)*

A cricket frog of eastern and central United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acris crepitans."*
- *Understanding "acris crepitans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acritical *(adjective)*

Without a crisis (as of some diseases).

- *Students compared "acritical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acritical."*

---

acroanaesthesia *(noun)*

Loss of sensation in the extremities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acroanaesthesia."*
- *They discussed "acroanaesthesia" during the group presentation.*

---

acroanesthesia *(noun)*

Loss of sensation in the extremities.

- *In class, the teacher used "acroanesthesia" to mean loss of sensation in the extremities.*
- *He looked up "acroanesthesia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acrobates *(noun)*

A genus of Phalangeridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "acrobates" to mean a genus of phalangeridae.*
- *They discussed "acrobates" during the group presentation.*

---

acrocarp *(noun)*

A moss in which the main axis is terminated by the archegonium (and hence the capsule).

- *The article explained what "acrocarp" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "acrocarp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acrocarpous *(adjective)*

(of mosses) having the archegonia at the top of the stem.

- *Students compared "acrocarpous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "acrocarpous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

acrocarpous moss *(noun)*

A moss in which the main axis is terminated by the archegonium (and hence the capsule).

- *In class, the teacher used "acrocarpous moss" to mean a moss in which the main axis is terminated by the....*
- *They discussed "acrocarpous moss" during the group presentation.*

---

acrocarpus *(noun)*

Small genus of trees of Indonesia and Malaysia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acrocarpus."*
- *He looked up "acrocarpus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acrocarpus fraxinifolius *(noun)*

East Indian timber tree with hard durable wood used especially for tea boxes.

- *He looked up "acrocarpus fraxinifolius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acrocarpus fraxinifolius."*

---

acrocephalus *(noun)*

A genus of Sylviidae.

- *Understanding "acrocephalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acrocephalus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acrocephalus schoenobaenus *(noun)*

Small European warbler that breeds among reeds and wedges and winters in Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acrocephalus schoenobaenus."*
- *He looked up "acrocephalus schoenobaenus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acrocephaly *(noun)*

A congenital abnormality of the skull; the top of the skull assumes a cone shape.

- *They discussed "acrocephaly" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acrocephaly" to mean a congenital abnormality of the skull; the top of....*

---

acroclinium *(noun)*

Genus of herbs and shrubs of Australia and South Africa: everlasting flower; most species usually placed in genus Helipterum.

- *He looked up "acroclinium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "acroclinium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acroclinium roseum *(noun)*

Flower of southwestern Australia having bright pink daisylike papery flowers; grown for drying.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acroclinium roseum."*
- *He looked up "acroclinium roseum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acrocomia *(noun)*

Central and South American feather palms.

- *In class, the teacher used "acrocomia" to mean central and south american feather palms.*
- *He looked up "acrocomia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acrocomia aculeata *(noun)*

Tropical American feather palm having a swollen spiny trunk and edible nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "acrocomia aculeata" to mean tropical american feather palm having a swollen....*
- *The article explained what "acrocomia aculeata" means with a simple example.*

acrocomia vinifera *(noun)*

Tropical American palm having edible nuts and yielding a useful fiber.

- *Understanding "acrocomia vinifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acrocomia vinifera."*

acrocyanosis *(noun)*

Cyanosis of the extremities; can occur when a spasm of the blood vessels is caused by exposure to cold or by strong emotion.

- *He looked up "acrocyanosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "acrocyanosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acrodont *(noun)*

An animal having teeth consolidated with the summit of the alveolar ridge without sockets.

- *In class, the teacher used "acrodont" to mean an animal having teeth consolidated with the summit....*
- *They discussed "acrodont" during the group presentation.*

acrogen *(noun)*

Any flowerless plant such as a fern (pteridophyte) or moss (bryophyte) in which growth occurs only at the tip of the main stem.

- *The article explained what "acrogen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "acrogen" during the group presentation.*

acrogenic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to flowerless plants (ferns or mosses) in which growth occurs only at the tip of the main stem.

- *The speaker chose "acrogenic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acrogenic" when it is pertaining to flowerless plants (ferns or mosses)....*

acrogenous *(adjective)*

Pertaining to flowerless plants (ferns or mosses) in which growth occurs only at the tip of the main stem.

- *Students compared "acrogenous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acrogenous."*

acromegalia *(noun)*

Enlargement of bones of hands and feet and face; often accompanied by headache and muscle pain and emotional disturbances; caused by overproduction of growth hormone by the anterior pituitary gland (due to a tumor).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acromegalia."*
- *Understanding "acromegalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acromicria *(noun)*

Abnormally small extremities (underdeveloped fingers and toes).

- *In class, the teacher used "acromicria" to mean abnormally small extremities (underdeveloped....*
- *Understanding "acromicria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acromikria *(noun)*

Abnormally small extremities (underdeveloped fingers and toes).

- *Understanding "acromikria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "acromikria" means with a simple example.*

acromphalus *(noun)*

Abnormal protrusion of the navel; sometimes the start of umbilical hernia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acromphalus."*
- *He looked up "acromphalus" because he had never seen it before.*

acromyotonia *(noun)*

Myotonia of the extremities only; causes spastic deformity of the hand or foot.

- *They discussed "acromyotonia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "acromyotonia" because he had never seen it before.*

acronymic *(adjective)*

Characterized by the use of acronyms.

- *A "acronymic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "acronymic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acronymous *(adjective)*

Characterized by the use of acronyms.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acronymous" when it is characterized by the use of acronyms.*
- *The speaker chose "acronymous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acropetal *(adjective)*

Of leaves or flowers; developing or opening in succession from base to apex.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acropetal."*
- *Students compared "acropetal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

acrophobic *(adjective)*

Suffering from acrophobia; abnormally afraid of high places.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acrophobic" when it is suffering from acrophobia; abnormally afraid of....*
- *Would you call this situation "acrophobic"? Explain why.*

---

acrophony *(noun)*

Naming a letter of the alphabet by using a word whose initial sound is the sound represented by that letter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acrophony."*
- *They discussed "acrophony" during the group presentation.*

---

acroscopic *(adjective)*

Facing or on the side toward the apex.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acroscopic" when it is facing or on the side toward the apex.*
- *Students compared "acroscopic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

acrostichum *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae.

- *He looked up "acrostichum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acrostichum" during the group presentation.*

---

acrostichum aureum *(noun)*

Stout tropical swamp fern (especially tropical America) having large fronds with golden yellow sporangia covering the undersides.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acrostichum aureum."*
- *He looked up "acrostichum aureum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

actable *(adjective)*

Capable of being acted; suitable for the stage.

- *An actable scene.*
- *Would you call this situation "actable"? Explain why.*

---

actias luna *(noun)*

Large pale-green American moth with long-tailed hind wings and a yellow crescent-shaped mark on each forewing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actias luna."*
- *He looked up "actias luna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

actifed *(noun)*

Trade name for a drug containing an antihistamine and a decongestant; used to treat upper respiratory conditions and minor allergies.

- *In class, the teacher used "actifed" to mean trade name for a drug containing an antihistamine....*
- *Understanding "actifed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

actinal *(adjective)*

(of radiate organisms) located on the surface or end on which the mouth is situated.

- *It is useful to describe something as "actinal" when it is (of radiate organisms) located on the surface or....*

- *Students compared "actinal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

actinaria *(noun)*

Sea anemones.

- *He looked up "actinaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinaria."*

actinian *(noun)*

Any sea anemone or related animal.

- *They discussed "actinian" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinian."*

actiniaria *(noun)*

Sea anemones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actiniaria."*
- *He looked up "actiniaria" because he had never seen it before.*

actiniarian *(noun)*

Any sea anemone or related animal.

- *The article explained what "actiniarian" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "actiniarian" during the group presentation.*

actinidia arguta *(noun)*

Climbing Asiatic vine having long finely serrate leaves and racemes of white flowers followed by greenish-yellow edible fruit.

- *Understanding "actinidia arguta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "actinidia arguta" to mean climbing asiatic vine having long finely serrate....*

actinidia polygama *(noun)*

Ornamental vine of eastern Asia having yellow edible fruit and leaves with silver-white markings.

- *In class, the teacher used "actinidia polygama" to mean ornamental vine of eastern asia having yellow....*
- *The article explained what "actinidia polygama" means with a simple example.*

actinidiaceae *(noun)*

Tropical trees or shrubs or woody vines.

- *In class, the teacher used "actinidiaceae" to mean tropical trees or shrubs or woody vines.*
- *He looked up "actinidiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

actiniopteris *(noun)*

Terrestrial ferns of tropical Asia and Africa.

- *Understanding "actiniopteris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actiniopteris."*

actinism *(noun)*

The property of radiation that enables it to produce photochemical effects.

- *He looked up "actinism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "actinism" during the group presentation.*

actinoid *(noun)*

Any of a series of radioactive elements with atomic numbers 89 through 103.

- *The article explained what "actinoid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "actinoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

actinomeris *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for plants now included in genus Verbesina.

- *In class, the teacher used "actinomeris" to mean used in some classification systems for plants now....*
- *He looked up "actinomeris" because he had never seen it before.*

actinomeris alternifolia *(noun)*

Perennial herb with showy yellow flowers; the eastern United States.

- *He looked up "actinomeris alternifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinomeris alternifolia."*

---

actinometer *(noun)*

An instrument for measuring the intensity of electromagnetic radiation (usually by the photochemical effect).

- *The article explained what "actinometer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "actinometer" to mean an instrument for measuring the intensity of....*

---

actinometric *(adjective)*

Of or related to actinometry.

- *Students compared "actinometric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "actinometric" when it is of or related to actinometry.*

---

actinometrical *(adjective)*

Of or related to actinometry.

- *A "actinometrical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "actinometrical"? Explain why.*

---

actinometry *(noun)*

Measuring the intensity of electromagnetic radiation (especially of the sun's rays).

- *They discussed "actinometry" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinometry."*

---

actinomorphous *(adjective)*

Capable of division into symmetrical halves by any longitudinal plane passing through the axis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "actinomorphous."*
- *Would you call this situation "actinomorphous"? Explain why.*

---

actinomycetaceae *(noun)*

Filamentous anaerobic bacteria.

- *They discussed "actinomycetaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinomycetaceae."*

---

actinomycetal *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to the actinomycetes.

- *The speaker chose "actinomycetal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "actinomycetal" when it is of or belonging to the actinomycetes.*

---

actinomycetales *(noun)*

Filamentous or rod-shaped bacteria.

- *The article explained what "actinomycetales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "actinomycetales" during the group presentation.*

---

actinomycetous *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to the actinomycetes.

- *The speaker chose "actinomycetous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "actinomycetous."*

---

actinomycotic *(adjective)*

Of or related to actinomycosis infection.

- *It is useful to describe something as "actinomycotic" when it is of or related to actinomycosis infection.*
- *A "actinomycotic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

actinomyxidia *(noun)*

Parasites of worms.

- *The article explained what "actinomyxidia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "actinomyxidia" during the group presentation.*

---

actinomyxidian *(noun)*

Parasites of worms.

- *They discussed "actinomyxidian" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "actinomyxidian" means with a simple example.*

---

actinon *(noun)*

Any of a series of radioactive elements with atomic numbers 89 through 103.

- *He looked up "actinon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinon."*

---

actinopod *(noun)*

Protozoa having stiff rodlike radiating pseudopods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinopod."*
- *Understanding "actinopod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

actinopoda *(noun)*

Heliozoans; radiolarians.

- *Understanding "actinopoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "actinopoda" means with a simple example.*

---

actinotherapy *(noun)*

(medicine) the treatment of disease (especially cancer) by exposure to a radioactive substance.

- *They discussed "actinotherapy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "actinotherapy" to mean (medicine) the treatment of disease (especially....*

---

actinozoa *(noun)*

A large class of sedentary marine coelenterates that includes sea anemones and corals; the medusoid phase is entirely suppressed.

- *Understanding "actinozoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "actinozoa" means with a simple example.*

---

actinozoan *(noun)*

Sessile marine coelenterates including solitary and colonial polyps; the medusoid phase is entirely suppressed.

- *He looked up "actinozoan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinozoan."*

---

actitis *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *The article explained what "actitis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "actitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

actitis hypoleucos *(noun)*

A variety of sandpiper.

- *In class, the teacher used "actitis hypoleucos" to mean a variety of sandpiper.*
- *The article explained what "actitis hypoleucos" means with a simple example.*

---

actitis macularia *(noun)*

Common North American sandpiper.

- *In class, the teacher used "actitis macularia" to mean common north american sandpiper.*
- *They discussed "actitis macularia" during the group presentation.*

---

activase *(noun)*

A thrombolytic agent (trade name Activase) that causes fibrinolysis at the site of a blood clot; used in treating acute myocardial infarction.

- *Understanding "activase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "activase" means with a simple example.*

activistic *(adjective)*

Advocating or engaged in activism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "activistic."*
- *Students compared "activistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

acuate *(adjective)*

Ending in a sharp point.

- *The speaker chose "acuate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acuate."*

acular *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Acular and Toradol) that is administered only intramuscularly.

- *Understanding "acular" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "acular" during the group presentation.*

aculea *(noun)*

Small spiny outgrowth on the wings of certain insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aculea."*
- *They discussed "aculea" during the group presentation.*

aculeate *(adjective)*

Having or resembling a stinger or barb.

- *Aculeate insects such as bees and wasps.*
- *Would you call this situation "aculeate"? Explain why.*

aculeated *(adjective)*

Having or resembling a stinger or barb.

- *It is useful to describe something as "aculeated" when it is having or resembling a stinger or barb.*
- *The speaker chose "aculeated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

aculeus *(noun)*

A sharp-pointed process especially a sting of a hymenopterous insect.

- *He looked up "aculeus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aculeus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acute myelocytic leukemia *(noun)*

Acute leukemia characterized by proliferation of granular leukocytes; most common in adolescents and young adults.

- *The article explained what "acute myelocytic leukemia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acute myelocytic leukemia" to mean acute leukemia characterized by proliferation of....*

acylglycerol *(noun)*

An ester of glycerol and fatty acids that occurs naturally as fats and fatty oils.

- *In class, the teacher used "acylglycerol" to mean an ester of glycerol and fatty acids that occurs....*
- *Understanding "acylglycerol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

adactylia *(noun)*

Congenital absence of fingers and/or toes.

- *He looked up "adactylia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adactylia."*

adactylism *(noun)*

Congenital absence of fingers and/or toes.

- *They discussed "adactylism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "adactylism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

adactylous *(adjective)*

Without fingers and/or toes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adactylous."*
- *Would you call this situation "adactylous"? Explain why.*

---

adactyly *(noun)*

Congenital absence of fingers and/or toes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adactyly."*
- *They discussed "adactyly" during the group presentation.*

---

adalia bipunctata *(noun)*

Red ladybug with a black spot on each wing.

- *They discussed "adalia bipunctata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adalia bipunctata" to mean red ladybug with a black spot on each wing.*

---

adamance *(noun)*

Resoluteness by virtue of being unyielding and inflexible.

- *In class, the teacher used "adamance" to mean resoluteness by virtue of being unyielding and....*
- *Understanding "adamance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adapa *(noun)*

A Babylonian demigod or first man (sometimes identified with Adam).

- *They discussed "adapa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adapa" to mean a babylonian demigod or first man (sometimes....*

---

adapin *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant (trade names Adapin and Sinequan) with numerous side effects (dry mouth and sedation and gastrointestinal disturbances).

- *The article explained what "adapin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adapin" to mean a tricyclic antidepressant (trade names adapin and....*

---

adaptational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to adaptation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "adaptational" when it is of or relating to adaptation.*
- *The speaker chose "adaptational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

adaxially *(adverb)*

In an adaxial manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "adaxially" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "adaxially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

addable *(adjective)*

Capable of being added or added to.

- *A "addable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "addable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

addax nasomaculatus *(noun)*

Large antelope with lightly spiraled horns of desert regions of northern Africa.

- *He looked up "addax nasomaculatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "addax nasomaculatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

addible *(adjective)*

Capable of being added or added to.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "addible."*
- *A "addible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

addlebrained *(adjective)*

Stupid and confused; ; - Isaac Sterne.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "addlebrained."*

- *Would you call this situation "addlebrained"? Explain why.*

---

addlehead *(noun)*

A person with confused ideas; incapable of serious thought.

- *Understanding "addlehead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "addlehead" means with a simple example.*

---

addressograph *(noun)*

A printer that automatically prints addresses on letters for mailing.

- *The article explained what "addressograph" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "addressograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adducent *(adjective)*

Especially of muscles; bringing together or drawing toward the midline of the body or toward an adjacent part.

- *It is useful to describe something as "adducent" when it is especially of muscles; bringing together or drawing....*
- *Would you call this situation "adducent"? Explain why.*

---

adducer *(noun)*

A discussant who offers an example or a reason or a proof.

- *Understanding "adducer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "adducer" means with a simple example.*

---

adducting *(adjective)*

Especially of muscles; bringing together or drawing toward the midline of the body or toward an adjacent part.

- *A "adducting" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "adducting"? Explain why.*

---

adductive *(adjective)*

Especially of muscles; bringing together or drawing toward the midline of the body or toward an adjacent part.

- *A "adductive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "adductive" when it is especially of muscles; bringing together or drawing....*

---

adelges *(noun)*

Type genus of the Adelgidae: plant lice.

- *They discussed "adelges" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "adelges" means with a simple example.*

---

adelges abietis *(noun)*

A variety of adelgid.

- *In class, the teacher used "adelges abietis" to mean a variety of adelgid.*
- *The article explained what "adelges abietis" means with a simple example.*

---

adelges piceae *(noun)*

A variety of adelgid.

- *He looked up "adelges piceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adelges piceae" to mean a variety of adelgid.*

---

adenanthera *(noun)*

Small genus of trees of tropical Asia and Pacific areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenanthera."*
- *The article explained what "adenanthera" means with a simple example.*

---

adenanthera pavonina *(noun)*

East Indian tree with racemes of yellow-white flowers; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *They discussed "adenanthera pavonina" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenanthera pavonina."*

---

adenitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a gland or lymph node.

- *The article explained what "adenitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adenitis" to mean inflammation of a gland or lymph node.*

---

adenium obesum *(noun)*

South African shrub having a swollen succulent stem and bearing showy pink and white flowers after the leaves fall; popular as an ornamental in tropics.

- *In class, the teacher used "adenium obesum" to mean south african shrub having a swollen succulent stem....*
- *He looked up "adenium obesum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adenocarcinomatous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to adenocarcinoma.

- *A "adenocarcinomatous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adenocarcinomatous."*

---

adenohypophysis *(noun)*

The anterior lobe of the pituitary body; primarily glandular in nature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenohypophysis."*
- *They discussed "adenohypophysis" during the group presentation.*

---

adenomegaly *(noun)*

Gland enlargement.

- *In class, the teacher used "adenomegaly" to mean gland enlargement.*
- *They discussed "adenomegaly" during the group presentation.*

---

adenomyosarcoma *(noun)*

Malignant renal tumor of young children characterized by hypertension and blood in the urine and the presence of a palpable mass.

- *In class, the teacher used "adenomyosarcoma" to mean malignant renal tumor of young children....*
- *He looked up "adenomyosarcoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adenosis *(noun)*

A disorder of the glands of the body.

- *Understanding "adenosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "adenosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adenota *(noun)*

African antelopes: puku.

- *In class, the teacher used "adenota" to mean african antelopes: puku.*
- *He looked up "adenota" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adenota vardoni *(noun)*

An African antelope closely related to the waterbuck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenota vardoni."*
- *They discussed "adenota vardoni" during the group presentation.*

---

adenylic acid *(noun)*

A nucleotide found in muscle cells and important in metabolism; reversibly convertible to ADP and ATP.

- *Understanding "adenylic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "adenylic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adequateness *(noun)*

The quality of being able to meet a need satisfactorily:.

- *They discussed "adequateness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adequateness" to mean the quality of being able to meet a need....*

---

adermin *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for metabolism of amino acids and starch.

- *He looked up "adermin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "adermin" during the group presentation.*

---

adesite *(noun)*

Dark greyish extrusive rock.

- *The article explained what "adesite" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "adesite" during the group presentation.*

---

adhocracy *(noun)*

An organization with little or no structure.

- *The choice between bureaucracy and adhocracy represents a common dilemma.*
- *The need for informational flexibility can lead to adhocracy.*

---

adiantaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for some genera of the family Polypodiaceae (or Pteridaceae).

- *He looked up "adiantaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adiantaceae."*

---

adiantum capillus-veneris *(noun)*

Delicate maidenhair fern with slender shining black leaf stalks; cosmopolitan.

- *The article explained what "adiantum capillus-veneris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "adiantum capillus-veneris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adiantum pedatum *(noun)*

Hardy palmately branched North American fern with divergent recurved branches borne on lustrous dark reddish stipes.

- *The article explained what "adiantum pedatum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "adiantum pedatum" during the group presentation.*

---

adiantum tenerum *(noun)*

Tropical American fern with broad pinnae; widely cultivated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adiantum tenerum."*
- *Understanding "adiantum tenerum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adiantum tenerum farleyense *(noun)*

Named for a country house in Barbados where it was discovered.

- *They discussed "adiantum tenerum farleyense" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adiantum tenerum farleyense" to mean named for a country house in barbados where it was....*

---

adience *(noun)*

(psychology) an urge to accept or approach a situation or an object.

- *They discussed "adience" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adience" to mean (psychology) an urge to accept or approach a....*

---

adient *(adjective)*

Characterized by acceptance or approach.

- *A "adient" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adient."*

---

adiposeness *(noun)*

Having the property of containing fat.

- *In class, the teacher used "adiposeness" to mean having the property of containing fat.*
- *He looked up "adiposeness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adiposis *(noun)*

The property of excessive fatness.

- *Understanding "adiposis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adiposis" to mean the property of excessive fatness.*

adjectively *(adverb)*

As an adjective.

- *Nouns are frequently used adjectively.*
- *She spoke "adjectively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

adjuration *(noun)*

A solemn and earnest appeal to someone to do something.

- *They discussed "adjuration" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adjuration" to mean a solemn and earnest appeal to someone to do something.*

adjuratory *(adjective)*

Earnestly or solemnly entreating.

- *In adjuratory terms.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adjuratory."*

adlumia *(noun)*

One species: climbing fumitory.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adlumia."*
- *He looked up "adlumia" because he had never seen it before.*

adlumia fungosa *(noun)*

Vine with feathery leaves and white or pinkish flowers; sometimes placed in genus Fumaria.

- *Understanding "adlumia fungosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adlumia fungosa" to mean vine with feathery leaves and white or pinkish....*

admass *(noun)*

The segment of the public that is easily influenced by mass media (chiefly British).

- *The article explained what "admass" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "admass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

admeasure *(verb)*

Determine the quantity of someone's share.

- *In everyday English, people use "admeasure" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "admeasure" in real sentences.*

administrable *(adjective)*

Capable of being administered or managed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "administrable."*
- *Students compared "administrable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

administrivia *(noun)*

The tiresome but essential details that must be taken care of and tasks that must be performed in running an organization.

- *He sets policy and leaves all the administrivia to his assistant.*
- *He looked up "administrivia" because he had never seen it before.*

admirability *(noun)*

Admirable excellence.

- *The article explained what "admirability" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "admirability" during the group presentation.*

admirableness *(noun)*

Admirable excellence.

- *Understanding "admirableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "admirableness" to mean admirable excellence.*

admissive *(adjective)*

Characterized by or allowing admission.

- *An Elizabethan tragedy admissive of comic scenes.*
- *A "admissive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

admittable *(adjective)*

Deserving to be allowed to enter.

- *The speaker chose "admittable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "admittable."*

---

admittible *(adjective)*

Deserving to be allowed to enter.

- *A "admittible" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "admittible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

admix *(verb)*

Mix or blend.

- *Hyaline casts were admixed with neutrophils.*
- *In everyday English, people use "admix" when talking about this idea.*

---

admonisher *(noun)*

Someone who gives a warning so that a mistake can be avoided.

- *He looked up "admonisher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "admonisher" during the group presentation.*

---

adnoun *(noun)*

An adjective used as a noun.

- *'meek' in 'blessed are the meek' is an adnoun.*
- *The article explained what "adnoun" means with a simple example.*

---

adolesce *(verb)*

Become adolescent; pass through adolescence.

- *The children are beginning to adolesce around the age of 12.*
- *The coach explained when to use "adolesce" and when to wait.*

---

adolf windaus *(noun)*

German chemist who studied steroids and cholesterol and discovered histamine (1876-1959).

- *They discussed "adolf windaus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adolf windaus" to mean german chemist who studied steroids and cholesterol....*

---

adonic *(noun)*

A verse line with a dactyl followed by a spondee or trochee; supposedly used in laments by Adonis.

- *He looked up "adonic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adonic" to mean a verse line with a dactyl followed by a spondee or....*

---

adonic line *(noun)*

A verse line with a dactyl followed by a spondee or trochee; supposedly used in laments by Adonis.

- *He looked up "adonic line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adonic line."*

---

adoxography *(noun)*

Fine writing in praise of trivial or base subjects.

- *Elizabethan schoolboys were taught adoxography, the art of eruditely praising worthless things.*
- *Adoxography is particularly useful to lawyers.*

---

adpressed *(adjective)*

Pressed close to or lying flat against something; ; -L.V.Pirsson.

- *Adpressed hairs along the plant's stem.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adpressed."*

---

adrenarche *(noun)*

The increase in activity of the adrenal glands just before puberty.

- *They discussed "adrenarche" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "adrenarche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adrenergic agonist eyedrop *(noun)*

A treatment for glaucoma; the eyedrops reduce intraocular pressure by decreasing the production of aqueous humor and increasing its drainage through the uveoscleral pathway.

- *The article explained what "adrenergic agonist eyedrop" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "adrenergic agonist eyedrop" during the group presentation.*

---

adrenocorticotrophic *(adjective)*

Stimulating or acting on the adrenal cortex.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adrenocorticotrophic."*
- *A "adrenocorticotrophic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

adrenocorticotrophic hormone *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates the adrenal cortex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adrenocorticotrophic hormone."*
- *Understanding "adrenocorticotrophic hormone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adrenocorticotrophin *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates the adrenal cortex.

- *In class, the teacher used "adrenocorticotrophin" to mean a hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland....*
- *Understanding "adrenocorticotrophin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adrenocorticotropin *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates the adrenal cortex.

- *He looked up "adrenocorticotropin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "adrenocorticotropin" during the group presentation.*

---

adrenosterone *(noun)*

A steroid having androgenic activity; obtained from the cortex of the adrenal gland.

- *The article explained what "adrenosterone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adrenosterone" to mean a steroid having androgenic activity; obtained from....*

---

adrianopolis *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Turkey; a Thracian town that was rebuilt and renamed by the Roman Emperor Hadrian.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adrianopolis."*
- *He looked up "adrianopolis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adscititious *(adjective)*

Added or derived from something outside; not inherent.

- *An adscititious habit rather than an inherent taste.*
- *Adscititious vowels.*

---

adscript *(adjective)*

(used of persons) bound to a tract of land; hence their service is transferable from owner to owner.

- *An adscript serf.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "adscript" when it is (used of persons) bound to a tract of land; hence....*

---

adscripted *(adjective)*

(used of persons) bound to a tract of land; hence their service is transferable from owner to owner.

- *The speaker chose "adscripted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "adscripted" when it is (used of persons) bound to a tract of land; hence....*

---

adsorbable *(adjective)*

Capable of being adsorbed or accumulated on a surface of a solid.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adsorbable."*
- *A "adsorbable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

adsuki bean *(noun)*

Bushy annual widely grown in China and Japan for the flour made from its seeds.

- *They discussed "adsuki bean" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adsuki bean."*

---

adulate *(verb)*

Flatter in an obsequious manner.

- *The coach explained when to use "adulate" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "adulate" until he saw an example.*

---

adulator *(noun)*

A person who uses flattery.

- *Understanding "adulator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adulator" to mean a person who uses flattery.*

---

adulterator *(noun)*

A changer who lessens the purity or effectiveness of a substance.

- *The article explained what "adulterator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adulterator" to mean a changer who lessens the purity or effectiveness....*

---

adulterine *(adjective)*

Conceived in adultery.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adulterine."*
- *A "adulterine" approach may work better in this case.*

---

adulterously *(adverb)*

In an adulterous manner.

- *He behaved adulterously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "adulterously" in the final chapter.*

---

adumbration *(noun)*

A sketchy or imperfect or faint representation.

- *He looked up "adumbration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "adumbration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adumbrative *(adjective)*

Indistinctly prophetic.

- *Would you call this situation "adumbrative"? Explain why.*
- *A "adumbrative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

adust *(adjective)*

Burned brown by the sun; - Sir Walter Scott.

- *Of an adust complexion.*
- *A vast desert all adust.*

---

advantageousness *(noun)*

The quality of being encouraging or promising of a successful outcome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "advantageousness."*
- *He looked up "advantageousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

advect *(verb)*

Convey by horizontal mass movement of a fluid.

- *Energy advected from the environment.*
- *Can you use "advect" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

adventitial *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the adventitia.

- *The speaker chose "adventitial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "adventitial"? Explain why.*

---

adventuristic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to adventurism.

- *The speaker chose "adventuristic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "adventuristic"? Explain why.*

---

adversative *(adjective)*

Expressing antithesis or opposition.

- *The adversative conjunction 'but' in 'poor but happy'.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "adversative" when it is expressing antithesis or opposition.*

---

adversative conjunction *(noun)*

The conjunctive relation of units that expresses the opposition of their meanings.

- *Understanding "adversative conjunction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "adversative conjunction" means with a simple example.*

---

advertence *(noun)*

The process of being heedful.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "advertence."*
- *The article explained what "advertence" means with a simple example.*

---

advertency *(noun)*

The process of being heedful.

- *The article explained what "advertency" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "advertency."*

---

advertent *(adjective)*

Giving attention.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "advertent."*
- *Students compared "advertent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

advertently *(adverb)*

In a careful deliberate manner.

- *She spoke "advertently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "advertently" in the final chapter.*

---

advertizement *(noun)*

A public promotion of some product or service.

- *In class, the teacher used "advertizement" to mean a public promotion of some product or service.*
- *Understanding "advertizement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advertizer *(noun)*

Someone whose business is advertising.

- *Understanding "advertizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "advertizer" means with a simple example.*

---

adynamia *(noun)*

Lack of strength or vigor (especially from illness).

- *Understanding "adynamia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adynamia."*

adynamic *(adjective)*

Characterized by an absence of force or forcefulness.

- *Students compared "adynamic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adynamic."*

adzhar *(noun)*

An autonomous province of Georgia on the Black Sea.

- *He looked up "adzhar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "adzhar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

adzharia *(noun)*

An autonomous province of Georgia on the Black Sea.

- *Understanding "adzharia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adzharia."*

aecial *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to an aecium.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aecial."*
- *The speaker chose "aecial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

aeciospore *(noun)*

Spore of a rust fungus formed in an aecium.

- *He looked up "aeciospore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aeciospore" during the group presentation.*

aecium *(noun)*

Fruiting body of some rust fungi bearing chains of aeciospores.

- *He looked up "aecium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aecium."*

aegadean islands *(noun)*

A group of islands off the west coast of Sicily in the Mediterranean.

- *He looked up "aegadean islands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aegadean islands."*

aegadean isles *(noun)*

A group of islands off the west coast of Sicily in the Mediterranean.

- *Understanding "aegadean isles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aegadean isles" during the group presentation.*

aegates *(noun)*

A group of islands off the west coast of Sicily in the Mediterranean.

- *He looked up "aegates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aegates."*

aegates isles *(noun)*

Islands west of Sicily (now known as the Egadi Islands) where the Romans won a naval victory over the Carthaginians that ended the first Punic War in 241 BC.

- *He looked up "aegates isles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aegates isles" during the group presentation.*

aegiceras *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of the family Verbenaceae.

- *Understanding "aegiceras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aegiceras" during the group presentation.*

aegiceras majus *(noun)*

An Australian tree resembling the black mangrove of the West Indies and Florida.

- *Understanding "aegiceras majus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aegiceras majus" means with a simple example.*

---

aegilops triuncalis *(noun)*

European grass naturalized as a weed in North America; sharp-pointed seeds cause injury when eaten by livestock.

- *Understanding "aegilops triuncalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aegilops triuncalis" to mean european grass naturalized as a weed in north....*

---

aegospotami *(noun)*

A creek emptying into the Hellespont in present-day Turkey; at its mouth in 405 BC the Spartan fleet under Lysander defeated the Athenians and ended the Peloponnesian War.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aegospotami."*
- *The article explained what "aegospotami" means with a simple example.*

---

aegospotamos *(noun)*

A creek emptying into the Hellespont in present-day Turkey; at its mouth in 405 BC the Spartan fleet under Lysander defeated the Athenians and ended the Peloponnesian War.

- *Understanding "aegospotamos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aegospotamos" means with a simple example.*

---

aegypiidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered the family comprising the Old World vultures which are more often included in the family Accipitridae.

- *He looked up "aegypiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aegypiidae" to mean in some classifications considered the family....*

---

aegypius *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aegypius."*
- *Understanding "aegypius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aegypius monachus *(noun)*

Of southern Eurasia and northern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aegypius monachus."*
- *He looked up "aegypius monachus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aegyptopithecus *(noun)*

Extinct primate of about 38 million years ago; fossils found in Egypt.

- *He looked up "aegyptopithecus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aegyptopithecus."*

---

aeolia *(noun)*

An ancient coastal region of northwestern Asia Minor (including Lesbos) where the Aeolians founded several cities around 1100 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aeolia."*
- *They discussed "aeolia" during the group presentation.*

---

aeolis *(noun)*

An ancient coastal region of northwestern Asia Minor (including Lesbos) where the Aeolians founded several cities around 1100 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aeolis."*
- *The article explained what "aeolis" means with a simple example.*

---

aeolotropic *(adjective)*

Having properties with different values along different axes.

- *The speaker chose "aeolotropic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "aeolotropic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

aeonian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a geological eon (longer than an era).

- *A "aeonian" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Students compared "aeonian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aeonium haworthii *(noun)*

Perennial subshrub of Tenerife having leaves in rosettes resembling pinwheels.

- *They discussed "aeonium haworthii" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aeonium haworthii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aepyceros *(noun)*

African antelopes: impalas.

- *They discussed "aepyceros" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "aepyceros" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aepyceros melampus *(noun)*

African antelope with ridged curved horns; moves with enormous leaps.

- *They discussed "aepyceros melampus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "aepyceros melampus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aepyornidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Aepyorniformes.

- *They discussed "aepyornidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aepyornidae."*

---

aepyorniformes *(noun)*

Huge extinct flightless birds: elephant birds.

- *They discussed "aepyorniformes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aepyorniformes" to mean huge extinct flightless birds: elephant birds.*

---

aepyornis *(noun)*

Huge (to 9 ft.) extinct flightless bird of Madagascar.

- *Understanding "aepyornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aepyornis."*

---

aerides *(noun)*

Any orchid of the genus Aerides.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aerides."*
- *He looked up "aerides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aeriferous *(adjective)*

Conveying air; as the bronchial tubes.

- *The speaker chose "aeriferous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aeriferous."*

---

aeriform *(adjective)*

Characterized by lightness and insubstantiality; as impalpable or intangible as air; - Thomas Carlyle.

- *Figures light and aeriform come unlooked for and melt away.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aeriform."*

---

aerify *(verb)*

Turn into gas.

- *The coach explained when to use "aerify" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "aerify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

aerobacter *(noun)*

Aerobic bacteria widely distributed in nature.

- *He looked up "aerobacter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aerobacter."*

---

aerobacter aerogenes *(noun)*

A species of Gram-negative aerobic bacteria that produce gas and acid from sugars and are sometimes involved in the souring of milk.

- *They discussed "aerobacter aerogenes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aerobacter aerogenes" to mean a species of gram-negative aerobic bacteria that....*

---

aerobe *(noun)*

An organism (especially a bacterium) that requires air or free oxygen for life.

- *He looked up "aerobe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aerobe" to mean an organism (especially a bacterium) that requires....*

---

aerobiosis *(noun)*

Life sustained in the presence of air or oxygen.

- *He looked up "aerobiosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aerobiosis" to mean life sustained in the presence of air or oxygen.*

---

aerobiotic *(adjective)*

Living or active only in the presence of oxygen.

- *Aerobiotic bacteria.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aerobiotic."*

---

aerodontalgia *(noun)*

Pain in the teeth that results from a change in air pressure (as in flying or mountain climbing).

- *Understanding "aerodontalgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aerodontalgia" to mean pain in the teeth that results from a change in air....*

---

aeroembolism *(noun)*

Pain resulting from rapid change in pressure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aeroembolism."*
- *They discussed "aeroembolism" during the group presentation.*

---

aerogenerator *(noun)*

Generator that extracts usable energy from winds.

- *He looked up "aerogenerator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aerogenerator."*

---

aerogram *(noun)*

A letter sent by air mail.

- *In class, the teacher used "aerogram" to mean a letter sent by air mail.*
- *The article explained what "aerogram" means with a simple example.*

---

aerogramme *(noun)*

A letter sent by air mail.

- *In class, the teacher used "aerogramme" to mean a letter sent by air mail.*
- *The article explained what "aerogramme" means with a simple example.*

---

aerolitic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to certain stony meteorites.

- *Would you call this situation "aerolitic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aerolitic."*

---

aerological *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to aerology.

- *Would you call this situation "aerological"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "aerological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aeromechanic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to aerodynamics.

- *A "aeromechanic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "aeromechanic"? Explain why.*

---

aeromechanics *(noun)*

The branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of gases (especially air) and their effects on bodies in the flow.

- *In class, the teacher used "aeromechanics" to mean the branch of mechanics that deals with the motion....*
- *He looked up "aeromechanics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aeromedicine *(noun)*

The study and treatment of disorders associated with flight (especially with space flight).

- *They discussed "aeromedicine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aeromedicine" to mean the study and treatment of disorders associated....*

---

aerophagia *(noun)*

Swallowing air (usually followed by belching and discomfort and flatulence).

- *The article explained what "aerophagia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aerophagia" to mean swallowing air (usually followed by belching and....*

---

aerophilatelic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to airmail stamps.

- *Would you call this situation "aerophilatelic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "aerophilatelic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

aerophilately *(noun)*

The collection and study of airmail stamps.

- *The article explained what "aerophilately" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "aerophilately" during the group presentation.*

---

aerophile *(noun)*

A lover of aviation.

- *They discussed "aerophile" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aerophile" to mean a lover of aviation.*

---

aerophilic *(adjective)*

Depending on free oxygen or air.

- *It is useful to describe something as "aerophilic" when it is depending on free oxygen or air.*
- *The speaker chose "aerophilic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

aerophilous *(adjective)*

Depending on free oxygen or air.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aerophilous."*
- *Students compared "aerophilous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aerophyte *(noun)*

Plant that derives moisture and nutrients from the air and rain; usually grows on another plant but not parasitic on it.

- *They discussed "aerophyte" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aerophyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aerosolise *(verb)*

Become dispersed as an aerosol.

- *The bacteria quickly aerosolised.*
- *The coach explained when to use "aerosolise" and when to wait.*

---

aerosolised *(adjective)*

In the form of ultramicroscopic solid or liquid particles dispersed or suspended in air or gas.

- *Would you call this situation "aerosolised"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "aerosolised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

aerosolize *(verb)*

Become dispersed as an aerosol.

- *The bacteria suspension was aerosolized.*
- *He did not know how to use "aerosolize" until he saw an example.*

aertex *(noun)*

A trademark for a loosely woven cotton fabric that is used to make shirts and underwear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aertex."*
- *They discussed "aertex" during the group presentation.*

aeschylean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Aeschylus.

- *The speaker chose "aeschylean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "aeschylean"? Explain why.*

aeschynanthus *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Aeschynanthus having somewhat red or orange flowers and seeds having distinctive hairs at base and apex.

- *Understanding "aeschynanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aeschynanthus."*

aeschynanthus radicans *(noun)*

Epiphyte or creeping on rocks; Malaysian plant having somewhat fleshy leaves and bright red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aeschynanthus radicans."*
- *He looked up "aeschynanthus radicans" because he had never seen it before.*

aesculus hippocastanum *(noun)*

Tree having palmate leaves and large clusters of white to red flowers followed by brown shiny inedible seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aesculus hippocastanum."*
- *He looked up "aesculus hippocastanum" because he had never seen it before.*

aesthesia *(noun)*

Mental responsiveness and awareness.

- *The article explained what "aesthesia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aesthesia" to mean mental responsiveness and awareness.*

aesthesis *(noun)*

An unelaborated elementary awareness of stimulation.

- *The article explained what "aesthesis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aesthesis" to mean an unelaborated elementary awareness of stimulation.*

aestival *(adjective)*

(rare) of or occurring in summer.

- *The sky was a burnished aestival blue.*
- *A "aestival" approach may work better in this case.*

aestivate *(verb)*

Sleep during summer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "aestivate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "aestivate" when talking about this idea.*

aethionema *(noun)*

Old World genus of the family Cruciferae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aethionema."*
- *Understanding "aethionema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aethusa *(noun)*

Fool's parsley.

- *The article explained what "aethusa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aethusa."*

---

aethusa cynapium *(noun)*

European weed naturalized in America that resembles parsley but causes nausea and poisoning when eaten.

- *They discussed "aethusa cynapium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aethusa cynapium."*

---

aetiologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the philosophical study of causation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "aetiologic" when it is of or relating to the philosophical study of causation.*
- *The speaker chose "aetiologic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

aetiologist *(noun)*

A specialist in the etiology of diseases.

- *In class, the teacher used "aetiologist" to mean a specialist in the etiology of diseases.*
- *They discussed "aetiologist" during the group presentation.*

---

aetobatus *(noun)*

A genus of Myliobatidae.

- *Understanding "aetobatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aetobatus" means with a simple example.*

---

aetobatus narinari *(noun)*

Ray with back covered with white or yellow spots; widely distributed in warm seas.

- *He looked up "aetobatus narinari" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aetobatus narinari" to mean ray with back covered with white or yellow spots;....*

---

afars and issas *(noun)*

A country in northeastern Africa on the Somali peninsula; formerly under French control but became independent in 1997.

- *The article explained what "afars and issas" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "afars and issas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

affableness *(noun)*

A disposition to be friendly and approachable (easy to talk to).

- *In class, the teacher used "affableness" to mean a disposition to be friendly and approachable (easy....*
- *The article explained what "affableness" means with a simple example.*

---

affectedly *(adverb)*

In an affected manner.

- *Using "affectedly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "affectedly" naturally.*

---

affectedness *(noun)*

A deliberate pretense or exaggerated display.

- *They discussed "affectedness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "affectedness."*

---

affectionateness *(noun)*

A positive feeling of liking.

- *In class, the teacher used "affectionateness" to mean a positive feeling of liking.*
- *They discussed "affectionateness" during the group presentation.*

---

affenpinscher *(noun)*

European breed of small dog resembling a terrier with dark wiry hair and a tufted muzzle.

- *He looked up "affenpinscher" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "affenpinscher" to mean european breed of small dog resembling a terrier....*

---

affinal *(adjective)*

(anthropology) related by marriage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "affinal."*
- *Would you call this situation "affinal"? Explain why.*

---

affined *(adjective)*

Closely related; - Wallace Stevens.

- *Syllable to blessed syllable affined.*
- *The speaker chose "affined" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

affirmable *(adjective)*

Capable of being affirmed or asserted.

- *A quality affirmable of every member of the family.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "affirmable."*

---

affirmativeness *(noun)*

The agreeable quality of one who assents.

- *They discussed "affirmativeness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "affirmativeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

affirmatory *(adjective)*

Affirming or giving assent.

- *It is useful to describe something as "affirmatory" when it is affirming or giving assent.*
- *A "affirmatory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

affirmer *(noun)*

Someone who claims to speak the truth.

- *Affirmers of traditional doctrine.*
- *He looked up "affirmer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

affixal *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to a linguistic affix.

- *A "affixal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "affixal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

affixial *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to a linguistic affix.

- *Would you call this situation "affixial"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "affixial."*

---

afforest *(verb)*

Establish a forest on previously unforested land.

- *Afforest the mountains.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "afforest" in real sentences.*

---

affranchise *(verb)*

Grant freedom to; as from slavery or servitude.

- *Learners should practice how to use "affranchise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "affranchise" when talking about this idea.*

---

affrication *(noun)*

The conversion of a simple stop consonant into an affricate.

- *In class, the teacher used "affrication" to mean the conversion of a simple stop consonant into an....*
- *They discussed "affrication" during the group presentation.*

---

affricative *(noun)*

A composite speech sound consisting of a stop and a fricative articulated at the same point (as ‘ch’ in ‘chair’ and ‘j’ in ‘joy’).

- *He looked up “affricative” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “affricative” during the group presentation.*

---

affusion *(noun)*

The act of baptizing someone by pouring water on their head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “affusion.”*
- *They discussed “affusion” during the group presentation.*

---

afghanistani *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Afghanistan or its people.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “afghanistani.”*
- *Would you call this situation “afghanistani”? Explain why.*

---

afibrinogenemia *(noun)*

The absence of fibrinogen in the plasma leading to prolonged bleeding.

- *Understanding “afibrinogenemia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “afibrinogenemia” means with a simple example.*

---

afisr *(noun)*

An agency focused on ensuring that the United States military attains information superiority; operates worldwide ground sites and an array of airborne reconnaissance and surveillance platforms.

- *They discussed “afisr” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “afisr” to mean an agency focused on ensuring that the united....*

---

aflare *(adjective)*

Streaming or flapping or spreading wide as if in a current of air.

- *Flags aflare in the breeze.*
- *A night aflare with fireworks.*

---

aflaxen *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trademarks Aleve and Anaprox and Aflaxen) that fights pain and inflammation.

- *The article explained what “aflaxen” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “aflaxen” during the group presentation.*

---

aflicker *(adjective)*

Shining unsteadily.

- *A “aflicker” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “aflicker” when it is shining unsteadily.*

---

aframomum *(noun)*

An African genus of plants of the family Zingiberaceae.

- *They discussed “aframomum” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “aframomum” means with a simple example.*

---

aframomum melegueta *(noun)*

West African plant bearing pungent peppery seeds.

- *In class, the teacher used “aframomum melegueta” to mean west african plant bearing pungent peppery seeds.*
- *Understanding “aframomum melegueta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

afrasian *(noun)*

A large family of related languages spoken both in Asia and Africa.

- *The article explained what “afrasian” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “afrasian.”*

---

afrasian language *(noun)*

A large family of related languages spoken both in Asia and Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afrasian language."*
- *He looked up "afrasian language" because he had never seen it before.*

---

africander *(noun)*

Tall large-horned humped cattle of South Africa; used for meat or draft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "africander."*
- *They discussed "africander" during the group presentation.*

---

afrikander *(noun)*

A white native of Cape Province who is a descendant of Dutch settlers and who speaks Afrikaans.

- *The article explained what "afrikander" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afrikander."*

---

afrocarpus *(noun)*

Dioecious evergreen trees or shrubs; equatorial to southern and southeastern Africa: yellowwood; similar to trees or genus Podocarpus.

- *He looked up "afrocarpus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afrocarpus."*

---

afrocarpus falcata *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of South Africa.

- *Understanding "afrocarpus falcata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afrocarpus falcata."*

---

afropavo *(noun)*

Both sexes are brightly colored.

- *He looked up "afropavo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "afropavo" to mean both sexes are brightly colored.*

---

afropavo congensis *(noun)*

Both sexes are brightly colored.

- *The article explained what "afropavo congensis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "afropavo congensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

afspc *(noun)*

A command of the United States Air Force that is responsible for defending the United States through its space and intercontinental ballistic missile operations.

- *The article explained what "afspc" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "afspc" during the group presentation.*

---

afterdamp *(noun)*

A toxic mixture of gases (including carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide and nitrogen) after an explosion of firedamp in a mine.

- *In class, the teacher used "afterdamp" to mean a toxic mixture of gases (including carbon dioxide....*
- *They discussed "afterdamp" during the group presentation.*

---

afterdeck *(noun)*

A deck abaft of midships.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afterdeck."*
- *The article explained what "afterdeck" means with a simple example.*

---

aftermost *(adjective)*

Located closest to the stern or tail.

- *The speaker chose "aftermost" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "aftermost" when it is located closest to the stern or tail.*

---

afterpains *(noun)*

Pains felt by a woman after her baby is born; associated with contractions of the uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afterpains."*
- *They discussed "afterpains" during the group presentation.*

aftersensation *(noun)*

An image (usually a negative image) that persists after stimulation has ceased.

- *He looked up "aftersensation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aftersensation."*

aftershaft *(noun)*

A supplementary feather (usually small) on the underside of the base of the shaft of some feathers in some birds.

- *Understanding "aftershaft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "aftershaft" because he had never seen it before.*

aftershafted *(adjective)*

Having an aftershaft (a small feather at the base of some feathers).

- *A "aftershafted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "aftershafted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

agalactia *(noun)*

A condition in which milk is not secreted in the mother's breasts after her child has been delivered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agalactia."*
- *They discussed "agalactia" during the group presentation.*

agalactosis *(noun)*

A condition in which milk is not secreted in the mother's breasts after her child has been delivered.

- *They discussed "agalactosis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agalactosis" to mean a condition in which milk is not secreted in the....*

agalinis *(noun)*

Semiparasitic herb with purple or white or pink flowers; grows in the United States and West Indies.

- *In class, the teacher used "agalinis" to mean semiparasitic herb with purple or white or pink....*
- *Understanding "agalinis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

agamete *(noun)*

An asexual reproductive cell.

- *He looked up "agamete" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "agamete" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

agamid *(noun)*

A lizard of the family Agamidae.

- *They discussed "agamid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "agamid" because he had never seen it before.*

agamid lizard *(noun)*

A lizard of the family Agamidae.

- *They discussed "agamid lizard" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agamid lizard."*

agamidae *(noun)*

An Old World reptile family of Sauria.

- *They discussed "agamidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agamidae."*

agamogenesis *(noun)*

Reproduction without the fusion of gametes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agamogenesis."*
- *The article explained what "agamogenesis" means with a simple example.*

agamogenetic *(adjective)*

(of reproduction) not involving the fusion of male and female gametes in reproduction.

- *Students compared "agamogenetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "agamogenetic" when it is (of reproduction) not involving the fusion of male....*

---

agamous *(adjective)*

(of reproduction) not involving the fusion of male and female gametes in reproduction.

- *A "agamous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "agamous."*

---

agapornis *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *He looked up "agapornis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "agapornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agaricaceae *(noun)*

Large family including many familiar mushrooms.

- *In class, the teacher used "agaricaceae" to mean large family including many familiar mushrooms.*
- *Understanding "agaricaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agaricales *(noun)*

Typical gilled mushrooms belonging to the subdivision Basidiomycota.

- *He looked up "agaricales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "agaricales" during the group presentation.*

---

agastache nepetoides *(noun)*

Erect perennial with stout stems and yellow-green flowers; southern Canada and southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "agastache nepetoides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agastache nepetoides" to mean erect perennial with stout stems and yellow-green....*

---

agateware *(noun)*

Pottery that is veined and mottled to resemble agate.

- *The article explained what "agateware" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "agateware" during the group presentation.*

---

agathis dammara *(noun)*

Native to the Moluccas and Philippines; a source of dammar resin.

- *He looked up "agathis dammara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agathis dammara" to mean native to the moluccas and philippines; a source of....*

---

agavaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical and xerophytic plants: includes Dracenaceae (Dracaenaceae); comprises plants that in some classifications are divided between the Amaryllidaceae and the Liliaceae.

- *He looked up "agavaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agavaceae."*

---

agave atrovirens *(noun)*

Mexican plant used especially for making pulque which is the source of the colorless Mexican liquor, mescal.

- *They discussed "agave atrovirens" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agave atrovirens."*

---

agave cantala *(noun)*

Philippine plant yielding a hard fibre used in making coarse twine.

- *In class, the teacher used "agave cantala" to mean philippine plant yielding a hard fibre used in....*
- *He looked up "agave cantala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agave sisalana *(noun)*

Mexican or West Indian plant with large fleshy leaves yielding a stiff fiber used in e.g. rope.

- *In class, the teacher used "agave sisalana" to mean mexican or west indian plant with large fleshy....*

- *He looked up “agave sisalana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

agave tequilana *(noun)*

Mexican plant used especially for making tequila.

- *In class, the teacher used “agave tequilana” to mean mexican plant used especially for making tequila.*
- *He looked up “agave tequilana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

agaze *(adjective)*

(used of eyes) open and fixed as if in fear or wonder.

- *Students compared “agaze” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “agaze.”*

---

agdestis *(noun)*

A genus with one species that is a rapidly growing climbing vine with tuberous roots; grown in hot climates.

- *In class, the teacher used “agdestis” to mean a genus with one species that is a rapidly growing....*
- *He looked up “agdestis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

agdistis *(noun)*

Asiatic epithet for Rhea or Cybele.

- *He looked up “agdistis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “agdistis” during the group presentation.*

---

agedness *(noun)*

The property characteristic of old age.

- *Understanding “agedness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “agedness” during the group presentation.*

---

agelaius *(noun)*

Red-winged blackbirds.

- *The article explained what “agelaius” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “agelaius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agelaius phoeniceus *(noun)*

North American blackbird with scarlet patches on the wings.

- *In class, the teacher used “agelaius phoeniceus” to mean north american blackbird with scarlet patches on....*
- *Understanding “agelaius phoeniceus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agelong *(adjective)*

Lasting through all time.

- *Agelong struggle for freedom.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “agelong.”*

---

agendum *(noun)*

A list of matters to be taken up (as at a meeting).

- *They discussed “agendum” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “agendum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agene *(noun)*

A yellow pungent volatile oil (trade name Agene) formerly used for bleaching and aging flour.

- *Understanding “agene” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “agene” during the group presentation.*

---

agenesia *(noun)*

Imperfect development; nondevelopment of a part.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “agenesia.”*
- *They discussed “agenesia” during the group presentation.*

---

agenise *(verb)*

Age or bleach flour with Agene (nitrogen trichloride).

- *Learners should practice how to use "agenise" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "agenise" and when to wait.*

---

agenize *(verb)*

Age or bleach flour with Agene (nitrogen trichloride).

- *Can you use "agenize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "agenize" until he saw an example.*

---

agerasia *(noun)*

Youthful appearance in an old person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agerasia."*
- *They discussed "agerasia" during the group presentation.*

---

ageratina *(noun)*

Annual to perennial herbs or shrubs of eastern United States and Central and South America.

- *He looked up "ageratina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ageratina."*

---

ageratina altissima *(noun)*

American herb having flat-topped clusters of small white flower heads; reputedly a cause of trembles and milk sickness; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ageratina altissima."*
- *They discussed "ageratina altissima" during the group presentation.*

---

ageratum houstonianum *(noun)*

Small tender herb grown for its fluffy brushlike blue to lavender blooms.

- *In class, the teacher used "ageratum houstonianum" to mean small tender herb grown for its fluffy brushlike....*
- *They discussed "ageratum houstonianum" during the group presentation.*

---

aggeus *(noun)*

An Old Testament book telling the prophecies of Haggai which are concerned mainly with rebuilding the temples after the Babylonian Captivity.

- *In class, the teacher used "aggeus" to mean an old testament book telling the prophecies of....*
- *The article explained what "aggeus" means with a simple example.*

---

agglomerative *(adjective)*

Clustered together but not coherent.

- *The speaker chose "agglomerative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "agglomerative"? Explain why.*

---

agglomerator *(noun)*

A device that causes material to gather into rounded balls.

- *A sonic agglomerator.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agglomerator" to mean a device that causes material to gather into....*

---

agglutinogen *(noun)*

Any substance that acts as an antigen to cause agglutinin production.

- *In class, the teacher used "agglutinogen" to mean any substance that acts as an antigen to cause....*
- *The article explained what "agglutinogen" means with a simple example.*

---

aggrade *(verb)*

Build up to a level by depositing sediment.

- *Can you use "aggrade" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "aggrade" and when to wait.*

---

aggrandise *(verb)*

Add details to.

- *Can you use "aggrandise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "aggrandise" and when to wait.*

---

aggravator *(noun)*

An unpleasant person who is annoying or exasperating.

- *Understanding "aggravator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aggravator" to mean an unpleasant person who is annoying or exasperating.*

---

aggroup *(verb)*

Form a group or group together.

- *Can you use "aggroup" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "aggroup" when talking about this idea.*

---

aghan *(noun)*

The ninth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aghan."*
- *Understanding "aghan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agilely *(adverb)*

In a nimble or agile manner; with quickness and lightness and ease; - Charles Dickens.

- *Leaped agilely from roof to roof.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "agilely" in the final chapter.*

---

agiotage *(noun)*

A fee charged for exchanging currencies.

- *They discussed "agiotage" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agiotage" to mean a fee charged for exchanging currencies.*

---

agism *(noun)*

Discrimination against middle-aged and elderly people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agism."*
- *They discussed "agism" during the group presentation.*

---

agitative *(adjective)*

Causing or tending to cause anger or resentment.

- *Students compared "agitative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "agitative."*

---

agkistrodon contortrix *(noun)*

Common coppery brown pit viper of upland eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "agkistrodon contortrix" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agkistrodon contortrix."*

---

agkistrodon piscivorus *(noun)*

Venomous semiaquatic snake of swamps in southern United States.

- *He looked up "agkistrodon piscivorus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agkistrodon piscivorus" to mean venomous semiaquatic snake of swamps in southern....*

---

aglaomorpha *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns of tropical Asia.

- *They discussed "aglaomorpha" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aglaomorpha" to mean epiphytic ferns of tropical asia.*

---

aglaomorpha meyeniana *(noun)*

Epiphytic fern with large fronds; Taiwan and Philippines.

- *He looked up "aglaomorpha meyeniana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aglaomorpha meyeniana" during the group presentation.*

aglaonema *(noun)*

Climbing herbs of southeastern Asia having thick fleshy oblong leaves and naked unisexual flowers: Chinese evergreen.

- *The article explained what "aglaonema" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aglaonema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aglaonema modestum *(noun)*

Erect or partially climbing herb having large green or variegated leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aglaonema modestum."*
- *He looked up "aglaonema modestum" because he had never seen it before.*

agleam *(adjective)*

Bright with a steady but subdued shining.

- *From the plane we saw the city below agleam with lights.*
- *The speaker chose "agleam" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

aglitter *(adjective)*

Having brief brilliant points or flashes of light.

- *Bugle beads all aglitter.*
- *Would you call this situation "aglitter"? Explain why.*

agnail *(noun)*

A loose narrow strip of skin near the base of a fingernail; tearing it produces a painful sore that is easily infected.

- *Understanding "agnail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agnail" to mean a loose narrow strip of skin near the base of a....*

agnatha *(noun)*

Superclass of eel-shaped chordates lacking jaws and pelvic fins: lampreys; hagfishes; some extinct forms.

- *He looked up "agnatha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "agnatha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

agnathan *(noun)*

Eel-shaped vertebrate without jaws or paired appendages including the cyclostomes and some extinct forms.

- *In class, the teacher used "agnathan" to mean eel-shaped vertebrate without jaws or paired....*
- *The article explained what "agnathan" means with a simple example.*

agnation *(noun)*

Line of descent traced through the paternal side of the family.

- *The article explained what "agnation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agnation" to mean line of descent traced through the paternal side of....*

agnes gonxha bojaxhiu *(noun)*

Indian nun and missionary in the Roman Catholic Church (born of Albanian parents in what is now Macedonia); dedicated to helping the poor in India (1910-1997).

- *They discussed "agnes gonxha bojaxhiu" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agnes gonxha bojaxhiu" to mean indian nun and missionary in the roman catholic....*

agnise *(verb)*

Be fully aware or cognizant of.

- *Can you use "agnise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "agnise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

agnize *(verb)*

Be fully aware or cognizant of.

- *She tried to use "agnize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "agnize" when talking about this idea.*

agnomen *(noun)*

An additional name or an epithet appended to a name (as in 'Ferdinand the Great').

- *The article explained what "agnomen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agnomen" to mean an additional name or an epithet appended to a name....*

---

agnostical *(adjective)*

Uncertain of all claims to knowledge.

- *A "agnostical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "agnostical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

agonadal *(adjective)*

Lacking gonads.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "agonadal."*
- *Students compared "agonadal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

agonic line *(noun)*

An imaginary line connecting points on the Earth's surface where the magnetic declination is zero.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agonic line."*
- *Understanding "agonic line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agonistical *(adjective)*

Striving to overcome in argument.

- *Would you call this situation "agonistical"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "agonistical."*

---

agonus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Agonidae.

- *They discussed "agonus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agonus" to mean type genus of the agonidae.*

---

agonus cataphractus *(noun)*

Northern Atlantic sea poacher.

- *In class, the teacher used "agonus cataphractus" to mean northern atlantic sea poacher.*
- *They discussed "agonus cataphractus" during the group presentation.*

---

agranulocytic *(adjective)*

Relating to the blood disorder of agranulocytosis.

- *A "agranulocytic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "agranulocytic"? Explain why.*

---

agranulosis *(noun)*

An acute blood disorder (often caused by radiation or drug therapy) characterized by severe reduction in granulocytes.

- *He looked up "agranulosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agranulosis" to mean an acute blood disorder (often caused by radiation....*

---

agrapha *(noun)*

Sayings of Jesus not recorded in the canonical Gospels.

- *He looked up "agrapha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "agrapha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agraphic *(adjective)*

Relating to or having agraphia.

- *The speaker chose "agraphic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "agraphic" when it is relating to or having agraphia.*

---

agreeability *(noun)*

A temperamental disposition to be agreeable.

- *In class, the teacher used "agreeability" to mean a temperamental disposition to be agreeable.*

- *The article explained what “agreeability” means with a simple example.*

agrimonia *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Agrimonia having spikelike clusters of small yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what “agrimonia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “agrimonia” to mean a plant of the genus agrimonia having spikelike....*

agrimonia eupatoria *(noun)*

Erect perennial Old World herb of dry grassy habitats.

- *The article explained what “agrimonia eupatoria” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “agrimonia eupatoria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

agrimonia procera *(noun)*

Fragrant European perennial herb found at woodland margins on moist soils.

- *The article explained what “agrimonia procera” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “agrimonia procera” to mean fragrant european perennial herb found at woodland....*

agriocharis *(noun)*

A genus of birds of the family Meleagrididae including the ocellated turkey.

- *In class, the teacher used “agriocharis” to mean a genus of birds of the family meleagrididae....*
- *The article explained what “agriocharis” means with a simple example.*

agriocharis ocellata *(noun)*

Wild turkey of Central America and northern South America.

- *They discussed “agriocharis ocellata” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “agriocharis ocellata” to mean wild turkey of central america and northern south....*

agrobiologic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to agrobiology.

- *A “agrobiologic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “agrobiologic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

agrobiological *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to agrobiology.

- *It is useful to describe something as “agrobiological” when it is of or pertaining to agrobiology.*
- *Would you call this situation “agrobiological”? Explain why.*

agrobiology *(noun)*

The study of plant nutrition and growth especially as a way to increase crop yield.

- *In class, the teacher used “agrobiology” to mean the study of plant nutrition and growth especially....*
- *He looked up “agrobiology” because he had never seen it before.*

agrologic *(adjective)*

Of or related to agrology.

- *The speaker chose “agrologic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “agrologic” when it is of or related to agrology.*

agrological *(adjective)*

Of or related to agrology.

- *Students compared “agrological” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “agrological” approach may work better in this case.*

agrology *(noun)*

Science of soils in relation to crops.

- *He looked up “agrology” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “agrology.”*

agromania *(noun)*

An intense desire to be alone or out in the open.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agromania."*
- *He looked up "agromania" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agropyron cristatum *(noun)*

Eurasian grass grown in United States great plains area for forage and erosion control.

- *The article explained what "agropyron cristatum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "agropyron cristatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agropyron pauciflorum *(noun)*

North American grass cultivated in western United States as excellent forage crop.

- *Understanding "agropyron pauciflorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agropyron pauciflorum."*

---

agropyron subsecundum *(noun)*

A wheatgrass with straight terminal awns on the flowering glumes.

- *The article explained what "agropyron subsecundum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "agropyron subsecundum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agropyron trachycaulum *(noun)*

North American grass cultivated in western United States as excellent forage crop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agropyron trachycaulum."*
- *He looked up "agropyron trachycaulum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agrostemma *(noun)*

A caryophylloid dicot genus including corn cockles.

- *He looked up "agrostemma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agrostemma" to mean a caryophylloid dicot genus including corn cockles.*

---

agrostemma githago *(noun)*

European annual having large trumpet-shaped reddish-purple flowers and poisonous seed; a common weed in grainfields and beside roadways; naturalized in America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agrostemma githago."*
- *He looked up "agrostemma githago" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agrypnia *(noun)*

A vigil before certain feasts (as e.g. Easter).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agrypnia."*
- *They discussed "agrypnia" during the group presentation.*

---

agrypnotic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to agrypnia.

- *Would you call this situation "agrypnotic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "agrypnotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

agueweed *(noun)*

Gentian of eastern North America having clusters of bristly blue flowers.

- *They discussed "agueweed" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agueweed."*

---

aguish *(adjective)*

Affected by ague.

- *A "aguish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "aguish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ahmed zoki yamani *(noun)*

Saudi Arabian minister of petroleum who was a central figure in the creation of OPEC (born in 1930).

- *The article explained what “ahmed zoki yamani” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ahmed zoki yamani” to mean saudi arabian minister of petroleum who was a....*

---

ahorse *(adverb)*

On the back of a horse.

- *Managed to escape ahorse.*
- *Policeman patrolled the streets ahorseback.*

---

ahorseback *(adverb)*

On the back of a horse.

- *Policeman patrolled the streets ahorseback.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “ahorseback” in the final chapter.*

---

ahpcrc *(noun)*

A United States defense laboratory to conduct research in high-performance computing for defense technology applications; a partnership of government and university and industry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ahpcrc.”*
- *He looked up “ahpcrc” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ahuehuete *(noun)*

Mexico’s most famous tree; a giant specimen of Montezuma cypress more than 2,000 years old with a girth of 165 feet at Santa Maria del Tule.

- *He looked up “ahuehuete” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ahuehuete.”*

---

ahvenanmaa *(noun)*

An archipelago of some 6,000 islands in the Gulf of Bothnia under Finnish control.

- *Understanding “ahvenanmaa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ahvenanmaa” to mean an archipelago of some 6,000 islands in the gulf of....*

---

aidoneus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the god of the underworld in ancient mythology; brother of Zeus and husband of Persephone.

- *He looked up “aidoneus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “aidoneus” during the group presentation.*

---

aigina *(noun)*

An island in the Aegean Sea in the Saronic Gulf.

- *They discussed “aigina” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “aigina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aiglet *(noun)*

Metal or plastic sheath over the end of a shoelace or ribbon.

- *In class, the teacher used “aiglet” to mean metal or plastic sheath over the end of a shoelace....*
- *Understanding “aiglet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aigret *(noun)*

A long plume (especially one of egret feathers) worn on a hat or a piece of jewelry in the shape of a plume.

- *In class, the teacher used “aigret” to mean a long plume (especially one of egret feathers)....*
- *The article explained what “aigret” means with a simple example.*

---

aiguilette *(noun)*

Ornamental tagged cord or braid on the shoulder of a uniform.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aiguilette.”*
- *They discussed “aiguilette” during the group presentation.*

---

ailurophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of cats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ailurophobia.”*
- *They discussed “ailurophobia” during the group presentation.*

ailuropoda *(noun)*

Only the giant panda: in some classifications considered a genus of the separate family Ailuropodidae.

- *He looked up "ailuropoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ailuropoda" to mean only the giant panda: in some classifications....*

ailuropoda melanoleuca *(noun)*

Large black-and-white herbivorous mammal of bamboo forests of China and Tibet; in some classifications considered a member of the bear family or of a separate family Ailuropodidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "ailuropoda melanoleuca" to mean large black-and-white herbivorous mammal of bamboo....*
- *He looked up "ailuropoda melanoleuca" because he had never seen it before.*

ailuropodidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered the family comprising the giant pandas.

- *He looked up "ailuropodidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ailuropodidae."*

ailurus *(noun)*

Lesser pandas.

- *They discussed "ailurus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ailurus" to mean lesser pandas.*

ailurus fulgens *(noun)*

Reddish-brown Old World raccoon-like carnivore; in some classifications considered unrelated to the giant pandas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ailurus fulgens."*
- *Understanding "ailurus fulgens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aircraftsman *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer in the British Royal Air Force.

- *The article explained what "aircraftsman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "aircraftsman" during the group presentation.*

aircrewman *(noun)*

A member of an aircrew.

- *The article explained what "aircrewman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "aircrewman" during the group presentation.*

airdock *(noun)*

A large structure at an airport where aircraft can be stored and maintained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airdock."*
- *He looked up "airdock" because he had never seen it before.*

airlike *(adjective)*

Resembling air or having the form of air.

- *A "airlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "airlike"? Explain why.*

airmailer *(noun)*

A mailer for airmail.

- *Understanding "airmailer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "airmailer" to mean a mailer for airmail.*

airpost *(noun)*

A system of conveying mail by aircraft.

- *Understanding "airpost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "airpost" to mean a system of conveying mail by aircraft.*

airwoman *(noun)*

A woman aviator.

- *He looked up "airwoman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "airwoman" to mean a woman aviator.*

---

aitchbone *(noun)*

A cut of beef including the H-shaped rump bone.

- *They discussed "aitchbone" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "aitchbone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aix galericulata *(noun)*

Showy crested Asiatic duck; often domesticated.

- *Understanding "aix galericulata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aix galericulata."*

---

aizoaceae *(noun)*

Succulent herbs or small shrubs mostly of South Africa but also New Zealand and North America: carpetweeds; fig marigolds.

- *In class, the teacher used "aizoaceae" to mean succulent herbs or small shrubs mostly of south....*
- *Understanding "aizoaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ajaia *(noun)*

A genus of Platalea.

- *He looked up "ajaia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ajaia" to mean a genus of platalea.*

---

ajaia ajaja *(noun)*

Tropical rose-colored New World spoonbill.

- *They discussed "ajaia ajaja" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ajaia ajaja" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ajuga chamaepitys *(noun)*

Low-growing annual with yellow flowers dotted red; faintly aromatic of pine resin; Europe, British Isles and North Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "ajuga chamaepitys" to mean low-growing annual with yellow flowers dotted red;....*
- *They discussed "ajuga chamaepitys" during the group presentation.*

---

ajuga genevensis *(noun)*

Upright rhizomatous perennial with bright blue flowers; southern Europe.

- *They discussed "ajuga genevensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ajuga genevensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

akaryocyte *(noun)*

A cell without a nucleus (as an erythrocyte).

- *He looked up "akaryocyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "akaryocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

akaryote *(noun)*

A cell without a nucleus (as an erythrocyte).

- *In class, the teacher used "akaryote" to mean a cell without a nucleus (as an erythrocyte).*
- *The article explained what "akaryote" means with a simple example.*

---

akee *(noun)*

Red pear-shaped tropical fruit with poisonous seeds; flesh is poisonous when unripe or overripe.

- *He looked up "akee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "akee" during the group presentation.*

---

akee tree *(noun)*

Widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions for its fragrant flowers and colorful fruits; introduced in Jamaica by William Bligh.

- *In class, the teacher used "akee tree" to mean widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical....*

- *Understanding "akee tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

akeridae *(noun)*

Bubble shells.

- *In class, the teacher used "akeridae" to mean bubble shells.*
- *He looked up "akeridae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

akhbari *(noun)*

A religious movement by Arab Shiite Muslims in 17th century Iraq that is opposed to the Usuli.

- *Akhbari Shiism has never promoted political control.*
- *Understanding "akhbari" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

akinesis *(noun)*

Motionlessness attributable to a temporary paralysis.

- *The article explained what "akinesis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "akinesis" during the group presentation.*

---

akmola *(noun)*

Remote city of Kazakhstan that (ostensibly for security reasons) was made the capital in 1998.

- *They discussed "akmola" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "akmola."*

---

akwa'ala *(noun)*

The Yuman language spoken by the Akwa'ala.

- *They discussed "akwa'ala" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "akwa'ala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

al alamayn *(noun)*

A pitched battle in World War II (1942) resulting in a decisive Allied victory by British troops under Montgomery over German troops under Rommel.

- *He looked up "al alamayn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "al alamayn" during the group presentation.*

---

al aqabah *(noun)*

Jordan's port; located in southwestern Jordan on the Gulf of Aqaba.

- *The article explained what "al aqabah" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "al aqabah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

al itihaad al islamiya *(noun)*

A fundamentalist Islamic group in Somalia who initially did fundraising for al-Qaeda; responsible for ambushing United States Army Rangers and for terrorist bombings in Ethiopia; believed to have branches in several countries.

- *They discussed "al itihaad al islamiya" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "al itihaad al islamiya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

al ladhiqiyah *(noun)*

A seaport on the western coast of Syria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "al ladhiqiyah."*
- *Understanding "al ladhiqiyah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

al nathir *(noun)*

A Palestinian terrorist organization formed in 2002 and linked to Fatah movement of Yasser Arafat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "al nathir."*
- *He looked up "al nathir" because he had never seen it before.*

---

al qahira *(noun)*

The capital of Egypt and the largest city in Africa; a major port just to the south of the Nile delta; formerly the home of the Pharaohs.

- *The article explained what "al qahira" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "al qahira."*

al qanoon *(noun)*

A terrorist organization formed in Pakistan in 2002 as a coalition of extremist Islamic militant groups including Lashkar-e-Taiba and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Jaish-e-Muhammad and elements of al-Qaeda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "al qanoon."*
- *They discussed "al qanoon" during the group presentation.*

al-itihaad al-islamiya *(noun)*

A fundamentalist Islamic group in Somalia who initially did fundraising for al-Qaeda; responsible for ambushing United States Army Rangers and for terrorist bombings in Ethiopia; believed to have branches in several countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "al-itihaad al-islamiya."*
- *He looked up "al-itihaad al-islamiya" because he had never seen it before.*

al-magrib *(noun)*

A kingdom (constitutional monarchy) in northwestern Africa with a largely Muslim population; achieved independence from France in 1956.

- *In class, the teacher used "al-magrib" to mean a kingdom (constitutional monarchy) in northwestern....*
- *The article explained what "al-magrib" means with a simple example.*

alabastrine *(adjective)*

Of or resembling alabaster.

- *It is useful to describe something as "alabastrine" when it is of or resembling alabaster.*
- *A "alabastrine" approach may work better in this case.*

alacritous *(adjective)*

Quick and eager.

- *An alacritous response to the invitation.*
- *A "alacritous" approach may work better in this case.*

alalia *(noun)*

Paralysis of the vocal cords resulting in an inability to speak.

- *In class, the teacher used "alalia" to mean paralysis of the vocal cords resulting in an....*
- *He looked up "alalia" because he had never seen it before.*

alastrim *(noun)*

A mild form of smallpox caused by a less virulent form of the virus.

- *The article explained what "alastrim" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alastrim" to mean a mild form of smallpox caused by a less virulent....*

alated *(adjective)*

(of seeds or insects) having winglike extensions.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alated."*
- *A "alated" approach may work better in this case.*

albatrellus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Polyporaceae.

- *The article explained what "albatrellus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "albatrellus" to mean a genus of fungi belonging to the family polyporaceae.*

albatrellus dispansus *(noun)*

A rare fungus having a large (up to 14 inches wide) yellow fruiting body with multiple individual caps and a broad central stalk and a fragrant odor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albatrellus dispansus."*
- *The article explained what "albatrellus dispansus" means with a simple example.*

albatrellus ovinus *(noun)*

A fungus with a whitish often circular cap and a white pore surface and small pores and a white central stalk; found under conifers; edible but not popular.

- *The article explained what "albatrellus ovinus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albatrellus ovinus."*

albert szent-gyorgyi *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Hungary) who was the first to isolate vitamin C (1893-1986).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albert szent-gyorgyi."*
- *He looked up "albert szent-gyorgyi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

albert von szent-gyorgyi *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Hungary) who was the first to isolate vitamin C (1893-1986).

- *In class, the teacher used "albert von szent-gyorgyi" to mean united states biochemist (born in hungary) who was....*
- *The article explained what "albert von szent-gyorgyi" means with a simple example.*

---

albescent *(adjective)*

Becoming or shading into white.

- *The speaker chose "albescent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "albescent" approach may work better in this case.*

---

albinal *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or affected by albinism.

- *The speaker chose "albinal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "albinal"? Explain why.*

---

albinic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or affected by albinism.

- *Would you call this situation "albinic"? Explain why.*
- *A "albinic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

albinistic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or affected by albinism.

- *Would you call this situation "albinistic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "albinistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

albinotic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or affected by albinism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "albinotic."*
- *A "albinotic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

albitic *(adjective)*

Of or related to albite feldspar.

- *Would you call this situation "albitic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "albitic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

albizia julibrissin *(noun)*

Attractive domed or flat-topped Asiatic tree having bipinnate leaves and flowers with long silky stamens.

- *In class, the teacher used "albizia julibrissin" to mean attractive domed or flat-topped asiatic tree having....*
- *He looked up "albizia julibrissin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

albizia lebbeck *(noun)*

Large spreading Old World tree having large leaves and globose clusters of greenish-yellow flowers and long seed pods that clatter in the wind.

- *In class, the teacher used "albizia lebbeck" to mean large spreading old world tree having large leaves....*
- *The article explained what "albizia lebbeck" means with a simple example.*

---

albizzia *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees of the genus Albizia.

- *Understanding "albizzia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "albizzia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

albizzia julibrissin *(noun)*

Attractive domed or flat-topped Asiatic tree having bipinnate leaves and flowers with long silky stamens.

- *Understanding “albizzia julibrissin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “albizzia julibrissin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

albizzia lebbeck *(noun)*

Large spreading Old World tree having large leaves and globose clusters of greenish-yellow flowers and long seed pods that clatter in the wind.

- *Understanding “albizzia lebbeck” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “albizzia lebbeck” means with a simple example.*

---

alborg *(noun)*

A city and port in northern Jutland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alborg.”*
- *Understanding “alborg” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

albuca *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Albuca having large clusters of pale yellow flowers; South Africa.

- *He looked up “albuca” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “albuca” during the group presentation.*

---

albuginaceae *(noun)*

Fungi that produce white sori resembling blisters on certain flowering plants.

- *The article explained what “albuginaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “albuginaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

albugo *(noun)*

Type genus of the Albuginaceae; fungi causing white rusts.

- *He looked up “albugo” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “albugo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

albuminoid *(noun)*

A simple protein found in horny and cartilaginous tissues and in the lens of the eye.

- *He looked up “albuminoid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “albuminoid.”*

---

albuminuric *(adjective)*

Of or related to the state of albuminuria.

- *The speaker chose “albuminuric” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “albuminuric” when it is of or related to the state of albuminuria.*

---

alcahest *(noun)*

Hypothetical universal solvent once sought by alchemists.

- *The article explained what “alcahest” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alcahest.”*

---

alcaic *(noun)*

Verse in the meter used in Greek and Latin poetry consisting of strophes of 4 tetrametric lines; reputedly invented by Alcaeus.

- *They discussed “alcaic” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “alcaic” means with a simple example.*

---

alcaic verse *(noun)*

Verse in the meter used in Greek and Latin poetry consisting of strophes of 4 tetrametric lines; reputedly invented by Alcaeus.

- *He looked up “alcaic verse” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “alcaic verse” during the group presentation.*

---

alcalescent *(adjective)*

Tending to become alkaline; slightly alkaline.

- *A “alcalescent” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “alcalescent” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

alcapton *(noun)*

An acid formed as an intermediate product of the metabolism of tyrosine and phenylalanine.

- *He looked up "alcapton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alcapton."*

alcaptonuria *(noun)*

A rare recessive metabolic anomaly marked by ochronosis and the presence of alkapton in the urine.

- *They discussed "alcaptonuria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alcaptonuria" to mean a rare recessive metabolic anomaly marked by....*

alcea *(noun)*

Genus of erect herbs of the Middle East having showy flowers: hollyhocks; in some classification systems synonymous with genus Althaea.

- *He looked up "alcea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alcea" to mean genus of erect herbs of the middle east having....*

alcea rosea *(noun)*

Plant with terminal racemes of showy white to pink or purple flowers; the English cottage garden hollyhock.

- *He looked up "alcea rosea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alcea rosea" to mean plant with terminal racemes of showy white to pink....*

alcedinidae *(noun)*

Kingfishers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alcedinidae."*
- *He looked up "alcedinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

alcelaphus *(noun)*

African antelopes: hartebeests.

- *Understanding "alcelaphus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alcelaphus" means with a simple example.*

alchemise *(verb)*

Alter (elements) by alchemy.

- *In everyday English, people use "alchemise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "alchemise" in real sentences.*

alchemistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to alchemists.

- *It is useful to describe something as "alchemistic" when it is of or relating to alchemists.*
- *A "alchemistic" approach may work better in this case.*

alchemistical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to alchemists.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alchemistical."*
- *Students compared "alchemistical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

alchemize *(verb)*

Alter (elements) by alchemy.

- *The coach explained when to use "alchemize" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "alchemize" until he saw an example.*

alcidae *(noun)*

Web-footed diving seabirds of northern seas: auks; puffins; guillemots; murres; etc.

- *They discussed "alcidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alcidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alcoholise *(verb)*

Treat or infuse with alcohol.

- *In everyday English, people use "alcoholise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "alcoholise" in real sentences.*

---

alcoholize *(verb)*

Treat or infuse with alcohol.

- *Alcoholize the fruit and let them sit in the refrigerator.*
- *After we finished dinner, we were thoroughly alcoholized.*

---

alcyonacea *(noun)*

Comprising the soft corals.

- *Understanding "alcyonacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alcyonacea" to mean comprising the soft corals.*

---

alcyonaria *(noun)*

Corals and sea anemones having eight branches.

- *The article explained what "alcyonaria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alcyonaria" to mean corals and sea anemones having eight branches.*

---

aldehydic *(adjective)*

Of or related to or containing aldehydes.

- *A "aldehydic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "aldehydic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

alderfly *(noun)*

Dark-colored insect having predaceous aquatic larvae.

- *They discussed "alderfly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alderfly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alderleaf juneberry *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of northwestern North America having fragrant creamy white flowers and small waxy purple-red fruits.

- *He looked up "alderleaf juneberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alderleaf juneberry" to mean shrub or small tree of northwestern north america....*

---

aldermanly *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or like an alderman.

- *The speaker chose "aldermanly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "aldermanly" approach may work better in this case.*

---

aldohexose *(noun)*

A monosaccharide sugar having six carbon atoms and an aldehyde group.

- *In class, the teacher used "aldohexose" to mean a monosaccharide sugar having six carbon atoms and....*
- *They discussed "aldohexose" during the group presentation.*

---

aldomet *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade name Aldomet) used in the treatment of high blood pressure.

- *He looked up "aldomet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aldomet" to mean antihypertensive drug (trade name aldomet) used in....*

---

aldrovanda *(noun)*

One species: waterwheel plant.

- *Understanding "aldrovanda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aldrovanda" during the group presentation.*

---

aldrovanda vesiculosa *(noun)*

Floating aquatic carnivorous perennial of central and southern Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia having whorls of 6 to 9 leaves ending in hinged lobes for capturing e.g. water fleas.

- *He looked up "aldrovanda vesiculosa" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aldrovanda vesiculosa."*

alecost *(noun)*

Tansy-scented Eurasian perennial herb with buttonlike yellow flowers; used as potherb or salad green and sometimes for potpourri or tea or flavoring; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *The article explained what "alecost" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alecost."*

alectis *(noun)*

A genus of Carangidae.

- *The article explained what "alectis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alectis" to mean a genus of carangidae.*

alectis ciliaris *(noun)*

Fish having greatly elongated front rays on dorsal and anal fins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alectis ciliaris."*
- *Understanding "alectis ciliaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alectoria *(noun)*

Lichens having dark brown erect or pendulous much-branched cylindrical thallus.

- *In class, the teacher used "alectoria" to mean lichens having dark brown erect or pendulous....*
- *They discussed "alectoria" during the group presentation.*

alectoris *(noun)*

A genus of Perdicidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "alectoris" to mean a genus of perdicidae.*
- *The article explained what "alectoris" means with a simple example.*

alectoris graeca *(noun)*

Of mountainous areas of southern Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alectoris graeca."*
- *They discussed "alectoris graeca" during the group presentation.*

alectoris ruffa *(noun)*

Common western European partridge with red legs.

- *In class, the teacher used "alectoris ruffa" to mean common western european partridge with red legs.*
- *Understanding "alectoris ruffa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alectura *(noun)*

Brush turkeys.

- *The article explained what "alectura" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alectura" to mean brush turkeys.*

alectura lathami *(noun)*

Black megapode of wooded regions of Australia and New Guinea.

- *The article explained what "alectura lathami" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alectura lathami."*

alehoof *(noun)*

Trailing European aromatic plant of the mint family having rounded leaves and small purplish flowers often grown in hanging baskets; naturalized in North America; sometimes placed in genus Nepeta.

- *Understanding "alehoof" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "alehoof" because he had never seen it before.*

aleksandr feodorovich kerensky *(noun)*

Russian revolutionary who was head of state after Nicholas II abdicated but was overthrown by the Bolsheviks (1881-1970).

- *They discussed "aleksandr feodorovich kerensky" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "aleksandr feodorovich kerensky" means with a simple example.*

aleksandr mikjailovich prokhorov *(noun)*

Russian physicist whose research into ways of moving electrons around atoms led to the development of masers and lasers for producing high-intensity radiation (1916-2002).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aleksandr mikjailovich prokhorov."*
- *They discussed "aleksandr mikjailovich prokhorov" during the group presentation.*

aleksandr porfirevich borodin *(noun)*

Russian composer (1833-1887).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aleksandr porfirevich borodin."*
- *The article explained what "aleksandr porfirevich borodin" means with a simple example.*

aleksey maksimovich peshkov *(noun)*

Russian writer of plays and novels and short stories; noted for his depiction of social outcasts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aleksey maksimovich peshkov."*
- *Understanding "aleksey maksimovich peshkov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aleksey maximovich peshkov *(noun)*

Russian writer of plays and novels and short stories; noted for his depiction of social outcasts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aleksey maximovich peshkov."*
- *They discussed "aleksey maximovich peshkov" during the group presentation.*

alepisaurus *(noun)*

Slender scaleless predaceous tropical deep-sea fishes.

- *He looked up "alepisaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alepisaurus."*

alessandro di mariano dei filipepi *(noun)*

Italian painter of mythological and religious paintings (1444-1510).

- *In class, the teacher used "alessandro di mariano dei filipepi" to mean italian painter of mythological and religious....*
- *Understanding "alessandro di mariano dei filipepi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alethic logic *(noun)*

The modal logic of necessity and possibility and contingency.

- *He looked up "alethic logic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alethic logic."*

aletris *(noun)*

Small genus of bitter-rooted herbs of eastern North America and Asia; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "aletris" to mean small genus of bitter-rooted herbs of eastern north....*
- *The article explained what "aletris" means with a simple example.*

aletris aurea *(noun)*

Colicroot with yellow-bracted racemose flowers; smaller than Aletris farinosa; southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "aletris aurea" to mean colicroot with yellow-bracted racemose flowers;....*
- *The article explained what "aletris aurea" means with a simple example.*

aletris farinosa *(noun)*

Colicroot having a scurfy or granuliferous perianth and white flowers; southeastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aletris farinosa."*
- *They discussed "aletris farinosa" during the group presentation.*

aleuria aurantia *(noun)*

A discomycete with bright orange cup-shaped or saucer-shaped fruiting bodies and pale orange exteriors.

- *He looked up "aleuria aurantia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aleuria aurantia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aleurites fordii *(noun)*

Chinese tree bearing seeds that yield tung oil.

- *They discussed "aleurites fordii" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aleurites fordii" to mean chinese tree bearing seeds that yield tung oil.*

---

aleurites moluccana *(noun)*

Large tree native to southeastern Asia; the nuts yield oil used in varnishes; nut kernels strung together are used locally as candles.

- *The article explained what "aleurites moluccana" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aleurites moluccana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aleurone *(noun)*

Granular protein in outermost layer of endosperm of many seeds or cereal grains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aleurone."*
- *They discussed "aleurone" during the group presentation.*

---

aleuronic *(adjective)*

Of or related to aleurone.

- *Would you call this situation "aleuronic"? Explain why.*
- *A "aleuronic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

alex boncayao brigade *(noun)*

An urban hit squad and guerrilla group of the Communist Party in the Philippines; formed in the 1980s.

- *In class, the teacher used "alex boncayao brigade" to mean an urban hit squad and guerrilla group of the....*
- *He looked up "alex boncayao brigade" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alexander isayevich solzhenitsyn *(noun)*

Soviet writer and political dissident whose novels exposed the brutality of Soviet labor camps (born in 1918).

- *The article explained what "alexander isayevich solzhenitsyn" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alexander isayevich solzhenitsyn" during the group presentation.*

---

alexander selcraig *(noun)*

Scottish sailor who was put ashore on a deserted island off the coast of Chile for five years (providing the basis for Daniel Defoe's novel about Robinson Crusoe) (1676-1721).

- *He looked up "alexander selcraig" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alexander selcraig" to mean scottish sailor who was put ashore on a deserted....*

---

alexic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or symptomatic of alexia.

- *It is useful to describe something as "alexic" when it is of or relating to or symptomatic of alexia.*
- *Would you call this situation "alexic"? Explain why.*

---

aleyrodes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Aleyrodidae.

- *Understanding "aleyrodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aleyrodes" means with a simple example.*

---

alfilaria *(noun)*

European weed naturalized in southwestern United States and Mexico having reddish decumbent stems with small fernlike leaves and small deep reddish-lavender flowers followed by slender fruits that stick straight up; often grown for forage.

- *The article explained what "alfilaria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alfilaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alfileria *(noun)*

European weed naturalized in southwestern United States and Mexico having reddish decumbent stems with small fernlike leaves and small deep reddish-lavender flowers followed by slender fruits that stick straight up; often grown for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alfileria."*
- *The article explained what "alfileria" means with a simple example.*

---

alfred habdank skarbek korzybski *(noun)*

United States semanticist (born in Poland) (1879-1950).

- *Understanding “alfred habdank skarbek korzybski” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “alfred habdank skarbek korzybski” to mean united states semanticist (born in poland) (1879-1950).*

---

algarobilla *(noun)*

Mesquite pod used in tanning and dyeing.

- *In class, the teacher used “algarobilla” to mean mesquite pod used in tanning and dyeing.*
- *The article explained what “algarobilla” means with a simple example.*

---

algarroba *(noun)*

Evergreen Mediterranean tree with edible pods; the biblical carob.

- *The article explained what “algarroba” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “algarroba” to mean evergreen mediterranean tree with edible pods; the....*

---

algarroba bean *(noun)*

Long pod containing small beans and sweetish edible pulp; used as animal feed and source of a chocolate substitute.

- *The article explained what “algarroba bean” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “algarroba bean.”*

---

algarrobilla *(noun)*

Mesquite pod used in tanning and dyeing.

- *In class, the teacher used “algarrobilla” to mean mesquite pod used in tanning and dyeing.*
- *Understanding “algarrobilla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

algebraical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to algebra.

- *A “algebraical” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “algebraical”? Explain why.*

---

algeripithecus *(noun)*

An extinct genus of Hominoidea.

- *The article explained what “algeripithecus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “algeripithecus.”*

---

algeripithecus minutus *(noun)*

Tiny (150 to 300 grams) extinct primate of 46 to 50 million years ago; fossils found in Algeria; considered by some authorities the leading candidate for the first anthropoid.

- *Understanding “algeripithecus minutus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “algeripithecus minutus” means with a simple example.*

---

algidity *(noun)*

Prostration characterized by cold and clammy skin and low blood pressure.

- *The article explained what “algidity” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “algidity” during the group presentation.*

---

algin *(noun)*

A gum used especially as a thickener or emulsifier.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “algin.”*
- *He looked up “algin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

alginic acid *(noun)*

A gum used especially as a thickener or emulsifier.

- *Understanding “alginic acid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “alginic acid” to mean a gum used especially as a thickener or emulsifier.*

---

algoid *(adjective)*

Of or resembling algae.

- *It is useful to describe something as “algoid” when it is of or resembling algae.*
- *The speaker chose “algoid” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

algolagnia *(noun)*

Sexual pleasure derived from inflicting or experiencing pain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "algolagnia."*
- *They discussed "algolagnia" during the group presentation.*

algolagnic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to algolagnia.

- *The speaker chose "algolagnic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "algolagnic" when it is of or relating to algolagnia.*

algology *(noun)*

The branch of botany that studies algae.

- *He looked up "algology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "algology" to mean the branch of botany that studies algae.*

algometer *(noun)*

Device for measuring pain caused by pressure.

- *In class, the teacher used "algometer" to mean device for measuring pain caused by pressure.*
- *Understanding "algometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

algometric *(adjective)*

Of or related to algometry.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "algometric."*
- *Students compared "algometric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

algometrical *(adjective)*

Of or related to algometry.

- *Would you call this situation "algometrical"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "algometrical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

algometry *(noun)*

Measuring sensitivity to pain or pressure.

- *Understanding "algometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "algometry" to mean measuring sensitivity to pain or pressure.*

algophilia *(noun)*

Sexual pleasure derived from inflicting or experiencing pain.

- *In class, the teacher used "algophilia" to mean sexual pleasure derived from inflicting or....*
- *Understanding "algophilia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

algophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of pain.

- *Understanding "algophobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "algophobia."*

algophobic *(adjective)*

Suffering from algophobia; abnormally afraid of pain.

- *Students compared "algophobic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "algophobic."*

algorism *(noun)*

The Arabic (or decimal) system of numeration.

- *He looked up "algorism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "algorism" to mean the arabic (or decimal) system of numeration.*

alhacen *(noun)*

An Egyptian polymath (born in Iraq) whose research in geometry and optics was influential into the 17th century; established experiments as the norm of proof in physics (died in 1040).

- *Understanding "alhacen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alhacen."*

alice malsenior walker *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1944).

- *In class, the teacher used "alice malsenior walker" to mean united states writer (born in 1944).*
- *Understanding "alice malsenior walker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alidad *(noun)*

Surveying instrument used with a plane table for drawing lines of sight on a distant object and for measuring angles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alidad."*
- *The article explained what "alidad" means with a simple example.*

alienator *(noun)*

An unpleasant person who causes friendly people to become indifferent or unfriendly or hostile.

- *They discussed "alienator" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alienator."*

alienee *(noun)*

Someone to whom the title of property is transferred.

- *The article explained what "alienee" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alienee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alienism *(noun)*

An obsolete term for the study and treatment of mental illness.

- *He looked up "alienism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alienism."*

alienor *(noun)*

Someone from whom the title of property is transferred.

- *Understanding "alienor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alienor."*

aliform *(adjective)*

Having or resembling wings.

- *Would you call this situation "aliform"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aliform."*

alikeness *(noun)*

Similarity in appearance or character or nature between persons or things.

- *They discussed "alikeness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alikeness."*

alimental *(adjective)*

Of or providing nourishment.

- *The speaker chose "alimental" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "alimental" when it is of or providing nourishment.*

alimentative *(adjective)*

Related to the supply of aliment.

- *A "alimentative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "alimentative" when it is related to the supply of aliment.*

alinement *(noun)*

An organization of people (or countries) involved in a pact or treaty.

- *The article explained what "alinement" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alinement.”*

---

aliquant *(noun)*

An integer that is not an exact divisor of some quantity.

- *5 is an aliquant part of 12.*
- *They discussed “aliquant” during the group presentation.*

---

aliquant part *(noun)*

An integer that is not an exact divisor of some quantity.

- *5 is an aliquant part of 12.*
- *Understanding “aliquant part” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alir *(noun)*

A terrorist organization that seeks to overthrow the government dominated by Tutsi and to institute Hutu control again.

- *In 1999 ALIR guerrillas kidnapped and killed eight foreign tourists.*
- *He looked up “alir” because he had never seen it before.*

---

alisma *(noun)*

Small genus of aquatic or semiaquatic plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alisma.”*
- *Understanding “alisma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alisma plantago-aquatica *(noun)*

Marsh plant having clusters of small white or pinkish flowers and broad pointed or rounded leaves.

- *The article explained what “alisma plantago-aquatica” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “alisma plantago-aquatica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alismales *(noun)*

An order of aquatic monocotyledonous herbaceous plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alismales.”*
- *He looked up “alismales” because he had never seen it before.*

---

alismataceae *(noun)*

Perennial or annual aquatic or marsh plants.

- *In class, the teacher used “alismataceae” to mean perennial or annual aquatic or marsh plants.*
- *He looked up “alismataceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

alismatidae *(noun)*

One of four subclasses or superorders of Monocotyledones; comprises about 500 species in 14 families of aquatic and semiaquatic herbs.

- *He looked up “alismatidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alismatidae.”*

---

aliterate *(noun)*

A person who can read but is disinclined to derive information from literary sources.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aliterate.”*
- *He looked up “aliterate” because he had never seen it before.*

---

aliterate person *(noun)*

A person who can read but is disinclined to derive information from literary sources.

- *In class, the teacher used “aliterate person” to mean a person who can read but is disinclined to derive....*
- *Understanding “aliterate person” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alizarine *(noun)*

An orange-red crystalline compound used in making red pigments and in dyeing.

- *They discussed “alizarine” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alizarine.”*

---

alizarine red *(noun)*

A bright orange-red color produced in cotton cloth with alizarine dye.

- *He looked up "alizarine red" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alizarine red" during the group presentation.*

alkahestic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the alkahest that alchemists assumed to exist.

- *A "alkahestic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alkahestic."*

alkalemia *(noun)*

A blood disorder characterized by a lower concentration of hydrogen ions in the blood (which rises above 7.45 on the pH scale).

- *They discussed "alkalemia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alkalemia."*

alkalescent *(adjective)*

Tending to become alkaline; slightly alkaline.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alkalescent."*
- *A "alkalescent" approach may work better in this case.*

alkalify *(verb)*

Turn basic and less acidic.

- *He did not know how to use "alkalify" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "alkalify" when talking about this idea.*

alkalimetry *(noun)*

Volumetric analysis using standard solutions of alkali to measure the amount of acid present.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alkalimetry."*
- *He looked up "alkalimetry" because he had never seen it before.*

alkalinise *(verb)*

Make (a substance) alkaline.

- *In everyday English, people use "alkalinise" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "alkalinise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

alkalinize *(verb)*

Make (a substance) alkaline.

- *The coach explained when to use "alkalinize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "alkalinize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

alkalinuria *(noun)*

A condition in which the urine (which is normally slightly acidic) is alkaline.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alkalinuria."*
- *He looked up "alkalinuria" because he had never seen it before.*

alkalise *(verb)*

Turn basic and less acidic.

- *The coach explained when to use "alkalise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "alkalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

alkaliser *(noun)*

An agent that counteracts or neutralizes acidity (especially in the stomach).

- *He looked up "alkaliser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alkaliser" to mean an agent that counteracts or neutralizes acidity....*

alkalize *(verb)*

Turn basic and less acidic.

- *The solution alkalized.*
- *He did not know how to use "alkalize" until he saw an example.*

---

alkalizer *(noun)*

An agent that counteracts or neutralizes acidity (especially in the stomach).

- *They discussed "alkalizer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alkalizer."*

---

alkaloidal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or consisting of alkaloids.

- *It is useful to describe something as "alkaloidal" when it is pertaining to or consisting of alkaloids.*
- *A "alkaloidal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

alkalotic *(adjective)*

Marked by alkalosis (or a tendency toward alkalosis).

- *It is useful to describe something as "alkalotic" when it is marked by alkalosis (or a tendency toward alkalosis).*
- *A "alkalotic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

alkaluria *(noun)*

A condition in which the urine (which is normally slightly acidic) is alkaline.

- *Understanding "alkaluria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alkaluria" to mean a condition in which the urine (which is normally....*

---

alkanet *(noun)*

Perennial or biennial herb cultivated for its delicate usually blue flowers.

- *He looked up "alkanet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alkanet" during the group presentation.*

---

alkapton *(noun)*

An acid formed as an intermediate product of the metabolism of tyrosine and phenylalanine.

- *In class, the teacher used "alkapton" to mean an acid formed as an intermediate product of the....*
- *They discussed "alkapton" during the group presentation.*

---

alkaptonuria *(noun)*

A rare recessive metabolic anomaly marked by ochronosis and the presence of alkapton in the urine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alkaptonuria."*
- *Understanding "alkaptonuria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alkeran *(noun)*

Antineoplastic drug (trade name Alkeran) used to treat multiple myeloma and some other malignancies.

- *Understanding "alkeran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "alkeran" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alkylbenzene *(noun)*

Organic compound that has an alkyl group bound to a benzene ring.

- *In class, the teacher used "alkylbenzene" to mean organic compound that has an alkyl group bound to a....*
- *The article explained what "alkylbenzene" means with a simple example.*

---

alkylbenzenesulfonate *(noun)*

Sulfonate of alkyl benzene.

- *They discussed "alkylbenzenesulfonate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alkylbenzenesulfonate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alkylic *(adjective)*

Of or related to an alkyl.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alkylic."*
- *Students compared "alkylic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

allamanda *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Allamanda having large showy funnel-shaped flowers in terminal cymes.

- *They discussed "allamanda" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allamanda" to mean a plant of the genus allamanda having large showy....*

allamanda cathartica *(noun)*

Vigorous evergreen climbing plant of South America having glossy leathery foliage and golden yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allamanda cathartica."*
- *They discussed "allamanda cathartica" during the group presentation.*

allantoic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by an allantois.

- *The speaker chose "allantoic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "allantoic" when it is relating to or characterized by an allantois.*

allantoid *(adjective)*

Shaped like a sausage.

- *Students compared "allantoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "allantoid" when it is shaped like a sausage.*

allantois *(noun)*

The vascular fetal membrane that lies below the chorion and develops from the hindgut in many embryonic higher vertebrates (reptiles, birds and mammals).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allantois."*
- *The article explained what "allantois" means with a simple example.*

allargando *(adjective)*

Gradually decreasing in tempo and broadening in manner.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "allargando."*
- *Students compared "allargando" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

allayer *(noun)*

A person who reduces the intensity (e.g., of fears) and calms and pacifies.

- *An allayer of fears.*
- *Understanding "allayer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

allegement *(noun)*

Statements affirming or denying certain matters of fact that you are prepared to prove.

- *He looked up "allegement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "allegement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

allegheny chinkapin *(noun)*

Shrubby chestnut tree of southeastern United States having small edible nuts.

- *Understanding "allegheny chinkapin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "allegheny chinkapin" because he had never seen it before.*

allegorise *(verb)*

Make into an allegory.

- *Can you use "allegorise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "allegorise" and when to wait.*

allegoriser *(noun)*

Someone who communicates in allegories.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allegoriser."*
- *The article explained what "allegoriser" means with a simple example.*

allegorize *(verb)*

Make into an allegory.

- *The story was allegorized over time.*
- *She tried to use "allegorize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

allegorizer *(noun)*

Someone who communicates in allegories.

- *Understanding "allegorizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "allegorizer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allelomorph *(noun)*

(genetics) either of a pair (or series) of alternative forms of a gene that can occupy the same locus on a particular chromosome and that control the same character.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allelomorph."*
- *He looked up "allelomorph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allelomorphic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to alleles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "allelomorphic."*
- *The speaker chose "allelomorphic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

alleviant *(noun)*

Remedy that alleviates pain without curing.

- *In class, the teacher used "alleviant" to mean remedy that alleviates pain without curing.*
- *Understanding "alleviant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alleviative *(adjective)*

Moderating pain or sorrow by making it easier to bear.

- *Students compared "alleviative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "alleviative"? Explain why.*

---

alleviator *(noun)*

A therapist who makes suffering more endurable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alleviator."*
- *He looked up "alleviator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alleviatory *(adjective)*

Moderating pain or sorrow by making it easier to bear.

- *Would you call this situation "alleviatory"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alleviatory."*

---

allhallowtide *(noun)*

The season of All Saints' Day.

- *Understanding "allhallowtide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "allhallowtide" during the group presentation.*

---

alliaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes especially genus Allium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alliaceae."*
- *He looked up "alliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alliaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the botanical genus Allium.

- *Onions, leeks, garlic, chives are alliaceous plants.*
- *Would you call this situation "alliaceous"? Explain why.*

---

alliaceous plant *(noun)*

Bulbous plants having a characteristic pungent onion odor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alliaceous plant."*

- *He looked up “alliaceous plant” because he had never seen it before.*

---

alliaria *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of the family Cruciferae; have broad leaves and white flowers and long siliques.

- *The article explained what “alliaria” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “alliaria” to mean a genus of herbs of the family cruciferae; have....*

---

alliaria officinalis *(noun)*

European herb that smells like garlic.

- *In class, the teacher used “alliaria officinalis” to mean european herb that smells like garlic.*
- *He looked up “alliaria officinalis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

allice *(noun)*

European shad.

- *In class, the teacher used “allice” to mean european shad.*
- *They discussed “allice” during the group presentation.*

---

allice shad *(noun)*

European shad.

- *He looked up “allice shad” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “allice shad” during the group presentation.*

---

alligator mississipiensis *(noun)*

Large alligator of the southeastern United States.

- *He looked up “alligator mississipiensis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alligator mississipiensis.”*

---

alligatored *(adjective)*

Of paint or varnish; having the appearance of alligator hide.

- *Would you call this situation “alligatored”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “alligatored” when it is of paint or varnish; having the appearance of....*

---

alligatorfish *(noun)*

Small very elongate sea poachers.

- *They discussed “alligatorfish” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “alligatorfish” means with a simple example.*

---

alligatoridae *(noun)*

Alligators; caimans.

- *In class, the teacher used “alligatoridae” to mean alligators; caimans.*
- *He looked up “alligatoridae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

allionia *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly American herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “allionia.”*
- *Understanding “allionia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

allionia incarnata *(noun)*

Trailing plant having crowded clusters of 3 brilliant deep pink flowers resembling a single flower blooming near the ground; found in dry gravelly or sandy soil; southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used “allionia incarnata” to mean trailing plant having crowded clusters of 3....*
- *They discussed “allionia incarnata” during the group presentation.*

---

allioniaceae *(noun)*

A family of flowering plants of the order Caryophyllales.

- *The article explained what “allioniaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “allioniaceae” to mean a family of flowering plants of the order....*

alliteratively *(adverb)*

In an alliterative manner.

- *The early Norse poets wrote alliteratively.*
- *Using "alliteratively" can make your explanation more exact.*

alliterator *(noun)*

A speaker or writer who makes use of alliteration.

- *They discussed "alliterator" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alliterator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

allium ampeloprasum *(noun)*

Coarse Old World perennial having a large bulb and tall stalk of greenish purple-tinged flowers; widely naturalized.

- *He looked up "allium ampeloprasum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allium ampeloprasum."*

allium ascalonicum *(noun)*

Type of onion plant producing small clustered mild-flavored bulbs used as seasoning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allium ascalonicum."*
- *He looked up "allium ascalonicum" because he had never seen it before.*

allium cepa aggregatum *(noun)*

Type of onion plant producing small clustered mild-flavored bulbs used as seasoning.

- *They discussed "allium cepa aggregatum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "allium cepa aggregatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

allium cepa viviparum *(noun)*

Type of perennial onion grown chiefly as a curiosity or for early salad onions; having bulbils that replace the flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "allium cepa viviparum" to mean type of perennial onion grown chiefly as a....*
- *He looked up "allium cepa viviparum" because he had never seen it before.*

allium cernuum *(noun)*

Widely distributed North American wild onion with white to rose flowers.

- *The article explained what "allium cernuum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "allium cernuum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

allium fistulosum *(noun)*

Asiatic onion with slender bulbs; used as early green onions.

- *The article explained what "allium fistulosum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allium fistulosum" to mean asiatic onion with slender bulbs; used as early....*

allium haematochiton *(noun)*

Onion with white to deep red tunic; California.

- *He looked up "allium haematochiton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "allium haematochiton" during the group presentation.*

allium neopolitanum *(noun)*

European onion with white flowers.

- *The article explained what "allium neopolitanum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "allium neopolitanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

allium paradoxum *(noun)*

Leek producing bulbils instead of flowers; Russia and Iran.

- *The article explained what "allium paradoxum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "allium paradoxum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

allium porrum *(noun)*

Plant having a large slender white bulb and flat overlapping dark green leaves; used in cooking; believed derived from the wild Allium ampeloprasum.

- *The article explained what "allium porrum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "allium porrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

allium schoenoprasum *(noun)*

Perennial having hollow cylindrical leaves used for seasoning.

- *The article explained what "allium schoenoprasum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allium schoenoprasum" to mean perennial having hollow cylindrical leaves used for....*

---

allium scorodoprasum *(noun)*

European leek cultivated and used like leeks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allium scorodoprasum."*
- *Understanding "allium scorodoprasum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

allium sphaerocephalum *(noun)*

Old World leek with a spherical bulb.

- *The article explained what "allium sphaerocephalum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allium sphaerocephalum."*

---

allium tricoccum *(noun)*

North American perennial having a slender bulb and whitish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allium tricoccum."*
- *He looked up "allium tricoccum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allium ursinum *(noun)*

Pungent Old World weedy plant.

- *They discussed "allium ursinum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allium ursinum" to mean pungent old world weedy plant.*

---

allium vineale *(noun)*

Pungent Old World wild onion.

- *In class, the teacher used "allium vineale" to mean pungent old world wild onion.*
- *The article explained what "allium vineale" means with a simple example.*

---

allmouth *(noun)*

Fishes having large mouths with a wormlike filament attached for luring prey.

- *In class, the teacher used "allmouth" to mean fishes having large mouths with a wormlike filament....*
- *Understanding "allmouth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alloantibody *(noun)*

An antibody that occurs naturally against foreign tissues from a person of the same species.

- *He looked up "alloantibody" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alloantibody" to mean an antibody that occurs naturally against foreign....*

---

allocatable *(adjective)*

Capable of being distributed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "allocatable" when it is capable of being distributed.*
- *Would you call this situation "allocatable"? Explain why.*

---

allochronic *(adjective)*

(of taxa) occurring in different geologic times.

- *Would you call this situation "allochronic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "allochronic."*

---

allogamous *(adjective)*

Relating to cross-fertilization in plants.

- *Would you call this situation "allogamous"? Explain why.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “allogamous.”*

---

allogamy *(noun)*

Cross-fertilization in plants.

- *Understanding “allogamy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “allogamy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

allograph *(noun)*

A signature written by one person for another.

- *In class, the teacher used “allograph” to mean a signature written by one person for another.*
- *The article explained what “allograph” means with a simple example.*

---

allographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an allograph.

- *It is useful to describe something as “allographic” when it is of or relating to an allograph.*
- *A “allographic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

allomerism *(noun)*

(chemistry) variability in chemical composition without variation in crystalline form.

- *The article explained what “allomerism” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “allomerism.”*

---

allomerous *(adjective)*

Pertaining to allomerism.

- *A “allomerous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “allomerous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

allomorphic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to allomorphs.

- *Would you call this situation “allomorphic”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “allomorphic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

allopatry *(noun)*

The occurrence of related organisms in separate geographical areas with no overlap.

- *In class, the teacher used “allopatry” to mean the occurrence of related organisms in separate....*
- *The article explained what “allopatry” means with a simple example.*

---

allosaur *(noun)*

Late Jurassic carnivorous dinosaur; similar to but somewhat smaller than tyrannosaurus.

- *The article explained what “allosaur” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “allosaur.”*

---

allotropical *(adjective)*

Of or related to or exhibiting allotropism.

- *Would you call this situation “allotropical”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “allotropical.”*

---

allotropism *(noun)*

The phenomenon of an element existing in two or more physical forms.

- *In class, the teacher used “allotropism” to mean the phenomenon of an element existing in two or....*
- *The article explained what “allotropism” means with a simple example.*

---

allotropy *(noun)*

The phenomenon of an element existing in two or more physical forms.

- *Understanding “allotropy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “allotropy” means with a simple example.*

---

allowably *(adverb)*

In a permissible manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "allowably" naturally.*
- *Using "allowably" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

allusiveness *(noun)*

A quality characterized by indirect reference.

- *Understanding "allusiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allusiveness" to mean a quality characterized by indirect reference.*

---

alluviation *(noun)*

The phenomenon of sediment or gravel accumulating.

- *He looked up "alluviation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alluviation" to mean the phenomenon of sediment or gravel accumulating.*

---

almandite *(noun)*

A deep red garnet consisting of iron aluminum silicate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "almandite."*
- *He looked up "almandite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

almsgiver *(noun)*

A person who gives alms.

- *He looked up "almsgiver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "almsgiver."*

---

alnus rhombifolia *(noun)*

Tree of western United States.

- *The article explained what "alnus rhombifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alnus rhombifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alnus veridis *(noun)*

Shrub of mountainous areas of Europe.

- *They discussed "alnus veridis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alnus veridis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alnus veridis crispa *(noun)*

North American shrub with light green leaves and winged nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alnus veridis crispa."*
- *Understanding "alnus veridis crispa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alocasia macrorrhiza *(noun)*

Large evergreen with extremely large erect or spreading leaves; cultivated widely in tropics for its edible rhizome and shoots; used in wet warm regions as a stately ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alocasia macrorrhiza."*
- *The article explained what "alocasia macrorrhiza" means with a simple example.*

---

aloeaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *In class, the teacher used "aloeaceae" to mean one of many families or subfamilies into which some....*
- *He looked up "aloeaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alois senefelder *(noun)*

German printer who invented lithography (1771-1834).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alois senefelder."*
- *Understanding "alois senefelder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alopecic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to loss of hair or wool or feathers.

- *Students compared "alopecic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "alopecic" when it is pertaining to loss of hair or wool or feathers.*

---

alopiidae *(noun)*

Thresher sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used "alopiidae" to mean thresher sharks.*
- *The article explained what "alopiidae" means with a simple example.*

---

alopius *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Alopiidae; in some classifications considered a genus of the family Lamnidae.

- *The article explained what "alopius" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alopius" during the group presentation.*

---

alopius vulpinus *(noun)*

Large pelagic shark of warm seas with a whiplike tail used to round up small fish on which to feed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alopius vulpinus."*
- *They discussed "alopius vulpinus" during the group presentation.*

---

alosa chrysocloris *(noun)*

Shad that spawns in streams of the Mississippi drainage; very similar to Alosa sapidissima.

- *He looked up "alosa chrysocloris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alosa chrysocloris" during the group presentation.*

---

alosa pseudoharengus *(noun)*

Shad-like food fish that runs rivers to spawn; often salted or smoked; sometimes placed in genus Pomolobus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alosa pseudoharengus."*
- *The article explained what "alosa pseudoharengus" means with a simple example.*

---

alosa sapidissima *(noun)*

Shad of Atlantic coast of North America; naturalized to Pacific coast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alosa sapidissima."*
- *He looked up "alosa sapidissima" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aloys senefelder *(noun)*

German printer who invented lithography (1771-1834).

- *They discussed "aloys senefelder" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aloys senefelder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alpenstock *(noun)*

A stout staff with a metal point; used by mountain climbers.

- *Understanding "alpenstock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpenstock."*

---

alpestrine *(adjective)*

Growing at high altitudes.

- *A "alpestrine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alpestrine."*

---

alpha foetoprotein *(noun)*

An abnormally large amount of this fetoprotein in the fetus can signal an abnormality of the neural tube (as spina bifida or anencephaly).

- *In class, the teacher used "alpha foetoprotein" to mean an abnormally large amount of this fetoprotein in....*
- *Understanding "alpha foetoprotein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alpha-tocopheral *(noun)*

A potent form of vitamin E obtained from germ oils or by synthesis.

- *He looked up "alpha-tocopheral" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alpha-tocopheral" during the group presentation.*

alphabetisation *(noun)*

The act of putting in alphabetical order.

- *Understanding "alphabetisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "alphabetisation" during the group presentation.*

alphabetise *(verb)*

Arrange in alphabetical order.

- *She tried to use "alphabetise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "alphabetise" and when to wait.*

alphabetised *(adjective)*

Having been put in alphabetical order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "alphabetised" when it is having been put in alphabetical order.*
- *The speaker chose "alphabetised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

alphabetiser *(noun)*

A literate person who can arrange items in alphabetical order.

- *Understanding "alphabetiser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alphabetiser" means with a simple example.*

alphabetizer *(noun)*

A literate person who can arrange items in alphabetical order.

- *The article explained what "alphabetizer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alphabetizer" during the group presentation.*

alphameric *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to alphanumeric characters.

- *Would you call this situation "alphameric"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alphameric."*

alphamerical *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to alphanumeric characters.

- *The speaker chose "alphamerical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "alphamerical" when it is of or pertaining to alphanumeric characters.*

alpine besseya *(noun)*

Small pale plant with dense spikes of pale bluish-violet flowers; of high cold meadows from Wyoming and Utah to New Mexico.

- *The article explained what "alpine besseya" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alpine besseya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alpine clubmoss *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpine clubmoss."*
- *The article explained what "alpine clubmoss" means with a simple example.*

alpine enchanter's nightshade *(noun)*

An Alpine variety of enchanter's nightshade.

- *Understanding "alpine enchanter's nightshade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alpine enchanter's nightshade" means with a simple example.*

alpine hulsea *(noun)*

Low tufted plant having hairy stems each topped by a flower head with short narrow yellow rays; northwestern United States.

- *They discussed "alpine hulsea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alpine hulsea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alpine woodsia *(noun)*

Slender fern of northern North America with shining chestnut-colored stipes and bipinnate fronds with usually distinct marginal sori.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpine woodsia."*
- *He looked up "alpine woodsia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alpinia *(noun)*

Perennial rhizomatous herbs of Asia and Australia and Polynesia having ginger-scented rhizomes.

- *Understanding "alpinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "alpinia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alpinia galanga *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian perennial with aromatic roots.

- *They discussed "alpinia galanga" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alpinia galanga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alpinia officinalis *(noun)*

Chinese perennial with pyramidal racemes of white flowers and pungent aromatic roots used medicinally and as flavoring.

- *They discussed "alpinia officinalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alpinia officinalis" means with a simple example.*

---

alpinia officinarum *(noun)*

Chinese perennial with pyramidal racemes of white flowers and pungent aromatic roots used medicinally and as flavoring.

- *They discussed "alpinia officinarum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alpinia officinarum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alpinia purpurata *(noun)*

An ornamental ginger native to Pacific islands.

- *He looked up "alpinia purpurata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alpinia purpurata" to mean an ornamental ginger native to pacific islands.*

---

alpinia speciosa *(noun)*

Cultivated for its shining oblong leaves and arching clusters of white flowers with pink shading and crinkled yellow lips with variegated magenta stripes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpinia speciosa."*
- *Understanding "alpinia speciosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alpinia zerumbet *(noun)*

Cultivated for its shining oblong leaves and arching clusters of white flowers with pink shading and crinkled yellow lips with variegated magenta stripes.

- *In class, the teacher used "alpinia zerumbet" to mean cultivated for its shining oblong leaves and....*
- *The article explained what "alpinia zerumbet" means with a simple example.*

---

alsobia *(noun)*

Tropical American herbs sometimes included in genus Episcia.

- *They discussed "alsobia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alsobia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alsobia dianthiflora *(noun)*

Low-growing creeping perennial of Central America having deeply fringed white flowers; sometimes placed in genus Episcia.

- *He looked up "alsobia dianthiflora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alsobia dianthiflora" to mean low-growing creeping perennial of central america....*

---

alsophila *(noun)*

Geometrid moths.

- *The article explained what "alsophila" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alsophila."*

---

alsophila pometaria *(noun)*

North American moth with grey-winged males and wingless females; larvae are fall cankerworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alsophila pometaria."*

- *Understanding "alsophila pometaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alstonia *(noun)*

Genus of evergreen trees or shrubs with white funnel-shaped flowers and milky sap; tropical Africa to southeastern Asia and Polynesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alstonia."*
- *They discussed "alstonia" during the group presentation.*

---

alstonia scholaris *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of eastern Asia and Philippines having large leathery leaves and small green-white flowers in compact cymes; bark formerly used medicinally.

- *They discussed "alstonia scholaris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alstonia scholaris."*

---

alstroemeria pelegrina *(noun)*

An Andean herb having umbels of showy pinkish-purple lily-like flowers.

- *The article explained what "alstroemeria pelegrina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alstroemeria pelegrina" to mean an andean herb having umbels of showy....*

---

alstroemeriaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; sometimes included in subfamily Amaryllidaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "alstroemeriaceae" to mean one of many families or subfamilies into which some....*
- *The article explained what "alstroemeriaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

alterability *(noun)*

The quality of being alterable.

- *Understanding "alterability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alterability."*

---

altercate *(verb)*

Have a disagreement over something.

- *Can you use "altercate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "altercate" until he saw an example.*

---

alternanthera *(noun)*

Genus of low herbs of tropical America and Australia; includes genus Telanthera.

- *They discussed "alternanthera" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alternanthera" means with a simple example.*

---

alternanthera philoxeroides *(noun)*

Prolific South American aquatic weed having grasslike leaves and short spikes of white flowers; clogs waterways with dense floating masses.

- *He looked up "alternanthera philoxeroides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "alternanthera philoxeroides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

altitudinous *(adjective)*

Indefinitely high; lofty.

- *The speaker chose "altitudinous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "altitudinous."*

---

alto relievo *(noun)*

A sculptural relief in which forms extend out from the background to at least half their depth.

- *He looked up "alto relievo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alto relievo" to mean a sculptural relief in which forms extend out from....*

---

altoist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the alto saxophone.

- *In class, the teacher used "altoist" to mean a musician who plays the alto saxophone.*
- *They discussed "altoist" during the group presentation.*

---

alular *(adjective)*

Pertaining to alulae.

- *A "alular" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "alular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

alumbloom *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Heuchera.

- *Understanding "alumbloom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alumbloom" means with a simple example.*

---

aluminiferous *(adjective)*

Containing alum or aluminum.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aluminiferous."*
- *Would you call this situation "aluminiferous"? Explain why.*

---

aluminise *(verb)*

Cover with aluminum.

- *Can you use "aluminise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "aluminise" when talking about this idea.*

---

aluminize *(verb)*

Cover with aluminum.

- *She tried to use "aluminize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "aluminize" and when to wait.*

---

alumroot *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Heuchera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alumroot."*
- *He looked up "alumroot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alundum *(noun)*

A substance made of fused alumina.

- *Understanding "alundum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alundum" means with a simple example.*

---

alupent *(noun)*

A bronchodilator (trade name Alupent) used to treat asthma and emphysema and other lung conditions; available in oral or inhalant forms; side effects include tachycardia and shakiness.

- *They discussed "alupent" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alupent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alveolar rhabdosarcoma *(noun)*

Form of rhabdomyosarcoma occurring mainly in adolescents and young adults.

- *Understanding "alveolar rhabdosarcoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "alveolar rhabdosarcoma" during the group presentation.*

---

alveolate *(adjective)*

Pitted with cell-like cavities (as a honeycomb).

- *The speaker chose "alveolate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alveolate."*

---

alveolitis *(noun)*

Inflammation in the socket of a tooth; sometimes occurs after a tooth is extracted and a blood clot fails to form.

- *He looked up "alveolitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "alveolitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alvine *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the intestines.

- *The speaker chose "alvine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "alvine" when it is of or relating to the intestines.*

---

alytes *(noun)*

Midwife toads.

- *He looked up "alytes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alytes."*

---

alytes cisternasi *(noun)*

Similar in habit to Alytes obstetricians.

- *The article explained what "alytes cisternasi" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alytes cisternasi."*

---

alytes obstetricans *(noun)*

European toad whose male carries the fertilized eggs wrapped around its hind legs until they hatch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alytes obstetricans."*
- *The article explained what "alytes obstetricans" means with a simple example.*

---

amadavat *(noun)*

Red Asian weaverbirds often kept as cage birds.

- *The article explained what "amadavat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amadavat" to mean red asian weaverbirds often kept as cage birds.*

---

amaethon *(noun)*

The farmer god; ancient god of agriculture.

- *They discussed "amaethon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "amaethon" means with a simple example.*

---

amalgamative *(adjective)*

Characterized by or tending toward amalgamation.

- *The speaker chose "amalgamative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amalgamative."*

---

amalgamator *(noun)*

A businessman who arranges an amalgamation of two or more commercial companies.

- *In class, the teacher used "amalgamator" to mean a businessman who arranges an amalgamation of two....*
- *They discussed "amalgamator" during the group presentation.*

---

amaranthaceae *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan family of herbs and shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amaranthaceae."*
- *They discussed "amaranthaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

amaranthus cruentus *(noun)*

Tall showy tropical American annual having hairy stems and long spikes of usually red flowers above leaves deeply flushed with purple; seeds often used as cereal.

- *They discussed "amaranthus cruentus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "amaranthus cruentus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amaranthus graecizans *(noun)*

Bushy plant of western United States.

- *They discussed "amaranthus graecizans" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "amaranthus graecizans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amaranthus hybridus erythrostachys *(noun)*

Tall showy tropical American annual having hairy stems and long spikes of usually red flowers above leaves deeply flushed with purple; seeds often used as cereal.

- *He looked up "amaranthus hybridus erythrostachys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amaranthus hybridus erythrostachys" to mean tall showy tropical american annual having hairy....*

amaranthus hybridus hypochondriacus *(noun)*

Tall showy tropical American annual having hairy stems and long spikes of usually red flowers above leaves deeply flushed with purple; seeds often used as cereal.

- *The article explained what "amaranthus hybridus hypochondriacus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "amaranthus hybridus hypochondriacus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amaranthus hypochondriacus *(noun)*

Leaves sometimes used as potherbs; seeds used as cereal; southern United States to Central America; India and China.

- *The article explained what "amaranthus hypochondriacus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amaranthus hypochondriacus."*

amarelle *(noun)*

Pale red sour cherry with colorless or nearly colorless juice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amarelle."*
- *He looked up "amarelle" because he had never seen it before.*

amastia *(noun)*

Absence of the mammary glands (either through surgery or developmental defect).

- *He looked up "amastia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amastia" during the group presentation.*

amaterasu omikami *(noun)*

Central deity of Shinto; goddess personifying the sun and ancestress of the rulers of Japan.

- *He looked up "amaterasu omikami" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amaterasu omikami."*

amative *(adjective)*

Inclined toward or displaying love.

- *A "amative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "amative" when it is inclined toward or displaying love.*

amativeness *(noun)*

The arousal of feelings of sexual desire.

- *Understanding "amativeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "amativeness" because he had never seen it before.*

amatungulu *(noun)*

Very large closely branched South African shrub having forked bright green spines and shiny leaves.

- *They discussed "amatungulu" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "amatungulu" because he had never seen it before.*

amauropelta *(noun)*

Epiphytic or terrestrial ferns of America and Africa and Polynesia.

- *The article explained what "amauropelta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amauropelta" to mean epiphytic or terrestrial ferns of america and....*

amaurotic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to blindness caused by amaurosis.

- *A "amaurotic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "amaurotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ambage *(noun)*

A style that involves indirect ways of expressing things.

- *They discussed "ambage" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ambage" means with a simple example.*

ambages *(noun)*

(archaic) roundabout or mysterious ways of action.

- *In class, the teacher used "ambages" to mean (archaic) roundabout or mysterious ways of action.*
- *Understanding "ambages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ambagious *(adjective)*

Roundabout and unnecessarily wordy; ; -T.S.Eliot; ('ambagious' is archaic).

- *Students compared "ambagious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ambagious" when it is roundabout and unnecessarily wordy; ; -t.s.eliot;....*

---

amberbell *(noun)*

Eastern North American dogtooth having solitary yellow flowers marked with brown or purple and spotted interiors.

- *He looked up "amberbell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "amberbell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amberboa *(noun)*

Herbs of Mediterranean to central Asia cultivated for their flowers.

- *The article explained what "amberboa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "amberboa" during the group presentation.*

---

amberboa moschata *(noun)*

Asian plant widely grown for its sweetly fragrant pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Centaurea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amberboa moschata."*
- *He looked up "amberboa moschata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amberfish *(noun)*

Any of several amber to coppery fork-tailed warm-water carangid fishes.

- *The article explained what "amberfish" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "amberfish" during the group presentation.*

---

ambidextrousness *(noun)*

The property of being equally skillful with each hand.

- *He looked up "ambidextrousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ambidextrousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ambitionless *(adjective)*

Having little desire for success or achievement.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ambitionless" when it is having little desire for success or achievement.*
- *Would you call this situation "ambitionless"? Explain why.*

---

ambivalency *(noun)*

Mixed feelings or emotions.

- *They discussed "ambivalency" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ambivalency" to mean mixed feelings or emotions.*

---

ambiversion *(noun)*

(psychology) a balanced disposition intermediate between extroversion and introversion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambiversion."*
- *He looked up "ambiversion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ambiversive *(adjective)*

Intermediate between introversive and extroversive.

- *A "ambiversive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "ambiversive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ambloplites *(noun)*

A genus of Centrarchidae.

- *He looked up "ambloplites" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambloplites."*

ambloplites rupestris *(noun)*

Game and food fish of upper Mississippi and Great Lakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambloplites rupestris."*
- *Understanding "ambloplites rupestris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amblygonite *(noun)*

A white or grey mineral consisting of lithium aluminum phosphate; a source of lithium.

- *The article explained what "amblygonite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amblygonite" to mean a white or grey mineral consisting of lithium....*

amblyrhynchus *(noun)*

Marine iguanas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amblyrhynchus."*
- *The article explained what "amblyrhynchus" means with a simple example.*

amblyrhynchus cristatus *(noun)*

Shore-dwelling seaweed-eating lizard of the Galapagos Islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amblyrhynchus cristatus."*
- *He looked up "amblyrhynchus cristatus" because he had never seen it before.*

ambrose gwinett bierce *(noun)*

United States writer of caustic wit (1842-1914).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambrose gwinett bierce."*
- *The article explained what "ambrose gwinett bierce" means with a simple example.*

ambrosia artemisiifolia *(noun)*

Annual weed with finely divided foliage and spikes of green flowers; common in North America; introduced elsewhere accidentally.

- *He looked up "ambrosia artemisiifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambrosia artemisiifolia."*

ambrosia psilostachya *(noun)*

Coarse perennial ragweed with creeping roots of dry barren lands of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "ambrosia psilostachya" to mean coarse perennial ragweed with creeping roots of dry....*
- *They discussed "ambrosia psilostachya" during the group presentation.*

ambrosia trifida *(noun)*

A coarse annual with some leaves deeply and palmately three-cleft or five-cleft.

- *The article explained what "ambrosia trifida" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambrosia trifida."*

ambrosiaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate family comprising a subgroup of the Compositae including the ragweeds.

- *Understanding "ambrosiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ambrosiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

ambulacrum *(noun)*

One of the five areas on the undersurface of an echinoderm on which the tube feet are located.

- *The article explained what "ambulacrum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ambulacrum" during the group presentation.*

ambusher *(noun)*

An attacker who waits in a concealed position to launch a surprise attack.

- *The article explained what "ambusher" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ambusher" during the group presentation.*

ambystoma talpoideum *(noun)*

Brownish-black burrowing salamander of southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "ambystoma talpoideum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ambystoma talpoideum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ambystomatidae *(noun)*

New World salamanders.

- *He looked up "ambystomatidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ambystomatidae" to mean new world salamanders.*

---

ambystomid *(noun)*

Small to moderate-sized terrestrial or semiaquatic New World salamander.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambystomid."*
- *Understanding "ambystomid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ambystomid salamander *(noun)*

Small to moderate-sized terrestrial or semiaquatic New World salamander.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambystomid salamander."*
- *Understanding "ambystomid salamander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ameban *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or resembling amoebae.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ameban" when it is pertaining to or resembling amoebae.*
- *Students compared "ameban" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

amebiosis *(noun)*

Infection by a disease-causing ameba.

- *Understanding "amebiosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amebiosis."*

---

ameboid *(adjective)*

Like an amoeba (especially in having a variable irregular shape).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ameboid."*
- *Would you call this situation "ameboid"? Explain why.*

---

amebous *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or resembling amoebae.

- *Students compared "amebous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amebous."*

---

amedeo modigliano *(noun)*

Italian painter and sculptor (1884-1920).

- *In class, the teacher used "amedeo modigliano" to mean italian painter and sculptor (1884-1920).*
- *Understanding "amedeo modigliano" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ameiuridae *(noun)*

North American catfishes.

- *Understanding "ameiuridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ameiuridae."*

---

ameiurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ameiuridae: bullhead catfishes.

- *They discussed "ameiurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ameiurus" means with a simple example.*

---

ameiurus melas *(noun)*

Catfish common in eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "ameiurus melas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ameiurus melas."*

---

amelanchier alnifolia *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of northwestern North America having fragrant creamy white flowers and small waxy purple-red fruits.

- *Understanding "amelanchier alnifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amelanchier alnifolia" to mean shrub or small tree of northwestern north america....*

---

amelanchier bartramiana *(noun)*

Open-growing shrub of eastern North America having pure white flowers and small waxy almost black fruits.

- *The article explained what "amelanchier bartramiana" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amelanchier bartramiana" to mean open-growing shrub of eastern north america having....*

---

amelioratory *(adjective)*

Tending to ameliorate.

- *Would you call this situation "amelioratory"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "amelioratory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ameloblast *(noun)*

A cell from which tooth enamel develops.

- *He looked up "ameloblast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ameloblast."*

---

amelogenesis *(noun)*

The developmental process of forming tooth enamel.

- *He looked up "amelogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amelogenesis" during the group presentation.*

---

amenableness *(noun)*

The trait of being cooperative.

- *Understanding "amenableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "amenableness" during the group presentation.*

---

amenorrheal *(adjective)*

Related to the suppression of normal menstrual flow for any reason other than pregnancy.

- *Would you call this situation "amenorrheal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amenorrheal."*

---

amenorrheic *(adjective)*

Related to the suppression of normal menstrual flow for any reason other than pregnancy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amenorrheic."*
- *Students compared "amenorrheic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

amenorrhoeal *(adjective)*

Related to the suppression of normal menstrual flow for any reason other than pregnancy.

- *A "amenorrhoeal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "amenorrhoeal"? Explain why.*

---

amenorrhoeic *(adjective)*

Related to the suppression of normal menstrual flow for any reason other than pregnancy.

- *Students compared "amenorrhoeic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "amenorrhoeic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

amentaceous *(adjective)*

(of plants) bearing or characterized by aments or catkins.

- *The speaker chose "amentaceous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "amentaceous"? Explain why.*

amentia *(noun)*

Extreme mental retardation.

- *The article explained what "amentia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "amentia" during the group presentation.*

amentiferae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for plants that bear catkins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amentiferae."*
- *He looked up "amentiferae" because he had never seen it before.*

amentiferous *(adjective)*

(of plants) bearing or characterized by aments or catkins.

- *Would you call this situation "amentiferous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "amentiferous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

amerce *(verb)*

Punish by a fine imposed arbitrarily by the discretion of the court.

- *In everyday English, people use "amerce" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "amerce" in real sentences.*

amercement *(noun)*

Money extracted as a penalty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amercement."*
- *The article explained what "amercement" means with a simple example.*

amerciable *(adjective)*

Of a crime or misdemeanor; punishable by a fine set by a judge.

- *The speaker chose "amerciable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "amerciable" when it is of a crime or misdemeanor; punishable by a fine set....*

american brooklime *(noun)*

Plant of western North America and northeastern Asia having prostrate stems with dense racemes of pale violet to lilac flowers.

- *He looked up "american brooklime" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american brooklime."*

american bugbane *(noun)*

Bugbane of the eastern United States having erect racemes of white flowers.

- *He looked up "american bugbane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american bugbane."*

american featherfoil *(noun)*

A featherfoil of the eastern United States with submerged spongy inflated flower stalks and white flowers.

- *The article explained what "american featherfoil" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "american featherfoil" during the group presentation.*

american flagfish *(noun)*

A fish with a dark-blue back and whitish sides with red stripes; found in swamps and streams of Florida.

- *Understanding "american flagfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american flagfish" to mean a fish with a dark-blue back and whitish sides with....*

american frogbit *(noun)*

American plant with roundish heart-shaped or kidney-shaped leaves; usually rooted in muddy bottoms of ponds and ditches.

- *They discussed "american frogbit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american frogbit" to mean american plant with roundish heart-shaped or....*

american mastodont *(noun)*

Mastodon of North America; in some classifications considered a mammoth rather than a mastodon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american mastodont."*
- *They discussed "american mastodont" during the group presentation.*

---

american pasqueflower *(noun)*

Short hairy perennial with early spring blue-violet or lilac flowers; North America and Siberia.

- *Understanding "american pasqueflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "american pasqueflower" because he had never seen it before.*

---

american rattlebox *(noun)*

Tropical American annual herb having an inflated pod in which the ripe seeds rattle.

- *The article explained what "american rattlebox" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "american rattlebox" during the group presentation.*

---

american smokewood *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of southern United States having large plumes of feathery flowers resembling puffs of smoke.

- *In class, the teacher used "american smokewood" to mean shrubby tree of southern united states having large....*
- *They discussed "american smokewood" during the group presentation.*

---

american twinflower *(noun)*

Similar to the twinflower of northern Europe and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american twinflower."*
- *They discussed "american twinflower" during the group presentation.*

---

american wistaria *(noun)*

An eastern United States native resembling the cultivated Japanese wisteria having pale purple-lilac flowers.

- *He looked up "american wistaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american wistaria" to mean an eastern united states native resembling the....*

---

american wormseed *(noun)*

Rank-smelling tropical American pigweed.

- *In class, the teacher used "american wormseed" to mean rank-smelling tropical american pigweed.*
- *The article explained what "american wormseed" means with a simple example.*

---

americanise *(verb)*

Make American in character.

- *Can you use "americanise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "americanise" and when to wait.*

---

americus vespucius *(noun)*

Florentine navigator who explored the coast of South America; America was named in his honor (1454-1512).

- *He looked up "americus vespucius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "americus vespucius."*

---

amerindic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to American Indians or their culture or languages.

- *Students compared "amerindic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amerindic."*

---

ametabolic *(adjective)*

Undergoing no (or only slight) metamorphosis.

- *The speaker chose "ametabolic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ametabolic" when it is undergoing no (or only slight) metamorphosis.*

---

ametabolous *(adjective)*

Undergoing slight or no metamorphosis.

- *Students compared "ametabolous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ametabolous."*

---

amethopterin *(noun)*

Toxic antimetabolite that limits cellular reproduction by acting as an antagonist to folic acid; used to treat certain cancers and psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis.

- *In class, the teacher used "amethopterin" to mean toxic antimetabolite that limits cellular....*
- *The article explained what "amethopterin" means with a simple example.*

---

amethystine *(adjective)*

Containing or resembling amethyst.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amethystine."*
- *Students compared "amethystine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

amethystine python *(noun)*

A python having the color of amethyst.

- *They discussed "amethystine python" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "amethystine python" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ametria *(noun)*

Congenital absence of the uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ametria."*
- *They discussed "ametria" during the group presentation.*

---

ametropia *(noun)*

(ophthalmology) faulty refraction of light rays in the eye as in astigmatism or myopia.

- *Understanding "ametropia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ametropia" during the group presentation.*

---

ametropic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an abnormal condition of the eye in which visual images are not in focus on the retina.

- *Students compared "ametropic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "ametropic"? Explain why.*

---

amiableness *(noun)*

A disposition to be friendly and approachable (easy to talk to).

- *He looked up "amiableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amiableness" during the group presentation.*

---

amianthum *(noun)*

One species: fly poison; sometimes placed in family Melanthiaceae.

- *He looked up "amianthum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "amianthum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amianthum muscaetoxicum *(noun)*

All parts of plant are highly toxic; bulb pounded and used as a fly poison; sometimes placed in subfamily Melanthiaceae.

- *They discussed "amianthum muscaetoxicum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "amianthum muscaetoxicum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amianthum muscitoxicum *(noun)*

All parts of plant are highly toxic; bulb pounded and used as a fly poison; sometimes placed in subfamily Melanthiaceae.

- *Understanding "amianthum muscitoxicum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "amianthum muscitoxicum" means with a simple example.*

---

amicability *(noun)*

A disinclination to quarrel.

- *Understanding "amicability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amicability" to mean a disinclination to quarrel.*

---

amicableness *(noun)*

A disinclination to quarrel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amicableness."*
- *He looked up "amicableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amidopyrine *(noun)*

A white crystalline substance used as an analgesic and antipyretic.

- *The article explained what "amidopyrine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "amidopyrine" during the group presentation.*

---

amiidae *(noun)*

Only the bowfins.

- *In class, the teacher used "amiidae" to mean only the bowfins.*
- *The article explained what "amiidae" means with a simple example.*

---

aminic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or containing any of a group of organic compounds of nitrogen derived from ammonia.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aminic."*
- *Students compared "aminic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aminoaciduria *(noun)*

Abnormal presence of amino acids in the urine; usually a symptom of metabolic defects.

- *He looked up "aminoaciduria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aminoaciduria" during the group presentation.*

---

aminoalkane *(noun)*

A compound derived from ammonia by replacing hydrogen atoms by univalent hydrocarbon radicals.

- *In class, the teacher used "aminoalkane" to mean a compound derived from ammonia by replacing....*
- *He looked up "aminoalkane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aminoalkanoic acid *(noun)*

Organic compounds containing an amino group and a carboxylic acid group.

- *Proteins are composed of various proportions of about 20 common amino acids.*
- *They discussed "aminoalkanoic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

aminobenzine *(noun)*

Oily poisonous liquid amine obtained from nitrobenzene and used to make dyes and plastics and medicines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aminobenzine."*
- *They discussed "aminobenzine" during the group presentation.*

---

aminomethane *(noun)*

A methyl with the hydrogen atom replaced by an amino radical.

- *He looked up "aminomethane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aminomethane."*

---

aminopherase *(noun)*

A class of transferases that catalyze transamination (that transfer an amino group from an amino acid to another compound).

- *He looked up "aminopherase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aminopherase" during the group presentation.*

---

aminophylline *(noun)*

A theophylline derivative that is used as a bronchodilator in the treatment of bronchial asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis.

- *The article explained what "aminophylline" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aminophylline" to mean a theophylline derivative that is used as a....*

---

aminoplast *(noun)*

A plastic (synthetic resin) made from amino compounds; used as an adhesive and as a coating for paper and textiles.

- *In class, the teacher used “aminoplast” to mean a plastic (synthetic resin) made from amino....*
- *Understanding “aminoplast” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aminopyrine *(noun)*

A white crystalline substance used as an analgesic and antipyretic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aminopyrine.”*
- *He looked up “aminopyrine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amitosis *(noun)*

The direct method of cell division characterized by simple division of the nucleus without formation of chromosomes.

- *The article explained what “amitosis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “amitosis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amitotic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to a simple method of cell division.

- *It is useful to describe something as “amitotic” when it is pertaining to a simple method of cell division.*
- *A “amitotic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

amlodipine besylate *(noun)*

A vasodilator (trade name Norvasc) taken in tablet form; prescribed for hypertension and angina pectoris.

- *The article explained what “amlodipine besylate” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amlodipine besylate.”*

---

ammine *(noun)*

A complex inorganic compound that contains ammonia molecules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ammine.”*
- *Understanding “ammine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ammino *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or characteristic of an ammine (an inorganic coordination compound of ammonia and a metallic salt).

- *A “ammino” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “ammino” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ammobium *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Ammobium having yellow flowers and silvery foliage.

- *The article explained what “ammobium” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ammobium” during the group presentation.*

---

ammobium alatum *(noun)*

Australian plant widely cultivated for its beautiful silvery-white blooms with bright yellow centers on long winged stems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ammobium alatum.”*
- *Understanding “ammobium alatum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ammodytes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ammodytidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ammodytes.”*
- *They discussed “ammodytes” during the group presentation.*

---

ammodytidae *(noun)*

Sand lances.

- *Understanding “ammodytidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ammodytidae.”*

---

ammoniate *(verb)*

Treat with ammonia.

- *Can you use “ammoniate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “ammoniate” and when to wait.*

ammonification *(noun)*

Impregnation with ammonia or a compound of ammonia.

- *He looked up "ammonification" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ammonification" during the group presentation.*

ammonify *(verb)*

Treat with ammonia; cause to undergo ammonification.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ammonify" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ammonify" when talking about this idea.*

ammonitic *(adjective)*

Of or related to an order of fossil cephalopods.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ammonitic."*
- *Would you call this situation "ammonitic"? Explain why.*

ammoniuria *(noun)*

Excessive ammonia in the urine.

- *In class, the teacher used "ammoniuria" to mean excessive ammonia in the urine.*
- *The article explained what "ammoniuria" means with a simple example.*

ammotragus *(noun)*

Genus of wild sheep.

- *Understanding "ammotragus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ammotragus" means with a simple example.*

ammotragus lervia *(noun)*

Wild sheep of northern Africa.

- *They discussed "ammotragus lervia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ammotragus lervia" to mean wild sheep of northern africa.*

amnic *(adjective)*

Of or related to the amnion or characterized by developing an amnion.

- *Students compared "amnic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amnic."*

amnionic *(adjective)*

Of or related to the amnion or characterized by developing an amnion.

- *It is useful to describe something as "amnionic" when it is of or related to the amnion or characterized by....*
- *The speaker chose "amnionic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

amnionic fluid *(noun)*

The serous fluid in which the embryo is suspended inside the amnion.

- *In class, the teacher used "amnionic fluid" to mean the serous fluid in which the embryo is suspended....*
- *Understanding "amnionic fluid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amnios *(noun)*

Thin innermost membranous sac enclosing the developing embryo of higher vertebrates (reptiles, birds and mammals).

- *They discussed "amnios" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "amnios" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amniota *(noun)*

Higher vertebrates (reptiles, birds and mammals) possessing an amnion during development.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amniota."*
- *He looked up "amniota" because he had never seen it before.*

amoeban *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or resembling amoebae.

- *The speaker chose “amoeban” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “amoeban”? Explain why.*

---

amoebida *(noun)*

The animal order including amoebas.

- *Understanding “amoebida” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “amoebida” means with a simple example.*

---

amoebina *(noun)*

The animal order including amoebas.

- *In class, the teacher used “amoebina” to mean the animal order including amoebas.*
- *They discussed “amoebina” during the group presentation.*

---

amoebiosis *(noun)*

Infection by a disease-causing ameba.

- *They discussed “amoebiosis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “amoebiosis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amoebous *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or resembling amoebae.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “amoebous.”*
- *A “amoebous” approach may work better in this case.*

---

amoralism *(noun)*

The doctrine that moral distinctions are invalid.

- *They discussed “amoralism” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “amoralism” means with a simple example.*

---

amoralist *(noun)*

Someone who adheres to the doctrine that ordinary moral distinctions are invalid.

- *In class, the teacher used “amoralist” to mean someone who adheres to the doctrine that ordinary....*
- *He looked up “amoralist” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amorally *(adverb)*

Without regard for morality.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “amorally” naturally.*
- *Place “amorally” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

amorist *(noun)*

One dedicated to love and lovemaking especially one who writes about love.

- *They discussed “amorist” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “amorist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amoristic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to romantic love.

- *A “amoristic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “amoristic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

amorousness *(noun)*

The arousal of feelings of sexual desire.

- *The article explained what “amorousness” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “amorousness” during the group presentation.*

---

amorpha *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Amorpha having odd-pinnate leaves and purplish spicate flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “amorpha” to mean any plant of the genus amorpha having odd-pinnate....*

- *The article explained what “amorpha” means with a simple example.*

---

amorpha californica *(noun)*

An erect to spreading hairy shrub of the Pacific coast of the United States having racemes of red to indigo flowers.

- *The article explained what “amorpha californica” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “amorpha californica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amorpha canescens *(noun)*

Shrub of sandy woodlands and stream banks of western United States having hoary pinnate flowers and dull-colored racemose flowers; thought to indicate the presence of lead ore.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amorpha canescens.”*
- *He looked up “amorpha canescens” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amorpha fruticosa *(noun)*

Dense shrub of moist riverbanks and flood plains of the eastern United States having attractive fragrant foliage and dense racemes of dark purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “amorpha fruticosa” to mean dense shrub of moist riverbanks and flood plains of....*
- *He looked up “amorpha fruticosa” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amorphophallus campanulatus *(noun)*

Putrid-smelling aroid of southeastern Asia (especially the Philippines) grown for its edible tuber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amorphophallus campanulatus.”*
- *He looked up “amorphophallus campanulatus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amorphophallus paeonifolius *(noun)*

Putrid-smelling aroid of southeastern Asia (especially the Philippines) grown for its edible tuber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amorphophallus paeonifolius.”*
- *He looked up “amorphophallus paeonifolius” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amorphophallus rivieri *(noun)*

Foul-smelling somewhat fleshy tropical plant of southeastern Asia cultivated for its edible corms or in the greenhouse for its large leaves and showy dark red spathe surrounding a large spadix.

- *The article explained what “amorphophallus rivieri” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “amorphophallus rivieri” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amorphophallus titanum *(noun)*

Malodorous tropical plant having a spathe that resembles the corolla of a morning glory and attains a diameter of several feet.

- *They discussed “amorphophallus titanum” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “amorphophallus titanum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amort *(adjective)*

Utterly cast down.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “amort.”*
- *The speaker chose “amort” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

amortise *(verb)*

Liquidate gradually.

- *The coach explained when to use “amortise” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “amortise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

amphibiotic *(adjective)*

Having an aquatic early or larval form and a terrestrial adult form.

- *The speaker chose “amphibiotic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “amphibiotic” when it is having an aquatic early or larval form and a....*

---

amphibolips *(noun)*

Cynipid gall wasps, especially causing oak-apple galls.

- *In class, the teacher used “amphibolips” to mean cynipid gall wasps, especially causing oak-apple galls.*
- *The article explained what “amphibolips” means with a simple example.*

---

amphibology *(noun)*

An ambiguous grammatical construction; e.g., 'they are flying planes' can mean either that someone is flying planes or that something is flying planes.

- *The article explained what "amphibology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amphibology" to mean an ambiguous grammatical construction; e.g., 'they....*

---

amphiboly *(noun)*

An ambiguous grammatical construction; e.g., 'they are flying planes' can mean either that someone is flying planes or that something is flying planes.

- *They discussed "amphiboly" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "amphiboly" means with a simple example.*

---

amphibrach *(noun)*

A metrical unit with unstressed-stressed-unstressed syllables (e.g., 'remember').

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphibrach."*
- *They discussed "amphibrach" during the group presentation.*

---

amphicarpa *(noun)*

Very small genus of twining vines of North America and Asia: hog peanut.

- *Understanding "amphicarpa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphicarpa."*

---

amphicarpa bracteata *(noun)*

Vine widely distributed in eastern North America producing racemes of purple to maroon flowers and abundant (usually subterranean) edible one-seeded pods resembling peanuts.

- *The article explained what "amphicarpa bracteata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "amphicarpa bracteata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amphicarpaea *(noun)*

Very small genus of twining vines of North America and Asia: hog peanut.

- *Understanding "amphicarpaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "amphicarpaea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amphicarpaea bracteata *(noun)*

Vine widely distributed in eastern North America producing racemes of purple to maroon flowers and abundant (usually subterranean) edible one-seeded pods resembling peanuts.

- *The article explained what "amphicarpaea bracteata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amphicarpaea bracteata" to mean vine widely distributed in eastern north america....*

---

amphictyony *(noun)*

An association of neighboring states or tribes in ancient Greece; established originally to defend a common religious center.

- *They discussed "amphictyony" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "amphictyony" means with a simple example.*

---

amphidiploid *(noun)*

(genetics) an organism or cell having a diploid set of chromosomes from each parent.

- *Understanding "amphidiploid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "amphidiploid" means with a simple example.*

---

amphidiploidy *(noun)*

The condition of being amphidiploid.

- *The article explained what "amphidiploidy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amphidiploidy" to mean the condition of being amphidiploid.*

---

amphigory *(noun)*

Nonsensical writing (usually verse).

- *He looked up "amphigory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amphigory" during the group presentation.*

---

amphimixis *(noun)*

Union of sperm and egg in sexual reproduction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amphimixis.”*
- *Understanding “amphimixis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amphineura *(noun)*

A class of Gastropoda.

- *He looked up “amphineura” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “amphineura” during the group presentation.*

---

amphiprion *(noun)*

Damsel fishes.

- *They discussed “amphiprion” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amphiprion.”*

---

amphiprion percula *(noun)*

An anemone fish of the genus Amphiprion.

- *They discussed “amphiprion percula” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amphiprion percula.”*

---

amphiprostylar *(adjective)*

Marked by columniation having free columns in porticoes either at both ends or at both sides of a structure.

- *A “amphiprostylar” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “amphiprostylar” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

amphiprostyle *(adjective)*

Marked by columniation having free columns in porticoes either at both ends or at both sides of a structure.

- *The speaker chose “amphiprostyle” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “amphiprostyle” approach may work better in this case.*

---

amphiprotic *(adjective)*

Having characteristics of both an acid and a base and capable of reacting as either.

- *Would you call this situation “amphiprotic”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “amphiprotic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

amphisbaena *(noun)*

(classical mythology) a serpent with a head at each end of its body.

- *They discussed “amphisbaena” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “amphisbaena” means with a simple example.*

---

amphisbaenia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Amphisbaenidae.

- *Understanding “amphisbaenia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “amphisbaenia” to mean type genus of the amphisbaenidae.*

---

amphisbaenidae *(noun)*

Worm lizards.

- *They discussed “amphisbaenidae” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “amphisbaenidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amphistylar *(adjective)*

Having columns either at both ends or at both sides.

- *Students compared “amphistylar” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “amphistylar.”*

---

amphitheatric *(adjective)*

Of or related to an amphitheater.

- *A “amphitheatric” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “amphitheatric.”*

amphitheatrical *(adjective)*

Of or related to an amphitheater.

- *It is useful to describe something as "amphitheatrical" when it is of or related to an amphitheater.*
- *The speaker chose "amphitheatrical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

amphitheatrum flavium *(noun)*

A large amphitheater in Rome whose construction was begun by Vespasian about AD 75 or 80.

- *They discussed "amphitheatrum flavium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphitheatrum flavium."*

amphitropous *(adjective)*

(of a plant ovule) partly inverted; turned back 90 degrees on its stalk.

- *The speaker chose "amphitropous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "amphitropous"? Explain why.*

amphitropous ovule *(noun)*

A partly inverted ovule turned back 90 degrees on its stalk.

- *Understanding "amphitropous ovule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amphitropous ovule" to mean a partly inverted ovule turned back 90 degrees on....*

amphiuma *(noun)*

Aquatic eel-shaped salamander having two pairs of very small feet; of still muddy waters in the southern United States.

- *He looked up "amphiuma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphiuma."*

amphiumidae *(noun)*

Congo snakes.

- *He looked up "amphiumidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amphiumidae" during the group presentation.*

amphoric *(adjective)*

The sound heard in auscultation resembling the hollow sound made by blowing across the mouth of a bottle.

- *Amphoric breathing indicates a cavity in the lung.*
- *A "amphoric" approach may work better in this case.*

ampleness *(noun)*

The property of impressive largeness in size.

- *He admired the ampleness of its proportions.*
- *The ampleness of her servings more than satisfied his hunger.*

amplexicaul leaf *(noun)*

A leaf with its base clasping the stem.

- *They discussed "amplexicaul leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amplexicaul leaf" to mean a leaf with its base clasping the stem.*

ampul *(noun)*

A small bottle that contains a drug (especially a sealed sterile container for injection by needle).

- *The article explained what "ampul" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ampul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ampullar *(adjective)*

Of or related to an ampulla.

- *Students compared "ampullar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ampullar" when it is of or related to an ampulla.*

ampullary *(adjective)*

Of or related to an ampulla.

- *A "ampullary" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ampullary" when it is of or related to an ampulla.*

---

amputator *(noun)*

A surgeon who removes part or all of a limb.

- *They discussed "amputator" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amputator."*

---

amrinone *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Inocor) used intravenously in heart failure; increases strength of contraction of myocardium.

- *They discussed "amrinone" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "amrinone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amsinckia *(noun)*

Rough annual herbs of Europe and the Americas: fiddlenecks.

- *Understanding "amsinckia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "amsinckia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amsinckia grandiflora *(noun)*

Annual of the western United States having large coiled flower spikes; a threatened species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amsinckia grandiflora."*
- *The article explained what "amsinckia grandiflora" means with a simple example.*

---

amsinckia intermedia *(noun)*

Annual of western United States with coiled spikes of yellow-orange coiled flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "amsinckia intermedia" to mean annual of western united states with coiled spikes....*
- *The article explained what "amsinckia intermedia" means with a simple example.*

---

amsonia *(noun)*

Genus of herbs and subshrubs with milky juice and showy bluish flowers; Europe to Asia Minor to Japan and North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "amsonia" to mean genus of herbs and subshrubs with milky juice and....*
- *The article explained what "amsonia" means with a simple example.*

---

amsonia tabernaemontana *(noun)*

Subshrubs of southeastern United States forming slow-growing clumps and having blue flowers in short terminal cymes.

- *Understanding "amsonia tabernaemontana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amsonia tabernaemontana" to mean subshrubs of southeastern united states forming....*

---

amusd *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in musical arts.

- *He looked up "amusd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amusd."*

---

amusive *(adjective)*

Providing enjoyment; pleasantly entertaining.

- *It is useful to describe something as "amusive" when it is providing enjoyment; pleasantly entertaining.*
- *Students compared "amusive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

amygdalaceae *(noun)*

Used in former classifications for plum and peach and almond trees which are now usually classified as members of the genus Prunus.

- *In class, the teacher used "amygdalaceae" to mean used in former classifications for plum and peach....*
- *Understanding "amygdalaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amygdaliform *(adjective)*

Shaped like an almond.

- *Students compared "amygdaliform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *A "amygdaliform" approach may work better in this case.*

---

amygdaline *(adjective)*

Related to or resembling an almond.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amygdaline."*
- *Would you call this situation "amygdaline"? Explain why.*

---

amygdaloidal *(adjective)*

Shaped like an almond.

- *Would you call this situation "amygdaloidal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amygdaloidal."*

---

amygdalotomy *(noun)*

Psychosurgery in which amygdaloid fibers that mediate limbic system activity are severed (in cases of extreme uncontrollable violence).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amygdalotomy."*
- *He looked up "amygdalotomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amylaceous *(adjective)*

Resembling starch.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amylaceous."*
- *Students compared "amylaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

amyloidal *(adjective)*

Resembling starch.

- *Would you call this situation "amyloidal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amyloidal."*

---

amylolysis *(noun)*

Conversion of starch to sugar.

- *In class, the teacher used "amylolysis" to mean conversion of starch to sugar.*
- *Understanding "amylolysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amylolytic *(adjective)*

Of or related to the process of amylolysis.

- *The speaker chose "amylolytic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "amylolytic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

amylum *(noun)*

A complex carbohydrate found chiefly in seeds, fruits, tubers, roots and stem pith of plants, notably in corn, potatoes, wheat, and rice; an important foodstuff and used otherwise especially in adhesives and as fillers and stiffeners for paper and textiles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amylum."*
- *Understanding "amylum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amyotonia *(noun)*

Lack of normal muscular tension or tonus.

- *They discussed "amyotonia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "amyotonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amyotrophia *(noun)*

Progressive wasting of muscle tissues.

- *The article explained what "amyotrophia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amyotrophia."*

---

amyotrophy *(noun)*

Progressive wasting of muscle tissues.

- *In class, the teacher used "amyotrophy" to mean progressive wasting of muscle tissues.*
- *The article explained what "amyotrophy" means with a simple example.*

amyxia *(noun)*

A condition in which no mucus in produced.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amyxia."*
- *They discussed "amyxia" during the group presentation.*

an nafud *(noun)*

A desert in northern Saudi Arabia that is noted for its red sand and violent winds.

- *The article explained what "an nafud" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "an nafud" during the group presentation.*

an nefud *(noun)*

A desert in northern Saudi Arabia that is noted for its red sand and violent winds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "an nefud."*
- *They discussed "an nefud" during the group presentation.*

anabantidae *(noun)*

Small freshwater spiny-finned fishes of Africa and southern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "anabantidae" to mean small freshwater spiny-finned fishes of africa and....*
- *They discussed "anabantidae" during the group presentation.*

anabas *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Anabantidae; small fish that resemble perch.

- *Understanding "anabas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anabas" because he had never seen it before.*

anabas testudineus *(noun)*

A small perch of India whose gills are modified to allow it to breathe air; has spiny pectoral fins that enable it to travel on land.

- *They discussed "anabas testudineus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anabas testudineus."*

anabatic *(adjective)*

Of an air current or wind; rising especially up a slope.

- *An anabatic wind.*
- *The speaker chose "anabatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

anabiosis *(noun)*

Suspended animation in organisms during periods of extreme drought from which they revive when moisture returns.

- *They discussed "anabiosis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anabiosis" to mean suspended animation in organisms during periods of....*

anabiotic *(adjective)*

Of or related to the state of anabiosis.

- *Would you call this situation "anabiotic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "anabiotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

anabrus *(noun)*

A genus of Tettigoniidae.

- *He looked up "anabrus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anabrus."*

anabrus simplex *(noun)*

Large dark wingless cricket-like katydid of arid parts of western United States.

- *Understanding "anabrus simplex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anabrus simplex" to mean large dark wingless cricket-like katydid of arid....*

anacanthini *(noun)*

At least partially equivalent to the order Gadiformes in some classifications.

- *He looked up "anacanthini" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anacanthini."*

---

anachronic *(adjective)*

Chronologically misplaced.

- *Would you call this situation "anachronic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anachronic."*

---

anachronous *(adjective)*

Chronologically misplaced.

- *The speaker chose "anachronous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "anachronous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

anaclinal *(adjective)*

Of valleys and rivers; progressing in a direction opposite to the dip in surrounding rock strata.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anaclinal."*
- *Would you call this situation "anaclinal"? Explain why.*

---

anaclisis *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) relationship marked by strong dependence on others; especially a libidinal attachment to e.g. a parental figure.

- *The article explained what "anaclisis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anaclisis" to mean (psychoanalysis) relationship marked by strong....*

---

anaclitic *(adjective)*

Of or related to relationships that are characterized by the strong dependence of one person on another.

- *It is useful to describe something as "anaclitic" when it is of or related to relationships that are....*
- *The speaker chose "anaclitic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

anaclitic depression *(noun)*

Severe and progressive depression in infants who lose their mother and do not get a suitable substitute.

- *In class, the teacher used "anaclitic depression" to mean severe and progressive depression in infants who....*
- *He looked up "anaclitic depression" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anacoluthia *(noun)*

An abrupt change within a sentence from one syntactic structure to another.

- *The article explained what "anacoluthia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anacoluthia" to mean an abrupt change within a sentence from one....*

---

anacoluthic *(adjective)*

Of or related to syntactic inconsistencies of the sort known as anacoluthons.

- *A "anacoluthic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anacoluthic" when it is of or related to syntactic inconsistencies of the....*

---

anacoluthon *(noun)*

An abrupt change within a sentence from one syntactic structure to another.

- *He looked up "anacoluthon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anacoluthon."*

---

anacyclus *(noun)*

A Spanish pellitory.

- *The article explained what "anacyclus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "anacyclus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anacyclus pyrethrum *(noun)*

A small Mediterranean plant containing a volatile oil once used to relieve toothache.

- *They discussed "anacyclus pyrethrum" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “anacyclus pyrethrum” to mean a small mediterranean plant containing a volatile....*

---

anadama bread *(noun)*

A yeast-raised bread made of white flour and cornmeal and molasses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anadama bread.”*
- *They discussed “anadama bread” during the group presentation.*

---

anadenanthera *(noun)*

2 species of tropical American shrubs or trees.

- *He looked up “anadenanthera” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “anadenanthera” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anadenanthera colubrina *(noun)*

Brazilian shrub having twice-pinnate leaves and small spicate flowers followed by flat or irregularly torulose pods; sometimes placed in genus Piptadenia.

- *They discussed “anadenanthera colubrina” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “anadenanthera colubrina” means with a simple example.*

---

anadiplosis *(noun)*

Repetition of the final words of a sentence or line at the beginning of the next.

- *They discussed “anadiplosis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “anadiplosis” means with a simple example.*

---

anaerobiotic *(adjective)*

Living or active in the absence of free oxygen.

- *Students compared “anaerobiotic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “anaerobiotic”? Explain why.*

---

anaesthetize *(verb)*

Administer an anesthetic drug to.

- *Can you use “anaesthetize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “anaesthetize” and when to wait.*

---

anagallis *(noun)*

Chiefly Old World herbs.

- *He looked up “anagallis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anagallis.”*

---

anagallis arvensis *(noun)*

Herb with scarlet or white or purple blossoms that close at approach of rainy weather.

- *They discussed “anagallis arvensis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “anagallis arvensis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anagallis tenella *(noun)*

Small creeping European herb having delicate pink flowers.

- *The article explained what “anagallis tenella” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “anagallis tenella” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anagasta *(noun)*

Moth whose larvae are flour moths.

- *He looked up “anagasta” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anagasta” to mean moth whose larvae are flour moths.*

---

anagasta kuehniella *(noun)*

Small moth whose larvae damage stored grain and flour.

- *Understanding “anagasta kuehniella” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “anagasta kuehniella” during the group presentation.*

---

anaglyphic *(adjective)*

Related to anaglyphs or anaglyphy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "anaglyphic" when it is related to anaglyphs or anaglyphy.*
- *The speaker chose "anaglyphic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

anaglyphical *(adjective)*

Related to anaglyphs or anaglyphy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anaglyphical."*
- *Would you call this situation "anaglyphical"? Explain why.*

anaglyphy *(noun)*

The process of producing pictures in contrasting colors that appear three-dimensional when superimposed and viewed through spectacles with one red and one green lens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anaglyphy."*
- *He looked up "anaglyphy" because he had never seen it before.*

anaglyptic *(adjective)*

Related to anaglyphs or anaglyphy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "anaglyptic" when it is related to anaglyphs or anaglyphy.*
- *A "anaglyptic" approach may work better in this case.*

anaglyptical *(adjective)*

Related to anaglyphs or anaglyphy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anaglyptical."*
- *Students compared "anaglyptical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

anagnost *(noun)*

A cleric in the minor orders of the Eastern Orthodox Church who reads the lessons aloud in the liturgy (analogous to the lector in the Roman Catholic Church).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anagnost."*
- *They discussed "anagnost" during the group presentation.*

anagoge *(noun)*

A mystical or allegorical interpretation (especially of Scripture).

- *Understanding "anagoge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anagoge" during the group presentation.*

anagogic *(adjective)*

Based on or exemplifying anagoge.

- *The speaker chose "anagogic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "anagogic" approach may work better in this case.*

anagogical *(adjective)*

Based on or exemplifying anagoge.

- *Students compared "anagogical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anagogical."*

anagrammatical *(adjective)*

Related to anagrams or containing or making an anagram.

- *It is useful to describe something as "anagrammatical" when it is related to anagrams or containing or making an anagram.*
- *A "anagrammatical" approach may work better in this case.*

anagrammatise *(verb)*

Read letters out of order to discover a hidden meaning.

- *She tried to use "anagrammatise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "anagrammatise" in real sentences.*

anagrammatize *(verb)*

Read letters out of order to discover a hidden meaning.

- *In everyday English, people use "anagrammatize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "anagrammatize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

anagyris *(noun)*

Very small genus of shrubs of southern Europe having backward curving seed pods.

- *He looked up "anagyris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anagyris" to mean very small genus of shrubs of southern europe....*

---

anagyris foetida *(noun)*

Shrub with trifoliate leaves and yellow flowers followed by backward curving seed pods; leaves foetid when crushed.

- *In class, the teacher used "anagyris foetida" to mean shrub with trifoliate leaves and yellow flowers....*
- *The article explained what "anagyris foetida" means with a simple example.*

---

analbuminemia *(noun)*

An abnormally low level of albumin in the blood serum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "analbuminemia."*
- *He looked up "analbuminemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

analgetic *(adjective)*

Capable of relieving pain.

- *It is useful to describe something as "analgetic" when it is capable of relieving pain.*
- *The speaker chose "analgetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

analogise *(verb)*

Make an analogy.

- *He did not know how to use "analogise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "analogise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

analogist *(noun)*

Someone who looks for analogies or who reasons by analogy.

- *Understanding "analogist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "analogist" during the group presentation.*

---

analphabet *(noun)*

An illiterate person who does not know the alphabet.

- *Understanding "analphabet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "analphabet" to mean an illiterate person who does not know the alphabet.*

---

analphabetic *(noun)*

An illiterate person who does not know the alphabet.

- *Understanding "analphabetic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "analphabetic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

analphabetism *(noun)*

An inability to read.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "analphabetism."*
- *They discussed "analphabetism" during the group presentation.*

---

anamnestic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to anamnesis; aiding the memory.

- *The speaker chose "anamnestic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anamnestic" when it is of or relating to anamnesis; aiding the memory.*

---

anamnestic reaction *(noun)*

Renewed rapid production of an antibody on the second (or subsequent) encounter with the same antigen.

- *In class, the teacher used "anamnestic reaction" to mean renewed rapid production of an antibody on the....*
- *The article explained what "anamnestic reaction" means with a simple example.*

anamnestic response *(noun)*

Renewed rapid production of an antibody on the second (or subsequent) encounter with the same antigen.

- *Understanding "anamnestic response" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anamnestic response" to mean renewed rapid production of an antibody on the....*

anamorphism *(noun)*

The evolution of one type of organism from another by a long series of gradual changes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anamorphism."*
- *He looked up "anamorphism" because he had never seen it before.*

anapaest *(noun)*

A metrical unit with unstressed-unstressed-stressed syllables.

- *They discussed "anapaest" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anapaest" means with a simple example.*

anapaestic *(adjective)*

(of a metric foot) characterized by two short syllables followed by a long one.

- *A "anapaestic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anapaestic."*

anapest *(noun)*

A metrical unit with unstressed-unstressed-stressed syllables.

- *He looked up "anapest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anapest."*

anapestic *(adjective)*

(of a metric foot) characterized by two short syllables followed by a long one.

- *Students compared "anapestic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anapestic" when it is (of a metric foot) characterized by two short....*

anaphalis *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of north temperate regions having hoary leaves: pearly everlasting.

- *The article explained what "anaphalis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anaphalis" during the group presentation.*

anaphalis margaritacea *(noun)*

An American everlasting having foliage with soft wooly hairs and corymbose heads with pearly white bracts.

- *In class, the teacher used "anaphalis margaritacea" to mean an american everlasting having foliage with soft....*
- *The article explained what "anaphalis margaritacea" means with a simple example.*

anaphasic *(adjective)*

Of or related to the stage of mitosis known as anaphase.

- *It is useful to describe something as "anaphasic" when it is of or related to the stage of mitosis known as anaphase.*
- *The speaker chose "anaphasic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

anaphor *(noun)*

A word (such as a pronoun) used to avoid repetition; the referent of an anaphor is determined by its antecedent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anaphor."*
- *He looked up "anaphor" because he had never seen it before.*

anaphrodisia *(noun)*

Decline or absence of sexual desire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anaphrodisia."*
- *The article explained what "anaphrodisia" means with a simple example.*

anaphrodisiac *(adjective)*

Tending to diminish sexual desire.

- *Students compared "anaphrodisiac" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "anaphrodisiac" approach may work better in this case.*

---

anaplasia *(noun)*

Loss of structural differentiation within a cell or group of cells often with increased capacity for multiplication, as in a malignant tumor.

- *Understanding "anaplasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anaplasia" means with a simple example.*

---

anaplasty *(noun)*

Surgery concerned with therapeutic or cosmetic reformation of tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anaplasty."*
- *He looked up "anaplasty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anaprox *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trademarks Aleve and Anaprox and Aflaxen) that fights pain and inflammation.

- *They discussed "anaprox" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "anaprox" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anapsid *(noun)*

Primitive reptile having no opening in the temporal region of the skull; all extinct except turtles.

- *He looked up "anapsid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "anapsid" during the group presentation.*

---

anapsid reptile *(noun)*

Primitive reptile having no opening in the temporal region of the skull; all extinct except turtles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anapsid reptile."*
- *He looked up "anapsid reptile" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anapsida *(noun)*

Oldest known reptiles; turtles and extinct Permian forms.

- *They discussed "anapsida" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anapsida" to mean oldest known reptiles; turtles and extinct permian....*

---

anapurna *(noun)*

A mountain in the Himalayas in Nepal (26,500 feet high).

- *Understanding "anapurna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anapurna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anarchically *(adverb)*

In a lawless rebellious manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "anarchically" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "anarchically" naturally.*

---

anarhichas *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anarhichadidae.

- *He looked up "anarhichas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anarhichas" to mean type genus of the anarhichadidae.*

---

anarthria *(noun)*

Partial or total loss of articulate speech resulting from lesions of the central nervous system.

- *In class, the teacher used "anarthria" to mean partial or total loss of articulate speech....*
- *The article explained what "anarthria" means with a simple example.*

---

anas clypeata *(noun)*

Freshwater duck of the northern hemisphere having a broad flat bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "anas clypeata" to mean freshwater duck of the northern hemisphere having a....*

- *He looked up “anas clypeata” because he had never seen it before.*

anas crecca *(noun)*

Common teal of Eurasia and North America.

- *He looked up “anas crecca” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anas crecca.”*

anas discors *(noun)*

American teal.

- *He looked up “anas discors” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anas discors.”*

anas querquedula *(noun)*

Small Eurasian teal.

- *They discussed “anas querquedula” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anas querquedula.”*

anas rubripes *(noun)*

A dusky duck of northeastern United States and Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anas rubripes.”*
- *The article explained what “anas rubripes” means with a simple example.*

anasa *(noun)*

Squash bugs.

- *In class, the teacher used “anasa” to mean squash bugs.*
- *The article explained what “anasa” means with a simple example.*

anasa tristis *(noun)*

Large black American bug that sucks sap of vines of the gourd family.

- *Understanding “anasa tristis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “anasa tristis” because he had never seen it before.*

anasarca *(noun)*

Generalized edema with accumulation of serum in subcutaneous connective tissue.

- *He looked up “anasarca” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “anasarca” during the group presentation.*

anasarcous *(adjective)*

Characterized by or affected by dropsy.

- *Students compared “anasarcous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “anasarcous” when it is characterized by or affected by dropsy.*

anaspid *(noun)*

Extinct small freshwater jawless fish usually having a heterocercal tail and an armored head; of the Silurian and Devonian.

- *He looked up “anaspid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “anaspid” during the group presentation.*

anaspida *(noun)*

Extinct order of jawless vertebrates.

- *They discussed “anaspida” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anaspida” to mean extinct order of jawless vertebrates.*

anastalsis *(noun)*

Muscular action of the alimentary tract in a direction opposite to peristalsis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anastalsis.”*
- *He looked up “anastalsis” because he had never seen it before.*

Literature & Arts

metaphor *(noun)*

A way of describing something by calling it something else with similar qualities, without using "like" or "as".

- *"Time is a thief" is a well-known metaphor.*
- *The poet uses the winter landscape as a metaphor for loneliness.*

---

satire *(noun)*

A way of criticizing people, ideas, or institutions by using humor, irony, or exaggeration to show their faults.

- *The novel is a sharp satire of celebrity culture.*
- *The TV show uses satire to comment on modern politics.*

---

aesthetic *(adjective / noun)*

Connected with beauty and the appreciation of beauty; as a noun, a particular style or idea of what is beautiful.

- *The building was praised for both its practical design and its aesthetic appeal.*
- *Her apartment has a minimalist aesthetic, with white walls and simple furniture.*

---

irony *(noun)*

A situation or remark in which the opposite of what is expected or meant actually happens or is intended.

- *The irony is that the fire station burned down.*
- *She spoke with heavy irony when she called the disaster "good news."*

---

allegory *(noun)*

A story or image in which characters and events represent deeper moral or political meanings.

- *Animal Farm is an allegory of political revolution.*
- *The painting works as an allegory of hope and despair.*

---

protagonist *(noun)*

The main character in a story, play, or film.

- *The protagonist struggles against injustice throughout the novel.*
- *Readers identify strongly with the young protagonist.*

---

motif *(noun)*

A repeated idea, image, or pattern in a work of art or literature.

- *Water is a recurring motif in her poems.*
- *The composer developed a simple motif into a full symphony.*

---

narrative *(noun)*

A spoken or written account of connected events; a story.

- *The film has a complex narrative that jumps between decades.*
- *She challenged the official narrative of the events.*

---

stanza *(noun)*

A grouped set of lines in a poem, like a paragraph in prose.

- *The poem has four stanzas of six lines each.*
- *The final stanza delivers the emotional climax.*

---

symbolism *(noun)*

The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.

- *The novel is rich in religious symbolism.*
- *Color symbolism plays a key role in the film.*

---

anthology *(noun)*

A published collection of poems, stories, or other literary pieces.

- *She edited an anthology of modern short stories.*
- *The anthology includes writers from twenty countries.*

---

critique *(noun / verb)*

A detailed analysis and assessment of a work; to make such an assessment.

- *His critique of the painting was both fair and insightful.*
- *Students critique one another's essays in class.*

---

characterisic function *(noun)*

(electronics) graph showing how a particular characteristic of a device varies with other parameters.

- *They discussed "characterisic function" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "characterisic function" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chemakuan *(noun)*

A group of Mosan languages spoken in Washington.

- *They discussed "chemakuan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chemakuan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chemakum *(noun)*

A Chemakuan language spoken by the Chemakum.

- *The article explained what "chemakum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chemakum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cheremis *(noun)*

The Finnic language spoken by the Cheremis.

- *Understanding "cheremis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cheremis" means with a simple example.*

---

cheremiss *(noun)*

The Finnic language spoken by the Cheremis.

- *The article explained what "cheremiss" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cheremiss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chimariko *(noun)*

The Hokan language spoken by the Chimariko.

- *The article explained what "chimariko" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chimariko" to mean the hokan language spoken by the chimariko.*

---

chimwini *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken in southern Somalia.

- *He looked up "chimwini" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chimwini" during the group presentation.*

---

chingpo *(noun)*

A Kachinic language.

- *In class, the teacher used "chingpo" to mean a kachinic language.*
- *The article explained what "chingpo" means with a simple example.*

---

chinookan *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Chinook.

- *In class, the teacher used "chinookan" to mean a penutian language spoken by the chinook.*
- *The article explained what "chinookan" means with a simple example.*

---

chippewaian *(noun)*

The language spoken by the Chipewyan.

- *The article explained what "chippewaian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chippewaian" to mean the language spoken by the chipewyan.*

---

chippewyan *(noun)*

The language spoken by the Chipewyan.

- *In class, the teacher used "chippewyan" to mean the language spoken by the chipewyan.*

- *Understanding "chippewyan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chirography *(noun)*

Beautiful handwriting.

- *Understanding "chirography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chirography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chishona *(noun)*

A Bantu language that is one of the two major languages of Zimbabwe.

- *They discussed "chishona" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chishona" means with a simple example.*

---

chivaree *(noun)*

A noisy mock serenade (made by banging pans and kettles) to a newly married couple.

- *They discussed "chivaree" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chivaree."*

---

chiwere *(noun)*

The Siouan language spoken by the Iowa and Oto and Missouri.

- *They discussed "chiwere" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chiwere" to mean the siouan language spoken by the iowa and oto and....*

---

chromolithography *(noun)*

Single- or multi-color lithography.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromolithography."*
- *He looked up "chromolithography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cinematise *(verb)*

Make a film of or adopt so as to make into a film.

- *She tried to use "cinematise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cinematise" when talking about this idea.*

---

cinematize *(verb)*

Make a film of or adopt so as to make into a film.

- *Cinematize history.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cinematize" when talking about this idea.*

---

clerihew *(noun)*

A witty satiric verse containing two rhymed couplets and mentioning a famous person.

- *'The president is George W. Bush, Who is happy to sit on his tush, While sending his armies to fight, For anything he thinks is right' is a clerihew.*
- *They discussed "clerihew" during the group presentation.*

---

cochimi *(noun)*

The Yuman language spoken by the Cochimi.

- *In class, the teacher used "cochimi" to mean the yuman language spoken by the cochimi.*
- *He looked up "cochimi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coldwork *(verb)*

Shape (metal) without heat.

- *He did not know how to use "coldwork" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "coldwork" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

commination *(noun)*

A threat of divine punishment or vengeance.

- *In class, the teacher used "commination" to mean a threat of divine punishment or vengeance.*
- *He looked up "commination" because he had never seen it before.*

---

computerise *(verb)*

Control a function, process, or creation by a computer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "computerise" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "computerise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

concertise *(verb)*

Give concerts; perform in concerts.

- *In everyday English, people use "concertise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "concertise" in real sentences.*

concertize *(verb)*

Give concerts; perform in concerts.

- *The coach explained when to use "concertize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "concertize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

consuetudinal *(noun)*

A manual describing the customs of a particular group (especially the ceremonial practices of a monastic order).

- *Understanding "consuetudinal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consuetudinal."*

consuetudinary *(noun)*

A manual describing the customs of a particular group (especially the ceremonial practices of a monastic order).

- *The article explained what "consuetudinary" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "consuetudinary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

copehan *(noun)*

A group of Penutian languages spoken to the west of the Sacramento river.

- *Understanding "copehan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "copehan" because he had never seen it before.*

coronach *(noun)*

A song or hymn of mourning composed or performed as a memorial to a dead person.

- *They discussed "coronach" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coronach" means with a simple example.*

costanoan *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Costanoan.

- *In class, the teacher used "costanoan" to mean a penutian language spoken by the costanoan.*
- *The article explained what "costanoan" means with a simple example.*

counterattraction *(noun)*

A rival attraction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counterattraction."*
- *They discussed "counterattraction" during the group presentation.*

counterplea *(noun)*

A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.

- *He looked up "counterplea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "counterplea" during the group presentation.*

cradlesong *(noun)*

A quiet song intended to lull a child to sleep.

- *Understanding "cradlesong" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cradlesong" means with a simple example.*

credendum *(noun)*

(Christianity) any of the sections into which a creed or other statement of doctrine is divided.

- *The article explained what "credendum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "credendum" to mean (christianity) any of the sections into which a....*

---

crossheading *(noun)*

A heading of a subsection printed within the body of the text.

- *Understanding "crossheading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "crossheading" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cybernate *(verb)*

Control a function, process, or creation by a computer.

- *We live in a cybernated age.*
- *Cybernate a factory.*

---

daffo *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in northern Nigeria.

- *Understanding "daffo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "daffo" during the group presentation.*

---

dafla *(noun)*

Little known Kamarupan languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "dafla" to mean little known kamarupan languages.*
- *The article explained what "dafla" means with a simple example.*

---

daleth *(noun)*

The 4th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *Understanding "daleth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daleth."*

---

danceroom music *(noun)*

A genre of popular music composed for ballroom dancing.

- *They discussed "danceroom music" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "danceroom music."*

---

dangaleat *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in Chad; uses seven vowels plus differences in vowel length.

- *They discussed "dangaleat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dangaleat."*

---

dangla *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in Chad; uses seven vowels plus differences in vowel length.

- *The article explained what "dangla" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dangla" during the group presentation.*

---

dardic *(noun)*

Any of a group of Indic languages spoken in Kashmir and eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan.

- *The article explained what "dardic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dardic" during the group presentation.*

---

dardic language *(noun)*

Any of a group of Indic languages spoken in Kashmir and eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dardic language."*
- *He looked up "dardic language" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decasyllable *(noun)*

A verse line having ten syllables.

- *They discussed "decasyllable" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decasyllable" to mean a verse line having ten syllables.*

dehong dai *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *The article explained what "dehong dai" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dehong dai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

demisemiquaver *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of a thirty-second of a whole note.

- *They discussed "demisemiquaver" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "demisemiquaver" means with a simple example.*

demurral *(noun)*

(law) a formal objection to an opponent's pleadings.

- *Understanding "demurral" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demurral" to mean (law) a formal objection to an opponent's pleadings.*

demyelinate *(verb)*

Destroy the myelin sheath of.

- *The disease demyelinated the nerve fibers.*
- *He did not know how to use "demyelinate" until he saw an example.*

demythologisation *(noun)*

The restatement of a message (as a religious one) in rational terms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demythologisation."*
- *He looked up "demythologisation" because he had never seen it before.*

demythologization *(noun)*

The restatement of a message (as a religious one) in rational terms.

- *Understanding "demythologization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demythologization" to mean the restatement of a message (as a religious one)....*

dhegiha *(noun)*

A branch of the Siouan languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "dhegiha" to mean a branch of the siouan languages.*
- *The article explained what "dhegiha" means with a simple example.*

dibrach *(noun)*

A metrical unit with unstressed-unstressed syllables.

- *The article explained what "dibrach" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dibrach."*

diegueno *(noun)*

The Yuman language spoken by the Diegueno.

- *Understanding "diegueno" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "diegueno" means with a simple example.*

dieresis *(noun)*

A diacritical mark (two dots) placed over a vowel in German to indicate a change in sound.

- *He looked up "dieresis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dieresis" during the group presentation.*

diesis *(noun)*

A character used in printing to indicate a cross reference or footnote.

- *They discussed "diesis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "diesis" because he had never seen it before.*

digram *(noun)*

Two successive letters (especially two letters used to represent a single sound: ‘sh’ in ‘shoe’).

- *He looked up “digram” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “digram.”*

---

dilapidate *(verb)*

Bring into a condition of decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse.

- *In everyday English, people use “dilapidate” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “dilapidate” in real sentences.*

---

disaffirmation *(noun)*

The act of asserting that something alleged is not true.

- *In class, the teacher used “disaffirmation” to mean the act of asserting that something alleged is not true.*
- *They discussed “disaffirmation” during the group presentation.*

---

disambiguator *(noun)*

(computer science) a natural language processing application that tries to determine the intended meaning of a word or phrase by examining the linguistic context in which it is used.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “disambiguator.”*
- *The article explained what “disambiguator” means with a simple example.*

---

disceptation *(noun)*

A contentious speech act; a dispute where there is strong disagreement.

- *The article explained what “disceptation” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “disceptation.”*

---

disincarnate *(verb)*

Make immaterial; remove the real essence of.

- *In everyday English, people use “disincarnate” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “disincarnate” in real sentences.*

---

disownment *(noun)*

Refusal to acknowledge as one’s own.

- *He looked up “disownment” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “disownment” during the group presentation.*

---

dissyllable *(noun)*

A word having two syllables.

- *In class, the teacher used “dissyllable” to mean a word having two syllables.*
- *The article explained what “dissyllable” means with a simple example.*

---

disyllable *(noun)*

A word having two syllables.

- *They discussed “disyllable” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “disyllable” because he had never seen it before.*

---

divulgement *(noun)*

The act of disclosing something that was secret or private.

- *In class, the teacher used “divulgement” to mean the act of disclosing something that was secret or....*
- *They discussed “divulgement” during the group presentation.*

---

divulgence *(noun)*

The act of disclosing something that was secret or private.

- *In class, the teacher used “divulgence” to mean the act of disclosing something that was secret or....*
- *He looked up “divulgence” because he had never seen it before.*

---

doctorspeak *(noun)*

Medical jargon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “doctorspeak.”*

- *He looked up "doctorspeak" because he had never seen it before.*

dravidic *(noun)*

A large family of languages spoken in south and central India and Sri Lanka.

- *He looked up "dravidic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dravidic."*

dropforge *(verb)*

Forge with a dropforge.

- *She tried to use "dropforge" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dropforge" when talking about this idea.*

dyirbal *(noun)*

A language of Australian aborigines.

- *They discussed "dyirbal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dyirbal" to mean a language of australian aborigines.*

echoencephalogram *(noun)*

A graphical image of the brain produced by an echoencephalograph.

- *They discussed "echoencephalogram" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "echoencephalogram" because he had never seen it before.*

ecobabble *(noun)*

Using the technical language of ecology to make the user seem ecologically aware.

- *They discussed "ecobabble" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ecobabble" because he had never seen it before.*

ecumenicalism *(noun)*

(Christianity) the doctrine of the ecumenical movement that promotes cooperation and better understanding among different religious denominations: aimed at universal Christian unity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ecumenicalism."*
- *He looked up "ecumenicalism" because he had never seen it before.*

ecumenicism *(noun)*

(Christianity) the doctrine of the ecumenical movement that promotes cooperation and better understanding among different religious denominations: aimed at universal Christian unity.

- *In class, the teacher used "ecumenicism" to mean (christianity) the doctrine of the ecumenical....*
- *Understanding "ecumenicism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

edward estlin cummings *(noun)*

United States writer noted for his typographically eccentric poetry (1894-1962).

- *The article explained what "edward estlin cummings" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward estlin cummings."*

eisegesis *(noun)*

Personal interpretation of a text (especially of the Bible) using your own ideas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eisegesis."*
- *Understanding "eisegesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elamitic *(noun)*

An extinct ancient language of unknown affinities; spoken by the Elamites.

- *In class, the teacher used "elamitic" to mean an extinct ancient language of unknown affinities;....*
- *Understanding "elamitic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electroretinogram *(noun)*

A graphical recording of the electrical activity of the retina that results when light is flashed into the eye.

- *In class, the teacher used "electroretinogram" to mean a graphical recording of the electrical activity of....*
- *Understanding "electroretinogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elegise *(verb)*

Compose an elegy.

- *She tried to use “elegise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “elegise” and when to wait.*

---

elegize *(verb)*

Compose an elegy.

- *In everyday English, people use “elegize” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “elegize” in real sentences.*

---

encephalogram *(noun)*

A graphical record of electrical activity of the brain; produced by an electroencephalograph.

- *He looked up “encephalogram” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “encephalogram” during the group presentation.*

---

enets *(noun)*

The Uralic language spoken by the Yeniseian.

- *The article explained what “enets” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “enets” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

engild *(verb)*

Decorate with, or as if with, gold leaf or liquid gold.

- *In everyday English, people use “engild” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “engild” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

enhancive *(adjective)*

Serving an aesthetic purpose in beautifying the body.

- *The speaker chose “enhancive” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “enhancive” approach may work better in this case.*

---

enigmatical canon *(noun)*

A canon in which the entrances of successive parts were indicated by cryptic symbols and devices (popular in the 15th and 16th centuries).

- *They discussed “enigmatical canon” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “enigmatical canon.”*

---

enjambement *(noun)*

The continuation of a syntactic unit from one line of verse into the next line without a pause.

- *In class, the teacher used “enjambement” to mean the continuation of a syntactic unit from one line....*
- *They discussed “enjambement” during the group presentation.*

---

enjoinment *(noun)*

(law) a judicial remedy issued in order to prohibit a party from doing or continuing to do a certain activity.

- *They discussed “enjoinment” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “enjoinment.”*

---

entsi *(noun)*

The Uralic language spoken by the Yeniseian.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “entsi.”*
- *The article explained what “entsi” means with a simple example.*

---

entsy *(noun)*

The Uralic language spoken by the Yeniseian.

- *They discussed “entsy” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “entsy” to mean the uralic language spoken by the yeniseian.*

---

eolic *(noun)*

The dialect of Ancient Greek spoken in Thessaly and Boeotia and Aeolis.

- *Understanding “eolic” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “eolic” because he had never seen it before.*

---

epanalepsis *(noun)*

Repetition after intervening words.

- *The article explained what “epanalepsis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “epanalepsis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epanaphora *(noun)*

Repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.

- *They discussed “epanaphora” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “epanaphora” means with a simple example.*

---

epanodos *(noun)*

Repetition of a group of words in reverse order.

- *They discussed “epanodos” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “epanodos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epistrophe *(noun)*

Repetition of the ends of two or more successive sentences, verses, etc.

- *They discussed “epistrophe” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “epistrophe” because he had never seen it before.*

---

escallop *(verb)*

Bake in a sauce, milk, etc., often with breadcrumbs on top.

- *He did not know how to use “escallop” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “escallop” and when to wait.*

---

esperantido *(noun)*

An artificial language based on Esperanto and Ido.

- *In class, the teacher used “esperantido” to mean an artificial language based on esperanto and ido.*
- *He looked up “esperantido” because he had never seen it before.*

---

esthonian *(noun)*

The official language of Estonia; belongs to the Baltic-Finnic family of languages.

- *The article explained what “esthonian” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “esthonian” to mean the official language of estonia; belongs to the....*

---

etymologizing *(noun)*

(historical linguistics) an explanation of the historical origins of a word or phrase.

- *The article explained what “etymologizing” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “etymologizing” during the group presentation.*

---

euphuism *(noun)*

An elegant style of prose of the Elizabethan period; characterized by balance and antithesis and alliteration and extended similes with and allusions to nature and mythology.

- *He looked up “euphuism” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “euphuism.”*

---

eurobabble *(noun)*

The jargon of European community documents and regulations.

- *They discussed “eurobabble” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eurobabble” to mean the jargon of european community documents and....*

---

ewenki *(noun)*

The Tungusic language of the Evenki in eastern Siberia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ewenki.”*
- *He looked up “ewenki” because he had never seen it before.*

excerption *(noun)*

A passage selected from a larger work.

- *The article explained what "excerption" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "excerption" to mean a passage selected from a larger work.*

excogitate *(verb)*

Come up with (an idea, plan, explanation, theory, or principle) after a mental effort.

- *Excogitate a way to measure the speed of light.*
- *The scientist must stop to observe and start to excogitate.*

exode *(noun)*

A farcical afterpiece in the ancient Roman theater.

- *They discussed "exode" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exode" to mean a farcical afterpiece in the ancient roman theater.*

expatiation *(noun)*

A discussion (spoken or written) that enlarges on a topic or theme at length or in detail.

- *Understanding "expatiation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "expatiation" to mean a discussion (spoken or written) that enlarges on a....*

explanans *(noun)*

(logic) statements that explain the explicandum; the explanatory premises.

- *He looked up "explanans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "explanans."*

extemporise *(verb)*

Perform without preparation.

- *He did not know how to use "extemporise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "extemporise" when talking about this idea.*

extropy *(noun)*

The prediction that human intelligence and technology will enable life to expand in an orderly way throughout the entire universe.

- *The article explained what "extropy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "extropy" during the group presentation.*

ezed *(noun)*

The 26th letter of the Roman alphabet.

- *The British call Z zed and the Scots call it ezed but Americans call it zee.*
- *He looked up "ezed" because he had never seen it before.*

faeroese *(noun)*

A Scandinavian language (closely related to Icelandic) that is spoken on the Faroe Islands.

- *Understanding "faeroese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "faeroese" during the group presentation.*

faultfinding *(noun)*

Persistent petty and unjustified criticism.

- *The article explained what "faultfinding" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "faultfinding" during the group presentation.*

fennic *(noun)*

One of two branches of the Finno-Ugric languages; a family of languages including Finnish and Estonian (but not Hungarian).

- *The article explained what "fennic" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fennic."*

fiberoptics *(noun)*

The transmission of light signals via glass fibers.

- *Understanding "fiberoptics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fiberoptics" means with a simple example.*

---

fibreoptics *(noun)*

The transmission of light signals via glass fibers.

- *Understanding "fibreoptics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fibreoptics" means with a simple example.*

---

fictionalisation *(noun)*

A literary work based partly or wholly on fact but written as if it were fiction.

- *Understanding "fictionalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fictionalisation" during the group presentation.*

---

filmable *(adjective)*

(used of a story or literary work) capable of being adapted to motion picture form.

- *It is useful to describe something as "filmable" when it is (used of a story or literary work) capable of being....*
- *A "filmable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fingerpost *(noun)*

A guidepost resembling a hand with a pointing index finger.

- *The article explained what "fingerpost" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fingerpost" to mean a guidepost resembling a hand with a pointing index....*

---

fogsignal *(noun)*

A loud low warning signal that can be heard by fogbound ships.

- *In class, the teacher used "fogsignal" to mean a loud low warning signal that can be heard by....*
- *The article explained what "fogsignal" means with a simple example.*

---

footmark *(noun)*

A mark of a foot or shoe on a surface.

- *The article explained what "footmark" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "footmark."*

---

francisco jose de goya y lucientes *(noun)*

Spanish painter well known for his portraits and for his satires (1746-1828).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francisco jose de goya y lucientes."*
- *Understanding "francisco jose de goya y lucientes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freemail *(noun)*

A service providing free email delivery in exchange for exposure to advertising.

- *The article explained what "freemail" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freemail."*

---

fukkianese *(noun)*

Any of the forms of Chinese spoken in Fukien province.

- *In class, the teacher used "fukkianese" to mean any of the forms of chinese spoken in fukien province.*
- *He looked up "fukkianese" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fulsomeness *(noun)*

Excessive but superficial compliments given with affected charm.

- *He looked up "fulsomeness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fulsomeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gadaba *(noun)*

The Dravidian language spoken by the Gadaba.

- *He looked up "gadaba" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "gadaba" to mean the dravidian language spoken by the gadaba.*

---

galanty show *(noun)*

A drama executed by throwing shadows on a wall.

- *The article explained what "galanty show" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "galanty show" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gallicism *(noun)*

A word or phrase borrowed from French.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gallicism."*
- *They discussed "gallicism" during the group presentation.*

---

gathic *(noun)*

An ancient Iranian language.

- *In class, the teacher used "gathic" to mean an ancient iranian language.*
- *The article explained what "gathic" means with a simple example.*

---

gaudery *(noun)*

Cheap or pretentious or vain display.

- *The article explained what "gaudery" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gaudery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genuflexion *(noun)*

The act of bending the knees in worship or reverence.

- *In class, the teacher used "genuflexion" to mean the act of bending the knees in worship or reverence.*
- *They discussed "genuflexion" during the group presentation.*

---

gheg *(noun)*

The dialect of Albanian spoken in northern Albania and Yugoslavia.

- *The article explained what "gheg" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gheg" to mean the dialect of albanian spoken in northern albania....*

---

gheg dialect *(noun)*

The dialect of Albanian spoken in northern Albania and Yugoslavia.

- *They discussed "gheg dialect" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gheg dialect."*

---

gidar *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *The article explained what "gidar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gidar" to mean a chadic language spoken south of lake chad.*

---

giriama *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken in the coastal regions of eastern Kenya.

- *He looked up "giriama" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giriama."*

---

gongorism *(noun)*

An affected elegance of style that was introduced into Spanish literature by the poet Gongora.

- *The article explained what "gongorism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gongorism" to mean an affected elegance of style that was introduced....*

---

gossipmongering *(noun)*

A conversation that spreads personal information about other people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gossipmongering."*
- *The article explained what "gossipmongering" means with a simple example.*

---

gotterdammerung *(noun)*

Myth about the ultimate destruction of the gods in a battle with evil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gotterdammerung."*
- *Understanding "gotterdammerung" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

goya y lucientes *(noun)*

Spanish painter well known for his portraits and for his satires (1746-1828).

- *They discussed "goya y lucientes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goya y lucientes."*

guideword *(noun)*

A word printed at the top of the page of a dictionary or other reference book to indicate the first or last item on that page.

- *He looked up "guideword" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guideword."*

gujerati *(noun)*

The Indic language spoken by the people of India who live in Gujarat in western India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gujerati."*
- *They discussed "gujerati" during the group presentation.*

habacuc *(noun)*

An Old Testament book telling Habakkuk's prophecies.

- *The article explained what "habacuc" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "habacuc" to mean an old testament book telling habakkuk's prophecies.*

hacek *(noun)*

A diacritical mark (an inverted circumflex) placed above certain letters (such as the letter c) to indicate pronunciation.

- *He looked up "hacek" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hacek."*

haftorah *(noun)*

A short selection from the Prophets read on every Sabbath in a Jewish synagogue following a reading from the Torah.

- *They discussed "haftorah" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "haftorah" means with a simple example.*

hagada *(noun)*

Talmudic literature that does not deal with law but is still part of Jewish tradition.

- *He looked up "hagada" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hagada."*

haggada *(noun)*

Talmudic literature that does not deal with law but is still part of Jewish tradition.

- *They discussed "haggada" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "haggada" because he had never seen it before.*

hagiographa *(noun)*

The third of three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hagiographa."*
- *The article explained what "hagiographa" means with a simple example.*

hagiology *(noun)*

Literature narrating the lives (and legends) of the saints.

- *The article explained what "hagiology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hagiology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hakham *(noun)*

A Hebrew title of respect for a wise and highly educated man.

- *In class, the teacher used "hakham" to mean a hebrew title of respect for a wise and highly....*
- *They discussed "hakham" during the group presentation.*

---

halaka *(noun)*

Talmudic literature that deals with law and with the interpretation of the laws on the Hebrew Scriptures.

- *He looked up "halaka" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halaka."*

---

halakah *(noun)*

Talmudic literature that deals with law and with the interpretation of the laws on the Hebrew Scriptures.

- *In class, the teacher used "halakah" to mean talmudic literature that deals with law and with....*
- *The article explained what "halakah" means with a simple example.*

---

hamito-semitic *(noun)*

A large family of related languages spoken both in Asia and Africa.

- *The article explained what "hamito-semitic" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamito-semitic."*

---

handbuild *(verb)*

Make without a potter's wheel.

- *In everyday English, people use "handbuild" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "handbuild" in real sentences.*

---

hapax legomenon *(noun)*

A word with a special meaning used for a special occasion.

- *Understanding "hapax legomenon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hapax legomenon."*

---

haphtarah *(noun)*

A short selection from the Prophets read on every Sabbath in a Jewish synagogue following a reading from the Torah.

- *The article explained what "haphtarah" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "haphtarah" during the group presentation.*

---

haphtorah *(noun)*

A short selection from the Prophets read on every Sabbath in a Jewish synagogue following a reading from the Torah.

- *They discussed "haphtorah" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haphtorah."*

---

hashmark *(noun)*

An insignia worn to indicate years of service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hashmark."*
- *The article explained what "hashmark" means with a simple example.*

---

hastinapura *(noun)*

One of two classical Hindu epics; a great collection of poetry worked into and around a central heroic narrative (eight times as large as the Iliad and Odyssey combined).

- *Understanding "hastinapura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hastinapura" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heliogram *(noun)*

A message transmitted by means of the sun's rays.

- *He looked up "heliogram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heliogram" to mean a message transmitted by means of the sun's rays.*

---

hemidemisemiquaver *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of a sixty-fourth of a whole note.

- *He looked up "hemidemisemiquaver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hemidemisemiquaver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hendiadys *(noun)*

Use of two conjoined nouns instead of a noun and modifier.

- *They discussed "hendiadys" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hendiadys" to mean use of two conjoined nouns instead of a noun and....*

heteronym *(noun)*

Two words are heteronyms if they are spelled the same way but differ in pronunciation.

- *The word 'bow' is an example of a heteronym.*
- *The article explained what "heteronym" means with a simple example.*

higi *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *The article explained what "higi" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "higi."*

himalayish *(noun)*

The Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Tibet and Nepal and Bhutan and Sikkim.

- *The article explained what "himalayish" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "himalayish" during the group presentation.*

hindoostani *(noun)*

A form of Hindi spoken around Delhi.

- *Understanding "hindoostani" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hindoostani" because he had never seen it before.*

hindostani *(noun)*

A form of Hindi spoken around Delhi.

- *They discussed "hindostani" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hindostani" to mean a form of hindi spoken around delhi.*

hitchiti *(noun)*

The Muskhogean language spoken by the Hitchiti.

- *Understanding "hitchiti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hitchiti" because he had never seen it before.*

hokkianese *(noun)*

Any of the forms of Chinese spoken in Fukien province.

- *Understanding "hokkianese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hokkianese" means with a simple example.*

holloa *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *The article explained what "holloa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holloa" to mean a very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).*

holonym *(noun)*

A word that names the whole of which a given word is a part.

- *'hat' is a holonym for 'brim' and 'crown'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holonym" to mean a word that names the whole of which a given word....*

horselaugh *(noun)*

A loud laugh that sounds like a horse neighing.

- *In class, the teacher used "horselaugh" to mean a loud laugh that sounds like a horse neighing.*
- *The article explained what "horselaugh" means with a simple example.*

hualpai *(noun)*

The Yuman language spoken by the Walapai.

- *Understanding "hualpai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hualpai" to mean the yuman language spoken by the walapai.*

---

hymnary *(noun)*

A songbook containing a collection of hymns.

- *Understanding "hymnary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hymnary."*

---

hypallage *(noun)*

Reversal of the syntactic relation of two words (as in 'her beauty's face').

- *The article explained what "hypallage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypallage" to mean reversal of the syntactic relation of two words (as....*

---

hyperbaton *(noun)*

Reversal of normal word order (as in 'cheese I love').

- *He looked up "hyperbaton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hyperbaton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypercatalectic *(noun)*

(prosody) a line of poetry having an extra syllable or syllables at the end of the last metrical foot.

- *They discussed "hypercatalectic" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypercatalectic."*

---

hypernym *(noun)*

A word that is more generic than a given word.

- *He looked up "hypernym" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypernym" to mean a word that is more generic than a given word.*

---

hypocorism *(noun)*

A name of endearment (especially one using a diminutive suffix).

- *'Billy' is a hypocorism for 'William'.*
- *The article explained what "hypocorism" means with a simple example.*

---

hyponym *(noun)*

A word that is more specific than a given word.

- *Understanding "hyponym" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hyponym" means with a simple example.*

---

hypozeugma *(noun)*

Use of a series of subjects with a single predicate.

- *They discussed "hypozeugma" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hypozeugma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypozeuxis *(noun)*

Use of a series of parallel clauses (as in 'I came, I saw, I conquered').

- *In class, the teacher used "hypozeuxis" to mean use of a series of parallel clauses (as in 'i came,....*
- *They discussed "hypozeuxis" during the group presentation.*

---

i esdra *(noun)*

An Apocryphal book consisting of a compilation from I Chronicles and II Chronicles and Ezra and Nehemiah.

- *He looked up "i esdra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "i esdra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iambus *(noun)*

A metrical unit with unstressed-stressed syllables.

- *They discussed "iambus" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "iambus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ideography *(noun)*

The use of ideograms in writing.

- *In class, the teacher used "ideography" to mean the use of ideograms in writing.*
- *They discussed "ideography" during the group presentation.*

---

improvize *(verb)*

Perform without preparation.

- *Can you use "improvize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "improvize" when talking about this idea.*

---

inaesthetic *(adjective)*

Violating aesthetic canons or requirements; deficient in tastefulness or beauty.

- *Inaesthetic and quite unintellectual.*
- *Peered through those inaesthetic spectacles.*

---

inculpation *(noun)*

An accusation that you are responsible for some lapse or misdeed.

- *Understanding "inculpation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inculpation" to mean an accusation that you are responsible for some....*

---

indicant *(noun)*

Something that serves to indicate or suggest.

- *Symptoms are the prime indicants of disease.*
- *Understanding "indicant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

indorsement *(noun)*

A promotional statement (as found on the dust jackets of books).

- *He looked up "indorsement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indorsement" to mean a promotional statement (as found on the dust....*

---

instrumentate *(verb)*

Write an instrumental score for.

- *He did not know how to use "instrumentate" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "instrumentate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

interleaf *(noun)*

A blank leaf inserted between the leaves of a book.

- *In class, the teacher used "interleaf" to mean a blank leaf inserted between the leaves of a book.*
- *The article explained what "interleaf" means with a simple example.*

---

intumesce *(verb)*

Move upwards in bubbles, as from the effect of heating; also used metaphorically.

- *Can you use "intumesce" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "intumesce" and when to wait.*

---

ipsedixitism *(noun)*

An unsupported dogmatic assertion.

- *In class, the teacher used "ipsedixitism" to mean an unsupported dogmatic assertion.*
- *They discussed "ipsedixitism" during the group presentation.*

---

irula *(noun)*

A Dravidian language closely related to Tamil that is spoken in a hilly section of southwestern India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irula."*
- *Understanding "irula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

italicise *(verb)*

Print in italics.

- *In everyday English, people use "italicise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "italicise" in real sentences.*

---

jagatai *(noun)*

A Turkic literary language of medieval central Asia (named for one of the sons of Genghis Khan).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jagatai."*
- *Understanding "jagatai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jaghatai *(noun)*

A Turkic literary language of medieval central Asia (named for one of the sons of Genghis Khan).

- *The article explained what "jaghatai" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jaghatai" during the group presentation.*

---

jinghpaw *(noun)*

A Kachinic language.

- *He looked up "jinghpaw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jinghpaw" during the group presentation.*

---

jinghpo *(noun)*

A Kachinic language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jinghpo."*
- *Understanding "jinghpo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jirrbal *(noun)*

A language of Australian aborigines.

- *He looked up "jirrbal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jirrbal" to mean a language of australian aborigines.*

---

jutish *(noun)*

One of the major dialects of Old English.

- *The article explained what "jutish" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jutish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kachinic *(noun)*

Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in northernmost Burma and adjacent China and India.

- *He looked up "kachinic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kachinic" during the group presentation.*

---

kafiri *(noun)*

A Dardic language spoken by the Kafir in northeastern Afghanistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "kafiri" to mean a dardic language spoken by the kafir in....*
- *Understanding "kafiri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kalapooian *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Kalapuya.

- *They discussed "kalapooian" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kalapooian" means with a simple example.*

---

kalapuyan *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Kalapuya.

- *In class, the teacher used "kalapuyan" to mean a penutian language spoken by the kalapuya.*
- *The article explained what "kalapuyan" means with a simple example.*

---

kamarupan *(noun)*

The Tibeto-Burman language spoken in northeastern India and adjacent regions of western Burma.

- *In class, the teacher used "kamarupan" to mean the tibeto-burman language spoken in northeastern....*
- *Understanding "kamarupan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kanarese *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken in southern India.

- *Understanding "kanarese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kanarese" during the group presentation.*

---

kaph *(noun)*

The 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *In class, the teacher used "kaph" to mean the 11th letter of the hebrew alphabet.*
- *Understanding "kaph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kapsiki *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *He looked up "kapsiki" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kapsiki."*

---

karakalpak *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Karakalpak.

- *They discussed "karakalpak" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "karakalpak" to mean the turkic language spoken by the karakalpak.*

---

karenic *(noun)*

The Tibeto-Burman language spoken in the Thailand and Burmese borderlands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karenic."*
- *He looked up "karenic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

katharevusa *(noun)*

Literary style of Modern Greek containing features borrowed from Koine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "katharevusa."*
- *He looked up "katharevusa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kechua *(noun)*

The language of the Quechua which was spoken by the Incas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kechua."*
- *He looked up "kechua" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kechuan *(noun)*

The language of the Quechua which was spoken by the Incas.

- *The article explained what "kechuan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kechuan" during the group presentation.*

---

kerugma *(noun)*

Preaching the gospel of Christ in the manner of the early church.

- *He looked up "kerugma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kerugma."*

---

ketubim *(noun)*

The third of three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures.

- *The article explained what "ketubim" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ketubim" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

khamti *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *Understanding "khamti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "khamti" means with a simple example.*

khirghiz *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Kirghiz.

- *In class, the teacher used "khirghiz" to mean the turkic language spoken by the kirghiz.*
- *The article explained what "khirghiz" means with a simple example.*

khoikhoin *(noun)*

Any of the Khoisan languages spoken by the pastoral people of Namibia and South Africa.

- *He looked up "khoikhoin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "khoikhoin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

khowar *(noun)*

A Dardic language spoken in northwestern Pakistan.

- *He looked up "khowar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "khowar" to mean a dardic language spoken in northwestern pakistan.*

khuen *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *They discussed "khuen" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "khuen."*

kichaga *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken by the Chaga in northern Tanzania.

- *He looked up "kichaga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kichaga" to mean a bantu language spoken by the chaga in northern....*

kinaesthetically *(adverb)*

In a kinesthetic manner; by means of kinesthesia.

- *He answered "kinaesthetically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "kinaesthetically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

koasati *(noun)*

The Muskhogean language spoken by the Koasati.

- *He looked up "koasati" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "koasati."*

kolami *(noun)*

The Dravidian language spoken by the Kolam in central India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kolami."*
- *The article explained what "kolami" means with a simple example.*

kordofanian *(noun)*

A group of languages spoken in the relatively small Kordofan area of the south Sudan.

- *In class, the teacher used "kordofanian" to mean a group of languages spoken in the relatively small....*
- *The article explained what "kordofanian" means with a simple example.*

kuchean *(noun)*

A dialect of Tocharian.

- *The article explained what "kuchean" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kuchean" during the group presentation.*

kuchean dialect *(noun)*

A dialect of Tocharian.

- *They discussed "kuchean dialect" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kuchean dialect" to mean a dialect of tocharian.*

kulanapan *(noun)*

A group of languages of the Hokan family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kulanapan."*
- *He looked up "kulanapan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kurux *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken in eastern India.

- *They discussed "kurux" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kurux" means with a simple example.*

---

kuvi *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken in southeast India.

- *The article explained what "kuvi" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kuvi."*

---

kwela *(noun)*

A kind of danceable music popular among black South Africans; includes a whistle among its instruments.

- *He looked up "kwela" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kwela" to mean a kind of danceable music popular among black south....*

---

labanotation *(noun)*

A system of notation for dance movements that uses symbols to represent points on a dancer's body and the direction of the dancer's movement and the tempo and the dynamics.

- *He looked up "labanotation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "labanotation" during the group presentation.*

---

lallans *(noun)*

A dialect of English spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland.

- *They discussed "lallans" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lallans" to mean a dialect of english spoken in the lowlands of scotland.*

---

lallation *(noun)*

Gibberish resembling the sounds of a baby.

- *In class, the teacher used "lallation" to mean gibberish resembling the sounds of a baby.*
- *Understanding "lallation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lamedh *(noun)*

The 12th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamedh."*
- *They discussed "lamedh" during the group presentation.*

---

lampooner *(noun)*

Mimics literary or musical style for comic effect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lampooner."*
- *He looked up "lampooner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

landsmaal *(noun)*

One of two official languages of Norway; based on rural dialects.

- *They discussed "landsmaal" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "landsmaal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

landsmal *(noun)*

One of two official languages of Norway; based on rural dialects.

- *He looked up "landsmal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "landsmal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lappic *(noun)*

Any of the languages spoken by the Lapps and generally assumed to be Uralic languages.

- *The article explained what "lappic" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "lappic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

latinesce *(noun)*

An artificial language based on Latin.

- *He looked up "latinesce" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "latinesce" to mean an artificial language based on latin.*

latinian language *(noun)*

The group of languages derived from Latin.

- *In class, the teacher used "latinian language" to mean the group of languages derived from latin.*
- *The article explained what "latinian language" means with a simple example.*

latinism *(noun)*

A word or phrase borrowed from Latin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "latinism."*
- *He looked up "latinism" because he had never seen it before.*

latino sine flexione *(noun)*

Latino without inflectional morphology.

- *Understanding "latino sine flexione" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "latino sine flexione" to mean latino without inflectional morphology.*

lettercard *(noun)*

A postcard that folds so the message is inside.

- *He looked up "lettercard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lettercard" during the group presentation.*

letterset printing *(noun)*

Image is transferred from a relief type plate to a roller.

- *They discussed "letterset printing" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "letterset printing" means with a simple example.*

liakoura *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a mountain in central Greece where (according to Greek mythology) the Muses lived; known as the mythological home of music and poetry.

- *Liakoura is the modern name of Mount Parnassus.*
- *He looked up "liakoura" because he had never seen it before.*

lingualumina *(noun)*

An artificial language.

- *Understanding "lingualumina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lingualumina."*

lingvo kosmopolita *(noun)*

An artificial language.

- *They discussed "lingvo kosmopolita" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lingvo kosmopolita."*

lipogram *(noun)*

A text that excludes a particular letter or particular letters of the alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lipogram."*
- *They discussed "lipogram" during the group presentation.*

loanblend *(noun)*

A word that is composed of parts from different languages (e.g., 'monolingual' has a Greek prefix and a Latin root).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loanblend."*
- *He looked up "loanblend" because he had never seen it before.*

locomote *(verb)*

Change location; move, travel, or proceed, also metaphorically.

- *She tried to use "locomote" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "locomote" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

logion *(noun)*

A saying of Jesus that is regarded as authentic although it is not recorded in the Gospels.

- *In class, the teacher used "logion" to mean a saying of jesus that is regarded as authentic....*
- *They discussed "logion" during the group presentation.*

---

logograph *(noun)*

A single written symbol that represents an entire word or phrase without indicating its pronunciation.

- *The article explained what "logograph" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "logograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

logomachy *(noun)*

Argument about words or the meaning of words.

- *The article explained what "logomachy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "logomachy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loloish *(noun)*

Languages spoken by hill tribes in northern Burma and neighboring areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "loloish" to mean languages spoken by hill tribes in northern burma....*
- *He looked up "loloish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

long-windedness *(noun)*

Boring verbosity.

- *They discussed "long-windedness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "long-windedness" to mean boring verbosity.*

---

lubber's line *(noun)*

A fixed line on a ship's compass indicating its heading.

- *He looked up "lubber's line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lubber's line" during the group presentation.*

---

lubber's mark *(noun)*

A fixed line on a ship's compass indicating its heading.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lubber's mark."*
- *They discussed "lubber's mark" during the group presentation.*

---

lubber's point *(noun)*

A fixed line on a ship's compass indicating its heading.

- *Understanding "lubber's point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lubber's point."*

---

lucubration *(noun)*

A solemn literary work that is the product of laborious cogitation.

- *He looked up "lucubration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lucubration" to mean a solemn literary work that is the product of....*

---

luridness *(noun)*

The journalistic use of subject matter that appeals to vulgar tastes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luridness."*
- *He looked up "luridness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

luvian *(noun)*

An Anatolian language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luvian."*
- *He looked up "luvian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

luyia *(noun)*

A Bantu language.

- *Understanding "luyia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "luyia" means with a simple example.*

---

machinate *(verb)*

Arrange by systematic planning and united effort.

- *Machinate a plot.*
- *She tried to use "machiinate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

magadhan *(noun)*

A subfamily of Indic languages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magadhan."*
- *The article explained what "magadhan" means with a simple example.*

---

magniloquence *(noun)*

High-flown style; excessive use of verbal ornamentation.

- *He looked up "magniloquence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "magniloquence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mahabharatam *(noun)*

(Hinduism) a sacred epic Sanskrit poem of India dealing in many episodes with the struggle between two rival families.

- *The article explained what "mahabharatam" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mahabharatam" to mean (hinduism) a sacred epic sanskrit poem of india....*

---

mahabharatum *(noun)*

(Hinduism) a sacred epic Sanskrit poem of India dealing in many episodes with the struggle between two rival families.

- *They discussed "mahabharatum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahabharatum."*

---

mahratti *(noun)*

An Indic language; the state language of Maharashtra in west central India; written in the Devanagari script.

- *In class, the teacher used "mahratti" to mean an indic language; the state language of....*
- *They discussed "mahratti" during the group presentation.*

---

malecite *(noun)*

The Algonquian language of the Malecite and Passamaquody.

- *Understanding "malecite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malecite."*

---

maleseet *(noun)*

The Algonquian language of the Malecite and Passamaquody.

- *Understanding "maleseet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "maleseet" means with a simple example.*

---

malignment *(noun)*

Slanderous defamation.

- *In class, the teacher used "malignment" to mean slanderous defamation.*
- *They discussed "malignment" during the group presentation.*

---

mandean *(noun)*

The form of Aramaic used by the Mandeans.

- *He looked up "mandean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mandean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

maracan language *(noun)*

The language spoken by the Maraco.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maracan language."*
- *Understanding "maracan language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mariposan *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Yokuts in the San Joaquin Valley.

- *He looked up "mariposan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mariposan."*

massachuset *(noun)*

The Algonquian language of the Massachuset.

- *The article explained what "massachuset" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "massachuset" during the group presentation.*

matakam *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *In class, the teacher used "matakam" to mean a chadic language spoken south of lake chad.*
- *He looked up "matakam" because he had never seen it before.*

matronymic *(noun)*

A name derived from the name of your mother or a maternal ancestor.

- *They discussed "matronymic" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "matronymic" because he had never seen it before.*

mearstone *(noun)*

An old term for a landmark that consisted of a pile of stones surmounted by an upright slab.

- *Understanding "mearstone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mearstone" because he had never seen it before.*

meerestone *(noun)*

An old term for a landmark that consisted of a pile of stones surmounted by an upright slab.

- *They discussed "meerestone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meerestone."*

melodise *(verb)*

Supply a melody for.

- *The coach explained when to use "melodise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "melodise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

melodize *(verb)*

Supply a melody for.

- *He did not know how to use "melodize" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "melodize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

menomini *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Menomini.

- *Understanding "menomini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "menomini" to mean the algonquian language spoken by the menomini.*

merestone *(noun)*

An old term for a landmark that consisted of a pile of stones surmounted by an upright slab.

- *In class, the teacher used "merestone" to mean an old term for a landmark that consisted of a pile....*
- *They discussed "merestone" during the group presentation.*

meronym *(noun)*

A word that names a part of a larger whole.

- *'brim' and 'crown' are meronyms of 'hat'.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meronym."*

---

metalepsis *(noun)*

Substituting metonymy of one figurative sense for another.

- *They discussed "metalepsis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metalepsis."*

---

metronymic *(noun)*

A name derived from the name of your mother or a maternal ancestor.

- *The article explained what "metronymic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "metronymic" during the group presentation.*

---

mezuza *(noun)*

Religious texts from Deuteronomy inscribed on parchment and rolled up in a case that is attached to the doorframe of many Jewish households in accordance with Jewish law.

- *Understanding "mezuza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mezuza" means with a simple example.*

---

micheas *(noun)*

An Old Testament book telling the prophecies of Micah foretelling the destruction of Jerusalem.

- *He looked up "micheas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micheas."*

---

mikir-meithei *(noun)*

Kamarupan languages spoken in the states of Manipur and Assam in northeastern India.

- *In class, the teacher used "mikir-meithei" to mean kamarupan languages spoken in the states of manipur....*
- *The article explained what "mikir-meithei" means with a simple example.*

---

miniate *(verb)*

Decorate (manuscripts) with letters painted red.

- *He did not know how to use "miniate" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "miniate" in real sentences.*

---

mirish *(noun)*

Little known Kamarupan languages.

- *He looked up "mirish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mirish" to mean little known kamarupan languages.*

---

misconstrual *(noun)*

A kind of misinterpretation resulting from putting a wrong construction on words or actions (often deliberately).

- *Understanding "misconstrual" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misconstrual."*

---

mokulu *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in Chad.

- *The article explained what "mokulu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mokulu" to mean a chadic language spoken in chad.*

---

monario *(noun)*

An artificial language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monario."*
- *The article explained what "monario" means with a simple example.*

---

monition *(noun)*

Cautionary advice about something imminent (especially imminent danger or other unpleasantness).

- *A letter of admonition about the dangers of immorality.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monition."*

---

monophony *(noun)*

Music consisting of a single vocal part (usually with accompaniment).

- *The article explained what "monophony" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monophony" to mean music consisting of a single vocal part (usually....*

---

moquelumnan *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Miwok.

- *Understanding "moquelumnan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "moquelumnan" during the group presentation.*

---

mordva *(noun)*

The Finnic language spoken by the Mordvinians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mordva."*
- *They discussed "mordva" during the group presentation.*

---

mordvin *(noun)*

The Finnic language spoken by the Mordvinians.

- *They discussed "mordvin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mordvin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mordvinian *(noun)*

The Finnic language spoken by the Mordvinians.

- *They discussed "mordvinian" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mordvinian."*

---

morphophoneme *(noun)*

(linguistics) the phonemes (or strings of phonemes) that constitute the various allomorphs of a morpheme.

- *They discussed "morphophoneme" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morphophoneme."*

---

mosan *(noun)*

A family of Amerindian languages spoken in Washington and British Columbia.

- *Understanding "mosan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mosan" during the group presentation.*

---

motherese *(noun)*

An adult's imitation of the speech of a young child.

- *In class, the teacher used "motherese" to mean an adult's imitation of the speech of a young child.*
- *He looked up "motherese" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mulwi *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *In class, the teacher used "mulwi" to mean a chadic language spoken south of lake chad.*
- *They discussed "mulwi" during the group presentation.*

---

munjuk *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *In class, the teacher used "munjuk" to mean a chadic language spoken south of lake chad.*
- *The article explained what "munjuk" means with a simple example.*

---

musd *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in music.

- *The article explained what "musd" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musd" to mean a doctor's degree in music.*

---

musgoi *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *In class, the teacher used "musgoi" to mean a chadic language spoken south of lake chad.*
- *Understanding "musgoi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musgu *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *The article explained what "musgu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musgu" to mean a chadic language spoken south of lake chad.*

---

muskhogean *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken in the southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "muskhogean" to mean a family of north american indian languages spoken....*
- *The article explained what "muskhogean" means with a simple example.*

---

muskhogean language *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken in the southeastern United States.

- *He looked up "muskhogean language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muskhogean language" to mean a family of north american indian languages spoken....*

---

muskogean *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken in the southeastern United States.

- *He looked up "muskogean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muskogean."*

---

muskogean language *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken in the southeastern United States.

- *Understanding "muskogean language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "muskogean language" means with a simple example.*

---

mwera *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken in southern coastal Tanzania.

- *In class, the teacher used "mwera" to mean a bantu language spoken in southern coastal tanzania.*
- *Understanding "mwera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myogram *(noun)*

A graphical recording of muscle activity.

- *Understanding "myogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "myogram" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mystifier *(noun)*

A particularly baffling problem that is said to have a correct solution.

- *He looked up "mystifier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mystifier."*

---

mythologisation *(noun)*

The restatement of a message as a myth.

- *He looked up "mythologisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mythologisation" to mean the restatement of a message as a myth.*

---

mythologise *(verb)*

Construct a myth.

- *The coach explained when to use "mythologise" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "mythologise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mythologization *(noun)*

The restatement of a message as a myth.

- *They discussed "mythologization" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mythologization."*

---

naiki *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken in south central India.

- *Understanding "naiki" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "naiki" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nancere *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in Chad.

- *In class, the teacher used "nancere" to mean a chadic language spoken in chad.*
- *He looked up "nancere" because he had never seen it before.*

---

napierian logarithm *(noun)*

A logarithm to the base e.

- *In class, the teacher used "napierian logarithm" to mean a logarithm to the base e.*
- *Understanding "napierian logarithm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nasalisation *(noun)*

The act of nasalizing; the utterance of sounds modulated by the nasal resonators.

- *Understanding "nasalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nasalisation."*

---

nebiim *(noun)*

The second of three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures.

- *He looked up "nebiim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nebiim."*

---

nentsi *(noun)*

A Uralic language spoken by a Samoyed of northern Siberia.

- *The article explained what "nentsi" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nentsi."*

---

nentsy *(noun)*

A Uralic language spoken by a Samoyed of northern Siberia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nentsy."*
- *He looked up "nentsy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neology *(noun)*

A newly invented word or phrase.

- *The article explained what "neology" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "neology" during the group presentation.*

---

newssheet *(noun)*

Report or open letter giving informal or confidential news of interest to a special group.

- *He looked up "newssheet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "newssheet" to mean report or open letter giving informal or....*

---

nganasan *(noun)*

The Uralic language spoken by the Nganasan.

- *They discussed "nganasan" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nganasan."*

---

niger-kordofanian *(noun)*

The family of languages that includes most of the languages spoken in Africa south of the Sahara; the majority of them are tonal languages but there are important exceptions (e.g., Swahili or Fula).

- *Understanding "niger-kordofanian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "niger-kordofanian" during the group presentation.*

---

niger-kordofanian language *(noun)*

The family of languages that includes most of the languages spoken in Africa south of the Sahara; the majority of them are tonal languages but there are important exceptions (e.g., Swahili or Fula).

- *In class, the teacher used "niger-kordofanian language" to mean the family of languages that includes most of the....*
- *Understanding "niger-kordofanian language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonliterary *(adjective)*

Marked by lack of affectation or pedantry; - W.D.Howells.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonliterary."*
- *The speaker chose "nonliterary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonsensicality *(noun)*

A message that seems to convey no meaning.

- *They discussed "nonsensicality" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonsensicality" to mean a message that seems to convey no meaning.*

---

nontextual matter *(noun)*

Photographs or other visual representations in a printed publication.

- *The article explained what "nontextual matter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nontextual matter" to mean photographs or other visual representations in a....*

---

novial *(noun)*

An artificial language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "novial."*
- *They discussed "novial" during the group presentation.*

---

nyamwezi *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken in central Tanzania.

- *Understanding "nyamwezi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nyamwezi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

objurgation *(noun)*

Rebuking a person harshly.

- *In class, the teacher used "objurgation" to mean rebuking a person harshly.*
- *They discussed "objurgation" during the group presentation.*

---

octameter *(noun)*

A verse line having eight metrical feet.

- *He looked up "octameter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "octameter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

octosyllable *(noun)*

A verse line having eight syllables or a poem of octosyllabic lines.

- *The article explained what "octosyllable" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "octosyllable" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

officialese *(noun)*

The style of writing characteristic of some government officials: formal and obscure.

- *In class, the teacher used "officialese" to mean the style of writing characteristic of some....*
- *The article explained what "officialese" means with a simple example.*

---

ollari *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken in south central India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ollari."*
- *He looked up "ollari" because he had never seen it before.*

---

omotic *(noun)*

A group of related languages spoken in a valley of southern Ethiopia; closely related to Cushitic languages.

- *The article explained what "omotic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "omotic" to mean a group of related languages spoken in a valley of....*

---

optez *(noun)*

An artificial language.

- *He looked up "optez" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "optez" to mean an artificial language.*

---

orinasal *(noun)*

A speech sound produced with both the oral and nasal passages open (as French nasal vowels).

- *They discussed "orinasal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "orinasal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orinasal phone *(noun)*

A speech sound produced with both the oral and nasal passages open (as French nasal vowels).

- *They discussed "orinasal phone" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "orinasal phone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ornateness *(noun)*

High-flown style; excessive use of verbal ornamentation.

- *An excessive ornateness of language.*
- *He looked up "ornateness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orthoepy *(noun)*

The way a word or a language is customarily spoken.

- *Understanding "orthoepy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orthoepy" to mean the way a word or a language is customarily spoken.*

---

ossete *(noun)*

A northeastern Iranian language spoken in Russia.

- *They discussed "ossete" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ossete."*

---

ostyak *(noun)*

A Ugric language (related to Hungarian) spoken by the Ostyak.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ostyak."*
- *The article explained what "ostyak" means with a simple example.*

---

ostyak-samoyed *(noun)*

The Uralic language spoken by the Ostyak-Samoyed.

- *Understanding "ostyak-samoyed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ostyak-samoyed."*

---

overappraisal *(noun)*

An appraisal that is too high.

- *The article explained what "overappraisal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "overappraisal" to mean an appraisal that is too high.*

---

overcrop *(verb)*

To exhaust by excessive cultivation.

- *The farmers overcropped the land.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overcrop" and when to wait.*

---

overcultivate *(verb)*

To exhaust by excessive cultivation.

- *He did not know how to use "overcultivate" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overcultivate" and when to wait.*

oxytone *(noun)*

Word having stress or an acute accent on the last syllable.

- *He looked up "oxytone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxytone."*

pabir *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *He looked up "pabir" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pabir" during the group presentation.*

paiwanic *(noun)*

A Formosan language.

- *He looked up "paiwanic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "paiwanic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

palaic *(noun)*

An Anatolian language.

- *In class, the teacher used "palaic" to mean an anatolian language.*
- *They discussed "palaic" during the group presentation.*

paralanguage *(noun)*

The use of manner of speaking to communicate particular meanings.

- *Understanding "paralanguage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paralanguage."*

paraleipsis *(noun)*

Suggesting by deliberately concise treatment that much of significance is omitted.

- *They discussed "paraleipsis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "paraleipsis" because he had never seen it before.*

paralepsis *(noun)*

Suggesting by deliberately concise treatment that much of significance is omitted.

- *Understanding "paralepsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paralepsis."*

paralipomenon *(noun)*

(Old Testament) an obsolete name for the Old Testament books of I Chronicles and II Chronicles which were regarded as supplementary to Kings.

- *They discussed "paralipomenon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "paralipomenon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paralipsis *(noun)*

Suggesting by deliberately concise treatment that much of significance is omitted.

- *In class, the teacher used "paralipsis" to mean suggesting by deliberately concise treatment that....*
- *Understanding "paralipsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paraph *(noun)*

A flourish added after or under your signature (originally to protect against forgery).

- *In class, the teacher used "paraph" to mean a flourish added after or under your signature....*
- *The article explained what "paraph" means with a simple example.*

paraphrasis *(noun)*

Rewording for the purpose of clarification.

- *In class, the teacher used "paraphrasis" to mean rewording for the purpose of clarification.*
- *He looked up "paraphrasis" because he had never seen it before.*

paregmenon *(noun)*

Juxtaposing words having a common derivation (as in ‘sense and sensibility’).

- *In class, the teacher used “paregmenon” to mean juxtaposing words having a common derivation (as in....*
- *They discussed “paregmenon” during the group presentation.*

---

parisology *(noun)*

The use of ambiguous words.

- *They discussed “parisology” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “parisology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parji *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken in south central India.

- *In class, the teacher used “parji” to mean a dravidian language spoken in south central india.*
- *The article explained what “parji” means with a simple example.*

---

paronomasia *(noun)*

A humorous play on words.

- *Understanding “paronomasia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “paronomasia” means with a simple example.*

---

paroxytone *(noun)*

Word having stress or acute accent on the next to last syllable.

- *The article explained what “paroxytone” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “paroxytone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

particularisation *(noun)*

An individualized description of a particular instance.

- *Understanding “particularisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “particularisation” means with a simple example.*

---

partsong *(noun)*

A song with two or more voice parts.

- *Understanding “partsong” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “partsong” means with a simple example.*

---

pasquinade *(noun)*

A composition that imitates or misrepresents somebody’s style, usually in a humorous way.

- *They discussed “pasquinade” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “pasquinade” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

patrology *(noun)*

The writings of the early Church Fathers.

- *The article explained what “patrology” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “patrology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

patronym *(noun)*

A family name derived from name of your father or a paternal ancestor (especially with an affix (such as -son in English or O’- in Irish) added to the name of your father or a paternal ancestor).

- *Understanding “patronym” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “patronym” to mean a family name derived from name of your father or a....*

---

paxto *(noun)*

An Iranian language spoken in Afghanistan and Pakistan; the official language of Afghanistan.

- *He looked up “paxto” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “paxto” during the group presentation.*

---

pehlevi *(noun)*

The Iranian language of the Zoroastrian literature of the 3rd to 10th centuries.

- *They discussed “pehlevi” during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pehlevi.”*

pentatone *(noun)*

A gapped scale with five notes; usually the fourth and seventh notes of the diatonic scale are omitted.

- *Understanding “pentatone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pentatone” because he had never seen it before.*

penultima *(noun)*

The next to last syllable in a word.

- *The article explained what “penultima” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “penultima” during the group presentation.*

penutian *(noun)*

A family of Amerindian language spoken in the great interior valley of California.

- *He looked up “penutian” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “penutian.”*

permic *(noun)*

A group of Finnic languages spoken in the northwest Urals.

- *He looked up “permic” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “permic.”*

pertainym *(noun)*

Meaning relating to or pertaining to.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pertainym.”*
- *He looked up “pertainym” because he had never seen it before.*

pettifoggery *(noun)*

A quarrel about petty points.

- *The article explained what “pettifoggery” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “pettifoggery” during the group presentation.*

phonologic system *(noun)*

The system of phones used in a particular language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phonologic system.”*
- *He looked up “phonologic system” because he had never seen it before.*

photogelatin process *(noun)*

A photomechanical printing process that uses a glass plate with a gelatin surface that carries the image to be reproduced; can be used with one or more colors.

- *They discussed “photogelatin process” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “photogelatin process” to mean a photomechanical printing process that uses a....*

pidlimdi *(noun)*

A three-tone Chadic language.

- *He looked up “pidlimdi” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pidlimdi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

planographic printing *(noun)*

The process of printing from a surface on which the printing areas are not raised but are ink-receptive (as opposed to ink repellent).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “planographic printing.”*
- *They discussed “planographic printing” during the group presentation.*

planography *(noun)*

The process of printing from a surface on which the printing areas are not raised but are ink-receptive (as opposed to ink repellent).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “planography.”*
- *They discussed “planography” during the group presentation.*

plattdeutsch *(noun)*

A German dialect spoken in northern Germany.

- *They discussed "plattdeutsch" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plattdeutsch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

playact *(verb)*

Perform on a stage or theater.

- *Learners should practice how to use "playact" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "playact" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

playscript *(noun)*

A written version of a play or other dramatic composition; used in preparing for a performance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "playscript."*
- *They discussed "playscript" during the group presentation.*

---

poetise *(verb)*

Compose verses or put into verse.

- *He did not know how to use "poetise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "poetise" and when to wait.*

---

poetize *(verb)*

Compose verses or put into verse.

- *Learners should practice how to use "poetize" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "poetize" until he saw an example.*

---

pokomo *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken in the Kenyan coastal areas of East Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pokomo."*
- *Understanding "pokomo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polyphone *(noun)*

A letter that has two or more pronunciations.

- *'c' is a polyphone because it is pronounced like 'k' in 'car' but like 's' in 'cell'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyphone" to mean a letter that has two or more pronunciations.*

---

polyptoton *(noun)*

Repetition of a word in a different case or inflection in the same sentence.

- *In class, the teacher used "polyptoton" to mean repetition of a word in a different case or....*
- *They discussed "polyptoton" during the group presentation.*

---

polysemant *(noun)*

A word having more than one meaning.

- *Understanding "polysemant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polysemant" to mean a word having more than one meaning.*

---

polysemantic word *(noun)*

A word having more than one meaning.

- *He looked up "polysemantic word" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polysemantic word."*

---

polysyllable *(noun)*

A word of more than three syllables.

- *In class, the teacher used "polysyllable" to mean a word of more than three syllables.*
- *They discussed "polysyllable" during the group presentation.*

---

polysyndeton *(noun)*

Using several conjunctions in close succession, especially where some might be omitted (as in 'he ran and jumped and laughed for joy').

- *He looked up "polysyndeton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "polysyndeton" during the group presentation.*

---

polytonalism *(noun)*

Music that uses two or more different keys at the same time.

- *The article explained what "polytonalism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "polytonalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polytonality *(noun)*

Music that uses two or more different keys at the same time.

- *He looked up "polytonality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "polytonality" during the group presentation.*

---

pons asinorum *(noun)*

A problem that severely tests the ability of an inexperienced person.

- *Understanding "pons asinorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pons asinorum" means with a simple example.*

---

popularism *(noun)*

Music adapted to the understanding and taste of the majority.

- *Understanding "popularism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "popularism" to mean music adapted to the understanding and taste of the....*

---

preachification *(noun)*

Moralization delivered tediously in a preachy manner.

- *They discussed "preachification" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "preachification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

preachment *(noun)*

A sermon on a moral or religious topic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preachment."*
- *He looked up "preachment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prearrange *(verb)*

Arrange beforehand.

- *Can you use "prearrange" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "prearrange" and when to wait.*

---

preassemble *(verb)*

To manufacture sections of (a building), especially in a factory, so that they can be easily transported to and rapidly assembled on a building site of buildings.

- *Can you use "preassemble" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "preassemble" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

preconceive *(verb)*

Conceive beforehand.

- *A preconceived notion.*
- *Can you use "preconceive" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

precook *(verb)*

Cook beforehand so that the actual preparation won't take long.

- *Precook the rice.*
- *He did not know how to use "precook" until he saw an example.*

---

prefabricate *(verb)*

To manufacture sections of (a building), especially in a factory, so that they can be easily transported to and rapidly assembled on a building site of buildings.

- *She tried to use "prefabricate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "prefabricate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

preterition *(noun)*

Suggesting by deliberately concise treatment that much of significance is omitted.

- *They discussed "preterition" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "preterition" means with a simple example.*

process of monition *(noun)*

A summons issued after the filing of a libel or claim directing all parties concerned to show cause why the judgment asked for should not be granted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "process of monition."*
- *Understanding "process of monition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prolegomenon *(noun)*

A preliminary discussion inserted at the beginning of a book or treatise.

- *They discussed "prolegomenon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prolegomenon" because he had never seen it before.*

prolixness *(noun)*

Boring verbosity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prolixness."*
- *Understanding "prolixness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prolusion *(noun)*

A short introductory essay preceding the text of a book.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prolusion."*
- *He looked up "prolusion" because he had never seen it before.*

promptbook *(noun)*

The copy of the playscript used by the prompter.

- *The article explained what "promptbook" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "promptbook" to mean the copy of the playscript used by the prompter.*

pronunciamento *(noun)*

A public declaration of intentions (as issued by a political party or government).

- *He looked up "pronunciamento" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pronunciamento" to mean a public declaration of intentions (as issued by a....*

proparoxytone *(noun)*

Word having stress or acute accent on the antepenult.

- *He looked up "proparoxytone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proparoxytone."*

prosodion *(noun)*

Religious music used in a procession.

- *They discussed "prosodion" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prosodion."*

prosopopoeia *(noun)*

Representing an abstract quality or idea as a person or creature.

- *He looked up "prosopopoeia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prosopopoeia" to mean representing an abstract quality or idea as a....*

prothalamion *(noun)*

A song in celebration of a marriage.

- *He looked up "prothalamion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prothalamion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prothalamium *(noun)*

A song in celebration of a marriage.

- *The article explained what "prothalamium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prothalamium" to mean a song in celebration of a marriage.*

---

pujunan *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Maidu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pujunan."*
- *They discussed "pujunan" during the group presentation.*

---

punctilio *(noun)*

A fine point of etiquette or petty formality.

- *They discussed "punctilio" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "punctilio" to mean a fine point of etiquette or petty formality.*

---

putoff *(noun)*

A pretext for delay or inaction.

- *In class, the teacher used "putoff" to mean a pretext for delay or inaction.*
- *Understanding "putoff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

qabala *(noun)*

An esoteric or occult matter resembling the Kabbalah that is traditionally secret.

- *He looked up "qabala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "qabala."*

---

qiangic *(noun)*

The Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Sichuan.

- *In class, the teacher used "qiangic" to mean the tibeto-burman language spoken in sichuan.*
- *He looked up "qiangic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

qoph *(noun)*

The 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *Understanding "qoph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "qoph" to mean the 19th letter of the hebrew alphabet.*

---

quechuan *(noun)*

The language of the Quechua which was spoken by the Incas.

- *In class, the teacher used "quechuan" to mean the language of the quechua which was spoken by the....*
- *They discussed "quechuan" during the group presentation.*

---

quechuan language *(noun)*

The language of the Quechua which was spoken by the Incas.

- *He looked up "quechuan language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quechuan language" during the group presentation.*

---

quoratean *(noun)*

A group of languages of the Hokan family.

- *He looked up "quoratean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quoratean" during the group presentation.*

---

radiotelegraphic signal *(noun)*

A signal transmitted by telegraphy.

- *They discussed "radiotelegraphic signal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "radiotelegraphic signal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reharmonisation *(noun)*

A piece of music whose original harmony has been revised.

- *They discussed "reharmonisation" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reharmonisation.”*

reharmonise *(verb)*

Provide with a different harmony.

- *He did not know how to use “reharmonise” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “reharmonise” and when to wait.*

reharmonization *(noun)*

A piece of music whose original harmony has been revised.

- *In class, the teacher used “reharmonization” to mean a piece of music whose original harmony has been....*
- *The article explained what “reharmonization” means with a simple example.*

reharmonize *(verb)*

Provide with a different harmony.

- *Reharmonize the melody.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “reharmonize” in real sentences.*

relatum *(noun)*

A term in a proposition that is related to the referent of the proposition.

- *In class, the teacher used “relatum” to mean a term in a proposition that is related to the....*
- *He looked up “relatum” because he had never seen it before.*

relyric *(verb)*

Write new lyrics for (a song).

- *Learners should practice how to use “relyric” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “relyric” and when to wait.*

repetitiousness *(noun)*

Verboseness resulting from excessive repetitions.

- *He looked up “repetitiousness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “repetitiousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reprize *(verb)*

Repeat an earlier theme of a composition.

- *Can you use “reprize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “reprize” until he saw an example.*

retronym *(noun)*

A word introduced because an existing term has become inadequate.

- *Nobody ever heard of analog clocks until digital clocks became common, so ‘analog clock’ is a retronym.*
- *Understanding “retronym” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

revisal *(noun)*

The act of rewriting something.

- *Understanding “revisal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “revisal” means with a simple example.*

rhaeto-romance *(noun)*

Romance dialects spoken in parts of southeastern Switzerland and northern Italy and the Tyrol.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rhaeto-romance.”*
- *They discussed “rhaeto-romance” during the group presentation.*

rhaeto-romanic *(noun)*

Romance dialects spoken in parts of southeastern Switzerland and northern Italy and the Tyrol.

- *They discussed “rhaeto-romanic” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rhaeto-romanic” to mean romance dialects spoken in parts of southeastern....*

rhodomontade *(noun)*

Vain and empty boasting.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhodomontade" to mean vain and empty boasting.*
- *The article explained what "rhodomontade" means with a simple example.*

---

ridiculer *(noun)*

A humorist who uses ridicule and irony and sarcasm.

- *The article explained what "ridiculer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ridiculer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

riksmaal *(noun)*

In 1929 this dialect of Norwegian was officially renamed Bokmal.

- *In class, the teacher used "riksmaal" to mean in 1929 this dialect of norwegian was officially....*
- *He looked up "riksmaal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

riksmal *(noun)*

In 1929 this dialect of Norwegian was officially renamed Bokmal.

- *They discussed "riksmal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "riksmal" means with a simple example.*

---

roadbook *(noun)*

A guidebook describing the roads of a country; contains maps and (sometimes) a gazetteer.

- *The article explained what "roadbook" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roadbook" to mean a guidebook describing the roads of a country;....*

---

rodomontade *(noun)*

Vain and empty boasting.

- *He looked up "rodomontade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rodomontade."*

---

romaic *(noun)*

The modern Greek vernacular.

- *They discussed "romaic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "romaic" means with a simple example.*

---

romanal *(noun)*

An artificial language.

- *Understanding "romanal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "romanal."*

---

rondelet *(noun)*

A shorter form of rondeau.

- *The article explained what "rondelet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rondelet" to mean a shorter form of rondeau.*

---

rosemaling *(noun)*

A Scandinavian style of carved or painted decoration (as on furniture or walls or dinnerware) consisting of floral motifs.

- *They discussed "rosemaling" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rosemaling" to mean a scandinavian style of carved or painted....*

---

rubricate *(verb)*

Furnish with rubrics or regulate by rubrics.

- *The manuscript is not rubricated.*
- *She was rubricated by the pope.*

---

rumansh *(noun)*

The Rhaeto-Romance language spoken in southeastern Switzerland; it is an official language of Switzerland.

- *He looked up “rumansh” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “rumansh” during the group presentation.*

---

saame *(noun)*

The language of nomadic Lapps in northern Scandinavia and the Kola Peninsula.

- *The article explained what “saame” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “saame” to mean the language of nomadic lapps in northern....*

---

sadhe *(noun)*

The 18th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sadhe.”*
- *The article explained what “sadhe” means with a simple example.*

---

saek *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *In class, the teacher used “saek” to mean a branch of the tai languages.*
- *Understanding “saek” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sahaptin *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Shahaptian.

- *He looked up “sahaptin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sahaptin” during the group presentation.*

---

salutatory *(noun)*

An opening or welcoming statement (especially one delivered at graduation exercises).

- *Understanding “salutatory” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “salutatory” during the group presentation.*

---

salutatory address *(noun)*

An opening or welcoming statement (especially one delivered at graduation exercises).

- *Understanding “salutatory address” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salutatory address.”*

---

salutatory oration *(noun)*

An opening or welcoming statement (especially one delivered at graduation exercises).

- *In class, the teacher used “salutatory oration” to mean an opening or welcoming statement (especially one....*
- *They discussed “salutatory oration” during the group presentation.*

---

samekh *(noun)*

The 15th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *The article explained what “samekh” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “samekh” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

samoyedic *(noun)*

The Uralic languages spoken by the Samoyed in northwestern Siberia.

- *He looked up “samoyedic” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “samoyedic.”*

---

sayanci *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in northern Nigeria.

- *In class, the teacher used “sayanci” to mean a chadic language spoken in northern nigeria.*
- *The article explained what “sayanci” means with a simple example.*

---

scandalmongering *(noun)*

Spreading malicious gossip.

- *In class, the teacher used “scandalmongering” to mean spreading malicious gossip.*
- *He looked up “scandalmongering” because he had never seen it before.*

schematize *(verb)*

Formulate in regular order; to reduce to a scheme or formula.

- *The chemists schematized the various reactions in a coherent fashion.*
- *Can you use "schematize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

schmegegge *(noun)*

(Yiddish) baloney; hot air; nonsense.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schmegegge."*
- *They discussed "schmegegge" during the group presentation.*

scolion *(noun)*

A song (sometimes improvised) sung by guests at a banquet.

- *The article explained what "scolion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scolion" to mean a song (sometimes improvised) sung by guests at a....*

scottish lallans *(noun)*

A dialect of English spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland.

- *In class, the teacher used "scottish lallans" to mean a dialect of english spoken in the lowlands of scotland.*
- *The article explained what "scottish lallans" means with a simple example.*

scurrility *(noun)*

Foul-mouthed or obscene abuse.

- *He looked up "scurrility" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scurrility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sechuana *(noun)*

The dialect of Sotho spoken by the Tswana in Botswana.

- *In class, the teacher used "sechuana" to mean the dialect of sotho spoken by the tswana in botswana.*
- *Understanding "sechuana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

second epistel of john *(noun)*

The second New Testament epistle traditionally attributed to Saint John the Apostle.

- *He looked up "second epistel of john" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "second epistel of john" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

selkup *(noun)*

The Uralic language spoken by the Ostyak-Samoyed.

- *In class, the teacher used "selkup" to mean the uralic language spoken by the ostyak-samoyed.*
- *Understanding "selkup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sensualize *(verb)*

Represent materialistically, as in a painting or a sculpture.

- *He did not know how to use "sensualize" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sensualize" and when to wait.*

separatrix *(noun)*

A punctuation mark (/) used to separate related items of information.

- *They discussed "separatrix" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "separatrix" because he had never seen it before.*

seriocomedy *(noun)*

A comedy with serious elements or overtones.

- *They discussed "seriocomedy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "seriocomedy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seriph *(noun)*

A short line at the end of the main strokes of a character.

- *The article explained what "seriph" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seriph" to mean a short line at the end of the main strokes of a....*

---

sesquipedalia *(noun)*

A very long word (a foot and a half long).

- *In class, the teacher used "sesquipedalia" to mean a very long word (a foot and a half long).*
- *The article explained what "sesquipedalia" means with a simple example.*

---

sesquipedality *(noun)*

Using long words.

- *Understanding "sesquipedality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sesquipedality."*

---

sexadecimal notation *(noun)*

Any notation that uses 16 different characters.

- *Understanding "sexadecimal notation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sexadecimal notation" to mean any notation that uses 16 different characters.*

---

sexadecimal number system *(noun)*

A positional system of numeration that uses hexadecimal digits and a radix of sixteen.

- *He looked up "sexadecimal number system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sexadecimal number system" to mean a positional system of numeration that uses....*

---

shahaptian *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Shahaptian.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shahaptian."*
- *The article explained what "shahaptian" means with a simple example.*

---

shastan *(noun)*

A group of languages of the Hokan family in California.

- *He looked up "shastan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shastan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shmegegge *(noun)*

(Yiddish) baloney; hot air; nonsense.

- *He looked up "shmegegge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shmegegge."*

---

shoshonean *(noun)*

A subfamily of Uto-Aztecan languages spoken mainly in the southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "shoshonean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoshonean."*

---

shoshonean language *(noun)*

A subfamily of Uto-Aztecan languages spoken mainly in the southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "shoshonean language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoshonean language."*

---

shoshonian *(noun)*

A subfamily of Uto-Aztecan languages spoken mainly in the southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "shoshonian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shoshonian" during the group presentation.*

---

shoshonian language *(noun)*

A subfamily of Uto-Aztecan languages spoken mainly in the southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "shoshonian language" to mean a subfamily of uto-aztecan languages spoken mainly....*

- *Understanding "shoshonian language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sibine *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in Chad.

- *He looked up "sibine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sibine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sidesplitter *(noun)*

A joke that seems extremely funny.

- *In class, the teacher used "sidesplitter" to mean a joke that seems extremely funny.*
- *They discussed "sidesplitter" during the group presentation.*

---

sightread *(verb)*

Perform music from a score without having seen the score before.

- *He is a brilliant pianist but he cannot sightread.*
- *Can you use "sightread" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sightsing *(verb)*

Sing from a score without having seen it before.

- *This tenor can sightsing even the most difficult pieces.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sightsing" and when to wait.*

---

signalisation *(noun)*

A conspicuous indication.

- *They discussed "signalisation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "signalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

simplism *(noun)*

A simplification that goes too far (to the point of misrepresentation).

- *Understanding "simplism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "simplism" means with a simple example.*

---

slanguage *(noun)*

Language characterized by excessive use of slang or cant.

- *The article explained what "slanguage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slanguage" to mean language characterized by excessive use of slang or....*

---

sokoro *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in Chad.

- *The article explained what "sokoro" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sokoro" to mean a chadic language spoken in chad.*

---

solmisation *(noun)*

A system of naming the notes of a musical scale by syllables instead of letters.

- *Understanding "solmisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "solmisation" during the group presentation.*

---

solmizate *(verb)*

Sing using syllables like 'do', 're' and 'mi' to represent the tones of the scale.

- *The voice teacher showed the students how to solmizate.*
- *Solmizate a song before you learn the lyrics.*

---

solmization *(noun)*

A system of naming the notes of a musical scale by syllables instead of letters.

- *The article explained what "solmization" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solmization" to mean a system of naming the notes of a musical scale by....*

---

solresol *(noun)*

An artificial language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solresol."*
- *He looked up "solresol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

somrai *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in Chad.

- *The article explained what "somrai" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "somrai" to mean a chadic language spoken in chad.*

---

sonant *(noun)*

A speech sound accompanied by sound from the vocal cords.

- *They discussed "sonant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonant."*

---

sovietise *(verb)*

Model a country's social, political, and economic structure on the Soviet Union.

- *In everyday English, people use "sovietise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sovietise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sovietize *(verb)*

Model a country's social, political, and economic structure on the Soviet Union.

- *Castro sovietized Cuba.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sovietize" and when to wait.*

---

spondaise *(verb)*

Make spondaic.

- *Learners should practice how to use "spondaise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "spondaise" when talking about this idea.*

---

spondaize *(verb)*

Make spondaic.

- *Spondaize verses.*
- *Can you use "spondaize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

spreadhead *(noun)*

Two facing pages of a book or other publication.

- *The article explained what "spreadhead" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spreadhead" to mean two facing pages of a book or other publication.*

---

sprechgesang *(noun)*

A style of dramatic vocalization between singing and speaking.

- *Understanding "sprechgesang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sprechgesang" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sprechstimme *(noun)*

A style of dramatic vocalization between singing and speaking.

- *He looked up "sprechstimme" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sprechstimme."*

---

stylise *(verb)*

Represent according to a conventional style.

- *Can you use "stylise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "stylise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

subdata base *(noun)*

A subset of data in a database that are used in a specific application.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subdata base."*
- *He looked up "subdata base" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subliterary *(adjective)*

Not written as or intended to be literature.

- *Subliterary works such as letters and diaries.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "subliterary" when it is not written as or intended to be literature.*

---

subornation *(noun)*

Perjured testimony that someone was persuaded to give.

- *He looked up "subornation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "subornation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subornation of perjury *(noun)*

(law) inducing someone to make a false oath as part of a judicial proceeding.

- *To prove subordination of perjury you must prove the perjury and also prove that the perjured statement was procured by the accused suborner who knew that it would be false.*
- *He looked up "subornation of perjury" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subpoena ad testificandum *(noun)*

A writ issued by court authority to compel the attendance of a witness at a judicial proceeding; disobedience may be punishable as a contempt of court.

- *In class, the teacher used "subpoena ad testificandum" to mean a writ issued by court authority to compel the....*
- *The article explained what "subpoena ad testificandum" means with a simple example.*

---

subtonic *(noun)*

(music) the seventh note of the diatonic scale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subtonic."*
- *Understanding "subtonic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

summarisation *(noun)*

The act of preparing a summary (or an instance thereof); stating briefly and succinctly.

- *He looked up "summarisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "summarisation."*

---

superscribe *(verb)*

Write on the top or outside.

- *Superscribe one's name and address.*
- *Superscribe an envelope.*

---

superstratum *(noun)*

The language of a later invading people that is imposed on an indigenous population and contributes features to their language.

- *They discussed "superstratum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "superstratum" to mean the language of a later invading people that is....*

---

supertitle *(noun)*

Translation of the words of a foreign opera (or choral work) projected on a screen above the stage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supertitle."*
- *He looked up "supertitle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surrebuttal *(noun)*

(law) a pleading by the plaintiff in reply to the defendant's rebutter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surrebuttal."*
- *He looked up "surrebuttal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surrebutter *(noun)*

(law) a pleading by the plaintiff in reply to the defendant's rebutter.

- *They discussed "surrebutter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surrebutter" to mean (law) a pleading by the plaintiff in reply to the....*

surrejoinder *(noun)*

(law) a pleading by the plaintiff in reply to the defendant's rejoinder.

- *In class, the teacher used "surrejoinder" to mean (law) a pleading by the plaintiff in reply to the....*
- *They discussed "surrejoinder" during the group presentation.*

surtitle *(noun)*

Translation of the words of a foreign opera (or choral work) projected on a screen above the stage.

- *He looked up "surtitle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surtitle" to mean translation of the words of a foreign opera (or....*

susian *(noun)*

An extinct ancient language of unknown affinities; spoken by the Elamites.

- *They discussed "susian" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "susian."*

suspiration *(noun)*

An utterance made by exhaling audibly.

- *They discussed "suspiration" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "suspiration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

syllabicity *(noun)*

The pattern of syllable formation in a particular language.

- *They discussed "syllabicity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syllabicity" to mean the pattern of syllable formation in a particular....*

syllepsis *(noun)*

Use of a word to govern two or more words though agreeing in number or case etc. with only one.

- *He looked up "syllepsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syllepsis."*

symphonise *(verb)*

Play or sound together, in harmony.

- *He did not know how to use "symphonise" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "symphonise" in real sentences.*

symphonize *(verb)*

Play or sound together, in harmony.

- *Learners should practice how to use "symphonize" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "symphonize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

symploce *(noun)*

Repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses, i.e., simultaneous use of anaphora and epistrophe.

- *In class, the teacher used "symploce" to mean repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and....*
- *The article explained what "symploce" means with a simple example.*

syntagm *(noun)*

A syntactic string of words that forms a part of some larger syntactic unit.

- *The article explained what "syntagm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syntagm" to mean a syntactic string of words that forms a part of....*

tabularise *(verb)*

Arrange or enter in tabular form.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tabularise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "tabularise" until he saw an example.*

tabularize *(verb)*

Arrange or enter in tabular form.

- *Can you use "tabularize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "tabularize" and when to wait.*

---

tachogram *(noun)*

A graphical record of speed and distance produced by a tachograph.

- *Understanding "tachogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tachogram" to mean a graphical record of speed and distance produced....*

---

tachygraphy *(noun)*

A method of writing rapidly.

- *In class, the teacher used "tachygraphy" to mean a method of writing rapidly.*
- *They discussed "tachygraphy" during the group presentation.*

---

tadzhik *(noun)*

The Iranian language of the Tajik that is closely related to Farsi; spoken in Iran and Tajikistan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tadzhik."*
- *Understanding "tadzhik" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tai nuea *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tai nuea."*
- *He looked up "tai nuea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tajiki *(noun)*

The Iranian language of the Tajik that is closely related to Farsi; spoken in Iran and Tajikistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "tajiki" to mean the iranian language of the tajik that is closely....*
- *The article explained what "tajiki" means with a simple example.*

---

takelma *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Takelma.

- *The article explained what "takelma" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "takelma" during the group presentation.*

---

takilman *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Takelma.

- *The article explained what "takilman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "takilman" to mean a penutian language spoken by the takelma.*

---

tanoan *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian language spoken in southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "tanoan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tanoan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tanoan language *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian language spoken in southwestern United States.

- *The article explained what "tanoan language" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tanoan language" to mean a family of north american indian language spoken....*

---

taradiddle *(noun)*

A trivial lie.

- *In class, the teacher used "taradiddle" to mean a trivial lie.*
- *They discussed "taradiddle" during the group presentation.*

---

tarradiddle *(noun)*

A trivial lie.

- *In class, the teacher used "tarradiddle" to mean a trivial lie.*

- *He looked up “tarradiddle” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tartufe *(noun)*

A hypocrite who pretends to religious piety (after the protagonist in a play by Moliere).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tartufe.”*
- *He looked up “tartufe” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tatahumara *(noun)*

The Uto-Aztecan language of the Tatahumara.

- *Understanding “tatahumara” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “tatahumara” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tayalic *(noun)*

A language spoken by a Malaysian people on Formosa.

- *They discussed “tayalic” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tayalic” to mean a language spoken by a malaysian people on formosa.*

---

telegnosis *(noun)*

Apparent knowledge of distant events without using sensory perceptions.

- *They discussed “telegnosis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “telegnosis” means with a simple example.*

---

telegraphese *(noun)*

Language characterized by terseness and ellipsis as in telegrams.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “telegraphese.”*
- *He looked up “telegraphese” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetragram *(noun)*

A word that is written with four letters in an alphabetic writing system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tetragram.”*
- *The article explained what “tetragram” means with a simple example.*

---

third epistel of john *(noun)*

The third New Testament epistle traditionally attributed to Saint John the Apostle.

- *The article explained what “third epistel of john” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “third epistel of john.”*

---

thraco-phrygian *(noun)*

An extinct branch of the Indo-European language family thought by some to be related to Armenian.

- *He looked up “thraco-phrygian” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “thraco-phrygian” to mean an extinct branch of the indo-european language....*

---

tipstaff *(noun)*

Staff with a metal tip carried as a sign of office by e.g. a bailiff or constable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tipstaff.”*
- *He looked up “tipstaff” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tommyrot *(noun)*

Pretentious or silly talk or writing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tommyrot.”*
- *The article explained what “tommyrot” means with a simple example.*

---

traducement *(noun)*

A false accusation of an offense or a malicious misrepresentation of someone’s words or actions.

- *He looked up “traducement” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “traducement.”*

---

trafficator *(noun)*

A blinking light on a motor vehicle that indicates the direction in which the vehicle is about to turn.

- *The article explained what "trafficator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trafficator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trisyllable *(noun)*

A word having three syllables.

- *The article explained what "trisyllable" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trisyllable" to mean a word having three syllables.*

---

troponym *(noun)*

A word that denotes a manner of doing something.

- *'march' is a troponym of 'walk'.*
- *He looked up "troponym" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tshiluba *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken in southeastern Congo.

- *Understanding "tshiluba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tshiluba" to mean a bantu language spoken in southeastern congo.*

---

tsouic *(noun)*

A Formosan language.

- *The article explained what "tsouic" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tsouic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tunguz *(noun)*

The Tungusic language of the Evenki in eastern Siberia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tunguz."*
- *He looked up "tunguz" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turgidness *(noun)*

Pompously embellished language.

- *He looked up "turgidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "turgidness" during the group presentation.*

---

tushery *(noun)*

Writing of poor quality; characterized by affected choice of archaic words.

- *Understanding "tushery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tushery" means with a simple example.*

---

tutelo *(noun)*

The Siouan language spoken by the Tutelo.

- *The article explained what "tutelo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tutelo" to mean the siouan language spoken by the tutelo.*

---

ubykh *(noun)*

An extinct Caucasian language spoken exclusively in Turkey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ubykh."*
- *The article explained what "ubykh" means with a simple example.*

---

uigur *(noun)*

The script (derived from Aramaic) used to write the Uighur language.

- *He looked up "uigur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "uigur" during the group presentation.*

---

umbundu *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken in Angola.

- *In class, the teacher used "umbundu" to mean a bantu language spoken in angola.*
- *They discussed "umbundu" during the group presentation.*

---

unartistic *(adjective)*

Lacking aesthetic sensibility.

- *Would you call this situation "unartistic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unartistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

underact *(verb)*

Act (a role) with great restraint.

- *She tried to use "underact" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "underact" and when to wait.*

---

underproduce *(verb)*

Produce below capacity or demand.

- *Learners should practice how to use "underproduce" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "underproduce" when talking about this idea.*

---

unliterary *(adjective)*

Marked by lack of affectation or pedantry; - W.D.Howells.

- *Her talk was very unliterary.*
- *A "unliterary" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unstratified language *(noun)*

A programming language that (like natural language) can be used as its own metalanguage.

- *In class, the teacher used "unstratified language" to mean a programming language that (like natural language)....*
- *The article explained what "unstratified language" means with a simple example.*

---

vaporing *(noun)*

An instance of boastful talk.

- *In class, the teacher used "vaporing" to mean an instance of boastful talk.*
- *Understanding "vaporing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vedanga *(noun)*

Vedic texts from the fifth and fourth centuries BC dealing with phonetics and ritual injunctions and linguistics and grammar and etymology and lexicography and prosody and astronomy and astrology.

- *In class, the teacher used "vedanga" to mean vedic texts from the fifth and fourth centuries bc....*
- *The article explained what "vedanga" means with a simple example.*

---

vepse *(noun)*

A Finnic language spoken by the Veps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vepse."*
- *The article explained what "vepse" means with a simple example.*

---

vepsian *(noun)*

A Finnic language spoken by the Veps.

- *Understanding "vepsian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vepsian" means with a simple example.*

---

verbalism *(noun)*

The communication (in speech or writing) of your beliefs or opinions.

- *The idea was immediate but the verbalism took hours.*
- *They discussed "verbalism" during the group presentation.*

---

versicle *(noun)*

A short verse said or sung by a priest or minister in public worship and followed by a response from the congregation.

- *The article explained what "versicle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "versicle" to mean a short verse said or sung by a priest or minister....*

versify *(verb)*

Compose verses or put into verse.

- *She tried to use "versify" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "versify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

virgule *(noun)*

A punctuation mark (/) used to separate related items of information.

- *He looked up "virgule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "virgule" during the group presentation.*

vocable *(noun)*

A word that is spoken aloud.

- *In class, the teacher used "vocable" to mean a word that is spoken aloud.*
- *He looked up "vocable" because he had never seen it before.*

vociferation *(noun)*

A loud utterance; often in protest or opposition.

- *They discussed "vociferation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vociferation."*

volapuk *(noun)*

One of the first artificial language constructed for use as an auxiliary international language; based largely on English but with some German and French and Latin roots.

- *Understanding "volapuk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "volapuk" to mean one of the first artificial language constructed....*

volgaic *(noun)*

A group of Finnic languages spoken around the Volga river.

- *The article explained what "volgaic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "volgaic" to mean a group of finnic languages spoken around the volga....*

votyak *(noun)*

The Finnic language spoken by the Votyak.

- *He looked up "votyak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "votyak."*

wafture *(noun)*

The act of signaling by a movement of the hand.

- *He looked up "wafture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wafture" during the group presentation.*

waggishness *(noun)*

Waggish behavior.

- *They discussed "waggishness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "waggishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wakashan *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages of British Columbia and Washington.

- *In class, the teacher used "wakashan" to mean a family of north american indian languages of....*
- *The article explained what "wakashan" means with a simple example.*

wakashan language *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages of British Columbia and Washington.

- *He looked up "wakashan language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wakashan language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

walapai *(noun)*

The Yuman language spoken by the Walapai.

- *The article explained what "walapai" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "walapai" during the group presentation.*

---

walbiri *(noun)*

A language of Australian aborigines.

- *Understanding "walbiri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walbiri."*

---

wandala *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in the Mandara mountains in Cameroon; has only two vowels.

- *Understanding "wandala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wandala" means with a simple example.*

---

warji *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in northern Nigeria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warji."*
- *Understanding "warji" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wellerism *(noun)*

A comparison comprising a well-known quotation followed by a facetious sequel.

- *Understanding "wellerism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wellerism" to mean a comparison comprising a well-known quotation....*

---

woolgather *(verb)*

Have a daydream; indulge in a fantasy.

- *The coach explained when to use "woolgather" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "woolgather" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

wordbook *(noun)*

A reference book containing words (usually with their meanings).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wordbook."*
- *Understanding "wordbook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wordfinder *(noun)*

A thesaurus organized to help you find the word you want but cannot think of.

- *Understanding "wordfinder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wordfinder."*

---

yamaltu *(noun)*

A three-tone Chadic language.

- *The article explained what "yamaltu" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "yamaltu" during the group presentation.*

---

yeniseian *(noun)*

The Uralic language spoken by the Yeniseian.

- *They discussed "yeniseian" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "yeniseian" means with a simple example.*

---

yodh *(noun)*

The 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *He looked up "yodh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "yodh" during the group presentation.*

---

yurak-samoyed *(noun)*

A Uralic language spoken by a Samoyed of northern Siberia.

- *They discussed "yurak-samoyed" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "yurak-samoyed" means with a simple example.*

---

zaar *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in northern Nigeria.

- *He looked up "zaar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zaar."*

---

zayin *(noun)*

The 7th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *The article explained what "zayin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zayin" during the group presentation.*

---

zyrian *(noun)*

The Finnic language spoken by the Komi.

- *The article explained what "zyrian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zyrian" to mean the finnic language spoken by the komi.*

---

anastatica *(noun)*

One species: rose of Jericho; resurrection plant.

- *They discussed "anastatica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anastatica."*

---

anastatica hierochuntica *(noun)*

Small grey Asiatic desert plant bearing minute white flowers that rolls up when dry and expands when moist.

- *The article explained what "anastatica hierochuntica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "anastatica hierochuntica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anastigmat *(noun)*

Compound lens or lens system designed to be free of astigmatism and able to form approximately point images.

- *The article explained what "anastigmat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anastigmat" during the group presentation.*

---

anastigmatic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to a lens or lens system free of astigmatism (able to form point images).

- *The speaker chose "anastigmatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anastigmatic" when it is pertaining to a lens or lens system free of....*

---

anastigmatic lens *(noun)*

A lens designed to correct astigmatism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anastigmatic lens."*
- *He looked up "anastigmatic lens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anastrophe *(noun)*

The reversal of the normal order of words.

- *The article explained what "anastrophe" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anastrophe."*

---

anastylosis *(noun)*

The archeological reassembly of ruined monuments from fallen or decayed fragments (incorporating new materials when necessary).

- *He looked up "anastylosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anastylosis."*

---

anathematisation *(noun)*

The formal act of pronouncing (someone or something) accursed.

- *Understanding "anathematisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anathematisation."*

---

anathematise *(verb)*

Curse or declare to be evil or anathema or threaten with divine punishment.

- *She tried to use "anathematise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "anathematise" when talking about this idea.*

---

anathematization *(noun)*

The formal act of pronouncing (someone or something) accursed.

- *The article explained what "anathematization" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "anathematization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anathemise *(verb)*

Wish harm upon; invoke evil upon.

- *He did not know how to use "anathemise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "anathemise" when talking about this idea.*

---

anathemize *(verb)*

Wish harm upon; invoke evil upon.

- *Learners should practice how to use "anathemize" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "anathemize" and when to wait.*

---

anatoli yevgenevich karpov *(noun)*

Russian chess master who was world champion from 1975 until 1985 when he was defeated by Gary Kasparov (born in 1951).

- *Understanding "anatoli yevgenevich karpov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anatoli yevgenevich karpov" means with a simple example.*

---

anatomise *(verb)*

Dissect in order to analyze.

- *Can you use "anatomise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "anatomise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

anatotitan *(noun)*

One of the largest and most famous duck-billed dinosaurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anatotitan."*
- *He looked up "anatotitan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anatropous *(adjective)*

(of a plant ovule) completely inverted; turned back 180 degrees on its stalk.

- *Would you call this situation "anatropous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anatropous" when it is (of a plant ovule) completely inverted; turned back....*

---

anatropous ovule *(noun)*

A completely inverted ovule turned back 180 degrees on its stalk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anatropous ovule."*
- *The article explained what "anatropous ovule" means with a simple example.*

---

anchoritic *(adjective)*

Characterized by ascetic solitude.

- *Students compared "anchoritic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anchoritic."*

---

anchorperson *(noun)*

A television reporter who coordinates a broadcast to which several correspondents contribute.

- *Understanding "anchorperson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anchorperson" means with a simple example.*

---

anchusa *(noun)*

Any of various Old World herbs of the genus Anchusa having one-sided clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anchusa.”*
- *They discussed “anchusa” during the group presentation.*

---

anchusa capensis *(noun)*

Anchusa of southern Africa having blue flowers with white throats.

- *They discussed “anchusa capensis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “anchusa capensis” means with a simple example.*

---

anchusa officinalis *(noun)*

Perennial or biennial herb cultivated for its delicate usually blue flowers.

- *He looked up “anchusa officinalis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anchusa officinalis.”*

---

anchusa riparia *(noun)*

Anchusa of southern Africa having blue to red-purple flowers.

- *The article explained what “anchusa riparia” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “anchusa riparia” during the group presentation.*

---

anchylosis *(noun)*

Abnormal adhesion and rigidity of the bones of a joint.

- *They discussed “anchylosis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “anchylosis” means with a simple example.*

---

ancientness *(noun)*

Extreme oldness.

- *The article explained what “ancientness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ancientness” to mean extreme oldness.*

---

ancistrodon *(noun)*

Copperheads.

- *In class, the teacher used “ancistrodon” to mean copperheads.*
- *They discussed “ancistrodon” during the group presentation.*

---

ancohuma *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Andes in Bolivia (20,960 feet high).

- *He looked up “ancohuma” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “ancohuma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anconeous muscle *(noun)*

The muscle that extends the forearm and abducts the ulna in pronation of the wrist.

- *Understanding “anconeous muscle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “anconeous muscle” during the group presentation.*

---

ancylidae *(noun)*

Freshwater gastropod.

- *Understanding “ancylidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “ancylidae” means with a simple example.*

---

ancylose *(verb)*

Produce ankylosis by surgery.

- *The coach explained when to use “ancylose” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “ancylose” in real sentences.*

---

andelmin *(noun)*

Any of several tropical American trees of the genus Andira.

- *In class, the teacher used “andelmin” to mean any of several tropical american trees of the genus....*
- *Understanding “andelmin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

andira *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen trees of tropical America and western Africa.

- *They discussed "andira" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "andira" to mean small genus of evergreen trees of tropical america....*

andira inermis *(noun)*

Tree with shaggy unpleasant-smelling toxic bark and yielding strong durable wood; bark and seeds used as a purgative and vermifuge and narcotic.

- *He looked up "andira inermis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "andira inermis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

andiron *(noun)*

Metal supports for logs in a fireplace.

- *The andirons were too hot to touch.*
- *The article explained what "andiron" means with a simple example.*

andradite *(noun)*

A garnet consisting of calcium iron silicate and having any color ranging from yellow and green to brown and black; used as gemstone.

- *He looked up "andradite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andradite."*

andre eglevsky *(noun)*

United States ballet dancer (born in Russia) (1917-1977).

- *In class, the teacher used "andre eglevsky" to mean united states ballet dancer (born in russia)....*
- *They discussed "andre eglevsky" during the group presentation.*

andreaea *(noun)*

Brown or blackish Alpine mosses having a dehiscent capsule with 4 longitudinal slits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andreaea."*
- *The article explained what "andreaea" means with a simple example.*

andreaeales *(noun)*

Comprises a single genus: Andreaea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andreaeales."*
- *Understanding "andreaeales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

andrei arsenevich tarkovsky *(noun)*

Russian filmmaker (1932-1986).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andrei arsenevich tarkovsky."*
- *Understanding "andrei arsenevich tarkovsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

andrei dimitrievich sakharov *(noun)*

Soviet physicist and dissident; helped develop the first Russian hydrogen bomb; advocated nuclear disarmament and campaigned for human rights (1921-1989).

- *The article explained what "andrei dimitrievich sakharov" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "andrei dimitrievich sakharov" during the group presentation.*

andrei voznesenski *(noun)*

Russian poet (born in 1933).

- *Understanding "andrei voznesenski" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "andrei voznesenski" because he had never seen it before.*

andrenid *(noun)*

A bee that is a member of the genus Andrena.

- *The article explained what "andrenid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andrenid."*

andrenidae *(noun)*

A large family of solitary short-tongued bees most of which burrow in the ground.

- *The article explained what "andrenidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "andrenidae" during the group presentation.*

---

andrew's clintonia *(noun)*

Plant with nearly leafless stalk topped by a cluster of red or reddish lavender flowers; California to Oregon.

- *In class, the teacher used "andrew's clintonia" to mean plant with nearly leafless stalk topped by a....*
- *They discussed "andrew's clintonia" during the group presentation.*

---

andricus *(noun)*

Cynipid gall wasps, chiefly affecting oaks.

- *They discussed "andricus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "andricus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

andrija mohorovicic *(noun)*

Yugoslav geophysicist for whom the Mohorovicic discontinuity was named (1857-1936).

- *The article explained what "andrija mohorovicic" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andrija mohorovicic."*

---

androgenesis *(noun)*

Male parthenogenesis in which the embryo contains only paternal chromosomes due to the failure of the egg nucleus to participate in fertilization.

- *He looked up "androgenesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "androgenesis" to mean male parthenogenesis in which the embryo contains....*

---

androgenous *(adjective)*

Of or related to androgenesis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "androgenous."*
- *A "androgenous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

androgeny *(noun)*

Male parthenogenesis in which the embryo contains only paternal chromosomes due to the failure of the egg nucleus to participate in fertilization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "androgeny."*
- *The article explained what "androgeny" means with a simple example.*

---

androglossia *(noun)*

A woman's voice with male qualities.

- *Understanding "androglossia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "androglossia."*

---

andromeda glaucophylla *(noun)*

Wiry evergreen shrub having pendent clusters of white or pink flowers; of wet acidic areas in Arctic and Canada to northeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "andromeda glaucophylla" to mean wiry evergreen shrub having pendent clusters of....*
- *The article explained what "andromeda glaucophylla" means with a simple example.*

---

andromeda polifolia *(noun)*

Erect to procumbent evergreen shrub having pendent clusters of white or pink flowers; of sphagnum peat bogs and other wet acidic areas in northern Europe.

- *He looked up "andromeda polifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andromeda polifolia."*

---

androphobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of men.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "androphobia."*
- *They discussed "androphobia" during the group presentation.*

---

andropogon gerardii *(noun)*

Tall grass with smooth bluish leaf sheaths grown for hay in the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "andropogon gerardii" to mean tall grass with smooth bluish leaf sheaths grown....*

- *Understanding "andropogon gerardii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

andryala *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Andryala having milky sap and heads of bright yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "andryala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "andryala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

andvari *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) a dwarf who possessed a treasure that was stolen by Loki.

- *The article explained what "andvari" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "andvari" to mean (norse mythology) a dwarf who possessed a treasure....*

---

anecdotic *(adjective)*

Characterized by or given to telling anecdotes.

- *He was at his anecdotic best.*
- *Would you call this situation "anecdotic"? Explain why.*

---

anecdotical *(adjective)*

Characterized by or given to telling anecdotes.

- *The speaker chose "anecdotical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "anecdotical"? Explain why.*

---

anecdotist *(noun)*

A person skilled in telling anecdotes.

- *Understanding "anecdotist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anecdotist" to mean a person skilled in telling anecdotes.*

---

aneides *(noun)*

Climbing salamanders.

- *The article explained what "aneides" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aneides" to mean climbing salamanders.*

---

aneides lugubris *(noun)*

Yellow-spotted brown salamander of California woodlands.

- *In class, the teacher used "aneides lugubris" to mean yellow-spotted brown salamander of california woodlands.*
- *They discussed "aneides lugubris" during the group presentation.*

---

anemia adiantifolia *(noun)*

Fern of Florida and West Indies and Central America with rhizome densely clad in grown hairs.

- *Understanding "anemia adiantifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anemia adiantifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anemographic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the recording of wind measurements.

- *Would you call this situation "anemographic"? Explain why.*
- *A "anemographic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

anemography *(noun)*

Recording anemometrical measurements.

- *The article explained what "anemography" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anemography" to mean recording anemometrical measurements.*

---

anemometric *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the measurement of wind speed and direction.

- *Would you call this situation "anemometric"? Explain why.*
- *A "anemometric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

anemometrical *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the measurement of wind speed and direction.

- *The speaker chose "anemometrical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anemometrical."*

---

anemometry *(noun)*

Measuring wind speed and direction.

- *The article explained what "anemometry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anemometry" to mean measuring wind speed and direction.*

---

anemone ludoviciana *(noun)*

Short hairy perennial with early spring blue-violet or lilac flowers; North America and Siberia.

- *In class, the teacher used "anemone ludoviciana" to mean short hairy perennial with early spring blue-violet....*
- *They discussed "anemone ludoviciana" during the group presentation.*

---

anemone quinquefolia *(noun)*

Common anemone of eastern North America with solitary pink-tinged white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "anemone quinquefolia" to mean common anemone of eastern north america with....*
- *Understanding "anemone quinquefolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anemone tetonensis *(noun)*

Silky-foliaged herb of the Rocky Mountains with bluish-white flowers.

- *They discussed "anemone tetonensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "anemone tetonensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anemonella *(noun)*

One species: rue anemone.

- *Understanding "anemonella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anemonella" during the group presentation.*

---

anemonella thalictroides *(noun)*

Woodland flower native to eastern North America having cup-shaped flowers reminiscent of anemone but more delicate.

- *The article explained what "anemonella thalictroides" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anemonella thalictroides" during the group presentation.*

---

anemophilous *(adjective)*

Of flowering plants (especially grasses etc) that are pollinated by the wind.

- *Students compared "anemophilous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anemophilous."*

---

anemopsis *(noun)*

One species: yerba mansa.

- *The article explained what "anemopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anemopsis" during the group presentation.*

---

anemopsis californica *(noun)*

Stoloniferous herb of southwestern United States and Mexico having a pungent rootstock and small spicate flowers with white bracts suggesting an anemone.

- *In class, the teacher used "anemopsis californica" to mean stoloniferous herb of southwestern united states....*
- *The article explained what "anemopsis californica" means with a simple example.*

---

anencephalia *(noun)*

A defect in brain development resulting in small or missing brain hemispheres.

- *They discussed "anencephalia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "anencephalia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anencephalous *(adjective)*

Characterized by partial or total absence of a brain.

- *Would you call this situation "anencephalous"? Explain why.*
- *A "anencephalous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

anesthetise *(verb)*

Administer an anesthetic drug to.

- *He did not know how to use "anesthetise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "anesthetise" and when to wait.*

---

anesthyl *(noun)*

A mixture of methyl and ethyl chloride; sprayed on as a local anesthetic.

- *Understanding "anesthyl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anesthyl" during the group presentation.*

---

anestric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to anestrus.

- *A "anestric" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "anestric"? Explain why.*

---

anestrous *(adjective)*

(of lower mammals) not in a state of estrus; not in heat.

- *An anestrous bitch.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anestrous" when it is (of lower mammals) not in a state of estrus; not in....*

---

anestrum *(noun)*

Applies to nonhuman mammals: a state or interval of sexual inactivity between two periods of estrus.

- *The article explained what "anestrum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anestrum" to mean applies to nonhuman mammals: a state or interval of....*

---

anestrus *(noun)*

Applies to nonhuman mammals: a state or interval of sexual inactivity between two periods of estrus.

- *The article explained what "anestrus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anestrus" during the group presentation.*

---

anethum graveolens *(noun)*

Aromatic Old World herb having aromatic threadlike foliage and seeds used as seasoning.

- *He looked up "anethum graveolens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anethum graveolens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aneurismal *(adjective)*

Relating to or affected by an aneurysm.

- *A "aneurismal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "aneurismal" when it is relating to or affected by an aneurysm.*

---

aneurismatic *(adjective)*

Relating to or affected by an aneurysm.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aneurismatic."*
- *Students compared "aneurismatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aneurysmatic *(adjective)*

Relating to or affected by an aneurysm.

- *A "aneurysmatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "aneurysmatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anfractuous *(adjective)*

Full of twists and turns.

- *Anfractuous cliffs.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anfractuous."*

angelica archangelica *(noun)*

A biennial cultivated herb; its stems are candied and eaten and its roots are used medicinally.

- *He looked up "angelica archangelica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "angelica archangelica" during the group presentation.*

angelim *(noun)*

Any of several tropical American trees of the genus Andira.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angelim."*
- *He looked up "angelim" because he had never seen it before.*

angiitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a blood vessel or lymph duct.

- *He looked up "angiitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "angiitis" during the group presentation.*

anginose *(adjective)*

Of or related to the pain of angina pectoris.

- *It is useful to describe something as "anginose" when it is of or related to the pain of angina pectoris.*
- *Students compared "anginose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

anginous *(adjective)*

Of or related to the pain of angina pectoris.

- *Students compared "anginous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anginous."*

angiocardiogram *(noun)*

A series of X rays representing the action of the heart and its blood vessels after the injection of a radiopaque substance.

- *The article explained what "angiocardiogram" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "angiocardiogram" during the group presentation.*

angiocarp *(noun)*

Tree bearing fruit enclosed in a shell or involucre or husk.

- *In class, the teacher used "angiocarp" to mean tree bearing fruit enclosed in a shell or involucre....*
- *They discussed "angiocarp" during the group presentation.*

angiocarpic *(adjective)*

Having or being fruit enclosed in a shell or husk.

- *It is useful to describe something as "angiocarpic" when it is having or being fruit enclosed in a shell or husk.*
- *Students compared "angiocarpic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

angiocarpous *(adjective)*

Having or being fruit enclosed in a shell or husk.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "angiocarpous."*
- *Would you call this situation "angiocarpous"? Explain why.*

angiohemophilia *(noun)*

A form of hemophilia discovered by Erik von Willebrand; a genetic disorder that is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait; characterized by a deficiency of the coagulation factor and by mucosal bleeding.

- *He looked up "angiohemophilia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "angiohemophilia" to mean a form of hemophilia discovered by erik von....*

angiologist *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in angiology.

- *Understanding "angiologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "angiologist" because he had never seen it before.*

angiomatous *(adjective)*

Of or related to or having a tumor of the kind known as an angioma.

- *The speaker chose "angiomatous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "angiomatous" when it is of or related to or having a tumor of the kind....*

---

angiopteris *(noun)*

Highly variable species of very large primitive ferns of the Pacific tropical areas with high rainfall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angiopteris."*
- *They discussed "angiopteris" during the group presentation.*

---

angiopteris evecta *(noun)*

Highly variable species of very large primitive ferns of the Pacific tropical areas with high rainfall.

- *They discussed "angiopteris evecta" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "angiopteris evecta" to mean highly variable species of very large primitive....*

---

angioscope *(noun)*

A modified microscope used to study capillary vessels.

- *Understanding "angioscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "angioscope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

angiospermae *(noun)*

Comprising flowering plants that produce seeds enclosed in an ovary; in some systems considered a class (Angiospermae) and in others a division (Magnoliophyta or Anthophyta).

- *The article explained what "angiospermae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "angiospermae" during the group presentation.*

---

angiospermous *(adjective)*

Of or related to or characteristic of plants that are angiosperms.

- *Students compared "angiospermous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "angiospermous."*

---

angiospermous tree *(noun)*

Any tree having seeds and ovules contained in the ovary.

- *In class, the teacher used "angiospermous tree" to mean any tree having seeds and ovules contained in the ovary.*
- *The article explained what "angiospermous tree" means with a simple example.*

---

angiospermous yellowwood *(noun)*

Any of various angiospermous trees having yellow wood.

- *They discussed "angiospermous yellowwood" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "angiospermous yellowwood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

angiotelectasia *(noun)*

Dilation and enlargement of arterioles.

- *The article explained what "angiotelectasia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "angiotelectasia" to mean dilation and enlargement of arterioles.*

---

angiotonin *(noun)*

Any of several vasoconstrictor substances (trade name Hypertensin) that cause narrowing of blood vessels.

- *He looked up "angiotonin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angiotonin."*

---

angledozer *(noun)*

A bulldozer with an angled moldboard to push earth to one side.

- *They discussed "angledozer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "angledozer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anglewing *(noun)*

Nymphalid butterfly having angular notches on the outer edges of the forewings.

- *Understanding "anglewing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anglewing."*

---

angleworm *(noun)*

Terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate soil; often surfaces when the ground is cool or wet; used as bait by anglers.

- *In class, the teacher used "angleworm" to mean terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate....*
- *He looked up "angleworm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anglophil *(noun)*

An admirer of England and things English.

- *He looked up "anglophil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anglophil."*

---

anglophilic *(adjective)*

Characterized by Anglophilia.

- *Students compared "anglophilic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anglophilic" when it is characterized by anglophilia.*

---

anglophobe *(noun)*

A person who hates England and everything English.

- *They discussed "anglophobe" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anglophobe" means with a simple example.*

---

anglophobic *(adjective)*

Characterized by Anglophobia.

- *It is useful to describe something as "anglophobic" when it is characterized by anglophobia.*
- *A "anglophobic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

angolese *(noun)*

A member of the Bantu tribes resident in Angola.

- *In class, the teacher used "angolese" to mean a member of the bantu tribes resident in angola.*
- *The article explained what "angolese" means with a simple example.*

---

angoumois grain moth *(noun)*

Small moth whose larvae feed on kernels of stored grains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angoumois grain moth."*
- *Understanding "angoumois grain moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

angoumois moth *(noun)*

Small moth whose larvae feed on kernels of stored grains.

- *He looked up "angoumois moth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angoumois moth."*

---

angraecum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Old World epiphytic orchids with showy flowers sometimes grotesque.

- *They discussed "angraecum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "angraecum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

angrecum *(noun)*

Any of various spectacular orchids of the genus Angraecum having dark green leathery leaves and usually nocturnally scented white or ivory flowers.

- *He looked up "angrecum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angrecum."*

---

angriness *(noun)*

The state of being angry.

- *He looked up "angriness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angriness."*

anguid lizard *(noun)*

Any of a small family of lizards widely distributed in warm areas; all are harmless and useful as destroyers of e.g. slugs and insects.

- *Understanding "anguid lizard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anguid lizard" to mean any of a small family of lizards widely distributed....*

anguidae *(noun)*

Alligator lizards.

- *Understanding "anguidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anguidae" to mean alligator lizards.*

anguilla sucklandii *(noun)*

New Zealand eel.

- *Understanding "anguilla sucklandii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anguilla sucklandii" to mean new zealand eel.*

anguillan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Anguilla or its people.

- *Anguillan sea food specialties.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anguillan."*

anguillidae *(noun)*

Eels that live in fresh water as adults but return to the sea to spawn.

- *They discussed "anguillidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "anguillidae" because he had never seen it before.*

anguilliformes *(noun)*

Elongate fishes with pelvic fins and girdle absent or reduced.

- *They discussed "anguilliformes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anguilliformes" means with a simple example.*

anguillula *(noun)*

A genus of Cephalobidae.

- *Understanding "anguillula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anguillula" to mean a genus of cephalobidae.*

anguillula aceti *(noun)*

Minute eelworm that feeds on organisms that cause fermentation in e.g. vinegar.

- *In class, the teacher used "anguillula aceti" to mean minute eelworm that feeds on organisms that cause....*
- *Understanding "anguillula aceti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anguine *(adjective)*

Of or related to or resembling a snake.

- *A "anguine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anguine" when it is of or related to or resembling a snake.*

angwantibo *(noun)*

A kind of lemur.

- *He looked up "angwantibo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "angwantibo" during the group presentation.*

anhima *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anhimidae; horned screamers.

- *He looked up "anhima" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anhima" to mean type genus of the anhimidae; horned screamers.*

anhima cornuta *(noun)*

Screamer having a hornlike process projecting from the forehead.

- *Understanding "anhima cornuta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anhima cornuta" means with a simple example.*

---

anhydrosis *(noun)*

Failure of the sweat glands.

- *In class, the teacher used "anhydrosis" to mean failure of the sweat glands.*
- *He looked up "anhydrosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anicius manlius severinus boethius *(noun)*

A Roman who was an early Christian philosopher and statesman who was executed for treason; Boethius had a decisive influence on medieval logic (circa 480-524).

- *In class, the teacher used "anicius manlius severinus boethius" to mean a roman who was an early christian philosopher and....*
- *They discussed "anicius manlius severinus boethius" during the group presentation.*

---

anicteric *(adjective)*

Without jaundice.

- *Anicteric hepatitis.*
- *Students compared "anicteric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anigozanthus *(noun)*

Genus of monocotyledonous plants with curious woolly flowers on sturdy stems above a fan of sword-shaped leaves; includes kangaroo's paw and Australian sword lily; sometimes placed in family Amaryllidaceae.

- *They discussed "anigozanthus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "anigozanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anigozanthus manglesii *(noun)*

Sedgelike spring-flowering herb having clustered flowers covered with woolly hairs; Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "anigozanthus manglesii" to mean sedgelike spring-flowering herb having clustered....*
- *He looked up "anigozanthus manglesii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

animadversion *(noun)*

Harsh criticism or disapproval.

- *In class, the teacher used "animadversion" to mean harsh criticism or disapproval.*
- *He looked up "animadversion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

animadvert *(verb)*

Express one's opinion openly and without fear or hesitation.

- *He did not know how to use "animadvert" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "animadvert" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

animalcule *(noun)*

Microscopic organism such as an amoeba or paramecium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animalcule."*
- *Understanding "animalcule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

animalculum *(noun)*

Microscopic organism such as an amoeba or paramecium.

- *In class, the teacher used "animalculum" to mean microscopic organism such as an amoeba or paramecium.*
- *The article explained what "animalculum" means with a simple example.*

---

animalisation *(noun)*

An act that makes people cruel or lacking normal human qualities.

- *They discussed "animalisation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "animalisation" means with a simple example.*

---

animalise *(verb)*

Make brutal, unfeeling, or inhuman.

- *He did not know how to use "animalise" until he saw an example.*

- *She tried to use “animalise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

animalization *(noun)*

An act that makes people cruel or lacking normal human qualities.

- *In class, the teacher used “animalization” to mean an act that makes people cruel or lacking normal....*
- *He looked up “animalization” because he had never seen it before.*

---

animalize *(verb)*

Make brutal, unfeeling, or inhuman.

- *Learners should practice how to use “animalize” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “animalize” when talking about this idea.*

---

animateness *(noun)*

The property of being animated; having animal life as distinguished from plant life.

- *In class, the teacher used “animateness” to mean the property of being animated; having animal life....*
- *The article explained what “animateness” means with a simple example.*

---

animatism *(noun)*

The attribution of consciousness and personality to natural phenomena such as thunderstorms and earthquakes and to objects such as plants and stones.

- *The article explained what “animatism” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “animatism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

animatistic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to animatism.

- *Students compared “animatistic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “animatistic”? Explain why.*

---

animise *(verb)*

Give lifelike qualities to.

- *The coach explained when to use “animise” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “animise” in real sentences.*

---

animize *(verb)*

Give lifelike qualities to.

- *He did not know how to use “animize” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “animize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

aniseikonia *(noun)*

Visual defect in which the shape and size of an ocular image differ in the two eyes.

- *They discussed “aniseikonia” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aniseikonia” to mean visual defect in which the shape and size of an....*

---

aniseikonic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of the visual defect aniseikonia.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “aniseikonic.”*
- *Students compared “aniseikonic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anisogamete *(noun)*

Either of a pair of unlike gametes especially those unlike in size.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anisogamete.”*
- *He looked up “anisogamete” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anisogametic *(adjective)*

Relating to either of a pair of dissimilar (anisogamic) gametes combining in sexual reproduction.

- *Would you call this situation “anisogametic”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “anisogametic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

anisogamic *(adjective)*

Relating to a type of sexual reproduction in which the gametes are dissimilar in some respect (as size or shape).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anisogamic."*
- *Would you call this situation "anisogamic"? Explain why.*

---

anisogamous *(adjective)*

Relating to a type of sexual reproduction in which the gametes are dissimilar in some respect (as size or shape).

- *Would you call this situation "anisogamous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anisogamous" when it is relating to a type of sexual reproduction in which....*

---

anisogamy *(noun)*

(biology) reproduction by the union or fusion of two differing gametes (especially differing in size).

- *Understanding "anisogamy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anisogamy" means with a simple example.*

---

anisometric *(adjective)*

Having unsymmetrical parts or unequal dimensions or measurements.

- *It is useful to describe something as "anisometric" when it is having unsymmetrical parts or unequal dimensions or....*
- *Students compared "anisometric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anisometropia *(noun)*

Difference in the refractive power of the two eyes.

- *They discussed "anisometropia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anisometropia" to mean difference in the refractive power of the two eyes.*

---

anisometropic *(adjective)*

Relating to a difference in the refractive power of the two eyes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anisometropic."*
- *Students compared "anisometropic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anisoptera *(noun)*

Dragonflies.

- *He looked up "anisoptera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anisoptera."*

---

anisotremus *(noun)*

A genus of Haemulidae.

- *He looked up "anisotremus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anisotremus."*

---

anisotremus surinamensis *(noun)*

Dusky grey food fish found from Louisiana and Florida southward.

- *They discussed "anisotremus surinamensis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anisotremus surinamensis" means with a simple example.*

---

anisotremus virginicus *(noun)*

Black and gold grunt found from Bermuda to Caribbean to Brazil.

- *They discussed "anisotremus virginicus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anisotremus virginicus" to mean black and gold grunt found from bermuda to....*

---

anisotropically *(adverb)*

In an anisotropic manner.

- *Using "anisotropically" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "anisotropically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

anklebone *(noun)*

The bone in the ankle that articulates with the leg bones to form the ankle joint.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anklebone.”*
- *He looked up “anklebone” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ankus *(noun)*

An elephant goad with a sharp spike and a hook.

- *In class, the teacher used “ankus” to mean an elephant goad with a sharp spike and a hook.*
- *The article explained what “ankus” means with a simple example.*

---

ankyloglossia *(noun)*

A congenital anomaly in which the mucous membrane under the tongue is too short limiting the mobility of the tongue.

- *He looked up “ankyloglossia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ankyloglossia.”*

---

ankylose *(verb)*

Produce ankylosis by surgery.

- *Joints ankylose.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “ankylose” in real sentences.*

---

ankylotic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of the abnormality ankylosis.

- *Would you call this situation “ankylotic”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “ankylotic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

annelidan *(adjective)*

Relating to or belonging to or characteristic of any worms of the phylum Annelida.

- *Would you call this situation “annelidan”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “annelidan” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

annexa *(noun)*

Accessory or adjoining anatomical parts or appendages to an organ (especially of the embryo).

- *They discussed “annexa” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “annexa” means with a simple example.*

---

annexal *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to adnexa.

- *A “annexal” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “annexal” when it is of or pertaining to adnexa.*

---

annexational *(adjective)*

Relating to annexation.

- *Students compared “annexational” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “annexational” when it is relating to annexation.*

---

anniellidae *(noun)*

Legless lizards.

- *Understanding “anniellidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “anniellidae” during the group presentation.*

---

annihilative *(adjective)*

Wreaking or capable of wreaking complete destruction.

- *Possessing annihilative power.*
- *Students compared “annihilative” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

annona cherimola *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree bearing round or oblong fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “annona cherimola.”*
- *He looked up “annona cherimola” because he had never seen it before.*

annona diversifolia *(noun)*

Tropical American tree grown in southern United States having a whitish pink-tinged fruit.

- *He looked up "annona diversifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annona diversifolia."*

annonaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees or shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annonaceae."*
- *He looked up "annonaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

annoyer *(noun)*

Someone given to teasing (as by mocking or stirring curiosity).

- *Understanding "annoyer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "annoyer" because he had never seen it before.*

annualry *(noun)*

The third finger (especially of the left hand).

- *He looked up "annualry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "annualry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

annulate *(adjective)*

Shaped like a ring.

- *Students compared "annulate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "annulate" approach may work better in this case.*

annunciatory *(adjective)*

Relating to the act of announcing or being announced.

- *A "annunciatory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "annunciatory"? Explain why.*

annwfn *(noun)*

(Welsh mythology) the other world; land of fairies.

- *In class, the teacher used "annwfn" to mean (welsh mythology) the other world; land of fairies.*
- *They discussed "annwfn" during the group presentation.*

anoa depressicornis *(noun)*

Small buffalo of the Celebes having small straight horns.

- *Understanding "anoa depressicornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anoa depressicornis" because he had never seen it before.*

anoa mindorensis *(noun)*

Small buffalo of Mindoro in the Philippines.

- *He looked up "anoa mindorensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anoa mindorensis" to mean small buffalo of mindoro in the philippines.*

anobiidae *(noun)*

Deathwatch beetles.

- *In class, the teacher used "anobiidae" to mean deathwatch beetles.*
- *The article explained what "anobiidae" means with a simple example.*

anodise *(verb)*

Coat a metal with an oxide coat.

- *Can you use "anodise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "anodise" until he saw an example.*

anoectochilus *(noun)*

Genus of delicate Asiatic orchids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anoectochilus."*
- *He looked up "anoectochilus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anoestrous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to anestrus.

- *The speaker chose "anoestrous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anoestrous."*

---

anoestrum *(noun)*

Applies to nonhuman mammals: a state or interval of sexual inactivity between two periods of estrus.

- *In class, the teacher used "anoestrum" to mean applies to nonhuman mammals: a state or interval of....*
- *Understanding "anoestrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anoestrus *(noun)*

Applies to nonhuman mammals: a state or interval of sexual inactivity between two periods of estrus.

- *In class, the teacher used "anoestrus" to mean applies to nonhuman mammals: a state or interval of....*
- *The article explained what "anoestrus" means with a simple example.*

---

anogramma *(noun)*

A genus of ferns belonging to the family Pteridaceae.

- *They discussed "anogramma" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "anogramma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anogramma leptophylla *(noun)*

Small short-lived fern of Central and South America.

- *They discussed "anogramma leptophylla" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "anogramma leptophylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anointer *(noun)*

One who anoints as a religious ceremony.

- *In class, the teacher used "anointer" to mean one who anoints as a religious ceremony.*
- *The article explained what "anointer" means with a simple example.*

---

anomalist *(noun)*

Someone who has a special interest in exceptional cases.

- *Understanding "anomalist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anomalist" means with a simple example.*

---

anomalistic month *(noun)*

Period between successive perigees; approximately 27.5546 days.

- *Understanding "anomalistic month" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anomalistic month" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anomalistic year *(noun)*

Time of the earth's revolution from perihelion to perihelion again; 365 days and 6 hr and 13 min and 53.1 sec.

- *They discussed "anomalistic year" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "anomalistic year" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anomalopidae *(noun)*

A family of fish including: flashlight fishes.

- *He looked up "anomalopidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anomalopidae."*

---

anomalops *(noun)*

Fish having a luminous organ beneath eye; of warm waters of the western Pacific and Puerto Rico.

- *He looked up "anomalops" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anomalops.”*

anomalopteryx *(noun)*

The smallest moa; slender moa about the size of a large turkey.

- *They discussed “anomalopteryx” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “anomalopteryx” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anomalopteryx oweni *(noun)*

The smallest moa; slender moa about the size of a large turkey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anomalopteryx oweni.”*
- *He looked up “anomalopteryx oweni” because he had never seen it before.*

anomalousness *(noun)*

Deviation from the normal or common order or form or rule.

- *In class, the teacher used “anomalousness” to mean deviation from the normal or common order or form....*
- *The article explained what “anomalousness” means with a simple example.*

anomia ephippium *(noun)*

Thin-shelled bivalve having the right valve deeply notched.

- *In class, the teacher used “anomia ephippium” to mean thin-shelled bivalve having the right valve deeply....*
- *They discussed “anomia ephippium” during the group presentation.*

anomiidae *(noun)*

Saddle oysters.

- *They discussed “anomiidae” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “anomiidae” means with a simple example.*

anomy *(noun)*

Personal state of isolation and anxiety resulting from a lack of social control and regulation.

- *Understanding “anomy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “anomy” means with a simple example.*

anoperineal *(adjective)*

Relating to the anus and surrounding perineum.

- *Would you call this situation “anoperineal”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “anoperineal.”*

anopia *(noun)*

Sightlessness (especially because of a structural defect in or the absence of an eye).

- *Understanding “anopia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “anopia” during the group presentation.*

anoplophora glabripennis *(noun)*

A beetle from China that has been found in the United States and is a threat to hardwood trees; lives inside the tree; no natural predators in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anoplophora glabripennis.”*
- *The article explained what “anoplophora glabripennis” means with a simple example.*

anoplura *(noun)*

Sucking lice.

- *Understanding “anoplura” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anoplura.”*

anorchia *(noun)*

Absence of one of both testes.

- *The article explained what “anorchia” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anorchia.”*

anorchidism *(noun)*

Absence of one of both testes.

- *They discussed "anorchidism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anorchidism."*

---

anorchism *(noun)*

Absence of one of both testes.

- *He looked up "anorchism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anorchism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anorexigenic *(adjective)*

Causing loss of appetite.

- *An anorectic (or anorexigenic) drug.*
- *Students compared "anorexigenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anorthic *(adjective)*

Having three unequal crystal axes intersecting at oblique angles.

- *Students compared "anorthic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "anorthic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

anorthitic *(adjective)*

Characteristic of anorthite.

- *The speaker chose "anorthitic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anorthitic."*

---

anorthography *(noun)*

A loss of the ability to write or to express thoughts in writing because of a brain lesion.

- *He looked up "anorthography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anorthography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anorthopia *(noun)*

Distorted vision in which straight lines appear curved.

- *The article explained what "anorthopia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anorthopia."*

---

anosmatic *(adjective)*

Relating to an impairment or loss of the sense of smell.

- *A "anosmatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anosmatic."*

---

anostraca *(noun)*

Small aquatic crustaceans lacking a carapace: fairy shrimps; brine shrimps.

- *Understanding "anostraca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anostraca."*

---

anovulant *(noun)*

A contraceptive in the form of a pill containing estrogen and progestin to inhibit ovulation and so prevent conception.

- *In class, the teacher used "anovulant" to mean a contraceptive in the form of a pill containing....*
- *The article explained what "anovulant" means with a simple example.*

---

anoxemia *(noun)*

Abnormally low oxygen content in arterial blood.

- *He looked up "anoxemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anoxemia."*

---

anoxemic *(adjective)*

Relating to or marked by abnormally little oxygen in arterial blood.

- *It is useful to describe something as “anoxemic” when it is relating to or marked by abnormally little oxygen....*
- *Students compared “anoxemic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anpu *(noun)*

Egyptian god of tombs and ruler of the underworld; usually depicted as a man with the head of a jackal.

- *He looked up “anpu” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “anpu” during the group presentation.*

---

ansaid *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Ansaid) that is administered only orally.

- *In class, the teacher used “ansaid” to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name....*
- *The article explained what “ansaid” means with a simple example.*

---

anser cygnoides *(noun)*

Very large wild goose of northeast Asia; interbreeds freely with the greylag.

- *He looked up “anser cygnoides” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “anser cygnoides” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anseres *(noun)*

Used in some especially older classifications; coextensive with the family Anatidae.

- *The article explained what “anseres” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “anseres” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anseriform bird *(noun)*

Chiefly web-footed swimming birds.

- *The article explained what “anseriform bird” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anseriform bird.”*

---

anseriformes *(noun)*

Ducks; geese; swans; screamers.

- *He looked up “anseriformes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “anseriformes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anserinae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the swans.

- *Understanding “anserinae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anserinae” to mean used in some classifications for the swans.*

---

anserine *(adjective)*

Of or resembling a goose.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “anserine.”*
- *Students compared “anserine” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anshar *(noun)*

The Babylonian father of the gods; identified with Assyrian Ashur; in Sumerian the name signifies ‘the totality of the upper world’.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anshar.”*
- *The article explained what “anshar” means with a simple example.*

---

answerableness *(noun)*

Responsibility to someone or for some activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “answerableness.”*
- *Understanding “answerableness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antakiya *(noun)*

A town in southern Turkey; ancient commercial center and capital of Syria; an early center of Christianity.

- *He looked up “antakiya” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “antakiya.”*

antapex *(noun)*

The point opposite in direction from the solar apex; the point the solar system is moving away from.

- *The article explained what "antapex" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "antapex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

antbird *(noun)*

Any of various dull-colored South American birds that feeding on ants some following army ant swarms.

- *Understanding "antbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antbird" to mean any of various dull-colored south american birds....*

antecede *(verb)*

Be earlier in time; go back further.

- *In everyday English, people use "antecede" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "antecede" until he saw an example.*

antecedence *(noun)*

Preceding in time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antecedence."*
- *He looked up "antecedence" because he had never seen it before.*

antecedency *(noun)*

Preceding in time.

- *The article explained what "antecedency" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "antecedency" during the group presentation.*

antediluvial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the period before the biblical flood.

- *Students compared "antediluvial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "antediluvial" when it is of or relating to the period before the biblical flood.*

antedon *(noun)*

A genus of echinoderms of the family Antedonidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antedon."*
- *He looked up "antedon" because he had never seen it before.*

antedonidae *(noun)*

Feather stars.

- *Understanding "antedonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "antedonidae" means with a simple example.*

antefix *(noun)*

Carved ornament at the eaves of a tile roof concealing the joints between tiles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antefix."*
- *Understanding "antefix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

antemeridian *(adjective)*

Before noon.

- *A "antemeridian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "antemeridian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

antennaria *(noun)*

Small woolly perennial herbs having small whitish discoid flowers surrounded by a ring of club-shaped bristles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antennaria."*
- *The article explained what "antennaria" means with a simple example.*

antennaria dioica *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial herb having leaves with whitish down and clusters of small white flowers.

- *Understanding "antennaria dioica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antennaria dioica."*

---

antennaria plantaginifolia *(noun)*

North American perennial propagated by means of runners.

- *They discussed "antennaria plantaginifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "antennaria plantaginifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

antennariidae *(noun)*

Frogfishes; tropical spiny-finned marine fishes having large nearly vertical mouths; related to toadfishes and anglers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antennariidae."*
- *He looked up "antennariidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antennary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to antennae.

- *Students compared "antennary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "antennary" approach may work better in this case.*

---

antenuptial *(adjective)*

Relating to events before a marriage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antenuptial."*
- *A "antenuptial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

antepenult *(noun)*

The 3rd syllable of a word counting back from the end.

- *Understanding "antepenult" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "antepenult" means with a simple example.*

---

antepenultima *(noun)*

The 3rd syllable of a word counting back from the end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antepenultima."*
- *They discussed "antepenultima" during the group presentation.*

---

anterior synechia *(noun)*

Adhesion between the iris and the cornea.

- *In class, the teacher used "anterior synechia" to mean adhesion between the iris and the cornea.*
- *He looked up "anterior synechia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anteriority *(noun)*

The quality of being in front or (in lower animals) toward the head.

- *He looked up "anteriority" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anteriority."*

---

anthelminthic *(noun)*

A medication capable of causing the evacuation of parasitic intestinal worms.

- *He looked up "anthelminthic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anthelminthic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anthemis cotula *(noun)*

Widespread rank-smelling weed having white-rayed flower heads with yellow discs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthemis cotula."*
- *The article explained what "anthemis cotula" means with a simple example.*

---

antheraea *(noun)*

Large moths whose larvae produce silk of high quality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antheraea."*

- *The article explained what “antheraea” means with a simple example.*

---

antheraea mylitta *(noun)*

Oriental moth that produces brownish silk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “antheraea mylitta.”*
- *Understanding “antheraea mylitta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antheraea pernyi *(noun)*

A Chinese moth that produces a brownish silk.

- *In class, the teacher used “antheraea pernyi” to mean a chinese moth that produces a brownish silk.*
- *He looked up “antheraea pernyi” because he had never seen it before.*

---

antheraea polyphemus *(noun)*

Very large yellowish-brown American silkworm moth with large eyespots on hind wings; larvae feed on fruit and shade trees.

- *The article explained what “antheraea polyphemus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “antheraea polyphemus” to mean very large yellowish-brown american silkworm moth....*

---

antheral *(adjective)*

Capable of fertilizing female organs.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “antheral.”*
- *The speaker chose “antheral” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

anthericum *(noun)*

Genus of Old World (mainly African) perennial herbs; sometimes placed in family Asphodelaceae.

- *He looked up “anthericum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anthericum” to mean genus of old world (mainly african) perennial....*

---

anthericum liliago *(noun)*

Southern European plant commonly cultivated for its spikes of small starry greenish-white flowers.

- *They discussed “anthericum liliago” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “anthericum liliago” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anthericum torreyi *(noun)*

Plant having basal grasslike leaves and a narrow open cluster of starlike yellowish-orange flowers atop a leafless stalk; southwestern United States; only species of Anthericum growing in North America.

- *Understanding “anthericum torreyi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anthericum torreyi.”*

---

antheridial *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by an antheridium.

- *A “antheridial” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “antheridial”? Explain why.*

---

antheridiophore *(noun)*

Gametophore bearing antheridia as in certain mosses and liverworts.

- *The article explained what “antheridiophore” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “antheridiophore” during the group presentation.*

---

antheridium *(noun)*

The male sex organ of spore-producing plants; produces antherozoids; equivalent to the anther in flowers.

- *Understanding “antheridium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “antheridium” means with a simple example.*

---

antheropeas *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs often included in genus Eriophyllum.

- *Understanding “antheropeas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “antheropeas” means with a simple example.*

antheropeas wallacei *(noun)*

Tiny grey woolly tufted annual with small golden-yellow flower heads; southeastern California to northwestern Arizona and southwestern Utah; sometimes placed in genus Eriophyllum.

- *He looked up “antheropeas wallacei” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “antheropeas wallacei” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

antherozoid *(noun)*

A motile male gamete of a plant such as an alga or fern or gymnosperm.

- *The article explained what “antherozoid” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “antherozoid” to mean a motile male gamete of a plant such as an alga or....*

anthidium *(noun)*

Potter bees.

- *The article explained what “anthidium” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “anthidium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anthoceropsida *(noun)*

Hornworts: in some classification systems included in the class Hepaticopsida.

- *He looked up “anthoceropsida” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anthoceropsida” to mean hornworts: in some classification systems included....*

anthocerotales *(noun)*

Hornworts; liverworts having a thalloid gametophyte; in some classification systems included in the class Hepaticopsida.

- *In class, the teacher used “anthocerotales” to mean hornworts; liverworts having a thalloid....*
- *Understanding “anthocerotales” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anthologise *(verb)*

Compile an anthology.

- *He did not know how to use “anthologise” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “anthologise” and when to wait.*

anthologize *(verb)*

Compile an anthology.

- *Learners should practice how to use “anthologize” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “anthologize” until he saw an example.*

anthophagous *(adjective)*

Feeding on flowers.

- *Some insects are anthophagous.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “anthophagous.”*

anthophilous *(adjective)*

Feeding on flowers.

- *Would you call this situation “anthophilous”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “anthophilous” when it is feeding on flowers.*

anthophyllite *(noun)*

A dark brown mineral of the amphibole group; magnesium iron silicate.

- *The article explained what “anthophyllite” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “anthophyllite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anthophyta *(noun)*

Comprising flowering plants that produce seeds enclosed in an ovary; in some systems considered a class (Angiospermae) and in others a division (Magnoliophyta or Anthophyta).

- *Understanding “anthophyta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “anthophyta” means with a simple example.*

anthozoan *(noun)*

Sessile marine coelenterates including solitary and colonial polyps; the medusoid phase is entirely suppressed.

- *In class, the teacher used "anthozoan" to mean sessile marine coelenterates including solitary and....*
- *They discussed "anthozoan" during the group presentation.*

---

anthracitic *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling anthracite coal.

- *Students compared "anthracitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anthracitic" when it is relating to or resembling anthracite coal.*

---

anthracosis *(noun)*

Lung disease caused by inhaling coal dust.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthracosis."*
- *He looked up "anthracosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anthrenus scrophulariae *(noun)*

A small black and red and white carpet beetle.

- *He looked up "anthrenus scrophulariae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthrenus scrophulariae."*

---

anthriscus *(noun)*

Chervil: of Europe, North Africa and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "anthriscus" to mean chervil: of europe, north africa and asia.*
- *He looked up "anthriscus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anthriscus cereifolium *(noun)*

Aromatic annual Old World herb cultivated for its finely divided and often curly leaves for use especially in soups and salads.

- *He looked up "anthriscus cereifolium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "anthriscus cereifolium" during the group presentation.*

---

anthriscus sylvestris *(noun)*

Coarse erect biennial Old World herb introduced as a weed in eastern North America.

- *Understanding "anthriscus sylvestris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anthriscus sylvestris" during the group presentation.*

---

anthropical *(adjective)*

Relating to mankind or the period of mankind's existence.

- *The speaker chose "anthropical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "anthropical"? Explain why.*

---

anthropocentricity *(noun)*

An inclination to evaluate reality exclusively in terms of human values.

- *They discussed "anthropocentricity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "anthropocentricity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anthropogenesis *(noun)*

The evolution or genesis of the human race.

- *They discussed "anthropogenesis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anthropogenesis" means with a simple example.*

---

anthropogenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the study of the origins and development of human beings.

- *Would you call this situation "anthropogenetic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anthropogenetic" when it is of or relating to the study of the origins and....*

---

anthropogeny *(noun)*

The evolution or genesis of the human race.

- *Understanding "anthropogeny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “anthropogeny” to mean the evolution or genesis of the human race.*

---

anthropoidal *(adjective)*

Resembling apes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “anthropoidal.”*
- *Students compared “anthropoidal” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anthropoidea *(noun)*

Monkeys; apes; hominids.

- *In class, the teacher used “anthropoidea” to mean monkeys; apes; hominids.*
- *They discussed “anthropoidea” during the group presentation.*

---

anthropolatry *(noun)*

The worship of human beings.

- *The article explained what “anthropolatry” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anthropolatry” to mean the worship of human beings.*

---

anthropometrical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to anthropometry.

- *Would you call this situation “anthropometrical”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “anthropometrical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anthropomorphous *(adjective)*

Suggesting human characteristics for animals or inanimate things.

- *Students compared “anthropomorphous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “anthropomorphous.”*

---

anthropophagite *(noun)*

A person who eats human flesh.

- *They discussed “anthropophagite” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anthropophagite” to mean a person who eats human flesh.*

---

anthropophagous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to eaters of human flesh.

- *Would you call this situation “anthropophagous”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “anthropophagous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anthropophagus *(noun)*

A person who eats human flesh.

- *They discussed “anthropophagus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anthropophagus” to mean a person who eats human flesh.*

---

anthropophagy *(noun)*

Human cannibalism; the eating of human flesh.

- *Understanding “anthropophagy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “anthropophagy” during the group presentation.*

---

anthurium andraeanum *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated anthurium having bright scarlet spathe and spadix.

- *The article explained what “anthurium andraeanum” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “anthurium andraeanum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anthurium scherzerianum *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated anthurium having bright scarlet spathe and spadix.

- *They discussed “anthurium scherzerianum” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anthurium scherzerianum.”*

---

anthyllis *(noun)*

Genus of Mediterranean herbs and shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "anthyllis" to mean genus of mediterranean herbs and shrubs.*
- *The article explained what "anthyllis" means with a simple example.*

---

anthyllis barba-jovis *(noun)*

Silvery hairy European shrub with evergreen foliage and pale yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "anthyllis barba-jovis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anthyllis barba-jovis" to mean silvery hairy european shrub with evergreen foliage....*

---

anthyllis vulneraria *(noun)*

Perennial Eurasian herb having heads of red or yellow flowers and common in meadows and pastures; formerly used medicinally for kidney disorders.

- *The article explained what "anthyllis vulneraria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthyllis vulneraria."*

---

antiacid *(noun)*

An agent that counteracts or neutralizes acidity (especially in the stomach).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antiacid."*
- *They discussed "antiacid" during the group presentation.*

---

antiadrenergic *(adjective)*

Relating to blocking or reducing adrenergic effects in the body.

- *Would you call this situation "antiadrenergic"? Explain why.*
- *A "antiadrenergic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

antiapartheid *(adjective)*

Opposing the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

- *An antiapartheid leader.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "antiapartheid" when it is opposing the policy of apartheid in south africa.*

---

antiauthoritarian *(adjective)*

Opposed to authoritarianism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antiauthoritarian."*
- *Would you call this situation "antiauthoritarian"? Explain why.*

---

antibaryon *(noun)*

The antiparticle of a baryon; a hadron with a baryon number of -1.

- *They discussed "antibaryon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antibaryon."*

---

antiberiberi factor *(noun)*

A B vitamin that prevents beriberi; maintains appetite and growth.

- *The article explained what "antiberiberi factor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "antiberiberi factor" during the group presentation.*

---

antibiosis *(noun)*

An association between organisms that is harmful to one of them or between organisms and a metabolic product of another.

- *The article explained what "antibiosis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antibiosis."*

---

anticatalyst *(noun)*

(chemistry) a substance that retards a chemical reaction or diminishes the activity of a catalyst.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anticatalyst."*
- *The article explained what "anticatalyst" means with a simple example.*

---

anticholinesterase *(noun)*

A medicine that inhibits cholinesterase by combining with it and so has a cholinergic effect.

- *They discussed "anticholinesterase" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anticholinesterase" means with a simple example.*

---

anticipant *(adjective)*

Marked by eager anticipation.

- *A "anticipant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "anticipant"? Explain why.*

---

anticipator *(noun)*

One who anticipates.

- *In class, the teacher used "anticipator" to mean one who anticipates.*
- *He looked up "anticipator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anticlimactical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a sudden change from an impressive to a ludicrous style.

- *Students compared "anticlimactical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anticlimactical."*

---

anticoagulative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an anticoagulant.

- *Students compared "anticoagulative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anticoagulative."*

---

antido *(noun)*

An artificial language related to Ido.

- *The article explained what "antido" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antido" to mean an artificial language related to ido.*

---

antidorcas euchore *(noun)*

A South African gazelle noted for springing lightly into the air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antidorcas euchore."*
- *He looked up "antidorcas euchore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antidorcas marsupialis *(noun)*

A South African gazelle noted for springing lightly into the air.

- *He looked up "antidorcas marsupialis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antidorcas marsupialis."*

---

antidromic *(adjective)*

Conducting nerve impulses in a direction opposite to normal.

- *Students compared "antidromic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "antidromic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

antielectron *(noun)*

An elementary particle with positive charge; interaction of a positron and an electron results in annihilation.

- *He looked up "antielectron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antielectron."*

---

antiestablishmentarianism *(noun)*

The doctrine of opposition to the social and political establishment.

- *They discussed "antiestablishmentarianism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "antiestablishmentarianism" means with a simple example.*

---

antiestablishmentism *(noun)*

The doctrine of opposition to the social and political establishment.

- *He looked up "antiestablishmentism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antiestablishmentism" to mean the doctrine of opposition to the social and....*

antiferromagnetism *(noun)*

Magnetic field creates parallel but opposing spins; varies with temperature.

- *The article explained what "antiferromagnetism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "antiferromagnetism" during the group presentation.*

antifertility *(adjective)*

Capable of preventing conception or impregnation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "antifertility" when it is capable of preventing conception or impregnation.*
- *The speaker chose "antifertility" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

antiflatulent *(noun)*

Any agent that reduces intestinal gas.

- *They discussed "antiflatulent" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antiflatulent" to mean any agent that reduces intestinal gas.*

antigonia *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Caproidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "antigonia" to mean a genus of fish in the family caproidae.*
- *The article explained what "antigonia" means with a simple example.*

antigram *(noun)*

An anagram that means the opposite of the original word or phrase.

- *'restful' is the antigram of 'fluster'.*
- *They discussed "antigram" during the group presentation.*

antihaemophilic factor *(noun)*

A coagulation factor (trade name Hemofil) whose absence is associated with hemophilia A.

- *He looked up "antihaemophilic factor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "antihaemophilic factor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

antihaemophilic globulin *(noun)*

A coagulation factor (trade name Hemofil) whose absence is associated with hemophilia A.

- *The article explained what "antihaemophilic globulin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "antihaemophilic globulin" during the group presentation.*

antihemophilic factor *(noun)*

A coagulation factor (trade name Hemofil) whose absence is associated with hemophilia A.

- *The article explained what "antihemophilic factor" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antihemophilic factor."*

antihemophilic globulin *(noun)*

A coagulation factor (trade name Hemofil) whose absence is associated with hemophilia A.

- *Understanding "antihemophilic globulin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "antihemophilic globulin" means with a simple example.*

antihemorrhagic factor *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that helps in the clotting of blood.

- *He looked up "antihemorrhagic factor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antihemorrhagic factor."*

antiheretical *(adjective)*

Opposed to heresy.

- *A "antiheretical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "antiheretical" when it is opposed to heresy.*

antiknocking *(adjective)*

Suppressing or eliminating engine knock in combustion engines.

- *Would you call this situation "antiknocking"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "antiknocking" when it is suppressing or eliminating engine knock in....*

---

antilepton *(noun)*

The antiparticle of a lepton.

- *In class, the teacher used "antilepton" to mean the antiparticle of a lepton.*
- *The article explained what "antilepton" means with a simple example.*

---

antilocapra *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Antilocapridae comprising one species.

- *Understanding "antilocapra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antilocapra."*

---

antilocapra americana *(noun)*

Fleet antelope-like ruminant of western North American plains with small branched horns.

- *The article explained what "antilocapra americana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antilocapra americana."*

---

antilocapridae *(noun)*

Comprising only the pronghorns.

- *Understanding "antilocapridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "antilocapridae" during the group presentation.*

---

antilog *(noun)*

The number of which a given number is the logarithm.

- *In class, the teacher used "antilog" to mean the number of which a given number is the logarithm.*
- *Understanding "antilog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antilogarithm *(noun)*

The number of which a given number is the logarithm.

- *The article explained what "antilogarithm" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "antilogarithm" during the group presentation.*

---

antilope cervicapra *(noun)*

Common Indian antelope with a dark back and spiral horns.

- *He looked up "antilope cervicapra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antilope cervicapra."*

---

antimacassar *(noun)*

A piece of ornamented cloth that protects the back of a chair from hair oils.

- *They discussed "antimacassar" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "antimacassar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antimagnetic *(adjective)*

Impervious to the effects of a magnetic field; resistant to magnetization.

- *An antimagnetic watch.*
- *Would you call this situation "antimagnetic"? Explain why.*

---

antimeson *(noun)*

The antiparticle of a meson.

- *Understanding "antimeson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "antimeson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antimicrobic *(noun)*

An agent (as heat or radiation or a chemical) that destroys microorganisms that might carry disease.

- *Understanding "antimicrobic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "antimicrobic" means with a simple example.*

---

antimonial *(adjective)*

Containing antimony.

- *Antimonial lead.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "antimonial" when it is containing antimony.*

---

antimonial lead *(noun)*

A lead alloy that contains about 5% antimony.

- *In class, the teacher used "antimonial lead" to mean a lead alloy that contains about 5% antimony.*
- *The article explained what "antimonial lead" means with a simple example.*

---

antimonic *(adjective)*

Relating to or derived from antimony.

- *Would you call this situation "antimonic"? Explain why.*
- *A "antimonic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

antimonious *(adjective)*

Relating to or derived from antimony.

- *Antimonious oxide.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "antimonious" when it is relating to or derived from antimony.*

---

antimuon *(noun)*

The antiparticle of a muon; decays to positron and neutrino and antineutrino.

- *They discussed "antimuon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "antimuon" means with a simple example.*

---

antimycotic *(noun)*

Any agent that destroys or prevents the growth of fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used "antimycotic" to mean any agent that destroys or prevents the growth of fungi.*
- *They discussed "antimycotic" during the group presentation.*

---

antimycotic agent *(noun)*

Any agent that destroys or prevents the growth of fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antimycotic agent."*
- *The article explained what "antimycotic agent" means with a simple example.*

---

antineutron *(noun)*

The antiparticle of a neutron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antineutron."*
- *The article explained what "antineutron" means with a simple example.*

---

antinode *(noun)*

(physics) the point of maximum displacement in a periodic system.

- *He looked up "antinode" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antinode."*

---

antinomasia *(noun)*

Substitution of a title for a name.

- *Understanding "antinomasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "antinomasia" during the group presentation.*

---

antiophthalmic factor *(noun)*

Any of several fat-soluble vitamins essential for normal vision; prevents night blindness or inflammation or dryness of the eyes.

- *He looked up "antiophthalmic factor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "antiophthalmic factor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antipathetical *(adjective)*

Characterized by antagonism or antipathy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antipathetical."*
- *Students compared "antipathetical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

antipernicious anemia factor *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is used to treat pernicious anemia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antipernicious anemia factor."*
- *They discussed "antipernicious anemia factor" during the group presentation.*

---

antiphlogistic *(adjective)*

Counteracting inflammation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "antiphlogistic" when it is counteracting inflammation.*
- *The speaker chose "antiphlogistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

antiphrasis *(noun)*

The use of a word in a sense opposite to its normal sense (especially in irony).

- *Understanding "antiphrasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antiphrasis" to mean the use of a word in a sense opposite to its normal....*

---

antipollution *(adjective)*

Intended to reduce pollution.

- *Antipollution laws.*
- *Antipollution devices on automobile exhaust systems.*

---

antipruritic *(noun)*

A substance that relieves or prevents itching.

- *Understanding "antipruritic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antipruritic" to mean a substance that relieves or prevents itching.*

---

antipyresis *(noun)*

Medication with antipyretics to treat a fever.

- *They discussed "antipyresis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "antipyresis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antiquate *(verb)*

Give an antique appearance to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "antiquate" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "antiquate" and when to wait.*

---

antiredeposition *(noun)*

The process of preventing redeposition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antiredeposition."*
- *They discussed "antiredeposition" during the group presentation.*

---

antirrhinum coulterianum *(noun)*

California plant with slender racemes of white flowers.

- *They discussed "antirrhinum coulterianum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "antirrhinum coulterianum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antirrhinum filipes *(noun)*

Southwestern United States plant with yellow flowers on stems that twist and twine through other vegetation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antirrhinum filipes."*
- *Understanding "antirrhinum filipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antisatellite *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a system to destroy satellites in orbit.

- *Antisatellite weapons.*
- *The speaker chose "antisatellite" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

antisepticize *(verb)*

Disinfect with an antiseptic.

- *The animals were antisepticized by the veterinarian before the operation.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "antisepticize" in real sentences.*

---

antistrophe *(noun)*

The section of a choral ode answering a previous strophe in classical Greek drama; the second of two metrically corresponding sections in a poem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antistrophe."*
- *Understanding "antistrophe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antistrophic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an antistrophe.

- *Would you call this situation "antistrophic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "antistrophic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

antisyphilitic *(noun)*

A drug (or other chemical agent) that is effective against syphilis.

- *In class, the teacher used "antisyphilitic" to mean a drug (or other chemical agent) that is effective....*
- *They discussed "antisyphilitic" during the group presentation.*

---

antitauon *(noun)*

An antilepton of very great mass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antitauon."*
- *They discussed "antitauon" during the group presentation.*

---

antithetically *(adverb)*

With antithesis; in an antithetical manner.

- *Using "antithetically" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "antithetically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

antitoxic *(adjective)*

Counteracting a toxin or poison.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antitoxic."*
- *A "antitoxic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

antitrade *(noun)*

Winds blowing from west to east and lying above the trade winds in the tropics.

- *Understanding "antitrade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antitrade."*

---

antitrade wind *(noun)*

Winds blowing from west to east and lying above the trade winds in the tropics.

- *In class, the teacher used "antitrade wind" to mean winds blowing from west to east and lying above the....*
- *He looked up "antitrade wind" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antitrades *(noun)*

Wind in the upper atmosphere blowing above but in the opposite direction from the trade winds.

- *The article explained what "antitrades" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antitrades" to mean wind in the upper atmosphere blowing above but in....*

---

antitumour *(adjective)*

Used in the treatment of cancer.

- *Would you call this situation "antitumour"? Explain why.*
- *A "antitumour" approach may work better in this case.*

antitypic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an antitype.

- *The speaker chose "antitypic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "antitypic" when it is of or relating to an antitype.*

antitypical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an antitype.

- *Students compared "antitypical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "antitypical" approach may work better in this case.*

antivenene *(noun)*

An antitoxin that counteracts the effects of venom from the bite of a snake or insect or other animal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antivenene."*
- *They discussed "antivenene" during the group presentation.*

antivert *(noun)*

An antihistamine (trade name Antivert) used to treat or prevent motion sickness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antivert."*
- *The article explained what "antivert" means with a simple example.*

antlia *(noun)*

A faint constellation in the southern hemisphere near Hydra and Vela.

- *The article explained what "antlia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "antlia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anton grigorevich rubinstein *(noun)*

Russian composer and pianist (1829-1894).

- *Understanding "anton grigorevich rubinstein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anton grigorevich rubinstein."*

anton van leuwenhoek *(noun)*

Dutch pioneer microscopist who was among the first to recognize cells in animals and who gave the first accurate descriptions of microbes and spermatozoa and blood corpuscles (1632-1723).

- *Understanding "anton van leuwenhoek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anton van leuwenhoek" during the group presentation.*

antonio ghislieri *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1566 to 1572 who led the reformation of the Roman Catholic Church; he excommunicated Elizabeth I (1504-1572).

- *In class, the teacher used "antonio ghislieri" to mean italian pope from 1566 to 1572 who led the....*
- *He looked up "antonio ghislieri" because he had never seen it before.*

antonymous *(adjective)*

Of words: having opposite meanings.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antonymous."*
- *The speaker chose "antonymous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

antonymy *(noun)*

The semantic relation that holds between two words that can (in a given context) express opposite meanings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antonymy."*
- *He looked up "antonymy" because he had never seen it before.*

antrorse *(adjective)*

Bent or curved forward or upward.

- *A plant having antrorse hairs on the stem.*
- *Would you call this situation "antrorse"? Explain why.*

antrozous *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *They discussed “antrozous” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “antrozous” to mean a genus of vespertilionidae.*

---

antrozous pallidus *(noun)*

Drab yellowish big-eared bat that lives in caves.

- *They discussed “antrozous pallidus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “antrozous pallidus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antum *(noun)*

Babylonian consort of Anu.

- *The article explained what “antum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “antum” to mean babylonian consort of anu.*

---

anuresis *(noun)*

Inability to urinate.

- *He looked up “anuresis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “anuresis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anuretic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an inability to urinate.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “anuretic.”*
- *A “anuretic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

anuria *(noun)*

Inability to urinate.

- *He looked up “anuria” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anuria.”*

---

anuric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an inability to urinate.

- *It is useful to describe something as “anuric” when it is of or relating to an inability to urinate.*
- *Students compared “anuric” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anurous *(adjective)*

Not having a tail.

- *Anurous toads and frogs.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “anurous.”*

---

aoristic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the aorist tense.

- *Students compared “aoristic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “aoristic” when it is of or relating to the aorist tense.*

---

aortal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the aorta.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “aortal.”*
- *Students compared “aortal” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aortitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the aorta.

- *The article explained what “aortitis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aortitis” to mean inflammation of the aorta.*

---

aotus trivirgatus *(noun)*

Nocturnal monkey of Central America and South America with large eyes and thick fur.

- *Understanding “aotus trivirgatus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “aotus trivirgatus” means with a simple example.*

---

aoudad *(noun)*

Wild sheep of northern Africa.

- *He looked up “aoudad” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aoudad” to mean wild sheep of northern africa.*

---

apadana *(noun)*

The great hall in ancient Persian palaces.

- *Understanding “apadana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “apadana” to mean the great hall in ancient persian palaces.*

---

apanage *(noun)*

A grant (by a sovereign or a legislative body) of resources to maintain a dependent member of a ruling family.

- *The article explained what “apanage” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apanage.”*

---

apatetic coloration *(noun)*

Coloring serving as natural camouflage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apatetic coloration.”*
- *The article explained what “apatetic coloration” means with a simple example.*

---

apatosaur *(noun)*

Huge quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur common in North America in the late Jurassic.

- *He looked up “apatosaur” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “apatosaur” during the group presentation.*

---

apatosaurus excelsus *(noun)*

Huge quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur common in North America in the late Jurassic.

- *He looked up “apatosaurus excelsus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “apatosaurus excelsus” during the group presentation.*

---

apatura *(noun)*

Large Old World butterflies.

- *In class, the teacher used “apatura” to mean large old world butterflies.*
- *Understanding “apatura” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apatura iris *(noun)*

Large European butterfly the male of which has wings shaded with purple.

- *The article explained what “apatura iris” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “apatura iris” to mean large european butterfly the male of which has....*

---

apercu *(noun)*

A short synopsis.

- *He looked up “apercu” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apercu.”*

---

aperea *(noun)*

South American cavy; possibly ancestral to the domestic guinea pig.

- *He looked up “aperea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aperea” to mean south american cavy; possibly ancestral to the....*

---

aperient *(noun)*

A purging medicine; stimulates evacuation of the bowels.

- *He looked up “aperient” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “aperient” during the group presentation.*

---

apery *(noun)*

The act of mimicking; imitative behavior.

- *They discussed "apery" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "apery" means with a simple example.*

---

apetalous *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having no petals.

- *Would you call this situation "apetalous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "apetalous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

apetalous flower *(noun)*

Flower having no petals.

- *They discussed "apetalous flower" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "apetalous flower" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aphaeresis *(noun)*

(linguistics) omission at the beginning of a word as in 'coon' for 'raccoon' or 'till' for 'until'.

- *They discussed "aphaeresis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "aphaeresis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aphaeretic *(adjective)*

Relating to or formed by or consisting of aphaeresis.

- *Would you call this situation "aphaeretic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aphaeretic."*

---

aphagia *(noun)*

Loss of the ability to swallow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aphagia."*
- *He looked up "aphagia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aphakia *(noun)*

Absence of the natural lens of the eye (usually resulting from the removal of cataracts).

- *They discussed "aphakia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aphakia."*

---

aphakic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or afflicted with aphakia.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aphakic."*
- *Would you call this situation "aphakic"? Explain why.*

---

aphanite *(noun)*

Fine-grained homogeneous rock (such as basalt) containing minerals undetectable by the naked eye.

- *Understanding "aphanite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aphanite" during the group presentation.*

---

aphanitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to aphanite.

- *The speaker chose "aphanitic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "aphanitic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

aphasmidia *(noun)*

One of two subgroups of Nematoda used in some classification systems.

- *The article explained what "aphasmidia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aphasmidia" to mean one of two subgroups of nematoda used in some....*

---

apheretic *(adjective)*

Relating to or formed by or consisting of aphaeresis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apheretic."*
- *A "apheretic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

aphesis *(noun)*

The gradual disappearance of an initial (usually unstressed) vowel or syllable as in 'squire' for 'esquire'.

- *They discussed "aphesis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aphesis."*

---

aphetic *(adjective)*

Produced by aphesis.

- *Would you call this situation "aphetic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "aphetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aphonia *(noun)*

A disorder of the vocal organs that results in the loss of voice.

- *He looked up "aphonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aphonia" during the group presentation.*

---

aphonic *(adjective)*

Being without sound through injury or illness and thus incapable of all but whispered speech.

- *It is useful to describe something as "aphonic" when it is being without sound through injury or illness and....*
- *A "aphonic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

aphorise *(verb)*

Speak or write in aphorisms.

- *Can you use "aphorise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "aphorise" until he saw an example.*

---

aphorize *(verb)*

Speak or write in aphorisms.

- *She tried to use "aphorize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "aphorize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

aphriza *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aphriza."*
- *Understanding "aphriza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aphriza virgata *(noun)*

Sandpiper-like shorebird of Pacific coasts of North America and South America.

- *The article explained what "aphriza virgata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aphriza virgata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aphrodisia *(noun)*

A desire for heterosexual intimacy.

- *He looked up "aphrodisia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aphrodisia."*

---

aphrodisiacal *(adjective)*

Exciting sexual desire.

- *Would you call this situation "aphrodisiacal"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "aphrodisiacal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aphrophora *(noun)*

A genus of Cercopidae.

- *Understanding "aphrophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aphrophora."*

aphrophora saratogensis *(noun)*

Feeds on pines in northern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aphrophora saratogensis."*
- *The article explained what "aphrophora saratogensis" means with a simple example.*

aphyllanthaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted; includes genus Aphyllanthes.

- *In class, the teacher used "aphyllanthaceae" to mean one of many families or subfamilies into which some....*
- *He looked up "aphyllanthaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

aphyllanthes *(noun)*

One species; small fibrous-rooted perennial with rushlike foliage and deep blue flowers; sometimes placed in its own family Aphyllanthaceae.

- *The article explained what "aphyllanthes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aphyllanthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aphyllophorales *(noun)*

Includes chiefly saprophytic fungi typically with shelflike bodies; sometimes placed in class Hymenomycetes or included in Agaricales.

- *The article explained what "aphyllophorales" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aphyllophorales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aphyllous *(adjective)*

Having no leaves.

- *The speaker chose "aphyllous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "aphyllous"? Explain why.*

apiarian *(adjective)*

Relating to bees or beekeeping.

- *The speaker chose "apiarian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apiarian."*

apiculate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having a short sharply pointed tip.

- *Students compared "apiculate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "apiculate" when it is (of a leaf shape) having a short sharply pointed tip.*

apicultural *(adjective)*

Relating to the care and breeding of bees.

- *Would you call this situation "apicultural"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "apicultural" when it is relating to the care and breeding of bees.*

apiculturist *(noun)*

A farmer who keeps bees for their honey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apiculturist."*
- *Understanding "apiculturist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

apios *(noun)*

Twining perennial North American plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "apios" to mean twining perennial north american plants.*
- *Understanding "apios" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

apios americana *(noun)*

A North American vine with fragrant blossoms and edible tubers; important food crop of Native Americans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apios americana."*
- *Understanding "apios americana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

apios tuberosa *(noun)*

A North American vine with fragrant blossoms and edible tubers; important food crop of Native Americans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apios tuberosa."*
- *Understanding "apios tuberosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apis mellifera adansonii *(noun)*

A strain of bees that originated in Brazil in the 1950s as a cross between an aggressive African bee and a honeybee; retains most of the traits of the African bee; now spread as far north as Texas.

- *In class, the teacher used "apis mellifera adansonii" to mean a strain of bees that originated in brazil in the....*
- *They discussed "apis mellifera adansonii" during the group presentation.*

---

apis mellifera scutellata *(noun)*

A strain of bees that originated in Brazil in the 1950s as a cross between an aggressive African bee and a honeybee; retains most of the traits of the African bee; now spread as far north as Texas.

- *He looked up "apis mellifera scutellata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apis mellifera scutellata" to mean a strain of bees that originated in brazil in the....*

---

apishamore *(noun)*

A saddle blanket made of buffalo hide.

- *The article explained what "apishamore" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "apishamore" during the group presentation.*

---

apium graveolens rapaceum *(noun)*

Grown for its thickened edible aromatic root.

- *Understanding "apium graveolens rapaceum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "apium graveolens rapaceum" means with a simple example.*

---

apivorous *(adjective)*

Feeding on bees.

- *Students compared "apivorous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apivorous."*

---

aplacental *(adjective)*

Having no placenta.

- *Monotremes and marsupials are aplacental mammals.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aplacental."*

---

aplacophora *(noun)*

An order of Amphineura.

- *He looked up "aplacophora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aplacophora" to mean an order of amphineura.*

---

aplacophoran *(noun)*

Deep-water wormlike mollusks lacking calcareous plates on the body but having fine slimy spicules on the covering mantle.

- *In class, the teacher used "aplacophoran" to mean deep-water wormlike mollusks lacking calcareous....*
- *He looked up "aplacophoran" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aplanatic *(adjective)*

Free from or corrected for spherical aberration.

- *An aplanatic mirror.*
- *A "aplanatic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

aplectrum *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Orchidaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aplectrum."*
- *He looked up "aplectrum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aplectrum hyemale *(noun)*

North American orchid bearing a single leaf and yellowish-brown flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "aplectrum hyemale" to mean north american orchid bearing a single leaf and....*

- *The article explained what “aplectrum hyemale” means with a simple example.*

---

aplite *(noun)*

Light-colored and fine-grained granitic rock consisting chiefly of quartz and feldspars.

- *The article explained what “aplite” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aplite” to mean light-colored and fine-grained granitic rock....*

---

aplitic *(adjective)*

Of or related to aplite.

- *Students compared “aplitic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “aplitic” when it is of or related to aplite.*

---

aplodontia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Aplodontiidae: comprising the mountain beavers.

- *They discussed “aplodontia” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “aplodontia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aplodontia rufa *(noun)*

Bulky nocturnal burrowing rodent of uplands of the Pacific coast of North America; the most primitive living rodent.

- *They discussed “aplodontia rufa” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aplodontia rufa.”*

---

aplodontiidae *(noun)*

Mountain beavers.

- *They discussed “aplodontiidae” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aplodontiidae” to mean mountain beavers.*

---

apnoeic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to apnea.

- *The speaker chose “apnoeic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “apnoeic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

apocarpous *(adjective)*

(of ovaries of flowering plants) consisting of carpels that are free from one another as in buttercups or roses.

- *A “apocarpous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “apocarpous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

apocope *(noun)*

Abbreviation of a word by omitting the final sound or sounds.

- *The British get ‘pud’ from ‘pudding’ by apocope.*
- *They discussed “apocope” during the group presentation.*

---

apocynaceous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to tropical plants of the family Apocynaceae.

- *It is useful to describe something as “apocynaceous” when it is of or relating to tropical plants of the family....*
- *Would you call this situation “apocynaceous”? Explain why.*

---

apocynum androsaemifolium *(noun)*

North American perennial having pinkish flowers in loose cymes; used in folk medicine for pain or inflammation in joints.

- *The article explained what “apocynum androsaemifolium” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “apocynum androsaemifolium” to mean north american perennial having pinkish flowers in....*

---

apocynum cannabinum *(noun)*

Canadian dogbane yielding a tough fiber used as cordage by Native Americans; used in folk medicine for pain or inflammation in joints.

- *He looked up “apocynum cannabinum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apocynum cannabinum.”*

---

apocynum pumilum *(noun)*

North American plant similar to common dogbane.

- *They discussed "apocynum pumilum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "apocynum pumilum" means with a simple example.*

---

apodal *(adjective)*

(of snakes and eels) naturally footless.

- *Eels are apodal.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apodal."*

---

apodeictic *(adjective)*

Of a proposition; necessarily true or logically certain.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apodeictic."*
- *Students compared "apodeictic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

apodeme *(noun)*

Ridge-like ingrowth of the exoskeleton of an arthropod that supports internal organs and provides attachment points for muscles.

- *They discussed "apodeme" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "apodeme" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apodidae *(noun)*

Swifts; in former classifications included in the order Coraciiformes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apodidae."*
- *He looked up "apodidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apodiform bird *(noun)*

Nonpasserine bird having long wings and weak feet; spends much of its time in flight.

- *In class, the teacher used "apodiform bird" to mean nonpasserine bird having long wings and weak feet;....*
- *Understanding "apodiform bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apodiformes *(noun)*

Swifts; hummingbirds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apodiformes."*
- *The article explained what "apodiformes" means with a simple example.*

---

apodous *(adjective)*

(of snakes and eels) naturally footless.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apodous."*
- *Students compared "apodous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

apoenzyme *(noun)*

A protein that combines with a coenzyme to form an active enzyme.

- *In class, the teacher used "apoenzyme" to mean a protein that combines with a coenzyme to form an....*
- *The article explained what "apoenzyme" means with a simple example.*

---

apogametic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the development of an embryo in the absence of fertilization.

- *It is useful to describe something as "apogametic" when it is of or relating to the development of an embryo in....*
- *Would you call this situation "apogametic"? Explain why.*

---

apogamic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the development of an embryo in the absence of fertilization.

- *A "apogamic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "apogamic" when it is of or relating to the development of an embryo in....*

---

apogamous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the development of an embryo in the absence of fertilization.

- *It is useful to describe something as "apogamous" when it is of or relating to the development of an embryo in....*
- *Students compared "apogamous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

apogamy *(noun)*

(botany) development of an embryo without fertilization; especially the development in some ferns of a sporophyte from the gametophyte without fertilization.

- *In class, the teacher used "apogamy" to mean (botany) development of an embryo without....*
- *Understanding "apogamy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apogean *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of an apogee.

- *Apogean tides occur when the moon is at the apogee of its orbit.*
- *A "apogean" approach may work better in this case.*

---

apogon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Apogonidae.

- *Understanding "apogon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "apogon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apogon maculatus *(noun)*

A cardinalfish found in tropical Atlantic coastal waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apogon maculatus."*
- *Understanding "apogon maculatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apogonidae *(noun)*

Bright-colored marine fishes that incubate eggs in the mouth.

- *The article explained what "apogonidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apogonidae."*

---

apojove *(noun)*

Apoapsis in orbit around Jupiter.

- *In class, the teacher used "apojove" to mean apoapsis in orbit around jupiter.*
- *The article explained what "apojove" means with a simple example.*

---

apolemia *(noun)*

Large siphonophore of up to 50 ft long.

- *In class, the teacher used "apolemia" to mean large siphonophore of up to 50 ft long.*
- *Understanding "apolemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apologue *(noun)*

A short moral story (often with animal characters).

- *Understanding "apologue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apologue" to mean a short moral story (often with animal characters).*

---

apolune *(noun)*

Apoapsis in orbit around the moon.

- *In class, the teacher used "apolune" to mean apoapsis in orbit around the moon.*
- *The article explained what "apolune" means with a simple example.*

---

apomict *(noun)*

A plant that reproduces or is reproduced by apomixis.

- *They discussed "apomict" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apomict."*

---

apomictical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a plant that reproduces by apomixis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "apomictical" when it is of or relating to a plant that reproduces by apomixis.*
- *A "apomictical" approach may work better in this case.*

aponeurotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an aponeurosis.

- *Muscles attached by a flat aponeurotic membrane.*
- *A "aponeurotic" approach may work better in this case.*

apopemptic *(adjective)*

Addressed to one who is departing.

- *Apopemptic hymns.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "apopemptic" when it is addressed to one who is departing.*

apophasis *(noun)*

Mentioning something by saying it will not be mentioned.

- *Understanding "apophasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "apophasis" means with a simple example.*

apophatism *(noun)*

The religious belief that God cannot be known but is completely 'other' and must be described in negative terms (in terms of what God is not).

- *He looked up "apophatism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apophatism."*

apophthegm *(noun)*

A short pithy instructive saying.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apophthegm."*
- *They discussed "apophthegm" during the group presentation.*

apophyseal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an apophysis.

- *Students compared "apophyseal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apophyseal."*

apoplectiform *(adjective)*

Resembling apoplexy.

- *A "apoplectiform" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "apoplectiform"? Explain why.*

apoplectoid *(adjective)*

Resembling apoplexy.

- *Would you call this situation "apoplectoid"? Explain why.*
- *A "apoplectoid" approach may work better in this case.*

aporocactus *(noun)*

Small genus of epiphytic cacti of Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "aporocactus" to mean small genus of epiphytic cacti of mexico.*
- *They discussed "aporocactus" during the group presentation.*

aporocactus flagelliformis *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated tropical American cactus having slender creeping stems and very large showy crimson flowers that bloom for several days.

- *Understanding "aporocactus flagelliformis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aporocactus flagelliformis" means with a simple example.*

aposelene *(noun)*

Apoapsis in orbit around the moon.

- *Understanding "aposelene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aposelene."*

aposiopesis *(noun)*

Breaking off in the middle of a sentence (as by writers of realistic conversations).

- *They discussed "aposiopesis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aposiopesis."*

---

aposiopetic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of aposiopesis.

- *Would you call this situation "aposiopetic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "aposiopetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

apostatise *(verb)*

Abandon one's beliefs or allegiances.

- *He did not know how to use "apostatise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "apostatise" when talking about this idea.*

---

apostelic father *(noun)*

Any important early teacher of Christianity or a Christian missionary to a people.

- *He looked up "apostelic father" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apostelic father."*

---

apostrophic *(adjective)*

Of or characteristic of apostrophe.

- *A passage of apostrophic grandeur.*
- *Would you call this situation "apostrophic"? Explain why.*

---

apostrophise *(verb)*

Use an apostrophe.

- *He did not know how to use "apostrophise" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "apostrophise" in real sentences.*

---

apostrophize *(verb)*

Use an apostrophe.

- *Learners should practice how to use "apostrophize" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "apostrophize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

apothecial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the apothecium of some lichens and fungi.

- *It is useful to describe something as "apothecial" when it is of or relating to the apothecium of some lichens....*
- *Would you call this situation "apothecial"? Explain why.*

---

apothecium *(noun)*

A cuplike ascocarp in many lichens and ascomycetous fungi.

- *The article explained what "apothecium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apothecium" to mean a cuplike ascocarp in many lichens and ascomycetous....*

---

apothegm *(noun)*

A short pithy instructive saying.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apothegm."*
- *He looked up "apothegm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apothegmatic *(adjective)*

Given to or characterized by terse apothegms.

- *Students compared "apothegmatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apothegmatic."*

---

apothegmatical *(adjective)*

Given to or characterized by terse apothegms.

- *A "apothegmatical" approach may work better in this case.*

- *The speaker chose “apothegmatical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

apotheose *(verb)*

Deify or glorify.

- *She tried to use “apotheose” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “apotheose” when talking about this idea.*

---

apotheosise *(verb)*

Deify or glorify.

- *Learners should practice how to use “apotheosise” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “apotheosise” until he saw an example.*

---

apotheosize *(verb)*

Deify or glorify.

- *Can you use “apotheosize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “apotheosize” and when to wait.*

---

apparatus urogenitalis *(noun)*

The system that includes all organs involved in reproduction and in the formation and voidance of urine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apparatus urogenitalis.”*
- *Understanding “apparatus urogenitalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appareled *(adjective)*

Dressed or clothed especially in fine attire; often used in combination.

- *It is useful to describe something as “appareled” when it is dressed or clothed especially in fine attire; often....*
- *Students compared “appareled” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

apparency *(noun)*

The property of being apparent.

- *The article explained what “apparency” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “apparency” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apparentness *(noun)*

The property of being apparent.

- *He looked up “apparentness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apparentness.”*

---

apparitional *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a phantom.

- *It is useful to describe something as “apparitional” when it is resembling or characteristic of a phantom.*
- *The speaker chose “apparitional” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

appealingness *(noun)*

Attractiveness that interests or pleases or stimulates.

- *In class, the teacher used “appealingness” to mean attractiveness that interests or pleases or stimulates.*
- *The article explained what “appealingness” means with a simple example.*

---

appeasable *(adjective)*

Capable of being pacified.

- *It is useful to describe something as “appeasable” when it is capable of being pacified.*
- *A “appeasable” approach may work better in this case.*

---

appendaged *(adjective)*

Having an appendage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “appendaged.”*
- *Students compared “appendaged” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

appendicectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the vermiform appendix.

- *They discussed "appendicectomy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "appendicectomy" to mean surgical removal of the vermiform appendix.*

appendicle *(noun)*

A small appendage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appendicle."*
- *He looked up "appendicle" because he had never seen it before.*

appendicularia *(noun)*

Free-swimming tadpole-shaped pelagic tunicate resembling larvae of other tunicates.

- *He looked up "appendicularia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "appendicularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

apperceive *(verb)*

Perceive in terms of a past experience.

- *The coach explained when to use "apperceive" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "apperceive" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

appetence *(noun)*

A feeling of craving something; ; - Granville Hicks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appetence."*
- *They discussed "appetence" during the group presentation.*

appetency *(noun)*

A feeling of craving something; ; - Granville Hicks.

- *The article explained what "appetency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "appetency" to mean a feeling of craving something; ; - granville hicks.*

appetent *(adjective)*

Marked by eager desire.

- *A big rich appetent Western city.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "appetent."*

appetisingness *(noun)*

The property of stimulating the appetite.

- *They discussed "appetisingness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "appetisingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

appetizingness *(noun)*

The property of stimulating the appetite.

- *In class, the teacher used "appetizingness" to mean the property of stimulating the appetite.*
- *The article explained what "appetizingness" means with a simple example.*

applaudable *(adjective)*

Worthy of high praise.

- *Applaudable efforts to save the environment.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "applaudable."*

applauder *(noun)*

Someone who applauds.

- *He looked up "applauder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "applauder."*

applemint *(noun)*

Mint with apple-scented stems of southern and western Europe; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "applemint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "applemint."*

---

applicatory *(adjective)*

Readily applicable or practical.

- *Students compared "applicatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "applicatory" when it is readily applicable or practical.*

---

apportionable *(adjective)*

Capable of being distributed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "apportionable" when it is capable of being distributed.*
- *Students compared "apportionable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

apposable *(adjective)*

Capable of being placed opposite to something.

- *The speaker chose "apposable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "apposable" when it is capable of being placed opposite to something.*

---

appositeness *(noun)*

Appropriateness for the occasion.

- *Understanding "appositeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "appositeness" to mean appropriateness for the occasion.*

---

appositional *(adjective)*

Relating to or being in apposition.

- *The speaker chose "appositional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "appositional" when it is relating to or being in apposition.*

---

appositively *(adverb)*

In an appositive manner.

- *This adjective is used appositively.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "appositively" naturally.*

---

appreciativeness *(noun)*

Warm friendly feelings of gratitude.

- *Understanding "appreciativeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "appreciativeness" means with a simple example.*

---

apprehender *(noun)*

A person who seizes or arrests (especially a person who seizes or arrests in the name of justice).

- *Understanding "apprehender" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apprehender."*

---

apprehensible *(adjective)*

Capable of being apprehended or understood.

- *Students compared "apprehensible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apprehensible."*

---

apprisal *(noun)*

Informing by words.

- *Understanding "apprisal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apprisal" to mean informing by words.*

---

apprize *(verb)*

Inform (somebody) of something.

- *Can you use "apprize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "apprize" and when to wait.*

approbate *(verb)*

Accept (documents) as valid.

- *The coach explained when to use "approbate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "approbate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

approbative *(adjective)*

Expressing or manifesting praise or approval.

- *Approbative criticism.*
- *A "approbative" approach may work better in this case.*

approbatory *(adjective)*

Expressing or manifesting praise or approval.

- *The speaker chose "approbatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "approbatory"? Explain why.*

appropriable *(adjective)*

That can be appropriated.

- *Appropriable funds.*
- *The speaker chose "appropriable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

apractic *(adjective)*

Having uncoordinated muscular movements, symptomatic of a CNS disorder.

- *A "apractic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apractic."*

apraxic *(adjective)*

Having uncoordinated muscular movements, symptomatic of a CNS disorder.

- *It is useful to describe something as "apraxic" when it is having uncoordinated muscular movements,....*
- *The speaker chose "apraxic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

apresoline *(noun)*

An antihypertensive drug (trade name Apresoline) that dilates blood vessels; used (often with a diuretic) to treat hypertension and congestive heart failure.

- *In class, the teacher used "apresoline" to mean an antihypertensive drug (trade name apresoline)....*
- *The article explained what "apresoline" means with a simple example.*

aptenodytes *(noun)*

Large penguins.

- *In class, the teacher used "aptenodytes" to mean large penguins.*
- *Understanding "aptenodytes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aptenodytes forsteri *(noun)*

The largest penguin; an Antarctic penguin.

- *He looked up "aptenodytes forsteri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aptenodytes forsteri."*

aptenodytes patagonica *(noun)*

Large penguin on islands bordering the Antarctic Circle.

- *They discussed "aptenodytes patagonica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aptenodytes patagonica."*

apteral *(adjective)*

Having columns at one or both ends but not along the sides.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "apteral."*
- *Students compared "apteral" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

apterous *(adjective)*

(of insects) without wings.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “apterous.”*
- *Students compared “apterous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

apterygidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Apterygiformes.

- *The article explained what “apterygidae” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apterygidae.”*

---

apterygiformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: flightless ground birds having vestigial wings and long bills and small eyes: kiwis.

- *The article explained what “apterygiformes” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “apterygiformes” to mean a ratite bird order: flightless ground birds having....*

---

aptitudinal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to aptitudes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “aptitudinal.”*
- *Students compared “aptitudinal” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

apyretic tetanus *(noun)*

Clinical neurological syndrome characterized by muscular twitching and cramps and (when severe) seizures; associated with calcium deficiency (hypoparathyroidism) or vitamin D deficiency or alkalosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apyretic tetanus.”*
- *They discussed “apyretic tetanus” during the group presentation.*

---

aquacultural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to aquiculture.

- *Aquacultural methods.*
- *Students compared “aquacultural” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aquaphobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of drowning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aquaphobia.”*
- *Understanding “aquaphobia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aquaphobic *(adjective)*

Abnormally afraid of water.

- *The speaker chose “aquaphobic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “aquaphobic”? Explain why.*

---

aqueductus cerebri *(noun)*

A canal connecting the third and fourth ventricles.

- *Understanding “aqueductus cerebri” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aqueductus cerebri.”*

---

aquicultural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to aquiculture.

- *It is useful to describe something as “aquicultural” when it is of or relating to aquiculture.*
- *A “aquicultural” approach may work better in this case.*

---

aquiculture *(noun)*

A technique of growing plants (without soil) in water containing dissolved nutrients.

- *He looked up “aquiculture” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “aquiculture” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aquiferous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an aquifer.

- *It is useful to describe something as “aquiferous” when it is of or relating to an aquifer.*

- *Students compared “aquiferous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aquifoliaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed shrubs and trees.

- *The article explained what “aquifoliaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “aquifoliaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aquila chrysaetos *(noun)*

Large eagle of mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere having a golden-brown head and neck.

- *He looked up “aquila chrysaetos” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aquila chrysaetos” to mean large eagle of mountainous regions of the northern....*

---

aquilege *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Aquilegia having irregular showy spurred flowers; north temperate regions especially mountains.

- *They discussed “aquilege” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “aquilege” means with a simple example.*

---

ar rimsal *(noun)*

A desert in southern Saudi Arabia.

- *The article explained what “ar rimsal” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ar rimsal” to mean a desert in southern saudi arabia.*

---

arabidopsis lyrata *(noun)*

A small noninvasive cross-pollinating plant with white flowers; closely related to Arabidopsis thaliana.

- *In class, the teacher used “arabidopsis lyrata” to mean a small noninvasive cross-pollinating plant with....*
- *The article explained what “arabidopsis lyrata” means with a simple example.*

---

arability *(noun)*

The quality of land that is appropriate for cultivation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arability.”*
- *Understanding “arability” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arabis turrita *(noun)*

European cress having stiff erect stems; sometimes placed in genus Turritis.

- *The article explained what “arabis turrita” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arabis turrita.”*

---

araceous *(adjective)*

Relating to a plant of the family Araceae.

- *A “araceous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “araceous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

arachnidian *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a member of the class Arachnida.

- *Students compared “arachnidian” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “arachnidian.”*

---

araguaya *(noun)*

A river in central Brazil that flows generally northward (with many falls) to join the Tocantins River.

- *The article explained what “araguaya” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “araguaya” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

araguaya river *(noun)*

A river in central Brazil that flows generally northward (with many falls) to join the Tocantins River.

- *They discussed “araguaya river” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “araguaya river” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arales *(noun)*

Araceae; Lemnaceae.

- *Understanding "arales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "arales" during the group presentation.*

---

aralia nudicaulis *(noun)*

Common perennial herb having aromatic roots used as a substitute for sarsaparilla; central and eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aralia nudicaulis."*
- *He looked up "aralia nudicaulis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aralia stipulata *(noun)*

Similar to American angelica tree but less prickly; China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aralia stipulata."*
- *He looked up "aralia stipulata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

araliaceae *(noun)*

Mostly tropical trees and shrubs and lianas: genera Panax and Hedera.

- *Understanding "araliaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "araliaceae."*

---

aram kachaturian *(noun)*

Armenian composer who incorporated oriental folk music (1903-1978).

- *He looked up "aram kachaturian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aram kachaturian" to mean armenian composer who incorporated oriental folk....*

---

arame *(noun)*

An edible seaweed with a mild flavor.

- *Understanding "arame" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arame" means with a simple example.*

---

aramus *(noun)*

Genus of large brown long-billed wading birds found in warm swampy regions of the western hemisphere: courlan; limpkin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aramus."*
- *They discussed "aramus" during the group presentation.*

---

aramus guarauna *(noun)*

Wading bird of South America and Central America.

- *The article explained what "aramus guarauna" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aramus guarauna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aramus pictus *(noun)*

Wading bird of Florida, Cuba and Jamaica having a drooping bill and a distinctive wailing call.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aramus pictus."*
- *He looked up "aramus pictus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aranea diademata *(noun)*

A spider common in European gardens.

- *He looked up "aranea diademata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aranea diademata."*

---

araneidal *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a spider.

- *A "araneidal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "araneidal."*

---

araneidan *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a spider.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "araneidan."*

- *Would you call this situation "araneidan"? Explain why.*

---

araneus cavaticus *(noun)*

An orange and tan spider with darkly banded legs that spins an orb web daily.

- *In class, the teacher used "araneus cavaticus" to mean an orange and tan spider with darkly banded legs....*
- *The article explained what "araneus cavaticus" means with a simple example.*

---

arariba *(noun)*

Brazilian tree with handsomely marked wood.

- *Understanding "arariba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "arariba" during the group presentation.*

---

araroba *(noun)*

A bitter yellow powder used to treat skin diseases.

- *Understanding "araroba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "araroba" means with a simple example.*

---

araucaria bidwillii *(noun)*

Australian conifer bearing two-inch seeds tasting like roasted chestnuts; among the aborigines the tree is hereditary property protected by law.

- *Understanding "araucaria bidwillii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "araucaria bidwillii" during the group presentation.*

---

araucariaceae *(noun)*

Tall evergreen cone-bearing trees of South America and Australia with broad leathery leaves; in some classifications included in the Pinaceae.

- *The article explained what "araucariaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "araucariaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

araujia *(noun)*

Small genus of South American evergreen vines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "araujia."*
- *He looked up "araujia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

araujia sericofera *(noun)*

Robust twining shrub having racemes of fragrant white or pink flowers with flat spreading terminal petals that trap nocturnal moths and hold them until dawn.

- *In class, the teacher used "araujia sericofera" to mean robust twining shrub having racemes of fragrant....*
- *The article explained what "araujia sericofera" means with a simple example.*

---

arbalist *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *He looked up "arbalist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arbalist."*

---

arbitrager *(noun)*

Someone who engages in arbitrage (who purchases securities in one market for immediate resale in another in the hope of profiting from the price differential).

- *The article explained what "arbitrager" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arbitrager" to mean someone who engages in arbitrage (who purchases....*

---

arbitrament *(noun)*

The act of deciding as an arbiter; giving authoritative judgment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arbitrament."*
- *The article explained what "arbitrament" means with a simple example.*

---

arbitrational *(adjective)*

Relating to or resulting from arbitration.

- *An arbitrational settlement.*
- *Would you call this situation "arbitrational"? Explain why.*

---

arbitrative *(adjective)*

Relating to or having the authority to arbitrate.

- *An arbitrative board.*
- *A "arbitrative" approach may work better in this case.*

arbitrement *(noun)*

The act of deciding as an arbiter; giving authoritative judgment.

- *They discussed "arbitrement" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arbitrement" because he had never seen it before.*

arboraceous *(adjective)*

Abounding in trees.

- *Students compared "arboraceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "arboraceous"? Explain why.*

arborary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or formed by trees.

- *Would you call this situation "arborary"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "arborary."*

arboreous *(adjective)*

Resembling a tree in form and branching structure.

- *An arboreous landscape.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "arboreous" when it is resembling a tree in form and branching structure.*

arboresque *(adjective)*

Resembling a tree in form and branching structure.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "arboresque."*
- *Would you call this situation "arboresque"? Explain why.*

arborical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or formed by trees.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "arborical."*
- *Students compared "arborical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

arboriculturist *(noun)*

Someone trained in forestry.

- *Understanding "arboriculturist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arboriculturist."*

arboriform *(adjective)*

Resembling a tree in form and branching structure.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "arboriform."*
- *Students compared "arboriform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

arborise *(verb)*

Branch out like trees.

- *In everyday English, people use "arborise" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "arborise" until he saw an example.*

arborize *(verb)*

Branch out like trees.

- *Nerve fibers arborize.*
- *The coach explained when to use "arborize" and when to wait.*

arborolatry *(noun)*

The worship of trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arborolatry.”*
- *Understanding “arborolatry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arborous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or formed by trees.

- *An arborous roof.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “arborous.”*

---

arbutus unedo *(noun)*

Small evergreen European shrubby tree bearing many-seeded scarlet berries that are edible but bland; of Ireland, southern Europe, Asia Minor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arbutus unedo.”*
- *He looked up “arbutus unedo” because he had never seen it before.*

---

arc-boutant *(noun)*

A buttress that stands apart from the main structure and connected to it by an arch.

- *He looked up “arc-boutant” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arc-boutant.”*

---

arcadic *(noun)*

The dialect of Ancient Greek spoken by Arcadians.

- *The article explained what “arcadic” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arcadic” to mean the dialect of ancient greek spoken by arcadians.*

---

arcadic dialect *(noun)*

The dialect of Ancient Greek spoken by Arcadians.

- *They discussed “arcadic dialect” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arcadic dialect.”*

---

arcado-cyprians *(noun)*

The ancient Greek inhabitants of Achaea.

- *In class, the teacher used “arcado-cyprians” to mean the ancient greek inhabitants of achaea.*
- *The article explained what “arcado-cyprians” means with a simple example.*

---

arccosecant *(noun)*

The angle that has a cosecant equal to a given number.

- *In class, the teacher used “arccosecant” to mean the angle that has a cosecant equal to a given number.*
- *They discussed “arccosecant” during the group presentation.*

---

arccosine *(noun)*

The inverse function of the cosine; the angle that has a cosine equal to a given number.

- *The article explained what “arccosine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arccosine” to mean the inverse function of the cosine; the angle that....*

---

arccotangent *(noun)*

The inverse function of the cotangent; the angle that has a cotangent equal to a given number.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arccotangent.”*
- *He looked up “arccotangent” because he had never seen it before.*

---

arcdegree *(noun)*

A measure for arcs and angles.

- *In class, the teacher used “arcdegree” to mean a measure for arcs and angles.*
- *Understanding “arcdegree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arcella *(noun)*

An amoeba-like protozoan with a chitinous shell resembling an umbrella.

- *He looked up “arcella” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “arcella” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arcellidae *(noun)*

Soil and freshwater protozoa; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *He looked up "arcellidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arcellidae."*

arceuthobium *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly American plants parasitic on conifers.

- *He looked up "arceuthobium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arceuthobium."*

arceuthobium pusillum *(noun)*

Small herb with scalelike leaves on reddish-brown stems and berrylike fruits; parasitic on spruce and larch trees.

- *The article explained what "arceuthobium pusillum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arceuthobium pusillum" to mean small herb with scalelike leaves on reddish-brown....*

archaebacterium *(noun)*

Considered ancient life forms that evolved separately from bacteria and blue-green algae.

- *Understanding "archaebacterium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "archaebacterium" means with a simple example.*

archaeobacteria *(noun)*

Considered ancient life forms that evolved separately from bacteria and blue-green algae.

- *Understanding "archaeobacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "archaeobacteria" to mean considered ancient life forms that evolved....*

archaeologic *(adjective)*

Related to or dealing with or devoted to archaeology.

- *An archaeological dig.*
- *A dramatic archaeological discovery.*

archaeopteryx lithographica *(noun)*

Extinct primitive toothed bird of the Jurassic period having a long feathered tail and hollow bones; usually considered the most primitive of all birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "archaeopteryx lithographica" to mean extinct primitive toothed bird of the jurassic....*
- *The article explained what "archaeopteryx lithographica" means with a simple example.*

archaeornis *(noun)*

Extinct primitive toothed bird with a long feathered tail and three free clawed digits on each wing.

- *The article explained what "archaeornis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archaeornis."*

archaeornithes *(noun)*

Primitive reptile-like fossil birds of the Jurassic or early Cretaceous.

- *In class, the teacher used "archaeornithes" to mean primitive reptile-like fossil birds of the jurassic....*
- *They discussed "archaeornithes" during the group presentation.*

archaeozoic *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to earlier of two divisions of the Precambrian era.

- *Would you call this situation "archaeozoic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "archaeozoic" when it is of or belonging to earlier of two divisions of the....*

archaeozoic aeon *(noun)*

The time from 3,800 million years to 2,500 million years ago; earth's crust formed; unicellular organisms are earliest forms of life.

- *The article explained what "archaeozoic aeon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "archaeozoic aeon" to mean the time from 3,800 million years to 2,500 million....*

archaicism *(noun)*

The use of an archaic expression.

- *In class, the teacher used "archaicism" to mean the use of an archaic expression.*
- *The article explained what "archaicism" means with a simple example.*

---

archaise *(verb)*

Give an archaic appearance of character to.

- *The coach explained when to use "archaise" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "archaise" in real sentences.*

---

archaist *(noun)*

An expert or collector of antiquities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archaist."*
- *The article explained what "archaist" means with a simple example.*

---

archaistic *(adjective)*

Imitative of an archaic style or manner.

- *Archaistic writing.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "archaistic."*

---

archaize *(verb)*

Give an archaic appearance of character to.

- *Archaized craftwork.*
- *He did not know how to use "archaize" until he saw an example.*

---

archangelic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling archangels.

- *The speaker chose "archangelic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "archangelic."*

---

archangelical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling archangels.

- *Students compared "archangelical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "archangelical" when it is of or relating to or resembling archangels.*

---

archducal *(adjective)*

Belonging to or befitting an archduke or his archduchy.

- *A "archducal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "archducal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

archduchy *(noun)*

The domain controlled by an archduke or archduchess.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archduchy."*
- *He looked up "archduchy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

archegonial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an archegonium.

- *The speaker chose "archegonial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "archegonial" when it is of or relating to an archegonium.*

---

archegoniate *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an archegonium.

- *Students compared "archegoniate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "archegoniate."*

---

archegonium *(noun)*

A female sex organ occurring in mosses, ferns, and most gymnosperms.

- *In class, the teacher used "archegonium" to mean a female sex organ occurring in mosses, ferns, and....*

- *Understanding "archegonium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

archenteron *(noun)*

Central cavity of the gastrula; becomes the intestinal or digestive cavity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archenteron."*
- *The article explained what "archenteron" means with a simple example.*

---

archeobacteria *(noun)*

Considered ancient life forms that evolved separately from bacteria and blue-green algae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archeobacteria."*
- *He looked up "archeobacteria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

archeologic *(adjective)*

Related to or dealing with or devoted to archaeology.

- *It is useful to describe something as "archeologic" when it is related to or dealing with or devoted to archaeology.*
- *Students compared "archeologic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

archeopteryx *(noun)*

Extinct primitive toothed bird of the Jurassic period having a long feathered tail and hollow bones; usually considered the most primitive of all birds.

- *Understanding "archeopteryx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "archeopteryx" to mean extinct primitive toothed bird of the jurassic....*

---

archeozoic *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to earlier of two divisions of the Precambrian era.

- *Archeozoic life forms.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "archeozoic."*

---

archeozoic eon *(noun)*

The time from 3,800 million years to 2,500 million years ago; earth's crust formed; unicellular organisms are earliest forms of life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archeozoic eon."*
- *The article explained what "archeozoic eon" means with a simple example.*

---

archepiscopal *(adjective)*

Of or associated with an archbishop.

- *It is useful to describe something as "archepiscopal" when it is of or associated with an archbishop.*
- *The speaker chose "archepiscopal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

archespore *(noun)*

Primitive cell or group of cells from which a mother cell develops.

- *In class, the teacher used "archespore" to mean primitive cell or group of cells from which a....*
- *They discussed "archespore" during the group presentation.*

---

archesporial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the cells in a sporangium that give rise to spores.

- *A "archesporial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "archesporial"? Explain why.*

---

archesporium *(noun)*

Primitive cell or group of cells from which a mother cell develops.

- *Understanding "archesporium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "archesporium" means with a simple example.*

---

archiannelid *(noun)*

Small primitive marine worm lacking external segmentation and resembling polychaete larvae.

- *Understanding "archiannelid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "archiannelid" to mean small primitive marine worm lacking external....*

---

archiannelida *(noun)*

A class of Annelida.

- *The article explained what "archiannelida" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archiannelida."*

---

archidiaconal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an archdeacon or his office.

- *Would you call this situation "archidiaconal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "archidiaconal."*

---

archidiaconate *(noun)*

Office or position of an archdeacon.

- *The article explained what "archidiaconate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "archidiaconate" during the group presentation.*

---

archidiskidon *(noun)*

A genus of Elephantidae.

- *He looked up "archidiskidon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "archidiskidon" to mean a genus of elephantidae.*

---

archidiskidon imperator *(noun)*

Largest known mammoth; of America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archidiskidon imperator."*
- *He looked up "archidiskidon imperator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

archilochus colubris *(noun)*

A kind of hummingbird.

- *Understanding "archilochus colubris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "archilochus colubris" during the group presentation.*

---

archine *(noun)*

A Russian unit of length (71 cm).

- *He looked up "archine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archine."*

---

archipallium *(noun)*

The olfactory cortex of the cerebrum.

- *The article explained what "archipallium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "archipallium" during the group presentation.*

---

archosargus *(noun)*

A genus of Sparidae.

- *He looked up "archosargus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "archosargus" during the group presentation.*

---

archosargus probatocephalus *(noun)*

Large (up to 20 lbs) food fish of the eastern coast of the United States and Mexico.

- *He looked up "archosargus probatocephalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archosargus probatocephalus."*

---

archosargus rhomboidalis *(noun)*

Sea bream of warm Atlantic waters.

- *They discussed "archosargus rhomboidalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "archosargus rhomboidalis" means with a simple example.*

---

archosaur *(noun)*

Extinct reptiles including: dinosaurs; plesiosaurs; pterosaurs; ichthyosaurs; thecodonts.

- *Understanding "archosaur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "archosaur" means with a simple example.*

---

archosauria *(noun)*

A large subclass of diapsid reptiles including: crocodiles; alligators; dinosaurs; pterosaurs; plesiosaurs; ichthyosaurs; thecodonts.

- *In class, the teacher used "archosauria" to mean a large subclass of diapsid reptiles including:....*
- *Understanding "archosauria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

archosaurian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to reptiles of the subclass Archosauria.

- *Would you call this situation "archosaurian"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "archosaurian" when it is of or relating to reptiles of the subclass archosauria.*

---

archosaurian reptile *(noun)*

Extinct reptiles including: dinosaurs; plesiosaurs; pterosaurs; ichthyosaurs; thecodonts.

- *They discussed "archosaurian reptile" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archosaurian reptile."*

---

arciform *(adjective)*

Forming or resembling an arch.

- *A "arciform" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "arciform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

arcminute *(noun)*

A unit of angular distance equal to a 60th of a degree.

- *Understanding "arcminute" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arcminute" means with a simple example.*

---

arcsecant *(noun)*

The inverse function of the secant; the angle that has a secant equal to a given number.

- *In class, the teacher used "arcsecant" to mean the inverse function of the secant; the angle that....*
- *They discussed "arcsecant" during the group presentation.*

---

arctictis bintourong *(noun)*

Arboreal civet of Asia having a long prehensile tail and shaggy black hair.

- *They discussed "arctictis bintourong" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arctictis bintourong" to mean arboreal civet of asia having a long prehensile....*

---

arctiid *(noun)*

Stout-bodied broad-winged moth with conspicuously striped or spotted wings; larvae are hairy caterpillars.

- *He looked up "arctiid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "arctiid" during the group presentation.*

---

arctiid moth *(noun)*

Stout-bodied broad-winged moth with conspicuously striped or spotted wings; larvae are hairy caterpillars.

- *Understanding "arctiid moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arctiid moth" means with a simple example.*

---

arctiidae *(noun)*

Tiger moths.

- *He looked up "arctiidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arctiidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arctocebus *(noun)*

A genus of Lorisidae.

- *They discussed "arctocebus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "arctocebus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arctocebus calabarensis *(noun)*

A kind of lemur.

- *The article explained what “arctocebus calabarensis” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “arctocebus calabarensis” during the group presentation.*

arctocephalus philippi *(noun)*

A fur seal of the Pacific coast of California and southward.

- *They discussed “arctocephalus philippi” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “arctocephalus philippi” means with a simple example.*

arctonyx *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “arctonyx” to mean a genus of mustelidae.*
- *They discussed “arctonyx” during the group presentation.*

arctonyx collaris *(noun)*

Southeast Asian badger with a snout like a pig.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arctonyx collaris.”*
- *The article explained what “arctonyx collaris” means with a simple example.*

arctostaphylos andersonii *(noun)*

Erect California shrub having leaves with heart-shaped lobes at the base.

- *Understanding “arctostaphylos andersonii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arctostaphylos andersonii.”*

arctotis *(noun)*

Herbs and subshrubs: African daisy.

- *The article explained what “arctotis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “arctotis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arctotis stoechadifolia *(noun)*

Bushy perennial of South Africa with white or violet flowers; in its native region often clothes entire valley sides in a sheet of color.

- *In class, the teacher used “arctotis stoechadifolia” to mean bushy perennial of south africa with white or....*
- *The article explained what “arctotis stoechadifolia” means with a simple example.*

arctotis venusta *(noun)*

Bushy perennial of South Africa with white or violet flowers; in its native region often clothes entire valley sides in a sheet of color.

- *They discussed “arctotis venusta” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arctotis venusta.”*

ardea herodius *(noun)*

Large American heron having bluish-grey plumage.

- *He looked up “ardea herodius” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ardea herodius.”*

ardeb *(noun)*

A unit of dry measure used in Egypt.

- *In class, the teacher used “ardeb” to mean a unit of dry measure used in egypt.*
- *Understanding “ardeb” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ardeidae *(noun)*

Herons; egrets; night herons; bitterns.

- *They discussed “ardeidae” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “ardeidae” means with a simple example.*

ardisia *(noun)*

Tropical evergreen subshrubs (some climbers) to trees of Asia and Australasia to Americas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ardisia."*
- *He looked up "ardisia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ardisia crenata *(noun)*

Shrub with coral-red berries; Japan to northern India.

- *They discussed "ardisia crenata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ardisia crenata."*

---

ardisia escallonoides *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub or small tree with brown wood and dark berries.

- *He looked up "ardisia escallonoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ardisia escallonoides" during the group presentation.*

---

ardisia paniculata *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub or small tree with brown wood and dark berries.

- *They discussed "ardisia paniculata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ardisia paniculata" to mean tropical american shrub or small tree with brown....*

---

arduousness *(noun)*

Extreme effortfulness.

- *In class, the teacher used "arduousness" to mean extreme effortfulness.*
- *He looked up "arduousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

areaway *(noun)*

A passageway between buildings or giving access to a basement.

- *Understanding "areaway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "areaway."*

---

arecaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually having a tall columnar trunk bearing a crown of very large leaves; coextensive with the order Palmales.

- *In class, the teacher used "arecaceae" to mean chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually....*
- *The article explained what "arecaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

arecidae *(noun)*

One of four subclasses or superorder of Monocotyledones; comprises about 6400 species in 5 families of trees and shrubs and terrestrial herbs and a few free-floating aquatics including: Palmae; Araceae; Pandanaceae and Lemnaceae.

- *He looked up "arecidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arecidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

areflexia *(noun)*

Absence of a reflex; a sign of possible nerve damage.

- *The article explained what "areflexia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "areflexia" during the group presentation.*

---

arenaceous *(adjective)*

Resembling or containing or abounding in sand; or growing in sandy areas.

- *Arenaceous limestone.*
- *Arenaceous grasses.*

---

arenaceous rock *(noun)*

A sedimentary rock composed of sand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arenaceous rock."*
- *He looked up "arenaceous rock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arenaria peploides *(noun)*

Perennial succulent herb with small solitary axillary or terminal flowers.

- *Understanding "arenaria peploides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "arenaria peploides" during the group presentation.*

---

arenaria serpyllifolia *(noun)*

Eurasian annual sprawling plant naturalized throughout North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "arenaria serpyllifolia" to mean eurasian annual sprawling plant naturalized....*
- *The article explained what "arenaria serpyllifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

arenaria-melanocephala *(noun)*

Common turnstone of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *Understanding "arenaria-melanocephala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "arenaria-melanocephala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arenaviridae *(noun)*

A family of arborviruses carried by arthropods.

- *They discussed "arenaviridae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arenaviridae."*

---

arenavirus *(noun)*

Animal viruses belonging to the family Arenaviridae.

- *Understanding "arenavirus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arenavirus" means with a simple example.*

---

arenga *(noun)*

A genus of tropical Asian and Malaysian palm trees.

- *He looked up "arenga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arenga" to mean a genus of tropical asian and malaysian palm trees.*

---

arenga pinnata *(noun)*

Malaysian feather palm with base densely clothed with fibers; yields a sweet sap used in wine and trunk pith yields sago.

- *The article explained what "arenga pinnata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arenga pinnata" to mean malaysian feather palm with base densely clothed....*

---

arenicolous *(adjective)*

Growing or living or burrowing in sand.

- *Arenicolous worms.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "arenicolous" when it is growing or living or burrowing in sand.*

---

arere *(noun)*

Large west African tree having large palmately lobed leaves and axillary cymose panicles of small white flowers and one-winged seeds; yields soft white to pale yellow wood.

- *They discussed "arere" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "arere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

areteria cervicalis *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the muscles of the neck.

- *In class, the teacher used "areteria cervicalis" to mean an artery that supplies the muscles of the neck.*
- *They discussed "areteria cervicalis" during the group presentation.*

---

argasid *(noun)*

Tick lacking a dorsal shield and having mouth parts on the under side of the head.

- *They discussed "argasid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "argasid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

argentic *(adjective)*

Relating to compounds in which silver is bivalent.

- *A "argentic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "argentic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

argentiferous *(adjective)*

Containing or yielding silver.

- *Argentiferous ore.*
- *Would you call this situation "argentiferous"? Explain why.*

---

argentinidae *(noun)*

Small marine soft-finned fishes with long silvery bodies; related to salmons and trouts.

- *They discussed "argentinidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argentinidae."*

---

argentinosaur *(noun)*

Huge herbivorous dinosaur of Cretaceous found in Argentina.

- *In class, the teacher used "argentinosaur" to mean huge herbivorous dinosaur of cretaceous found in....*
- *Understanding "argentinosaur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

argentite *(noun)*

A valuable silver ore consisting of silver sulfide (Ag2S).

- *The article explained what "argentite" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "argentite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

argentous *(adjective)*

Relating to compounds in which silver is univalent.

- *It is useful to describe something as "argentous" when it is relating to compounds in which silver is univalent.*
- *The speaker chose "argentous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

argil *(noun)*

A white clay (especially a white clay used by potters).

- *They discussed "argil" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "argil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

argiopidae *(noun)*

Spiders that spin orb webs; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argiopidae."*
- *He looked up "argiopidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

argle-bargle *(noun)*

A verbal dispute; a wrangling argument.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argle-bargle."*
- *They discussed "argle-bargle" during the group presentation.*

---

argonauta *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Argonautidae: paper nautilus.

- *Understanding "argonauta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "argonauta" during the group presentation.*

---

argonauta argo *(noun)*

Cephalopod mollusk of warm seas whose females have delicate papery spiral shells.

- *The article explained what "argonauta argo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "argonauta argo" to mean cephalopod mollusk of warm seas whose females have....*

---

argonautidae *(noun)*

Represented solely by the genus Argonauta.

- *Understanding "argonautidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "argonautidae" means with a simple example.*

---

argonon *(noun)*

Any of the chemically inert gaseous elements of the helium group in the periodic table.

- *In class, the teacher used "argonon" to mean any of the chemically inert gaseous elements of the....*
- *The article explained what "argonon" means with a simple example.*

---

argufy *(verb)*

Have a disagreement over something.

- *Learners should practice how to use "argufy" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "argufy" when talking about this idea.*

---

argusianus *(noun)*

Argus pheasants.

- *He looked up "argusianus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argusianus."*

---

argynnis *(noun)*

Fritillaries.

- *They discussed "argynnis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "argynnis" means with a simple example.*

---

argyranthemum *(noun)*

Comprises plants often included in the genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding "argyranthemum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "argyranthemum" during the group presentation.*

---

argyranthemum frutescens *(noun)*

Perennial subshrub of the Canary Islands having usually pale yellow daisylike flowers; often included in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding "argyranthemum frutescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "argyranthemum frutescens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

argyreia *(noun)*

Woody climbers of tropical Asia to Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "argyreia" to mean woody climbers of tropical asia to australia.*
- *He looked up "argyreia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

argyrodite *(noun)*

A rare steel-grey mineral consisting of silver and germanium and sulfur.

- *Understanding "argyrodite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "argyrodite" during the group presentation.*

---

argyrol *(noun)*

Antiseptic consisting of a compound of protein and silver (trade name Argyrol).

- *In class, the teacher used "argyrol" to mean antiseptic consisting of a compound of protein and....*
- *They discussed "argyrol" during the group presentation.*

---

argyrotaenia *(noun)*

Orange tortrix.

- *Understanding "argyrotaenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argyrotaenia."*

---

argyrotaenia citrana *(noun)*

California moth whose larvae live in especially oranges.

- *He looked up "argyrotaenia citrana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "argyrotaenia citrana" during the group presentation.*

---

argyroxiphium *(noun)*

Small genus of Hawaiian spreading and rosette-forming shrubs.

- *He looked up "argyroxiphium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "argyroxiphium" to mean small genus of hawaiian spreading and....*

argyroxiphium sandwicense *(noun)*

Low-growing plant found only in volcanic craters on Hawaii having rosettes of narrow pointed silver-green leaves and clusters of profuse red-purple flowers on a tall stem.

- *Understanding "argyroxiphium sandwicense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argyroxiphium sandwicense."*

arhant *(noun)*

A Buddhist who has attained nirvana.

- *Understanding "arhant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arhant" means with a simple example.*

arianist *(noun)*

An adherent of Arianism (the belief that Jesus Christ was not truly God).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arianist."*
- *They discussed "arianist" during the group presentation.*

arianrod *(noun)*

Celtic goddess famous for her beauty; mother of Dylan.

- *Understanding "arianrod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arianrod" means with a simple example.*

aricara *(noun)*

The Caddoan language spoken by the Arikara.

- *The article explained what "aricara" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aricara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aridness *(noun)*

A deficiency of moisture (especially when resulting from a permanent absence of rainfall).

- *They discussed "aridness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aridness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ariidae *(noun)*

Sea catfishes.

- *They discussed "ariidae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ariidae."*

ariled *(adjective)*

(of some seeds) having a fleshy and usually brightly colored cover.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ariled."*
- *Students compared "ariled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

arillate *(adjective)*

(of some seeds) having a fleshy and usually brightly colored cover.

- *It is useful to describe something as "arillate" when it is (of some seeds) having a fleshy and usually....*
- *The speaker chose "arillate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

arilus *(noun)*

A genus of Reduviidae.

- *Understanding "arilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arilus."*

arilus cristatus *(noun)*

Large predatory North American bug that sucks the blood of other insects.

- *Understanding "arilus cristatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "arilus cristatus" during the group presentation.*

ariocarpus *(noun)*

Slow-growing geophytic cacti; northern and eastern Mexico; southern Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ariocarpus."*
- *Understanding "ariocarpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ariocarpus fissuratus *(noun)*

Usually unbranched usually spineless cactus covered with warty tubercles and having magenta flowers and white or green fruit; resembles the related mescal; northeastern Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "ariocarpus fissuratus" to mean usually unbranched usually spineless cactus covered....*
- *The article explained what "ariocarpus fissuratus" means with a simple example.*

---

ariomma *(noun)*

A genus of Stromateidae.

- *He looked up "ariomma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ariomma" to mean a genus of stromateidae.*

---

ariose *(adjective)*

Having a melody (as distinguished from recitative).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ariose."*
- *Students compared "ariose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

arisaema atrorubens *(noun)*

Common American spring-flowering woodland herb having sheathing leaves and an upright club-shaped spadix with overarching green and purple spathe producing scarlet berries.

- *He looked up "arisaema atrorubens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arisaema atrorubens."*

---

arisaema dracontium *(noun)*

Early spring-flowering plant of eastern North America resembling the related jack-in-the-pulpit but having digitate leaves, slender greenish yellow spathe and elongated spadix.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arisaema dracontium."*
- *He looked up "arisaema dracontium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arisaema triphyllum *(noun)*

Common American spring-flowering woodland herb having sheathing leaves and an upright club-shaped spadix with overarching green and purple spathe producing scarlet berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arisaema triphyllum."*
- *Understanding "arisaema triphyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arisarum *(noun)*

Tuberous or rhizomatous perennial herbs; mainly Mediterranean area.

- *He looked up "arisarum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arisarum."*

---

arisarum vulgare *(noun)*

Tuberous perennial having a cowl-shaped maroon or violet-black spathe; Mediterranean; Canaries; Azores.

- *Understanding "arisarum vulgare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arisarum vulgare" means with a simple example.*

---

arishth *(noun)*

Large semi-evergreen tree of the East Indies; trunk exudes a tenacious gum; bitter bark used as a tonic; seeds yield an aromatic oil; sometimes placed in genus Melia.

- *They discussed "arishth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "arishth" means with a simple example.*

---

aristocort *(noun)*

A synthetic corticosteroid (trade names Aristocort or Aristopak or Kenalog) used as an anti-inflammatory agent.

- *In class, the teacher used "aristocort" to mean a synthetic corticosteroid (trade names aristocort....*
- *They discussed "aristocort" during the group presentation.*

---

aristocratical *(adjective)*

Belonging to or characteristic of the nobility or aristocracy.

- *A "aristocratical" approach may work better in this case.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "aristocratical" when it is belonging to or characteristic of the nobility or....*

---

aristolochia clematitis *(noun)*

Creeping plant having curving flowers thought to resemble fetuses; native to Europe; naturalized Great Britain and eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "aristolochia clematitis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "aristolochia clematitis" during the group presentation.*

---

aristolochia durior *(noun)*

Hardy deciduous vine having large leaves and flowers with the calyx tube curved like the bowl of a pipe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aristolochia durior."*
- *He looked up "aristolochia durior" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aristolochia serpentaria *(noun)*

Birthwort of the eastern United States woodlands.

- *In class, the teacher used "aristolochia serpentaria" to mean birthwort of the eastern united states woodlands.*
- *The article explained what "aristolochia serpentaria" means with a simple example.*

---

aristolochiaceae *(noun)*

Family of birthworts (including wild ginger).

- *In class, the teacher used "aristolochiaceae" to mean family of birthworts (including wild ginger).*
- *Understanding "aristolochiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aristolochiales *(noun)*

Order of plants distinguished by tubular petaloid perianth and inferior ovary.

- *He looked up "aristolochiales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aristolochiales" during the group presentation.*

---

aristopak *(noun)*

A synthetic corticosteroid (trade names Aristocort or Aristopak or Kenalog) used as an anti-inflammatory agent.

- *Understanding "aristopak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "aristopak" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aristotelean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Aristotle or his philosophy.

- *Aristotelean logic.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aristotelean."*

---

aristotelia *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs or small trees of Australia and New Zealand and western South America.

- *The article explained what "aristotelia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "aristotelia" during the group presentation.*

---

aristotelia racemosa *(noun)*

Graceful deciduous shrub or small tree having attractive foliage and small red berries that turn black at maturity and are used for making wine.

- *Understanding "aristotelia racemosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aristotelia racemosa" to mean graceful deciduous shrub or small tree having....*

---

aristotelia serrata *(noun)*

Graceful deciduous shrub or small tree having attractive foliage and small red berries that turn black at maturity and are used for making wine.

- *The article explained what "aristotelia serrata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aristotelia serrata" to mean graceful deciduous shrub or small tree having....*

---

aristotelic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Aristotle or his philosophy.

- *A "aristotelic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "aristotelic"? Explain why.*

---

arithmancy *(noun)*

Divination by means of numbers.

- *He looked up "arithmancy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arithmancy" to mean divination by means of numbers.*

arithmetician *(noun)*

Someone who specializes in arithmetic.

- *He looked up "arithmetician" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arithmetician."*

arkansawyer *(noun)*

A native or resident of Arkansas.

- *He looked up "arkansawyer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arkansawyer" to mean a native or resident of arkansas.*

armadillidium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Armadillidiidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "armadillidium" to mean type genus of the armadillidiidae.*
- *The article explained what "armadillidium" means with a simple example.*

armerican cheddar *(noun)*

Hard smooth-textured cheese; originally made in Cheddar in southwestern England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armerican cheddar."*
- *He looked up "armerican cheddar" because he had never seen it before.*

armet *(noun)*

A medieval helmet with a visor and a neck guard.

- *The article explained what "armet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armet."*

armguard *(noun)*

A protective covering for the wrist or arm that is used in archery and fencing and other sports.

- *They discussed "armguard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "armguard" because he had never seen it before.*

armilla *(noun)*

A celestial globe consisting of metal hoops; used by early astronomers to determine the positions of stars.

- *In class, the teacher used "armilla" to mean a celestial globe consisting of metal hoops; used....*
- *They discussed "armilla" during the group presentation.*

armillaria caligata *(noun)*

Fungus with a brown cap and white gills and a membranous ring halfway up the stalk.

- *In class, the teacher used "armillaria caligata" to mean fungus with a brown cap and white gills and a....*
- *They discussed "armillaria caligata" during the group presentation.*

armillaria zelleri *(noun)*

A large fungus with viscid cap that dries and turns brown with age; gills are off-white.

- *The article explained what "armillaria zelleri" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "armillaria zelleri" during the group presentation.*

armillariella *(noun)*

A honey-colored diminutive form of genus Armillaria; grows in clusters; edible (when cooked) but most attention has been on how to get rid of it.

- *The article explained what "armillariella" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "armillariella" to mean a honey-colored diminutive form of genus....*

armillariella mellea *(noun)*

A honey-colored edible mushroom commonly associated with the roots of trees in late summer and fall; do not eat raw.

- *They discussed “armillariella mellea” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “armillariella mellea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

armlike *(adjective)*

Resembling an arm.

- *The speaker chose “armlike” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “armlike” when it is resembling an arm.*

---

armoracia *(noun)*

Horseradish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “armoracia.”*
- *He looked up “armoracia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

armoracia rusticana *(noun)*

Coarse Eurasian plant cultivated for its thick white pungent root.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “armoracia rusticana.”*
- *He looked up “armoracia rusticana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

armored searobin *(noun)*

Sea robins having bony scutes on the body and barbels on the chin; found mostly on the continental slope.

- *The article explained what “armored searobin” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “armored searobin” to mean sea robins having bony scutes on the body and....*

---

arnoseris *(noun)*

Lamb succory.

- *He looked up “arnoseris” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arnoseris” to mean lamb succory.*

---

arnoseris minima *(noun)*

Small European herb with small yellow flowers.

- *They discussed “arnoseris minima” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arnoseris minima.”*

---

aroeira blanca *(noun)*

Small resinous tree or shrub of Brazil.

- *In class, the teacher used “aroeira blanca” to mean small resinous tree or shrub of brazil.*
- *Understanding “aroeira blanca” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arolla pine *(noun)*

Large five-needled European pine; yields cembra nuts and a resinous exudate.

- *The article explained what “arolla pine” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “arolla pine” during the group presentation.*

---

aromatise *(verb)*

Fill or impregnate with an odor.

- *He did not know how to use “aromatise” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “aromatise” when talking about this idea.*

---

aromatize *(verb)*

Fill or impregnate with an odor.

- *Learners should practice how to use “aromatize” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “aromatize” and when to wait.*

---

arouser *(noun)*

Someone who rouses others from sleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arouser.”*
- *They discussed “arouser” during the group presentation.*

arpent *(noun)*

A former French unit of area; equal approximately to an acre.

- *Understanding "arpent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arpent" to mean a former french unit of area; equal approximately....*

arrhenatherum elatius *(noun)*

Coarse perennial Eurasian grass resembling oat; found on roadside verges and rough grassland and in hay meadows; introduced in North America for forage.

- *They discussed "arrhenatherum elatius" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arrhenatherum elatius."*

arrhythmical *(adjective)*

Without regard for rhythm.

- *Students compared "arrhythmical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "arrhythmical."*

arriere pensee *(noun)*

An unstated doubt that prevents you from accepting something wholeheartedly.

- *Understanding "arriere pensee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arriere pensee" means with a simple example.*

arrogation *(noun)*

Seizure by the government.

- *He looked up "arrogation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arrogation."*

arrogator *(noun)*

A person who through conceit makes pretentious claims to rights or advantages that he or she is not entitled to or to qualities that he or she does not possess.

- *They discussed "arrogator" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "arrogator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arrowleaf groundsel *(noun)*

Perennial with sharply toothed triangular leaves on leafy stems bearing a cluster of yellow flower heads; moist places in mountains of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "arrowleaf groundsel" to mean perennial with sharply toothed triangular leaves on....*
- *The article explained what "arrowleaf groundsel" means with a simple example.*

arrowworm *(noun)*

Any worm of the Chaetognatha; transparent marine worm with horizontal lateral and caudal fins and a row of movable curved spines at each side of the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "arrowworm" to mean any worm of the chaetognatha; transparent marine....*
- *They discussed "arrowworm" during the group presentation.*

arsenious *(adjective)*

Relating to compounds in which arsenic is trivalent.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "arsenious."*
- *Students compared "arsenious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

arsenous anhydride *(noun)*

A white powdered poisonous trioxide of arsenic; used in manufacturing glass and as a pesticide (rat poison) and weed killer.

- *He looked up "arsenous anhydride" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arsenous anhydride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arsenous oxide *(noun)*

A white powdered poisonous trioxide of arsenic; used in manufacturing glass and as a pesticide (rat poison) and weed killer.

- *The article explained what "arsenous oxide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arsenous oxide" to mean a white powdered poisonous trioxide of arsenic;....*

artamidae *(noun)*

Wood swallows.

- *In class, the teacher used "artamidae" to mean wood swallows.*
- *The article explained what "artamidae" means with a simple example.*

---

artamus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Artamidae.

- *The article explained what "artamus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "artamus" during the group presentation.*

---

artemis pontica *(noun)*

European wormwood; minor source of absinthe.

- *The article explained what "artemis pontica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artemis pontica" to mean european wormwood; minor source of absinthe.*

---

artemis spinescens *(noun)*

A perennial that is valuable as sheep forage in the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "artemis spinescens" to mean a perennial that is valuable as sheep forage in the....*
- *He looked up "artemis spinescens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

artemisia abrotanum *(noun)*

Shrubby European wormwood naturalized in North America; sometimes used in brewing beer.

- *He looked up "artemisia abrotanum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artemisia abrotanum."*

---

artemisia filifolia *(noun)*

Silver-haired shrub of central and southern United States and Mexico; a troublesome weed on rangelands.

- *Understanding "artemisia filifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "artemisia filifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

artemisia gnaphalodes *(noun)*

Perennial cottony-white herb of southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artemisia gnaphalodes."*
- *They discussed "artemisia gnaphalodes" during the group presentation.*

---

artemisia ludoviciana *(noun)*

Perennial cottony-white herb of southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "artemisia ludoviciana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artemisia ludoviciana."*

---

artemisia stelleriana *(noun)*

Herb with greyish leaves found along the east coast of North America; used as an ornamental plant.

- *The article explained what "artemisia stelleriana" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "artemisia stelleriana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

artemision at ephesus *(noun)*

The large temple of the Greek goddess Artemis which was begun at Ephesus in 541 BC and completed 220 years later; the temple was destroyed by the Goths in 262.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artemision at ephesus."*
- *He looked up "artemision at ephesus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arteria alveolaris *(noun)*

A branch of the maxillary artery that supplies the alveolar process.

- *Understanding "arteria alveolaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arteria alveolaris" to mean a branch of the maxillary artery that supplies the....*

---

arteria alveolaris inferior *(noun)*

The alveolar artery that goes through the mandibular canal to supply the lower teeth.

- *Understanding "arteria alveolaris inferior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “arteria alveolaris inferior” because he had never seen it before.*

arteria alveolaris superior *(noun)*

The alveolar artery that supplies the upper teeth.

- *They discussed “arteria alveolaris superior” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “arteria alveolaris superior” because he had never seen it before.*

arteria appendicularis *(noun)*

The branch of the ileocolic artery that supplies the vermiform appendix.

- *In class, the teacher used “arteria appendicularis” to mean the branch of the ileocolic artery that supplies....*
- *They discussed “arteria appendicularis” during the group presentation.*

arteria ascendens *(noun)*

The branch of the ileocolic artery that supplies the ascending colon.

- *Understanding “arteria ascendens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “arteria ascendens” because he had never seen it before.*

arteria auricularis *(noun)*

Artery that supplies blood to the ear.

- *Understanding “arteria auricularis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “arteria auricularis” because he had never seen it before.*

arteria basilaris *(noun)*

An unpaired artery; supplies the pons and cerebellum and the back part of the cerebrum and the inner ear.

- *Understanding “arteria basilaris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arteria basilaris” to mean an unpaired artery; supplies the pons and....*

arteria buccalis *(noun)*

A branch of the maxillary artery that supplies blood to the buccinator muscle and the cheek.

- *In class, the teacher used “arteria buccalis” to mean a branch of the maxillary artery that supplies....*
- *The article explained what “arteria buccalis” means with a simple example.*

arteria bulbi penis *(noun)*

A branch of the internal pudendal artery of males that supplies the bulb of the penis.

- *They discussed “arteria bulbi penis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “arteria bulbi penis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arteria bulbi vestibuli *(noun)*

A branch of the internal pudendal artery in females that supplies the bulb of the vestibule.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria bulbi vestibuli.”*
- *The article explained what “arteria bulbi vestibuli” means with a simple example.*

arteria carotis *(noun)*

Either of two major arteries of the neck and head; branches from the aorta.

- *The article explained what “arteria carotis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “arteria carotis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arteria celiaca *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the abdominal aorta just below the diaphragm and branches into the left gastric artery and the common hepatic artery and the splenic artery.

- *In class, the teacher used “arteria celiaca” to mean an artery that originates from the abdominal aorta....*
- *He looked up “arteria celiaca” because he had never seen it before.*

arteria centralis retinae *(noun)*

A branch of the ophthalmic artery; enters the eyeball with the optic nerve.

- *The article explained what “arteria centralis retinae” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria centralis retinae.”*

arteria cerebelli *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the cerebellum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria cerebelli.”*
- *Understanding “arteria cerebelli” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arteria choroidea *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the choroid plexus.

- *Understanding “arteria choroidea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “arteria choroidea” means with a simple example.*

arteria circumflexa femoris *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the hip joint and thigh muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used “arteria circumflexa femoris” to mean an artery that supplies the hip joint and thigh muscles.*
- *The article explained what “arteria circumflexa femoris” means with a simple example.*

arteria circumflexa humeri *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the shoulder joint and shoulder muscles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria circumflexa humeri.”*
- *They discussed “arteria circumflexa humeri” during the group presentation.*

arteria circumflexa ilium *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the lower abdominal walls and skin and the sartorius muscle.

- *The article explained what “arteria circumflexa ilium” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “arteria circumflexa ilium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arteria circumflexa scapulae *(noun)*

An artery that serves the muscles of the shoulder and scapular area.

- *They discussed “arteria circumflexa scapulae” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “arteria circumflexa scapulae” means with a simple example.*

arteria colica *(noun)*

Arteries that supply blood to the colon.

- *The article explained what “arteria colica” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “arteria colica” during the group presentation.*

arteria communicans *(noun)*

Any of three arteries in the brain that make up the circle of Willis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria communicans.”*
- *The article explained what “arteria communicans” means with a simple example.*

arteria cystica *(noun)*

A branch of the hepatic artery; supplies the gall bladder and the surface of the liver.

- *He looked up “arteria cystica” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria cystica.”*

arteria epigastrica *(noun)*

One of three arteries supplying the anterior walls of the abdomen.

- *Understanding “arteria epigastrica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arteria epigastrica” to mean one of three arteries supplying the anterior walls....*

arteria ethmoidalis *(noun)*

A branch of the ophthalmic artery supplying structures in and around the nasal capsule.

- *The article explained what “arteria ethmoidalis” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria ethmoidalis.”*

arteria facialis *(noun)*

An artery that originates in the external carotid and gives off branches that supply the neck and face.

- *Understanding “arteria facialis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “arteria facialis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

arteria femoralis *(noun)*

The chief artery of the thigh; a continuation of the external iliac artery.

- *He looked up “arteria femoralis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria femoralis.”*

---

arteria gastrica *(noun)*

The arteries that supply the walls of the stomach.

- *Understanding “arteria gastrica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “arteria gastrica” during the group presentation.*

---

arteria gastrica breves *(noun)*

Several small arteries branching off of the splenic artery and going to the greater curvature of the stomach.

- *The article explained what “arteria gastrica breves” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arteria gastrica breves” to mean several small arteries branching off of the splenic....*

---

arteria gastrica sinistra *(noun)*

A branch of the celiac artery that supplies the lesser curvature of the stomach and the abdominal part of the esophagus.

- *They discussed “arteria gastrica sinistra” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “arteria gastrica sinistra” because he had never seen it before.*

---

arteria ileocolica *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the superior mesenteric artery and supplies the terminal part of the ileum and the cecum and the vermiform appendix and the ascending colon.

- *Understanding “arteria ileocolica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arteria ileocolica” to mean an artery that originates from the superior....*

---

arteria iliaca *(noun)*

One of the large arteries supplying blood to the pelvis and legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria iliaca.”*
- *The article explained what “arteria iliaca” means with a simple example.*

---

arteria iliolumbalis *(noun)*

An artery that originates in the internal iliac artery and supplies the pelvic muscles and bones.

- *He looked up “arteria iliolumbalis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arteria iliolumbalis” to mean an artery that originates in the internal iliac....*

---

arteria infraorbitalis *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the maxillary artery and supplies structures below the orbit (from lower eyelid to upper lip).

- *They discussed “arteria infraorbitalis” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arteria infraorbitalis” to mean an artery that originates from the maxillary artery....*

---

arteria intercostalis *(noun)*

Several arteries and supplying the intercostal spaces of the rib cage.

- *He looked up “arteria intercostalis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria intercostalis.”*

---

arteria lacrimalis *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the ophthalmic artery and supplies the lacrimal gland and rectal eye muscles and the upper eyelid and the forehead.

- *The article explained what “arteria lacrimalis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “arteria lacrimalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arteria laryngea *(noun)*

Either of two arteries that supply blood to the larynx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria laryngea.”*
- *The article explained what “arteria laryngea” means with a simple example.*

arteria lienalis *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the celiac trunk and supplies blood to the spleen.

- *They discussed "arteria lienalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "arteria lienalis" means with a simple example.*

arteria lingualis *(noun)*

An artery originating from the external carotid artery and supplying the under side of the tongue.

- *He looked up "arteria lingualis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arteria lingualis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arteria lumbalis *(noun)*

One of four or five pairs of arteries that originate in the abdominal aorta and supply the lumbar vertebrae and the back muscles and abdominal wall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria lumbalis."*
- *He looked up "arteria lumbalis" because he had never seen it before.*

arteria maxillaris *(noun)*

Either of two arteries branching from the external carotid artery and supplying structure of the face.

- *In class, the teacher used "arteria maxillaris" to mean either of two arteries branching from the external....*
- *The article explained what "arteria maxillaris" means with a simple example.*

arteria meningea *(noun)*

Any of three arteries supplying the meninges of the brain and neighboring structures.

- *He looked up "arteria meningea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arteria meningea" to mean any of three arteries supplying the meninges of the....*

arteria mesenterica *(noun)*

One of two branches of the aorta that pass between the two layers of the mesentery to the intestines.

- *In class, the teacher used "arteria mesenterica" to mean one of two branches of the aorta that pass between....*
- *The article explained what "arteria mesenterica" means with a simple example.*

arteria metacarpea *(noun)*

Dorsal and palmar arteries of the hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria metacarpea."*
- *They discussed "arteria metacarpea" during the group presentation.*

arteria metatarsea *(noun)*

Dorsal and plantar arteries to the metatarsal region of the foot.

- *The article explained what "arteria metatarsea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arteria metatarsea" to mean dorsal and plantar arteries to the metatarsal....*

arteria musculophrenica *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the abdomen and intercostal muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used "arteria musculophrenica" to mean an artery that supplies the abdomen and intercostal....*
- *The article explained what "arteria musculophrenica" means with a simple example.*

arteria ophthalmica *(noun)*

A branch of the internal carotid artery that supplies the eye and neighboring structures.

- *In class, the teacher used "arteria ophthalmica" to mean a branch of the internal carotid artery that....*
- *They discussed "arteria ophthalmica" during the group presentation.*

arteria ovarica *(noun)*

The artery that branches from the aorta and supplies blood to the ovaries.

- *They discussed "arteria ovarica" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "arteria ovarica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arteria pancreatica *(noun)*

A branch of the splenic artery that supplies the pancreas.

- *The article explained what “arteria pancreatica” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “arteria pancreatica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arteria perinealis *(noun)*

A branch of the internal pudendal artery that supplies superficial structures of the perineum.

- *Understanding “arteria perinealis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “arteria perinealis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

arteria poplitea *(noun)*

A continuation of the femoral artery that branches to supply the legs and feet.

- *In class, the teacher used “arteria poplitea” to mean a continuation of the femoral artery that branches....*
- *They discussed “arteria poplitea” during the group presentation.*

---

arteria pulmonalis *(noun)*

One of two arteries (branches of the pulmonary trunk) that carry venous blood from the heart to the lungs.

- *Understanding “arteria pulmonalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “arteria pulmonalis” means with a simple example.*

---

arteria rectalis *(noun)*

One of the arteries supplying the rectal area.

- *They discussed “arteria rectalis” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “arteria rectalis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

arteria renalis *(noun)*

An artery originating from the abdominal aorta and supplying the kidneys and adrenal glands and ureters.

- *Understanding “arteria renalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria renalis.”*

---

arteria subclavia *(noun)*

Either of two arteries that supply blood to the neck and arms.

- *Understanding “arteria subclavia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arteria subclavia” to mean either of two arteries that supply blood to the....*

---

arteria testicularis *(noun)*

A branch of the aorta supplying the testicles.

- *Understanding “arteria testicularis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “arteria testicularis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

arteria uterina *(noun)*

A branch of the internal iliac artery that supplies the uterus and the upper part of the vagina.

- *In class, the teacher used “arteria uterina” to mean a branch of the internal iliac artery that supplies....*
- *The article explained what “arteria uterina” means with a simple example.*

---

arteria vertebralis *(noun)*

The first branch of the subclavian artery; divided into four parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria vertebralis.”*
- *He looked up “arteria vertebralis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

arterialise *(verb)*

Change venous blood into arterial blood.

- *In everyday English, people use “arterialise” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “arterialise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

arterialize *(verb)*

Change venous blood into arterial blood.

- *The coach explained when to use “arterialize” and when to wait.*

- *Can you use “arterialize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

arteriectasia *(noun)*

An abnormal distension of an artery.

- *The article explained what “arteriectasia” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteriectasia.”*

---

arteriectasis *(noun)*

An abnormal distension of an artery.

- *The article explained what “arteriectasis” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “arteriectasis” during the group presentation.*

---

arteriola *(noun)*

One of the small thin-walled arteries that end in capillaries.

- *The article explained what “arteriola” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “arteriola” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arteriolosclerosis *(noun)*

Sclerosis of the arterioles.

- *He looked up “arteriolosclerosis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteriolosclerosis.”*

---

arthralgic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to arthralgia.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “arthralgic.”*
- *The speaker chose “arthralgic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

arthrocentesis *(noun)*

Removal of fluid from a joint by centesis.

- *In class, the teacher used “arthrocentesis” to mean removal of fluid from a joint by centesis.*
- *They discussed “arthrocentesis” during the group presentation.*

---

arthrogram *(noun)*

An X ray of a joint after the injection of a contrast medium.

- *They discussed “arthrogram” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arthrogram.”*

---

arthrography *(noun)*

Roentgenographic examination of a joint after injection of radiopaque contrast medium; produces an arthrogram.

- *They discussed “arthrography” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “arthrography” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arthromere *(noun)*

Any of the segments in the body of a jointed animal like an arthropod.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arthromere.”*
- *Understanding “arthromere” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arthromeric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to one of the body segments of jointed animals.

- *Would you call this situation “arthromeric”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “arthromeric” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

arthropodal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to invertebrates of the phylum Arthropoda.

- *Would you call this situation “arthropodal”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “arthropodal” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

arthropodan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to invertebrates of the phylum Arthropoda.

- *Students compared "arthropodan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "arthropodan" approach may work better in this case.*

---

arthropodous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to invertebrates of the phylum Arthropoda.

- *Would you call this situation "arthropodous"? Explain why.*
- *A "arthropodous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

arthropteris *(noun)*

Tropical and subtropical Old World epiphytic or lithophytic ferns.

- *They discussed "arthropteris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arthropteris."*

---

arthrospore *(noun)*

A body that resembles a spore but is not an endospore; produced by some bacteria.

- *The article explained what "arthrospore" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arthrospore" to mean a body that resembles a spore but is not an....*

---

arthrosporic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to arthrospores.

- *Students compared "arthrosporic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "arthrosporic" when it is of or relating to arthrospores.*

---

arthrosporous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to arthrospores.

- *A "arthrosporous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "arthrosporous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

arthur jacob arshawsky *(noun)*

United States clarinetist and leader of a swing band (1910-2004).

- *In class, the teacher used "arthur jacob arshawsky" to mean united states clarinetist and leader of a swing....*
- *The article explained what "arthur jacob arshawsky" means with a simple example.*

---

articulary *(adjective)*

Relating to or affecting the joints of the body.

- *Would you call this situation "articulary"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "articulary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

articulateness *(noun)*

The quality of being facile in speech and writing.

- *They discussed "articulateness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "articulateness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

articulatio *(noun)*

(anatomy) the point of connection between two bones or elements of a skeleton (especially if it allows motion).

- *The article explained what "articulatio" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "articulatio" during the group presentation.*

---

articulatio coxae *(noun)*

The ball-and-socket joint between the head of the femur and the acetabulum.

- *They discussed "articulatio coxae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "articulatio coxae" means with a simple example.*

---

articulatio cubiti *(noun)*

Hinge joint between the forearm and upper arm and the corresponding joint in the forelimb of a quadruped.

- *The article explained what “articulatio cubiti” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “articulatio cubiti.”*

---

articulatio genus *(noun)*

Hinge joint in the human leg connecting the tibia and fibula with the femur and protected in front by the patella.

- *They discussed “articulatio genus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “articulatio genus” to mean hinge joint in the human leg connecting the tibia....*

---

articulatio humeri *(noun)*

A ball-and-socket joint between the head of the humerus and a cavity of the scapula.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “articulatio humeri.”*
- *The article explained what “articulatio humeri” means with a simple example.*

---

articulatio plana *(noun)*

A freely moving joint in which the articulations allow only gliding motions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “articulatio plana.”*
- *Understanding “articulatio plana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

articulatio radiocarpea *(noun)*

A joint between the distal end of the radius and the proximal row of carpal bones.

- *In class, the teacher used “articulatio radiocarpea” to mean a joint between the distal end of the radius and....*
- *The article explained what “articulatio radiocarpea” means with a simple example.*

---

articulatio spheroidea *(noun)*

A freely moving joint in which a sphere on the head of one bone fits into a rounded cavity in the other bone.

- *The article explained what “articulatio spheroidea” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “articulatio spheroidea.”*

---

articulatio synovialis *(noun)*

A joint so articulated as to move freely.

- *In class, the teacher used “articulatio synovialis” to mean a joint so articulated as to move freely.*
- *He looked up “articulatio synovialis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

articulatio talocruralis *(noun)*

A gliding joint between the distal ends of the tibia and fibula and the proximal end of the talus.

- *He looked up “articulatio talocruralis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “articulatio talocruralis.”*

---

articulatio temporomandibularis *(noun)*

The joint between the head of the lower jawbone and the temporal bone.

- *Understanding “articulatio temporomandibularis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “articulatio temporomandibularis.”*

---

articulatio trochoidea *(noun)*

A freely moving joint in which movement is limited to rotation.

- *The articulation of the radius and ulna in the arm is a pivot joint.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “articulatio trochoidea.”*

---

articulative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to articulation.

- *The speaker chose “articulative” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “articulative”? Explain why.*

---

artiodactylous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to mammals of the order Artiodactyla.

- *The speaker chose “artiodactylous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “artiodactylous.”*

artium baccalaurens *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in arts and sciences.

- *He looked up "artium baccalaurens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artium baccalaurens" to mean a bachelor's degree in arts and sciences.*

artocarpus altilis *(noun)*

Native to Pacific islands and having edible fruit with a texture like bread.

- *In class, the teacher used "artocarpus altilis" to mean native to pacific islands and having edible fruit....*
- *They discussed "artocarpus altilis" during the group presentation.*

artocarpus heterophyllus *(noun)*

East Indian tree cultivated for its immense edible fruit and seeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "artocarpus heterophyllus" to mean east indian tree cultivated for its immense edible....*
- *The article explained what "artocarpus heterophyllus" means with a simple example.*

artocarpus odoratissima *(noun)*

Philippine tree similar to the breadfruit tree bearing edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artocarpus odoratissima."*
- *They discussed "artocarpus odoratissima" during the group presentation.*

artsd *(noun)*

An honorary arts degree.

- *Understanding "artsd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "artsd" during the group presentation.*

arui *(noun)*

Wild sheep of northern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arui."*
- *He looked up "arui" because he had never seen it before.*

arulo *(noun)*

An artificial language intended for international use as an auxiliary language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arulo."*
- *The article explained what "arulo" means with a simple example.*

arum palaestinum *(noun)*

Ornamental plant of Middle East cultivated for its dark purple spathe.

- *In class, the teacher used "arum palaestinum" to mean ornamental plant of middle east cultivated for its....*
- *The article explained what "arum palaestinum" means with a simple example.*

arundinaceous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling reedlike plants of the genus Arundinaria.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "arundinaceous."*
- *Students compared "arundinaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

arundinaria *(noun)*

North American bamboo.

- *Understanding "arundinaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arundinaria."*

arundinaria gigantea *(noun)*

Tall grass of southern United States growing in thickets.

- *Understanding "arundinaria gigantea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arundinaria gigantea" to mean tall grass of southern united states growing in....*

arundinaria tecta *(noun)*

Small cane of watery or moist areas in southern United States.

- *They discussed "arundinaria tecta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "arundinaria tecta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arundo conspicua *(noun)*

Used by Maoris for thatching.

- *Understanding "arundo conspicua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arundo conspicua."*

---

arundo richardii *(noun)*

Tall grass of New Zealand grown for plumelike flower heads.

- *He looked up "arundo richardii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arundo richardii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aruru *(noun)*

Mother and earth goddess in Gilgamish epic; identified with Sumerian Ki and Ninkhursag.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aruru."*
- *They discussed "aruru" during the group presentation.*

---

arvicola *(noun)*

In some classifications considered synonymous with Microtus.

- *The article explained what "arvicola" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arvicola" to mean in some classifications considered synonymous with....*

---

arvicola amphibius *(noun)*

Common large Eurasian vole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arvicola amphibius."*
- *He looked up "arvicola amphibius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arytaenoid *(noun)*

Either of two small cartilages at the back of the larynx to which the vocal folds are attached.

- *He looked up "arytaenoid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arytaenoid" to mean either of two small cartilages at the back of the....*

---

asa yoelson *(noun)*

United States singer (born in Russia) who appeared in the first full-length talking film (1886-1950).

- *Understanding "asa yoelson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "asa yoelson" means with a simple example.*

---

asadha *(noun)*

The fourth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *He looked up "asadha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asadha."*

---

asamiya *(noun)*

The Magadhan language spoken by the Assamese people; closely related to Bengali.

- *The article explained what "asamiya" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asamiya" to mean the magadhan language spoken by the assamese....*

---

asarabacca *(noun)*

Thick creeping evergreen herb of western Europe.

- *Understanding "asarabacca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asarabacca" to mean thick creeping evergreen herb of western europe.*

---

asarh *(noun)*

The fourth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *They discussed "asarh" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “asarh” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asarum europaeum *(noun)*

Thick creeping evergreen herb of western Europe.

- *He looked up “asarum europaeum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “asarum europaeum.”*

---

asarum shuttleworthii *(noun)*

Wild ginger having persistent heart-shaped pungent leaves; West Virginia to Alabama.

- *In class, the teacher used “asarum shuttleworthii” to mean wild ginger having persistent heart-shaped pungent....*
- *He looked up “asarum shuttleworthii” because he had never seen it before.*

---

asarum virginicum *(noun)*

Evergreen low-growing perennial having mottled green and silvery-grey heart-shaped pungent leaves; Virginia to South Carolina.

- *Understanding “asarum virginicum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “asarum virginicum.”*

---

asbat al-ansar *(noun)*

An extremist Palestinian Sunni group active in Lebanon in the early 1990s that advocates Salafism; responsible for murders and bombings; seeks to overthrow the Lebanese government and control Palestinian refugee camps; funded by al-Qaeda.

- *In class, the teacher used “asbat al-ansar” to mean an extremist palestinian sunni group active in....*
- *They discussed “asbat al-ansar” during the group presentation.*

---

ascaphidae *(noun)*

Family of one species of frog: tailed frog.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ascaphidae.”*
- *The article explained what “ascaphidae” means with a simple example.*

---

ascaphus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ascaphidae; in some classifications included in the family Leiopelmatidae.

- *He looked up “ascaphus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ascaphus” during the group presentation.*

---

ascaphus trui *(noun)*

Western North American frog with a taillike copulatory organ.

- *Understanding “ascaphus trui” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ascaphus trui” to mean western north american frog with a taillike....*

---

ascaridae *(noun)*

Large roundworms parasitic in intestines of vertebrates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ascaridae.”*
- *He looked up “ascaridae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ascaridia *(noun)*

Roundworm having a preanal sucker.

- *They discussed “ascaridia” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ascaridia.”*

---

ascaridia galli *(noun)*

Intestinal parasite of domestic fowl.

- *In class, the teacher used “ascaridia galli” to mean intestinal parasite of domestic fowl.*
- *He looked up “ascaridia galli” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ascendable *(adjective)*

Capable of being ascended.

- *It is useful to describe something as “ascendable” when it is capable of being ascended.*
- *The speaker chose “ascendable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ascendible *(adjective)*

Capable of being ascended.

- *Would you call this situation "ascendible"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "ascendible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ascensional *(adjective)*

Tending to rise.

- *Students compared "ascensional" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ascensional."*

ascensive *(adjective)*

Tending or directed upward; - John Ruskin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ascensive."*
- *Would you call this situation "ascensive"? Explain why.*

ascesis *(noun)*

Rigorous self-denial and active self-restraint.

- *The article explained what "ascesis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascesis."*

aschelminthes *(noun)*

Unsegmented worms: roundworms; threadworms; eelworms.

- *He looked up "aschelminthes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aschelminthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ascidiaceae *(noun)*

Sometimes classified as an order: sea squirts.

- *In class, the teacher used "ascidiaceae" to mean sometimes classified as an order: sea squirts.*
- *The article explained what "ascidiaceae" means with a simple example.*

asclepia meadii *(noun)*

Milkweed of central North America; a threatened species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asclepia meadii."*
- *He looked up "asclepia meadii" because he had never seen it before.*

asclepiad *(noun)*

Any plant of the family Asclepiadaceae.

- *He looked up "asclepiad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "asclepiad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

asclepiadaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of herbs and shrubs of the order Gentianales; most with milky juice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asclepiadaceae."*
- *They discussed "asclepiadaceae" during the group presentation.*

asclepiadaceous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to plants of the milkweed family.

- *Would you call this situation "asclepiadaceous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "asclepiadaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

asclepias curassavica *(noun)*

Tropical herb having orange-red flowers followed by pods suggesting a swallow with outspread wings; a weed throughout the tropics.

- *In class, the teacher used "asclepias curassavica" to mean tropical herb having orange-red flowers followed by....*
- *The article explained what "asclepias curassavica" means with a simple example.*

asclepias exaltata *(noun)*

Milkweed of the eastern United States with leaves resembling those of pokeweed.

- *The article explained what “asclepias exaltata” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “asclepias exaltata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asclepias meadii *(noun)*

Milkweed of central North America; a threatened species.

- *Understanding “asclepias meadii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “asclepias meadii” means with a simple example.*

---

asclepias subverticillata *(noun)*

Milkweed of southwestern United States and Mexico; poisonous to livestock.

- *The article explained what “asclepias subverticillata” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “asclepias subverticillata” during the group presentation.*

---

ascocarp *(noun)*

Mature fruiting body of an ascomycetous fungus.

- *He looked up “ascocarp” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “ascocarp” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ascocarpous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ascocarps.

- *A “ascocarpous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “ascocarpous”? Explain why.*

---

ascolichen *(noun)*

A lichen in which the fungus component is an ascomycete.

- *They discussed “ascolichen” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ascolichen.”*

---

ascoma *(noun)*

An ascocarp having the spore-bearing layer of cells (the hymenium) on a broad disklike receptacle.

- *He looked up “ascoma” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ascoma.”*

---

ascomycetous *(adjective)*

Related to or characteristic of fungi of the class Ascomycetes.

- *The speaker chose “ascomycetous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “ascomycetous” when it is related to or characteristic of fungi of the class....*

---

ascomycetous fungus *(noun)*

Any fungus of the class Ascomycetes (or subdivision Ascomycota) in which the spores are formed inside an ascus.

- *The article explained what “ascomycetous fungus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ascomycetous fungus.”*

---

ascomycotina *(noun)*

A large subdivision of Eumycota including Hemiascomycetes and Plectomycetes and Pyrenomycetes and Discomycetes; sac fungi; in some classification systems considered a division of the kingdom Fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used “ascomycotina” to mean a large subdivision of eumycota including....*
- *Understanding “ascomycotina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ascophyllum *(noun)*

Brown algae distinguished by compressed or inflated branchlets along the axis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ascophyllum.”*
- *Understanding “ascophyllum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ascophyllum nodosum *(noun)*

Similar to and found with black rockweed.

- *Understanding “ascophyllum nodosum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ascophyllum nodosum.”*

ascospore *(noun)*

Sexually produced fungal spore formed within an ascus.

- *The article explained what "ascospore" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ascospore" during the group presentation.*

ascosporic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ascospores.

- *Students compared "ascosporic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ascosporic."*

ascosporous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ascospores.

- *A "ascosporous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "ascosporous"? Explain why.*

ashbin *(noun)*

A bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.

- *They discussed "ashbin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ashbin."*

ashcake *(noun)*

Corn bread wrapped in cabbage leaves and baked in hot ashes (southern).

- *In class, the teacher used "ashcake" to mean corn bread wrapped in cabbage leaves and baked in....*
- *Understanding "ashcake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ashir *(noun)*

Chief god of the Assyrians; god of military prowess and empire; identified with Babylonian Anshar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ashir."*
- *He looked up "ashir" because he had never seen it before.*

asilidae *(noun)*

Robber flies.

- *In class, the teacher used "asilidae" to mean robber flies.*
- *They discussed "asilidae" during the group presentation.*

asimina triloba *(noun)*

Small tree native to the eastern United States having oblong leaves and fleshy fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asimina triloba."*
- *They discussed "asimina triloba" during the group presentation.*

asininity *(noun)*

The quality of being asinine; stupidity combined with stubbornness.

- *In class, the teacher used "asininity" to mean the quality of being asinine; stupidity combined....*
- *The article explained what "asininity" means with a simple example.*

askant *(adjective)*

(used especially of glances) directed to one side with or as if with doubt or suspicion or envy; - Elizabeth Bowen.

- *It is useful to describe something as "askant" when it is (used especially of glances) directed to one side....*
- *Students compared "askant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

aslope *(adjective)*

Having an oblique or slanted direction.

- *Would you call this situation "aslope"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "aslope" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

asmera *(noun)*

The capital of Eritrea.

- *The article explained what "asmera" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "asmera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aspadana *(noun)*

City in central Iran; former capital of Persia.

- *The article explained what "aspadana" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "aspadana" during the group presentation.*

---

aspalathus *(noun)*

Genus of South African heathlike shrubs.

- *He looked up "aspalathus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aspalathus."*

---

aspalathus cedcarbergensis *(noun)*

South African shrub having flat acuminate leaves and yellow flowers; leaves are aromatic when dried and used to make an herbal tea.

- *In class, the teacher used "aspalathus cedcarbergensis" to mean south african shrub having flat acuminate leaves....*
- *He looked up "aspalathus cedcarbergensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aspalathus linearis *(noun)*

South African shrub having flat acuminate leaves and yellow flowers; leaves are aromatic when dried and used to make an herbal tea.

- *The article explained what "aspalathus linearis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "aspalathus linearis" during the group presentation.*

---

asparagaceae *(noun)*

One of many families or subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae: includes genera Asparagus and sometimes Ruscus.

- *In class, the teacher used "asparagaceae" to mean one of many families or subfamilies into which some....*
- *Understanding "asparagaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asparagus asparagoides *(noun)*

Fragile twining plant of South Africa with bright green flattened stems and glossy foliage popular as a floral decoration.

- *He looked up "asparagus asparagoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "asparagus asparagoides" during the group presentation.*

---

asparagus officinales *(noun)*

Plant whose succulent young shoots are cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

- *In class, the teacher used "asparagus officinales" to mean plant whose succulent young shoots are cooked and....*
- *The article explained what "asparagus officinales" means with a simple example.*

---

asparagus setaceous *(noun)*

A fernlike plant native to South Africa.

- *The article explained what "asparagus setaceous" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asparagus setaceous" to mean a fernlike plant native to south africa.*

---

aspergill *(noun)*

A short-handled device with a globe containing a sponge; used for sprinkling holy water.

- *The article explained what "aspergill" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aspergill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aspergillaceae *(noun)*

Family of fungi including some common molds.

- *In class, the teacher used "aspergillaceae" to mean family of fungi including some common molds.*
- *They discussed "aspergillaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

aspergillales *(noun)*

Order of fungi having a closed ascocarp (cleistothecium) with the asci scattered rather than gathered in a hymenium.

- *He looked up "aspergillales" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "aspergillales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asperse *(verb)*

Charge falsely or with malicious intent; attack the good name and reputation of someone.

- *He did not know how to use "asperse" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "asperse" when talking about this idea.*

---

aspersorium *(noun)*

The basin or other vessel that holds holy water in Roman Catholic Churches.

- *He looked up "aspersorium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aspersorium."*

---

asperula odorata *(noun)*

Old World fragrant stoloniferous perennial having small white flowers and narrow leaves used as flavoring and in sachets; widely cultivated as a ground cover; in some classifications placed in genus Asperula.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asperula odorata."*
- *They discussed "asperula odorata" during the group presentation.*

---

asperula tinctoria *(noun)*

Creeping European perennial having red or pinkish-white flowers and red roots sometimes used as a substitute for madder in dyeing.

- *In class, the teacher used "asperula tinctoria" to mean creeping european perennial having red or....*
- *The article explained what "asperula tinctoria" means with a simple example.*

---

asphodelaceae *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae.

- *They discussed "asphodelaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asphodelaceae" to mean one of many subfamilies into which some....*

---

asphodeline *(noun)*

Genus of rhizomatous perennial or biennial herbs with numerous sometimes fragrant flowers in long cylindrical racemes; Mediterranean region to Caucasus; sometimes placed in family Asphodelaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "asphodeline" to mean genus of rhizomatous perennial or biennial herbs....*
- *The article explained what "asphodeline" means with a simple example.*

---

asphodeline lutea *(noun)*

Asphodel with leafy stem and fragrant yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asphodeline lutea."*
- *He looked up "asphodeline lutea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

asphodelus *(noun)*

Small genus of tall striking annuals or perennials with grasslike foliage and flowers in dense racemes or panicles; Mediterranean to Himalayas; sometimes placed in family Asphodelaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "asphodelus" to mean small genus of tall striking annuals or perennials....*
- *Understanding "asphodelus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asphyxiator *(noun)*

A manually operated device for extinguishing small fires.

- *In class, the teacher used "asphyxiator" to mean a manually operated device for extinguishing small....*
- *He looked up "asphyxiator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aspidelaps *(noun)*

African coral snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "aspidelaps" to mean african coral snakes.*
- *He looked up "aspidelaps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aspidelaps lubricus *(noun)*

Small widely distributed arboreal snake of southern Africa banded in black and orange.

- *They discussed "aspidelaps lubricus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aspidelaps lubricus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aspidiotus *(noun)*

A genus of Diaspididae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aspidiotus."*
- *He looked up "aspidiotus" because he had never seen it before.*

aspidiotus perniciosus *(noun)*

Small east Asian insect naturalized in the United States that damages fruit trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aspidiotus perniciosus."*
- *They discussed "aspidiotus perniciosus" during the group presentation.*

aspidistra elatio *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial with large handsome basal leaves; grown primarily as a foliage houseplant.

- *In class, the teacher used "aspidistra elatio" to mean evergreen perennial with large handsome basal....*
- *The article explained what "aspidistra elatio" means with a simple example.*

aspidophoroides *(noun)*

Alligatorfishes.

- *They discussed "aspidophoroides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aspidophoroides" to mean alligatorfishes.*

aspidophoroides monopterygius *(noun)*

Small very elongate sea poachers.

- *In class, the teacher used "aspidophoroides monopterygius" to mean small very elongate sea poachers.*
- *Understanding "aspidophoroides monopterygius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aspirer *(noun)*

An ambitious and aspiring young person.

- *Understanding "aspirer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aspirer" means with a simple example.*

aspleniaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems; includes genera Asplenium, Pleurosorus, Schaffneria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aspleniaceae."*
- *He looked up "aspleniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

asplenium billotii *(noun)*

A spleenwort of western Europe.

- *Understanding "asplenium billotii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "asplenium billotii" during the group presentation.*

asplenium bradleyi *(noun)*

A spleenwort of eastern to southern United States.

- *Understanding "asplenium bradleyi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asplenium bradleyi" to mean a spleenwort of eastern to southern united states.*

asplenium ceterach *(noun)*

Small European fern with chaffy leathery fronds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asplenium ceterach."*
- *The article explained what "asplenium ceterach" means with a simple example.*

asplenium pinnatifidum *(noun)*

A spleenwort of eastern and southern United States.

- *Understanding "asplenium pinnatifidum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "asplenium pinnatifidum" because he had never seen it before.*

asplenium platyneuron *(noun)*

Common North American fern with polished black stripes.

- *The article explained what "asplenium platyneuron" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "asplenium platyneuron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asplenium rhizophyllum *(noun)*

Ferns having lanceolate fronds that root at the tip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asplenium rhizophyllum."*
- *Understanding "asplenium rhizophyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asplenium ruta-muraria *(noun)*

Small delicate spleenwort found on a steep slope (as a wall or cliff) of Eurasia and North America.

- *He looked up "asplenium ruta-muraria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asplenium ruta-muraria."*

---

asplenium scolopendrium *(noun)*

Eurasian fern with simple lanceolate fronds.

- *In class, the teacher used "asplenium scolopendrium" to mean eurasian fern with simple lanceolate fronds.*
- *They discussed "asplenium scolopendrium" during the group presentation.*

---

asquint *(adjective)*

(used especially of glances) directed to one side with or as if with doubt or suspicion or envy; - Elizabeth Bowen.

- *A "asquint" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "asquint" when it is (used especially of glances) directed to one side....*

---

assagai *(noun)*

The slender spear of the Bantu-speaking people of Africa.

- *The article explained what "assagai" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assagai" to mean the slender spear of the bantu-speaking people of....*

---

assailability *(noun)*

Vulnerability to forceful attack.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assailability."*
- *The article explained what "assailability" means with a simple example.*

---

assailable *(adjective)*

Not defended or capable of being defended.

- *The speaker chose "assailable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "assailable" when it is not defended or capable of being defended.*

---

assassinator *(noun)*

A murderer (especially one who kills a prominent political figure) who kills by a surprise attack and often is hired to do the deed.

- *Assassinators of kings and emperors.*
- *They discussed "assassinator" during the group presentation.*

---

assenter *(noun)*

A person who assents.

- *They discussed "assenter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assenter."*

---

assentient *(adjective)*

Expressing agreement or consent.

- *It is useful to describe something as "assentient" when it is expressing agreement or consent.*
- *The speaker chose "assentient" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

assertable *(adjective)*

Capable of being affirmed or asserted.

- *It is useful to describe something as "assertable" when it is capable of being affirmed or asserted.*

- *Students compared "assertable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

asserter *(noun)*

Someone who claims to speak the truth.

- *A bold asserter.*
- *The article explained what "asserter" means with a simple example.*

---

asseverate *(verb)*

State categorically.

- *Can you use "asseverate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "asseverate" and when to wait.*

---

asseveration *(noun)*

A declaration that is made emphatically (as if no supporting evidence were necessary).

- *He looked up "asseveration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asseveration."*

---

asseverator *(noun)*

Someone who claims to speak the truth.

- *An asseverator of strong convictions.*
- *They discussed "asseverator" during the group presentation.*

---

assibilate *(verb)*

Insert a sibilant sound before or after (another sound).

- *Can you use "assibilate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "assibilate" when talking about this idea.*

---

assibilation *(noun)*

The development of a consonant phoneme into a sibilant.

- *He looked up "assibilation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assibilation" to mean the development of a consonant phoneme into a sibilant.*

---

assiduousness *(noun)*

Great and constant diligence and attention.

- *They discussed "assiduousness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assiduousness" to mean great and constant diligence and attention.*

---

associability *(noun)*

The capability of being easily associated or joined or connected in thought.

- *In class, the teacher used "associability" to mean the capability of being easily associated or joined....*
- *He looked up "associability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

associable *(adjective)*

Capable of being associated.

- *Words associable with politics.*
- *Would you call this situation "associable"? Explain why.*

---

associableness *(noun)*

The capability of being easily associated or joined or connected in thought.

- *They discussed "associableness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "associableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

associationism *(noun)*

(psychology) a theory that association is the basic principle of mental activity.

- *He looked up "associationism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "associationism."*

---

associatory *(adjective)*

Characterized by or causing or resulting from the process of bringing ideas or events together in memory or imagination.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "associatory."*
- *Would you call this situation "associatory"? Explain why.*

---

assoil *(verb)*

Pronounce not guilty of criminal charges.

- *In everyday English, people use "assoil" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "assoil" in real sentences.*

---

assonant *(adjective)*

Having the same sound (especially the same vowel sound) occurring in successive stressed syllables.

- *Note the assonant words and syllables in 'tilting at windmills'.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "assonant."*

---

assonate *(verb)*

Correspond in vowel sounds; rhyme in assonance.

- *The accented vowels assonated in this poem.*
- *The coach explained when to use "assonate" and when to wait.*

---

assouan *(noun)*

An ancient city on the Nile in Egypt; two dams across the Nile have been built nearby.

- *In class, the teacher used "assouan" to mean an ancient city on the nile in egypt; two dams....*
- *He looked up "assouan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

assuagement *(noun)*

The feeling that comes when something burdensome is removed or reduced.

- *They discussed "assuagement" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "assuagement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

assuan *(noun)*

An ancient city on the Nile in Egypt; two dams across the Nile have been built nearby.

- *The article explained what "assuan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assuan" to mean an ancient city on the nile in egypt; two dams....*

---

assuasive *(adjective)*

Freeing from fear and anxiety.

- *Would you call this situation "assuasive"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "assuasive" when it is freeing from fear and anxiety.*

---

assurbanipal *(noun)*

King of Assyria who built a magnificent palace and library at Nineveh (668-627 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assurbanipal."*
- *He looked up "assurbanipal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

assurgent *(adjective)*

Growing or extending upward.

- *An assurgent stem or leaf.*
- *A seahorse assurgent.*

---

astasia *(noun)*

Inability to stand due to muscular incoordination.

- *He looked up "astasia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "astasia" to mean inability to stand due to muscular incoordination.*

---

aster arenosus *(noun)*

Common North American perennial with heathlike foliage and small white flower heads.

- *The article explained what "aster arenosus" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed “aster arenosus” during the group presentation.*

aster cordifolius *(noun)*

Perennial wood aster of eastern North America.

- *He looked up “aster cordifolius” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aster cordifolius” to mean perennial wood aster of eastern north america.*

aster divaricatus *(noun)*

Rhizomatous perennial wood aster of eastern North America with white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “aster divaricatus” to mean rhizomatous perennial wood aster of eastern north....*
- *They discussed “aster divaricatus” during the group presentation.*

aster dumosus *(noun)*

Stiff perennial of the eastern United States having small linear leaves and numerous tiny white flower heads.

- *The article explained what “aster dumosus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aster dumosus” to mean stiff perennial of the eastern united states having....*

aster ericoides *(noun)*

Common much-branched North American perennial with heathlike foliage and small starry white flowers.

- *Understanding “aster ericoides” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aster ericoides.”*

aster falcatus *(noun)*

Perennial of western North America having white flowers.

- *He looked up “aster falcatus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “aster falcatus” during the group presentation.*

aster linarifolius *(noun)*

Wiry tufted perennial of the eastern United States with stiff erect rough stems, linear leaves and large violet flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “aster linarifolius” to mean wiry tufted perennial of the eastern united states....*
- *He looked up “aster linarifolius” because he had never seen it before.*

aster linosyris *(noun)*

Early-flowering perennial of southern and southeastern Europe with flower heads resembling those of goldenrod.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aster linosyris.”*
- *They discussed “aster linosyris” during the group presentation.*

aster macrophyllus *(noun)*

Tufted perennial wood aster of North America; naturalized in Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used “aster macrophyllus” to mean tufted perennial wood aster of north america;....*
- *Understanding “aster macrophyllus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aster novi-belgii *(noun)*

North American perennial herb having small autumn-blooming purple or pink or white flowers; widely naturalized in Europe.

- *He looked up “aster novi-belgii” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “aster novi-belgii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aster ptarmicoides *(noun)*

Tufted rigid North American perennial with loose clusters of white flowers.

- *They discussed “aster ptarmicoides” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aster ptarmicoides.”*

aster shortii *(noun)*

Perennial of southeastern United States having usually blue flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aster shortii.”*
- *He looked up “aster shortii” because he had never seen it before.*

aster tripolium *(noun)*

A common European aster that grows in salt marshes.

- *In class, the teacher used "aster tripolium" to mean a common european aster that grows in salt marshes.*
- *He looked up "aster tripolium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aster turbinellis *(noun)*

Violet-flowered perennial aster of central United States having solitary heads.

- *Understanding "aster turbinellis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aster turbinellis" during the group presentation.*

---

astereognosis *(noun)*

A loss of the ability to recognize objects by handling them.

- *He looked up "astereognosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "astereognosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asteriated *(adjective)*

(of some crystals especially gemstones) exhibiting asterism.

- *It is useful to describe something as "asteriated" when it is (of some crystals especially gemstones) exhibiting....*
- *Students compared "asteriated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

asterid dicot family *(noun)*

Family of more or less advanced dicotyledonous herbs and some trees and shrubs.

- *They discussed "asterid dicot family" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "asterid dicot family" means with a simple example.*

---

asterid dicot genus *(noun)*

Genus of more or less advanced dicotyledonous herbs and some trees and shrubs.

- *They discussed "asterid dicot genus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asterid dicot genus."*

---

asteridae *(noun)*

A group of mostly sympetalous herbs and some trees and shrubs mostly with 2 fused carpels; contains 43 families including Campanulales; Solanaceae; Scrophulariaceae; Labiatae; Verbenaceae; Rubiaceae; Compositae; sometimes classified as a superorder.

- *He looked up "asteridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "asteridae" during the group presentation.*

---

asterismal *(adjective)*

Relating to asterisms or constellations.

- *The speaker chose "asterismal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "asterismal."*

---

asternal *(adjective)*

Not connected to the sternum or breastbone.

- *Asternal ribs.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "asternal" when it is not connected to the sternum or breastbone.*

---

asterope *(noun)*

One of the stars in the star cluster Pleiades.

- *The article explained what "asterope" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asterope."*

---

asthenopia *(noun)*

A tiredness of the eyes caused by prolonged close work by a person with an uncorrected vision problem.

- *In class, the teacher used "asthenopia" to mean a tiredness of the eyes caused by prolonged close....*
- *They discussed "asthenopia" during the group presentation.*

---

astheny *(noun)*

An abnormal loss of strength.

- *Understanding "asthenу" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "asthenу" because he had never seen it before.*

---

astigmia *(noun)*

(optics) defect in an optical system in which light rays from a single point fail to converge in a single focal point.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astigmia."*
- *The article explained what "astigmia" means with a simple example.*

---

astilbe biternata *(noun)*

North American astilbe with panicles of creamy white flowers.

- *He looked up "astilbe biternata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "astilbe biternata" during the group presentation.*

---

astomatal *(adjective)*

Lacking a stoma or stomata.

- *It is useful to describe something as "astomatal" when it is lacking a stoma or stomata.*
- *The speaker chose "astomatal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

astomatous *(adjective)*

Having no mouth or mouthlike opening.

- *It is useful to describe something as "astomatous" when it is having no mouth or mouthlike opening.*
- *The speaker chose "astomatous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

astonied *(adjective)*

Filled with the emotional impact of overwhelming surprise or shock.

- *The speaker chose "astonied" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "astonied" approach may work better in this case.*

---

astragal *(noun)*

A beaded molding for edging or decorating furniture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astragal."*
- *The article explained what "astragal" means with a simple example.*

---

astragalar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the anklebone.

- *Would you call this situation "astragalar"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "astragalar" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

astragalus danicus *(noun)*

Perennial of southern and western Europe having dense racemes of purple or violet flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "astragalus danicus" to mean perennial of southern and western europe having....*
- *The article explained what "astragalus danicus" means with a simple example.*

---

astragalus glycyphyllos *(noun)*

European perennial.

- *In class, the teacher used "astragalus glycyphyllos" to mean european perennial.*
- *He looked up "astragalus glycyphyllos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

astrantia *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Astrantia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astrantia."*
- *The article explained what "astrantia" means with a simple example.*

---

astrantia major *(noun)*

European herb with aromatic roots and leaves in a basal tuft and showy compound umbels of white to rosy flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "astrantia major" to mean european herb with aromatic roots and leaves in a....*
- *The article explained what "astrantia major" means with a simple example.*

astraphobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of thunder and lightning.

- *Understanding "astraphobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astraphobia."*

astreus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Geastraceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astreus."*
- *He looked up "astreus" because he had never seen it before.*

astreus hygrometricus *(noun)*

A common species of earthstar widely distributed in sandy soil; the gleba is a pale tan.

- *He looked up "astreus hygrometricus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "astreus hygrometricus" during the group presentation.*

astreus pteridis *(noun)*

The largest earthstar; the fruiting body can measure 15 cm across when the rays are expanded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astreus pteridis."*
- *He looked up "astreus pteridis" because he had never seen it before.*

astringe *(verb)*

Become constricted or compressed.

- *The cold substance astringes.*
- *Lemon juice astringes the tissue in the mouth.*

astringence *(noun)*

A sharp astringent taste; the taste experience when a substance causes the mouth to pucker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astringence."*
- *Understanding "astringence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

astrogate *(verb)*

Guide in interplanetary travel.

- *The coach explained when to use "astrogate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "astrogate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

astrogator *(noun)*

The navigator of a spacecraft.

- *Understanding "astrogator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "astrogator" because he had never seen it before.*

astroglia *(noun)*

Tissue consisting of large stellate neuroglial cells.

- *In class, the teacher used "astroglia" to mean tissue consisting of large stellate neuroglial cells.*
- *The article explained what "astroglia" means with a simple example.*

astrolatry *(noun)*

The worship of planets or stars.

- *They discussed "astrolatry" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astrolatry."*

astroloma *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs of Australia and Tasmania.

- *In class, the teacher used "astroloma" to mean evergreen shrubs of australia and tasmania.*
- *They discussed "astroloma" during the group presentation.*

astroloma humifusum *(noun)*

Small prostrate or ascending shrub having scarlet flowers and succulent fruit resembling cranberries; sometimes placed in genus Styphelia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astroloma humifusum."*
- *He looked up "astroloma humifusum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

astronautic *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to astronauts or the science of astronautics.

- *The speaker chose "astronautic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "astronautic."*

---

astronavigation *(noun)*

Navigating according to the positions of the stars.

- *They discussed "astronavigation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "astronavigation" means with a simple example.*

---

astronium *(noun)*

A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family Anacardiaceae.

- *He looked up "astronium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "astronium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

astronium fraxinifolium *(noun)*

Tall tropical American timber tree especially abundant in eastern Brazil; yields hard strong durable zebrawood with straight grain and dark strips on a pinkish to yellowish ground; widely used for veneer and furniture and heavy construction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astronium fraxinifolium."*
- *Understanding "astronium fraxinifolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

astrophyton *(noun)*

Includes many of the basket stars.

- *The article explained what "astrophyton" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astrophyton."*

---

astrophyton muricatum *(noun)*

A variety of basket star.

- *He looked up "astrophyton muricatum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "astrophyton muricatum" to mean a variety of basket star.*

---

astropogon *(noun)*

A genus of fish of the family Apogonidae.

- *Understanding "astropogon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "astropogon" to mean a genus of fish of the family apogonidae.*

---

astropogon stellatus *(noun)*

Found in West Indies; lives in mantle cavity of a living conch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astropogon stellatus."*
- *He looked up "astropogon stellatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

astylar *(adjective)*

Lacking columns or pillars.

- *It is useful to describe something as "astylar" when it is lacking columns or pillars.*
- *A "astylar" approach may work better in this case.*

---

asurbanipal *(noun)*

King of Assyria who built a magnificent palace and library at Nineveh (668-627 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "asurbanipal" to mean king of assyria who built a magnificent palace and....*
- *Understanding "asurbanipal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asvina *(noun)*

The seventh month of the Hindu calendar.

- *In class, the teacher used "asvina" to mean the seventh month of the hindu calendar.*

- *He looked up “asvina” because he had never seen it before.*

---

asvins *(noun)*

(literally ‘possessing horses’ in Sanskrit) in Hinduism the twin chariot warriors conveying Surya.

- *In class, the teacher used “asvins” to mean (literally ‘possessing horses’ in sanskrit) in....*
- *Understanding “asvins” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asynchronism *(noun)*

The relation that exists when things occur at unrelated times.

- *Understanding “asynchronism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “asynchronism” to mean the relation that exists when things occur at....*

---

asynclitism *(noun)*

The presentation during labor of the head of the fetus at an abnormal angle.

- *In class, the teacher used “asynclitism” to mean the presentation during labor of the head of the....*
- *Understanding “asynclitism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asyndetic *(adjective)*

Lacking conjunctions.

- *Students compared “asyndetic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “asyndetic”? Explain why.*

---

asyndeton *(noun)*

The omission of conjunctions where they would normally be used.

- *The article explained what “asyndeton” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “asyndeton” to mean the omission of conjunctions where they would....*

---

asynergia *(noun)*

Absence of coordination of organs or body parts that usually work together harmoniously.

- *The article explained what “asynergia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “asynergia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asynergic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the state of asynergy; lacking synergy.

- *A “asynergic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “asynergic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

asynergy *(noun)*

Absence of coordination of organs or body parts that usually work together harmoniously.

- *In class, the teacher used “asynergy” to mean absence of coordination of organs or body parts....*
- *He looked up “asynergy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

atabrine *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Atabrine) used to treat certain worm infestations and once used to treat malaria.

- *He looked up “atabrine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “atabrine.”*

---

atactic abasia *(noun)*

Abasia due to ataxia of the legs.

- *Understanding “atactic abasia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “atactic abasia” to mean abasia due to ataxia of the legs.*

---

atakapa *(noun)*

A language spoken by the Atakapa of the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Texas.

- *The article explained what “atakapa” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “atakapa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atakapan *(noun)*

A language spoken by the Atakapa of the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Texas.

- *They discussed "atakapan" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atakapan" to mean a language spoken by the atakapa of the gulf coast....*

---

ataractic *(noun)*

A drug used to reduce stress or tension without reducing mental clarity.

- *He looked up "ataractic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ataractic."*

---

ataractic agent *(noun)*

A drug used to reduce stress or tension without reducing mental clarity.

- *They discussed "ataractic agent" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ataractic agent."*

---

ataractic drug *(noun)*

A drug used to reduce stress or tension without reducing mental clarity.

- *Understanding "ataractic drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ataractic drug."*

---

ataraxic *(adjective)*

Tending to soothe or tranquilize.

- *A "ataraxic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "ataraxic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ataraxis *(noun)*

The absence of mental stress or anxiety.

- *The article explained what "ataraxis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ataraxis" to mean the absence of mental stress or anxiety.*

---

ataxic abasia *(noun)*

Abasia due to ataxia of the legs.

- *The article explained what "ataxic abasia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ataxic abasia" during the group presentation.*

---

ataxy *(noun)*

Inability to coordinate voluntary muscle movements; unsteady movements and staggering gait.

- *They discussed "ataxy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ataxy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atayalic *(noun)*

A language spoken by a Malaysian people on Formosa.

- *In class, the teacher used "atayalic" to mean a language spoken by a malaysian people on formosa.*
- *Understanding "atayalic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ateleiosis *(noun)*

A form of infantilism characterized by physical underdevelopment but normal intelligence.

- *In class, the teacher used "ateleiosis" to mean a form of infantilism characterized by physical....*
- *The article explained what "ateleiosis" means with a simple example.*

---

ateleiotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ateleiosis.

- *The speaker chose "ateleiotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ateleiotic" when it is of or relating to ateleiosis.*

---

ateles geoffroyi *(noun)*

Arboreal monkey of tropical America with long slender legs and long prehensile tail.

- *Understanding "ateles geoffroyi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ateles geoffroyi" to mean arboreal monkey of tropical america with long....*

---

ateliosis *(noun)*

A form of infantilism characterized by physical underdevelopment but normal intelligence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ateliosis."*
- *He looked up "ateliosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ateria gastrica dextra *(noun)*

A branch of the hepatic artery that supplies the pyloric portion of the stomach on the lesser curvature.

- *He looked up "ateria gastrica dextra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ateria gastrica dextra."*

---

athanasianism *(noun)*

The theological doctrine taught by Athanasius that Christ the Son is of the same substance as God the Father.

- *The article explained what "athanasianism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athanasianism."*

---

athanor *(noun)*

A furnace that feeds itself so as to maintain a uniform temperature; used by alchemists.

- *They discussed "athanor" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athanor."*

---

athapascan *(noun)*

A group of Amerindian languages (the name coined by an American anthropologist, Edward Sapir).

- *In class, the teacher used "athapascan" to mean a group of amerindian languages (the name coined by....*
- *The article explained what "athapascan" means with a simple example.*

---

atheistical *(adjective)*

Related to or characterized by or given to atheism.

- *A "atheistical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "atheistical" when it is related to or characterized by or given to atheism.*

---

atherinidae *(noun)*

Small spiny-finned fishes of both salt and fresh water.

- *He looked up "atherinidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atherinidae."*

---

atherinopsis *(noun)*

A genus of Atherinidae.

- *The article explained what "atherinopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "atherinopsis" during the group presentation.*

---

atherinopsis californiensis *(noun)*

A relatively large silversides of the Pacific coast of North America (known to reach 18 inches in length).

- *Understanding "atherinopsis californiensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "atherinopsis californiensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atherodyde *(noun)*

A simple type of jet engine; must be launched at high speed.

- *The article explained what "atherodyde" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "atherodyde" during the group presentation.*

---

atheromatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling atheroma.

- *A "atheromatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "atheromatic."*

atherurus *(noun)*

A genus of Hystricidae.

- *They discussed "atherurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "atherurus" means with a simple example.*

athinai *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Greece; named after Athena (its patron goddess).

- *Understanding "athinai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "athinai" because he had never seen it before.*

athiorhodaceae *(noun)*

Small motile sulphur bacteria.

- *They discussed "athiorhodaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "athiorhodaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

athodyd *(noun)*

A simple type of jet engine; must be launched at high speed.

- *They discussed "athodyd" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athodyd."*

athrotaxis *(noun)*

A genus of gymnosperm.

- *The article explained what "athrotaxis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "athrotaxis" during the group presentation.*

athrotaxis selaginoides *(noun)*

Evergreen of Tasmanian mountains having sharp-pointed leaves that curve inward.

- *He looked up "athrotaxis selaginoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athrotaxis selaginoides."*

athyriaceae *(noun)*

Alternative names for one of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems.

- *In class, the teacher used "athyriaceae" to mean alternative names for one of a number of families....*
- *He looked up "athyriaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

athyrium distentifolium *(noun)*

A lady fern with deeply cut leaf segments; found in the Rocky Mountains.

- *They discussed "athyrium distentifolium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "athyrium distentifolium" means with a simple example.*

athyrium filix-femina *(noun)*

Most widely grown fern of the genus Athyrium for its delicate foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used "athyrium filix-femina" to mean most widely grown fern of the genus athyrium for....*
- *The article explained what "athyrium filix-femina" means with a simple example.*

athyrium pycnocarpon *(noun)*

North American fern with narrow fronds on yellowish leafstalks.

- *They discussed "athyrium pycnocarpon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "athyrium pycnocarpon" because he had never seen it before.*

athyrium thelypteroides *(noun)*

Fern with elongate silvery outgrowths enclosing the developing spores.

- *He looked up "athyrium thelypteroides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athyrium thelypteroides."*

atilt *(adjective)*

Departing or being caused to depart from the true vertical or horizontal.

- *Would you call this situation "atilt"? Explain why.*
- *A "atilt" approach may work better in this case.*

---

atlantic tripletail *(noun)*

Tripletail found from Cape Cod to northern South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "atlantic tripletail" to mean tripletail found from cape cod to northern south....*
- *He looked up "atlantic tripletail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atlantides *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) group of 3 to 7 nymphs who guarded the golden apples that Gaea gave as a wedding gift to Hera.

- *The article explained what "atlantides" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "atlantides" during the group presentation.*

---

atmometer *(noun)*

An instrument that measures rate of evaporation of water.

- *Understanding "atmometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "atmometer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atomise *(verb)*

Break up into small particles.

- *The coach explained when to use "atomise" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "atomise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

atomist theory *(noun)*

(chemistry) any theory in which all matter is composed of tiny discrete finite indivisible indestructible particles.

- *He looked up "atomist theory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atomist theory."*

---

atomistical *(adjective)*

Divided into separate and often disparate elements.

- *Would you call this situation "atomistical"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "atomistical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

atonalism *(noun)*

The absence of a key; alternative to the diatonic system.

- *Understanding "atonalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "atonalism" means with a simple example.*

---

atonalistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to atonalism.

- *The speaker chose "atonalistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "atonalistic" when it is of or relating to atonalism.*

---

atonally *(adverb)*

Without tonality.

- *He composes atonally.*
- *Place "atonally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

atonicity *(noun)*

Lack of normal muscular tension or tonus.

- *Understanding "atonicity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atonicity" to mean lack of normal muscular tension or tonus.*

---

atopognosia *(noun)*

Absence or loss of topognosia; inability to locate correctly a point of touch.

- *In class, the teacher used "atopognosia" to mean absence or loss of topognosia; inability to locate....*

- *They discussed "atopognosia" during the group presentation.*

---

atopognosis *(noun)*

Absence or loss of topognosia; inability to locate correctly a point of touch.

- *In class, the teacher used "atopognosis" to mean absence or loss of topognosia; inability to locate....*
- *The article explained what "atopognosis" means with a simple example.*

---

atoxic *(adjective)*

Not producing or resulting from poison.

- *It is useful to describe something as "atoxic" when it is not producing or resulting from poison.*
- *A "atoxic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

atrabilious *(adjective)*

Irritable as if suffering from indigestion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "atrabilious."*
- *Students compared "atrabilious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

atrichornis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Atrichornithidae.

- *Understanding "atrichornis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atrichornis" to mean type genus of the atrichornithidae.*

---

atrip *(adjective)*

(of an anchor) just clear of the bottom.

- *Students compared "atrip" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "atrip"? Explain why.*

---

atriplex hymenelytra *(noun)*

Handsome low saltbush of arid southwestern United States and Mexico having blue-green prickly-edged leaves often used for Christmas decoration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atriplex hymenelytra."*
- *The article explained what "atriplex hymenelytra" means with a simple example.*

---

atriplex lentiformis *(noun)*

Spiny shrub with silvery-scurfy foliage of alkaline plains of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atriplex lentiformis."*
- *Understanding "atriplex lentiformis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atrium dextrum *(noun)*

The right upper chamber of the heart that receives blood from the venae cavae and coronary sinus.

- *The article explained what "atrium dextrum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atrium dextrum."*

---

atrium sinistrum *(noun)*

The left upper chamber of the heart that receives blood from the pulmonary veins.

- *He looked up "atrium sinistrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "atrium sinistrum" during the group presentation.*

---

atrociousness *(noun)*

The quality of being shockingly cruel and inhumane.

- *He looked up "atrociousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "atrociousness" during the group presentation.*

---

atromid-s *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Atromid-S) that reduces lipids in the blood serum; used to treat some cardiovascular diseases.

- *In class, the teacher used "atromid-s" to mean a drug (trade name atromid-s) that reduces lipids....*
- *He looked up "atromid-s" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atrophedema *(noun)*

Recurrent large circumscribed areas of subcutaneous edema; onset is sudden and it disappears within 24 hours; seen mainly in young women, often as an allergic reaction to food or drugs.

- *He looked up "atrophedema" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atrophedema" to mean recurrent large circumscribed areas of subcutaneous....*

---

atsugewi *(noun)*

The Shastan language spoken by the Atsugewi.

- *The article explained what "atsugewi" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "atsugewi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attacapa *(noun)*

A language spoken by the Atakapa of the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Texas.

- *The article explained what "attacapa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "attacapa" to mean a language spoken by the atakapa of the gulf coast....*

---

attacapan *(noun)*

A language spoken by the Atakapa of the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Texas.

- *They discussed "attacapan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "attacapan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

attainableness *(noun)*

The state of being achievable.

- *He looked up "attainableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "attainableness" during the group presentation.*

---

attaint *(verb)*

Bring shame or dishonor upon.

- *The man was attainted.*
- *Can you use "attaint" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

attalea *(noun)*

Unarmed feather palms of central and northern South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "attalea" to mean unarmed feather palms of central and northern south....*
- *He looked up "attalea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

attalea funifera *(noun)*

Brazilian palm yielding fibers used in making ropes, mats, and brushes.

- *He looked up "attalea funifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "attalea funifera" to mean brazilian palm yielding fibers used in making....*

---

attemper *(verb)*

Modify the temperature of.

- *Attemper the air.*
- *She tried to use "attemper" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

attempter *(noun)*

One who tries.

- *He looked up "attempter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "attempter" to mean one who tries.*

---

attestant *(noun)*

Someone who affirms or vouches for the correctness or truth or genuineness of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "attestant" to mean someone who affirms or vouches for the correctness....*
- *The article explained what "attestant" means with a simple example.*

---

attestator *(noun)*

(law) a person who attests to the genuineness of a document or signature by adding their own signature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “attestator.”*
- *They discussed “attestator” during the group presentation.*

---

attester *(noun)*

Someone who affirms or vouches for the correctness or truth or genuineness of something.

- *In class, the teacher used “attester” to mean someone who affirms or vouches for the correctness....*
- *The article explained what “attester” means with a simple example.*

---

attestor *(noun)*

(law) a person who attests to the genuineness of a document or signature by adding their own signature.

- *He looked up “attestor” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “attestor” during the group presentation.*

---

attitudinise *(verb)*

Assume certain affected attitudes.

- *Can you use “attitudinise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “attitudinise” and when to wait.*

---

attitudinize *(verb)*

Assume certain affected attitudes.

- *She tried to use “attitudinize” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “attitudinize” in real sentences.*

---

attorneyship *(noun)*

The position of attorney.

- *Understanding “attorneyship” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “attorneyship” during the group presentation.*

---

attractable *(adjective)*

Capable of being magnetized or attracted by a magnet.

- *The magnetic chips of steel produced by a cutting tool are attractable by a magnet.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “attractable.”*

---

attracter *(noun)*

An entertainer who attracts large audiences.

- *He looked up “attracter” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “attracter.”*

---

attrited *(adjective)*

Worn by rubbing or friction.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “attrited.”*
- *Students compared “attrited” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

atypicality *(noun)*

Any state that is not typical.

- *The article explained what “atypicality” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “atypicality.”*

---

auctorial *(adjective)*

Of or by or typical of an author.

- *Auctorial flights of imagination.*
- *Students compared “auctorial” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aucuba *(noun)*

Hardy evergreen dioecious shrubs and small trees from Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aucuba.”*
- *He looked up “aucuba” because he had never seen it before.*

audaciousness *(noun)*

Aggressive boldness or unmitigated effrontery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "audaciousness."*
- *They discussed "audaciousness" during the group presentation.*

audad *(noun)*

Wild sheep of northern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "audad."*
- *Understanding "audad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

audenesque *(adjective)*

In the manner of W. H. Auden.

- *Students compared "audenesque" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "audenesque" when it is in the manner of w. h. auden.*

audibleness *(noun)*

Quality or fact or degree of being audible or perceptible by the ear.

- *The article explained what "audibleness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "audibleness."*

audile *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the process of hearing.

- *An audile person.*
- *Students compared "audile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

auditory ossicle *(noun)*

Ossicles of the middle ear that transmit acoustic vibrations from the eardrum to the inner ear.

- *They discussed "auditory ossicle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "auditory ossicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

augeas *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the mythical Greek king who for 30 years did not clean his stables which contained his vast herd of cattle.

- *In class, the teacher used "augeas" to mean (greek mythology) the mythical greek king who for....*
- *Understanding "augeas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

augend *(noun)*

A number to which another number (the addend) is added.

- *He looked up "augend" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "augend."*

augitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing the mineral augite.

- *Students compared "augitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "augitic" when it is of or relating to or containing the mineral augite.*

augustus welby northmore pugin *(noun)*

English architect who played a prominent role in the 19th century revival of Gothic architecture (1812-1852).

- *They discussed "augustus welby northmore pugin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "augustus welby northmore pugin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

auklet *(noun)*

Any of several small auks of the northern Pacific coasts.

- *He looked up "auklet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "auklet" during the group presentation.*

aulacorhyncus *(noun)*

A genus of Ramphastidae.

- *They discussed "aulacorhyncus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aulacorhyncus."*

---

auld langsyne *(noun)*

Past times remembered with nostalgia.

- *They discussed "auld langsyne" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auld langsyne."*

---

aulostomidae *(noun)*

Trumpetfishes.

- *The article explained what "aulostomidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aulostomidae."*

---

aulostomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Aulostomidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "aulostomus" to mean type genus of the aulostomidae.*
- *The article explained what "aulostomus" means with a simple example.*

---

aulostomus maculatus *(noun)*

Tropical Atlantic fish with a long snout; swims snout down.

- *They discussed "aulostomus maculatus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aulostomus maculatus" to mean tropical atlantic fish with a long snout; swims....*

---

aureolaria *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs often root-parasitic and bearing golden-yellow flowers; sometimes placed in genus Gerardia.

- *They discussed "aureolaria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "aureolaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aureolaria pedicularia *(noun)*

Multi-stemmed North American annual having solitary axillary dark golden-yellow flowers resembling those of the foxglove; sometimes placed in genus Gerardia.

- *He looked up "aureolaria pedicularia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aureolaria pedicularia."*

---

aureolaria virginica *(noun)*

Sparsely branched North American perennial with terminal racemes of bright yellow flowers resembling those of the foxglove; sometimes placed in genus Gerardia.

- *The article explained what "aureolaria virginica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aureolaria virginica" to mean sparsely branched north american perennial with....*

---

aureomycin *(noun)*

A yellow crystalline antibiotic (trade name Aureomycin) used to treat certain bacterial and rickettsial diseases.

- *He looked up "aureomycin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aureomycin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

auricula atrii *(noun)*

A small conical pouch projecting from the upper anterior part of each atrium of the heart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auricula atrii."*
- *He looked up "auricula atrii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

auriculare *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the center of the opening of the external acoustic meatus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auriculare."*
- *They discussed "auriculare" during the group presentation.*

---

auriculariaceae *(noun)*

Fungi having gelatinous sporophores.

- *Understanding "auriculariaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "auriculariaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

auriculariales *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Auriculariaceae; sometimes included in the order Tremellales.

- *In class, the teacher used "auriculariales" to mean coextensive with the family auriculariaceae;....*
- *The article explained what "auriculariales" means with a simple example.*

---

auriculate *(adjective)*

Having auricles.

- *The speaker chose "auriculate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "auriculate" when it is having auricles.*

---

auriculated *(adjective)*

Having auricles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "auriculated."*
- *Would you call this situation "auriculated"? Explain why.*

---

auriculoventricular *(adjective)*

Relating to or affecting the atria and ventricles of the heart.

- *The speaker chose "auriculoventricular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "auriculoventricular."*

---

auriform *(adjective)*

Having a shape resembling an ear.

- *A "auriform" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "auriform."*

---

aurify *(verb)*

Turn golden.

- *She tried to use "aurify" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "aurify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

auriparus *(noun)*

A genus of Paridae.

- *He looked up "auriparus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auriparus."*

---

auriparus flaviceps *(noun)*

Very small yellow-headed titmouse of western North America.

- *The article explained what "auriparus flaviceps" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auriparus flaviceps."*

---

auriscope *(noun)*

Medical instrument consisting of a magnifying lens and light; used for examining the external ear (the auditory meatus and especially the tympanic membrane).

- *They discussed "auriscope" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "auriscope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aurorean *(adjective)*

Characteristic of the dawn.

- *The speaker chose "aurorean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "aurorean" when it is characteristic of the dawn.*

---

auroscope *(noun)*

Medical instrument consisting of a magnifying lens and light; used for examining the external ear (the auditory meatus and especially the tympanic membrane).

- *They discussed "auroscope" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "auroscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aurous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing or derived from gold.

- *A "aurous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "aurous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

auspicate *(verb)*

Commence in a manner calculated to bring good luck.

- *They auspicated the trip with a bottle of champagne.*
- *He did not know how to use "auspicate" until he saw an example.*

---

austereness *(noun)*

Extreme plainness.

- *Understanding "austereness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "austereness" during the group presentation.*

---

australian bonytongue *(noun)*

A species of large fish found in Australian rivers.

- *He looked up "australian bonytongue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "australian bonytongue" during the group presentation.*

---

austrocedrus *(noun)*

One species; formerly included in genus Libocedrus.

- *Understanding "austrocedrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "austrocedrus."*

---

austrocedrus chilensis *(noun)*

A small South American evergreen having coppery bark and pretty foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used "austrocedrus chilensis" to mean a small south american evergreen having coppery....*
- *Understanding "austrocedrus chilensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

austronesia *(noun)*

Islands of central and South Pacific (Indonesia and Melanesia and Micronesia and Polynesia).

- *He looked up "austronesia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "austronesia."*

---

austrotaxus *(noun)*

A gymnosperm genus having one species: New Caledonian yew.

- *They discussed "austrotaxus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "austrotaxus" means with a simple example.*

---

austrotaxus spicata *(noun)*

Large yew native to New Caledonia; cultivated in eastern Australia and New Zealand and Hawaii.

- *He looked up "austrotaxus spicata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "austrotaxus spicata."*

---

autacoid *(noun)*

Any physiologically active internal secretion especially one of uncertain classification.

- *Understanding "autacoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "autacoid" during the group presentation.*

---

autacoidal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an autacoid.

- *The speaker chose "autacoidal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autacoidal."*

---

autarchical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by autarchy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autarchical."*
- *Students compared "autarchical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

autarkical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by autarchy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autarkical."*
- *The speaker chose "autarkical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

authoriser *(noun)*

An authority who authorizes (people or actions).

- *Understanding "authoriser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "authoriser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

authorizer *(noun)*

An authority who authorizes (people or actions).

- *The agents report back to their authorizers.*
- *The article explained what "authorizer" means with a simple example.*

---

autocatalysis *(noun)*

Catalysis in which the catalyst is one of the products of the reaction.

- *He looked up "autocatalysis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "autocatalysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

autochthonal *(adjective)*

Originating where it is found.

- *The autochthonal fauna of Australia includes the kangaroo.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "autochthonal" when it is originating where it is found.*

---

autochthonic *(adjective)*

Originating where it is found.

- *A "autochthonic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autochthonic."*

---

autochthony *(noun)*

Nativeness by virtue of originating or occurring naturally (as in a particular place).

- *In class, the teacher used "autochthony" to mean nativeness by virtue of originating or occurring....*
- *The article explained what "autochthony" means with a simple example.*

---

autocoid *(noun)*

Any physiologically active internal secretion especially one of uncertain classification.

- *He looked up "autocoid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "autocoid" during the group presentation.*

---

autoecious *(adjective)*

Of parasites especially rust fungi; completing the entire life cycle on a single host.

- *Autoecious rust fungi.*
- *The speaker chose "autoecious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

autoeroticism *(noun)*

Using you own body as a sexual object.

- *In class, the teacher used "autoeroticism" to mean using you own body as a sexual object.*
- *The article explained what "autoeroticism" means with a simple example.*

---

autoerotism *(noun)*

Using you own body as a sexual object.

- *In class, the teacher used "autoerotism" to mean using you own body as a sexual object.*
- *He looked up "autoerotism" because he had never seen it before.*

autofluorescent *(adjective)*

Emitting light via self-induced fluorescence.

- *The speaker chose "autofluorescent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "autofluorescent" approach may work better in this case.*

autogamic *(adjective)*

Characterized by or fit for autogamy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "autogamic" when it is characterized by or fit for autogamy.*
- *The speaker chose "autogamic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

autogamous *(adjective)*

Characterized by or fit for autogamy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autogamous."*
- *Students compared "autogamous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

autogenesis *(noun)*

A hypothetical organic phenomenon by which living organisms are created from nonliving matter.

- *The article explained what "autogenesis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "autogenesis" to mean a hypothetical organic phenomenon by which living....*

autogenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to autogenesis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "autogenetic" when it is of or relating to autogenesis.*
- *The speaker chose "autogenetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

autogenics *(noun)*

Training patients in self-induced relaxation.

- *In class, the teacher used "autogenics" to mean training patients in self-induced relaxation.*
- *The article explained what "autogenics" means with a simple example.*

autogeny *(noun)*

A hypothetical organic phenomenon by which living organisms are created from nonliving matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "autogeny" to mean a hypothetical organic phenomenon by which living....*
- *The article explained what "autogeny" means with a simple example.*

autoicous *(adjective)*

Having male and female reproductive organs in separate clusters on the same plant.

- *Students compared "autoicous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autoicous."*

autolatry *(noun)*

The worship of yourself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autolatry."*
- *The article explained what "autolatry" means with a simple example.*

autolytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to self-digestion.

- *It is useful to describe something as "autolytic" when it is of or relating to self-digestion.*
- *Would you call this situation "autolytic"? Explain why.*

automatise *(verb)*

Make automatic or control or operate automatically.

- *The coach explained when to use "automatise" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "automatise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

automatize *(verb)*

Make automatic or control or operate automatically.

- *Automatize the production.*
- *He did not know how to use "automatize" until he saw an example.*

---

automatonlike *(adjective)*

Resembling the unthinking functioning of a machine.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "automatonlike."*
- *Students compared "automatonlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

automeris io *(noun)*

Large yellow American moth having a large eyelike spot on each hind wing; the larvae have stinging spines.

- *The article explained what "automeris io" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "automeris io" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

automobilist *(noun)*

Someone who drives (or travels in) an automobile.

- *In class, the teacher used "automobilist" to mean someone who drives (or travels in) an automobile.*
- *They discussed "automobilist" during the group presentation.*

---

automysophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of being dirty.

- *In class, the teacher used "automysophobia" to mean a morbid fear of being dirty.*
- *The article explained what "automysophobia" means with a simple example.*

---

autophyte *(noun)*

Plant capable of synthesizing its own food from simple organic substances.

- *They discussed "autophyte" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "autophyte" means with a simple example.*

---

autophytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to organisms (as green plants) that can make complex organic nutritive compounds from simple inorganic sources by photosynthesis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "autophytic" when it is of or relating to organisms (as green plants) that....*
- *A "autophytic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

autophytic plant *(noun)*

Plant capable of synthesizing its own food from simple organic substances.

- *They discussed "autophytic plant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "autophytic plant" to mean plant capable of synthesizing its own food from....*

---

autoplastic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involved in autoplasty.

- *A "autoplastic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "autoplastic" when it is of or relating to or involved in autoplasty.*

---

autoplasty *(noun)*

Tissue that is taken from one site and grafted to another site on the same person.

- *In class, the teacher used "autoplasty" to mean tissue that is taken from one site and grafted to....*
- *Understanding "autoplasty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

autoradiograph *(noun)*

A radiogram produced by radiation emitted by the specimen being photographed.

- *He looked up "autoradiograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autoradiograph."*

---

autosemantic *(adjective)*

Of a word or phrase meaningful in isolation, independent of context.

- *The speaker chose "autosemantic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Would you call this situation "autosemantic"? Explain why.*

---

autosexing *(noun)*

(especially of domestic fowl) breeding to reveal differential sex characteristics at hatching.

- *The article explained what "autosexing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "autosexing" during the group presentation.*

---

autotelism *(noun)*

Belief that a work of art is an end in itself or its own justification.

- *The article explained what "autotelism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "autotelism" during the group presentation.*

---

autotomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to autotomy.

- *The speaker chose "autotomic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "autotomic" when it is of or relating to autotomy.*

---

autotomise *(verb)*

Cause a body part to undergo autotomy.

- *Learners should practice how to use "autotomise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "autotomise" until he saw an example.*

---

autotomize *(verb)*

Cause a body part to undergo autotomy.

- *Can you use "autotomize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "autotomize" and when to wait.*

---

autotroph *(noun)*

Plant capable of synthesizing its own food from simple organic substances.

- *Understanding "autotroph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "autotroph" means with a simple example.*

---

autotype *(noun)*

An exact copy or reproduction.

- *The article explained what "autotype" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "autotype" to mean an exact copy or reproduction.*

---

autotypic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to autotypy.

- *Students compared "autotypic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "autotypic"? Explain why.*

---

autotypy *(noun)*

Process for producing permanent prints in a carbon pigment.

- *They discussed "autotypy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "autotypy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

autumn sneezeweed *(noun)*

North American perennial with bright yellow late summer flowers.

- *They discussed "autumn sneezeweed" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autumn sneezeweed."*

---

auxesis *(noun)*

Growth from increase in cell size without cell division.

- *Understanding "auxesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auxesis" to mean growth from increase in cell size without cell division.*

---

auxetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to growth by auxesis.

- *A "auxetic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "auxetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

auxinic *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing auxins.

- *The speaker chose "auxinic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "auxinic"? Explain why.*

---

avadavat *(noun)*

Red Asian weaverbirds often kept as cage birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "avadavat" to mean red asian weaverbirds often kept as cage birds.*
- *Understanding "avadavat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

avahi laniger *(noun)*

Nocturnal indris with thick grey-brown fur and a long tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avahi laniger."*
- *Understanding "avahi laniger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

availableness *(noun)*

The quality of being at hand when needed.

- *Understanding "availableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "availableness" to mean the quality of being at hand when needed.*

---

avaram *(noun)*

Evergreen Indian shrub with vivid yellow flowers whose bark is used in tanning; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *Understanding "avaram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "avaram" during the group presentation.*

---

avariciously *(adverb)*

In a greedy manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "avariciously" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "avariciously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

avariciousness *(noun)*

Extreme greed for material wealth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avariciousness."*
- *They discussed "avariciousness" during the group presentation.*

---

avellan *(adjective)*

Pertaining to filberts or hazelnuts.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "avellan."*
- *A "avellan" approach may work better in this case.*

---

avellane *(adjective)*

Pertaining to filberts or hazelnuts.

- *It is useful to describe something as "avellane" when it is pertaining to filberts or hazelnuts.*
- *Would you call this situation "avellane"? Explain why.*

---

avena fatua *(noun)*

Common in meadows and pastures.

- *He looked up "avena fatua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "avena fatua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

avene sterilis *(noun)*

Mediterranean oat held to be progenitor of modern cultivated oat.

- *He looked up “avene sterilis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “avene sterilis.”*

---

aventail *(noun)*

A medieval hood of mail suspended from a basinet to protect the head and neck.

- *In class, the teacher used “aventail” to mean a medieval hood of mail suspended from a basinet to....*
- *He looked up “aventail” because he had never seen it before.*

---

averment *(noun)*

A declaration that is made emphatically (as if no supporting evidence were necessary).

- *Understanding “averment” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “averment.”*

---

averrhoa *(noun)*

Trees native to East Indies having pinnate leaves: carambolas.

- *He looked up “averrhoa” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “averrhoa” during the group presentation.*

---

averrhoa bilimbi *(noun)*

East Indian evergreen tree bearing very acid fruit.

- *Understanding “averrhoa bilimbi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “averrhoa bilimbi.”*

---

averrhoa carambola *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing deeply ridged yellow-brown fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “averrhoa carambola” to mean east indian tree bearing deeply ridged yellow-brown....*
- *They discussed “averrhoa carambola” during the group presentation.*

---

avertable *(adjective)*

Capable of being avoided or warded off.

- *Would you call this situation “avertable”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “avertable” when it is capable of being avoided or warded off.*

---

avertible *(adjective)*

Capable of being avoided or warded off.

- *Students compared “avertible” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “avertible.”*

---

avianise *(verb)*

To modify microorganisms by repeated culture in the developing chick embryo.

- *She tried to use “avianise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “avianise” when talking about this idea.*

---

avianize *(verb)*

To modify microorganisms by repeated culture in the developing chick embryo.

- *In everyday English, people use “avianize” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “avianize” until he saw an example.*

---

aviatress *(noun)*

A woman aviator.

- *In class, the teacher used “aviatress” to mean a woman aviator.*
- *They discussed “aviatress” during the group presentation.*

---

avicenniaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications: coextensive with the genus Avicennia.

- *Understanding “avicenniaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “avicenniaceae” to mean used in some classifications: coextensive with the....*

avidness *(noun)*

A positive feeling of wanting to push ahead with something.

- *The article explained what "avidness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "avidness" to mean a positive feeling of wanting to push ahead with....*

avifaunal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to birds of a particular region or period.

- *The speaker chose "avifaunal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "avifaunal" when it is of or relating to birds of a particular region or....*

avifaunistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to birds of a particular region or period.

- *Would you call this situation "avifaunistic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "avifaunistic."*

avirulent *(adjective)*

Not virulent; unable to produce disease.

- *Would you call this situation "avirulent"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "avirulent."*

avitaminosis *(noun)*

Any of several diseases caused by deficiency of one or more vitamins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avitaminosis."*
- *He looked up "avitaminosis" because he had never seen it before.*

avitaminotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of avitaminosis.

- *Students compared "avitaminotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "avitaminotic."*

avouchment *(noun)*

A statement asserting the existence or the truth of something.

- *Understanding "avouchment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "avouchment" during the group presentation.*

avower *(noun)*

Someone who claims to speak the truth.

- *An avower of his own great intelligence.*
- *In class, the teacher used "avower" to mean someone who claims to speak the truth.*

avulse *(verb)*

Separate by avulsion.

- *She tried to use "avulse" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "avulse" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

awayness *(noun)*

The state of being elsewhere than in particular place.

- *They discussed "awayness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "awayness" means with a simple example.*

aweless *(adjective)*

Devoid of any feeling of awe or reverence.

- *It is useful to describe something as "aweless" when it is devoid of any feeling of awe or reverence.*
- *The speaker chose "aweless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

awestricken *(adjective)*

Having or showing a feeling of mixed reverence and respect and wonder and dread.

- *Would you call this situation "awestricken"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "awestricken" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

awheel *(adjective)*

Traveling by wheeled vehicle such as bicycle or automobile e.g.

- *The public was awheel.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "awheel" when it is traveling by wheeled vehicle such as bicycle or....*

---

awless *(adjective)*

Devoid of any feeling of awe or reverence.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "awless."*
- *Students compared "awless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

awlwort *(noun)*

Small aquatic plant having tufted awl-shaped leaves in a basal rosette and minute white flowers; circumboreal.

- *He looked up "awlwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "awlwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

awned *(adjective)*

Having awns i.e. bristlelike or hairlike appendages on the flowering parts of some cereals and grasses.

- *Awned wheatgrass.*
- *A "awned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

awninged *(adjective)*

Covered with an awning.

- *With awninged windows on the west side.*
- *A "awninged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

awnless *(adjective)*

Lacking or having only very short awns.

- *Awnless bromegrass.*
- *The speaker chose "awnless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

awnless bromegrass *(noun)*

Drought-resistant perennial with awns lacking or very short and long creeping rhizomes; Europe and temperate Asia.

- *Understanding "awnless bromegrass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "awnless bromegrass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

awny *(adjective)*

Having awns i.e. bristlelike or hairlike appendages on the flowering parts of some cereals and grasses.

- *The speaker chose "awny" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "awny."*

---

axerophthol *(noun)*

Any of several fat-soluble vitamins essential for normal vision; prevents night blindness or inflammation or dryness of the eyes.

- *He looked up "axerophthol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "axerophthol."*

---

axile *(adjective)*

Relating to or attached to the axis.

- *The speaker chose "axile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "axile" when it is relating to or attached to the axis.*

---

axile placentation *(noun)*

Ovules are borne at or around the center of a compound ovary on an axis formed from joined septa.

- *The article explained what "axile placentation" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "axile placentation" during the group presentation.*

---

axiomatical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or derived from axioms; ; - S.S.Stevens.

- *It is useful to describe something as "axiomatical" when it is of or relating to or derived from axioms; ; -....*
- *The speaker chose "axiomatical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

axletree *(noun)*

A dead axle on a carriage or wagon that has terminal spindles on which the wheels revolve.

- *In class, the teacher used "axletree" to mean a dead axle on a carriage or wagon that has....*
- *They discussed "axletree" during the group presentation.*

---

axolemma *(noun)*

Outer membrane covering an axon.

- *In class, the teacher used "axolemma" to mean outer membrane covering an axon.*
- *He looked up "axolemma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

axone *(noun)*

Long nerve fiber that conducts away from the cell body of the neuron.

- *They discussed "axone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "axone."*

---

axseed *(noun)*

European herb resembling vetch; naturalized in the eastern United States; having umbels of pink-and-white flowers and sharp-angled pods.

- *He looked up "axseed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "axseed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ayapana *(noun)*

Low spreading tropical American shrub with long slender leaves used to make a mildly stimulating drink resembling tea; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *They discussed "ayapana" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ayapana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ayapana triplinervis *(noun)*

Low spreading tropical American shrub with long slender leaves used to make a mildly stimulating drink resembling tea; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *He looked up "ayapana triplinervis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ayapana triplinervis" during the group presentation.*

---

ayatollah ruholla khomeini *(noun)*

Iranian religious leader of the Shiites; when Shah Pahlavi's regime fell Khomeini established a new constitution giving himself supreme powers (1900-1989).

- *In class, the teacher used "ayatollah ruholla khomeini" to mean iranian religious leader of the shiites; when shah....*
- *The article explained what "ayatollah ruholla khomeini" means with a simple example.*

---

aythya ferina *(noun)*

Heavy-bodied Old World diving duck having a grey-and-black body and reddish head.

- *The article explained what "aythya ferina" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aythya ferina."*

---

aythya marila *(noun)*

Large scaup of North America having a greenish iridescence on the head of the male.

- *He looked up "aythya marila" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aythya marila."*

---

aythya valisineria *(noun)*

North American wild duck valued for sport and food.

- *The article explained what "aythya valisineria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aythya valisineria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

azactam *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Azactam) used against severe infections; has minimal side effects.

- *They discussed "azactam" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "azactam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

azaleastrum *(noun)*

Group of evergreen or deciduous shrubs formerly considered a separate genus; now included in the genus Rhododendron.

- *They discussed "azaleastrum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "azaleastrum" to mean group of evergreen or deciduous shrubs formerly....*

azedarach *(noun)*

Tree of northern India and China having purple blossoms and small inedible yellow fruits; naturalized in the southern United States as a shade tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azedarach."*
- *Understanding "azedarach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

azederach *(noun)*

Tree of northern India and China having purple blossoms and small inedible yellow fruits; naturalized in the southern United States as a shade tree.

- *They discussed "azederach" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "azederach" means with a simple example.*

azerbajdzhan *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in southwestern Asia; formerly an Asian soviet.

- *Understanding "azerbajdzhan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "azerbajdzhan" means with a simple example.*

azerbajdzhan republic *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in southwestern Asia; formerly an Asian soviet.

- *In class, the teacher used "azerbajdzhan republic" to mean a landlocked republic in southwestern asia;....*
- *The article explained what "azerbajdzhan republic" means with a simple example.*

azoimide *(noun)*

A colorless explosive liquid that is volatile and poisonous and foul-smelling.

- *He looked up "azoimide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azoimide."*

azollaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for the genus Azolla.

- *The article explained what "azollaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "azollaceae" to mean used in some classifications for the genus azolla.*

azonal *(adjective)*

Not divided into zones.

- *Azonal heating.*
- *The speaker chose "azonal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

azonic *(adjective)*

Not restricted to any particular zone or region.

- *Would you call this situation "azonic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "azonic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

azotaemia *(noun)*

Accumulation in the blood of nitrogenous waste products (urea) that are usually excreted in the urine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azotaemia."*
- *He looked up "azotaemia" because he had never seen it before.*

azotemic *(adjective)*

Of or involving excess nitrogenous waste products in the urine (usually due to kidney insufficiency).

- *Would you call this situation "azotemic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "azotemic" when it is of or involving excess nitrogenous waste products....*

---

azotic *(adjective)*

Of or containing nitrogen.

- *Would you call this situation "azotic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "azotic" when it is of or containing nitrogen.*

---

azoturia *(noun)*

Excess of urea in the urine.

- *The article explained what "azoturia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "azoturia" to mean excess of urea in the urine.*

---

azygous *(adjective)*

Occurring singly; not one of a pair.

- *The azygous muscle of the uvula.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "azygous" when it is occurring singly; not one of a pair.*

---

azygous vein *(noun)*

One of a system of veins that drain the thoracic and abdominal walls; arises as a continuation of the right ascending lumbar vein and terminates in the superior vena cava.

- *He looked up "azygous vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "azygous vein" to mean one of a system of veins that drain the thoracic....*

---

azymia *(noun)*

Absence of an enzyme.

- *The article explained what "azymia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "azymia" to mean absence of an enzyme.*

---

baal merodach *(noun)*

The chief Babylonian god; his consort was Sarpanitu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baal merodach."*
- *The article explained what "baal merodach" means with a simple example.*

---

babacu oil *(noun)*

Fatty oil from kernels of babassu nuts similar to coconut oil.

- *Understanding "babacu oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "babacu oil" during the group presentation.*

---

babbitting *(noun)*

Lining a surface or bearing with Babbitt metal.

- *Understanding "babbitting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babbitting."*

---

babelike *(adjective)*

Like a baby especially in dependence.

- *Babelike innocence and dependence.*
- *A "babelike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

babesiidae *(noun)*

Piroplasms and cattle pathogens.

- *The article explained what "babesiidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babesiidae."*

---

babiroussa *(noun)*

Indonesian wild pig with enormous curved canine teeth.

- *They discussed "babiroussa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "babiroussa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

babirussa *(noun)*

Indonesian wild pig with enormous curved canine teeth.

- *Understanding "babirussa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babirussa."*

baboonish *(adjective)*

Resembling a baboon.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "baboonish."*
- *A "baboonish" approach may work better in this case.*

babyminder *(noun)*

A person who looks after babies (usually in the person's own home) while the babys' parents are working.

- *The article explained what "babyminder" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "babyminder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

babyrousa *(noun)*

A genus of Suidae.

- *Understanding "babyrousa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "babyrousa" means with a simple example.*

babyrousa babyrussa *(noun)*

Indonesian wild pig with enormous curved canine teeth.

- *He looked up "babyrousa babyrussa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "babyrousa babyrussa" to mean indonesian wild pig with enormous curved canine teeth.*

baccate *(adjective)*

Producing or bearing berries.

- *A "baccate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "baccate"? Explain why.*

bacchant *(noun)*

A drunken reveller; a devotee of Bacchus.

- *He looked up "bacchant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacchant."*

bacchantic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a bacchanalian reveler.

- *Students compared "bacchantic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "bacchantic"? Explain why.*

baccharis halimifolia *(noun)*

A shrub of salt marshes of eastern and south central North America and West Indies; fruit is surrounded with white plumelike hairy tufts.

- *They discussed "baccharis halimifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "baccharis halimifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

baccharis pilularis *(noun)*

Widely spreading evergreen shrub of southwestern United States with flower heads in a leafy panicle.

- *The article explained what "baccharis pilularis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baccharis pilularis" to mean widely spreading evergreen shrub of southwestern....*

baccharis viminea *(noun)*

California shrub with slender leafy shoots that are important browse for mule deer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baccharis viminea."*
- *He looked up "baccharis viminea" because he had never seen it before.*

bacciferous *(adjective)*

Producing or bearing berries.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bacciferous" when it is producing or bearing berries.*
- *A "bacciferous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

baccivorous *(adjective)*

Feeding on berries.

- *Would you call this situation "baccivorous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "baccivorous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bacillaceae *(noun)*

Typically rod-shaped usually Gram-positive bacteria that produce endospores.

- *In class, the teacher used "bacillaceae" to mean typically rod-shaped usually gram-positive bacteria....*
- *Understanding "bacillaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bacillar *(adjective)*

Relating to or produced by or containing bacilli.

- *Students compared "bacillar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "bacillar" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bacillariophyceae *(noun)*

Marine and freshwater eukaryotic algae: diatoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacillariophyceae."*
- *The article explained what "bacillariophyceae" means with a simple example.*

---

bacilliform *(adjective)*

Formed like a bacillus.

- *Students compared "bacilliform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "bacilliform" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bacillus globigii *(noun)*

A species of bacillus found in soil and decomposing organic matter; some strains produce antibiotics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacillus globigii."*
- *The article explained what "bacillus globigii" means with a simple example.*

---

backband *(noun)*

A broad band that passes over the back of a horse and supports the shafts of a vehicle.

- *Understanding "backband" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backband."*

---

backbiter *(noun)*

One who attacks the reputation of another by slander or libel.

- *They discussed "backbiter" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "backbiter" means with a simple example.*

---

backflowing *(noun)*

A flow that returns toward its source.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backflowing."*
- *They discussed "backflowing" during the group presentation.*

---

backmost *(adjective)*

Located farthest to the rear.

- *It is useful to describe something as "backmost" when it is located farthest to the rear.*
- *Students compared "backmost" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

backsaw *(noun)*

A handsaw that is stiffened by metal reinforcement along the upper edge.

- *In class, the teacher used "backsaw" to mean a handsaw that is stiffened by metal reinforcement....*

- *He looked up "backsaw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

backsheesh *(noun)*

A relatively small amount of money given for services rendered (as by a waiter).

- *The article explained what "backsheesh" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "backsheesh" to mean a relatively small amount of money given for....*

---

backslap *(verb)*

Display excessive cordiality (towards).

- *He is always backslapping his colleagues at staff meetings.*
- *He did not know how to use "backslap" until he saw an example.*

---

backslapper *(noun)*

Someone who demonstrates enthusiastic or excessive cordiality.

- *Understanding "backslapper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "backslapper" to mean someone who demonstrates enthusiastic or excessive....*

---

backstair *(adjective)*

Secret and sly or sordid; ; - A.L.Guerard.

- *Backstairs gossip.*
- *His low backstairs cunning.*

---

backstroker *(noun)*

Someone who swims the backstroke.

- *The article explained what "backstroker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "backstroker" to mean someone who swims the backstroke.*

---

backswept *(adjective)*

Used of hair.

- *Students compared "backswept" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "backswept"? Explain why.*

---

backswimmer *(noun)*

Predaceous aquatic insect that swims on its back and may inflict painful bites.

- *The article explained what "backswimmer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "backswimmer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backsword *(noun)*

A stick used instead of a sword for fencing.

- *In class, the teacher used "backsword" to mean a stick used instead of a sword for fencing.*
- *Understanding "backsword" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bacteremic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having bacteremia.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bacteremic."*
- *A "bacteremic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bacteriacide *(noun)*

Any chemical agent that destroys bacteria.

- *Understanding "bacteriacide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bacteriacide" during the group presentation.*

---

bacteriaemia *(noun)*

Transient presence of bacteria (or other microorganisms) in the blood.

- *The article explained what "bacteriaemia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bacteriaemia" to mean transient presence of bacteria (or other....*

---

bacteriemia *(noun)*

Transient presence of bacteria (or other microorganisms) in the blood.

- *Understanding "bacteriemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bacteriemia" during the group presentation.*

---

bacteriochlorophyll *(noun)*

A substance in photosensitive bacteria that is related to but different from chlorophyll of higher plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacteriochlorophyll."*
- *Understanding "bacteriochlorophyll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bacterioid *(adjective)*

Resembling bacteria.

- *Would you call this situation "bacterioid"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bacterioid."*

---

bacterioidal *(adjective)*

Resembling bacteria.

- *The speaker chose "bacterioidal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bacterioidal" when it is resembling bacteria.*

---

bacteriologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to bacteriology.

- *A "bacteriologic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "bacteriologic"? Explain why.*

---

bacteriolysis *(noun)*

Dissolution or destruction of bacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacteriolysis."*
- *He looked up "bacteriolysis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bacteriolytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or causing bacteriolysis.

- *Students compared "bacteriolytic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bacteriolytic."*

---

bacteriophagic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to bacteriophages.

- *The speaker chose "bacteriophagic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bacteriophagic" when it is of or relating to bacteriophages.*

---

bacteriophagous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to bacteriophages.

- *Students compared "bacteriophagous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bacteriophagous."*

---

bacteriostasis *(noun)*

Inhibition of the growth of bacteria.

- *He looked up "bacteriostasis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bacteriostasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bacteriostat *(noun)*

A chemical or biological material that inhibits bacterial growth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacteriostat."*
- *He looked up "bacteriostat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bacterise *(verb)*

Subject to the action of bacteria.

- *The coach explained when to use “bacterise” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “bacterise” until he saw an example.*

---

bacterize *(verb)*

Subject to the action of bacteria.

- *He did not know how to use “bacterize” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “bacterize” in real sentences.*

---

bacteroid *(noun)*

A rodlike bacterium (especially any of the rod-shaped or branched bacteria in the root nodules of nitrogen-fixing plants).

- *They discussed “bacteroid” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “bacteroid” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bacteroidaceae *(noun)*

Family of bacteria living usually in the alimentary canal or on mucous surfaces of warm-blooded animals; sometimes associated with acute infective processes.

- *Understanding “bacteroidaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bacteroidaceae.”*

---

bacteroidal *(adjective)*

Resembling bacteria.

- *It is useful to describe something as “bacteroidal” when it is resembling bacteria.*
- *The speaker chose “bacteroidal” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

baculiform *(adjective)*

Formed like a bacillus.

- *Students compared “baculiform” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “baculiform.”*

---

badaga *(noun)*

The dialect of Kannada that is spoken by the Badaga.

- *He looked up “badaga” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “badaga” to mean the dialect of kannada that is spoken by the badaga.*

---

baddeleyite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of zirconium oxide.

- *Understanding “baddeleyite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “baddeleyite” means with a simple example.*

---

badgerer *(noun)*

Someone who tries to embarrass you with gibes and questions and objections.

- *In class, the teacher used “badgerer” to mean someone who tries to embarrass you with gibes and....*
- *They discussed “badgerer” during the group presentation.*

---

baeda *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) English monk and scholar (672-735).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “baeda.”*
- *He looked up “baeda” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bagascosis *(noun)*

Alveolitis caused by inhaling bagasse (sugarcane dust).

- *They discussed “bagascosis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bagascosis” means with a simple example.*

---

bagassosis *(noun)*

Alveolitis caused by inhaling bagasse (sugarcane dust).

- *The article explained what “bagassosis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bagassosis” to mean alveolitis caused by inhaling bagasse (sugarcane dust).*

baggageman *(noun)*

An attendant who takes care of baggage.

- *He looked up "baggageman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baggageman."*

bagnio *(noun)*

A building where prostitutes are available.

- *In class, the teacher used "bagnio" to mean a building where prostitutes are available.*
- *The article explained what "bagnio" means with a simple example.*

baguet *(noun)*

Narrow French stick loaf.

- *Understanding "baguet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "baguet" during the group presentation.*

bahaism *(noun)*

A religion founded in Iran in 1863; emphasizes the spiritual unity of all humankind; incorporates Christian and Islamic tenets; many adherents live in the United States.

- *Bahaism has no public rituals or sacraments and praying is done in private.*
- *They discussed "bahaism" during the group presentation.*

bahia coquilla *(noun)*

Brazilian palm yielding fibers used in making ropes, mats, and brushes.

- *They discussed "bahia coquilla" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bahia coquilla" because he had never seen it before.*

bahia piassava *(noun)*

Brazilian palm yielding fibers used in making ropes, mats, and brushes.

- *The article explained what "bahia piassava" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bahia piassava" to mean brazilian palm yielding fibers used in making....*

bahrainian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Bahrain.

- *He looked up "bahrainian monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bahrainian monetary unit."*

bahreini *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Bahrain.

- *In class, the teacher used "bahreini" to mean a native or inhabitant of bahrain.*
- *The article explained what "bahreini" means with a simple example.*

bailiffship *(noun)*

The office of bailiff.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bailiffship."*
- *He looked up "bailiffship" because he had never seen it before.*

baiomys taylori *(noun)*

Very small dark greyish brown mouse resembling a house mouse; of Texas and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "baiomys taylori" to mean very small dark greyish brown mouse resembling a....*
- *Understanding "baiomys taylori" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bairava *(noun)*

Epithet of Siva.

- *The terrible Bairava.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bairava" to mean epithet of siva.*

bairdiella chrysoura *(noun)*

Small silvery drumfish often mistaken for white perch; found along coasts of United States from New York to Mexico.

- *They discussed "bairdiella chrysoura" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bairdiella chrysoura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bairiki *(noun)*

National capital of Kiribati.

- *They discussed "bairiki" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bairiki" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baisa *(noun)*

1,000 baiza equal 1 riyal-omani in Oman.

- *Understanding "baisa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "baisa" during the group presentation.*

---

baisakh *(noun)*

The second month of the Hindu calendar.

- *The article explained what "baisakh" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "baisakh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baiza *(noun)*

1,000 baiza equal 1 riyal-omani in Oman.

- *The article explained what "baiza" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baiza" to mean 1,000 baiza equal 1 riyal-omani in oman.*

---

bakeapple *(noun)*

Creeping raspberry of north temperate regions with yellow or orange berries.

- *The article explained what "bakeapple" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bakeapple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bakshis *(noun)*

A relatively small amount of money given for services rendered (as by a waiter).

- *The article explained what "bakshis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bakshis" to mean a relatively small amount of money given for....*

---

bakshish *(noun)*

A relatively small amount of money given for services rendered (as by a waiter).

- *They discussed "bakshish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bakshish" means with a simple example.*

---

balaena mysticetus *(noun)*

Large-mouthed Arctic whale.

- *In class, the teacher used "balaena mysticetus" to mean large-mouthed arctic whale.*
- *The article explained what "balaena mysticetus" means with a simple example.*

---

balaeniceps *(noun)*

Type genus of the Balaenicipitidae: shoebills.

- *The article explained what "balaeniceps" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "balaeniceps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balaeniceps rex *(noun)*

Large stork-like bird of the valley of the White Nile with a broad bill suggesting a wooden shoe.

- *He looked up "balaeniceps rex" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balaeniceps rex."*

---

balaenidae *(noun)*

Right whales.

- *In class, the teacher used "balaenidae" to mean right whales.*

- *The article explained what "balaenidae" means with a simple example.*

balaenoptera acutorostrata *(noun)*

Small finback of coastal waters of Atlantic and Pacific.

- *Understanding "balaenoptera acutorostrata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "balaenoptera acutorostrata" because he had never seen it before.*

balaenoptera physalus *(noun)*

Large flat-headed whalebone whale having deep furrows along the throat; of Atlantic and Pacific.

- *They discussed "balaenoptera physalus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "balaenoptera physalus" to mean large flat-headed whalebone whale having deep....*

balaenopteridae *(noun)*

Rorquals; blue whales.

- *Understanding "balaenopteridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "balaenopteridae" means with a simple example.*

balanidae *(noun)*

Stalkless barnacles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balanidae."*
- *He looked up "balanidae" because he had never seen it before.*

balanoposthitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of both the head of the penis and the foreskin.

- *In class, the teacher used "balanoposthitis" to mean inflammation of both the head of the penis and the....*
- *Understanding "balanoposthitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

balanus balanoides *(noun)*

Barnacle that attaches to rocks especially in intertidal zones.

- *He looked up "balanus balanoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "balanus balanoides" during the group presentation.*

balefire *(noun)*

A large outdoor fire that is lighted as a signal or in celebration.

- *He looked up "balefire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "balefire" during the group presentation.*

balefulness *(noun)*

The quality or nature of being harmful or evil.

- *Understanding "balefulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "balefulness" during the group presentation.*

balibago *(noun)*

Shrubby tree widely distributed along tropical shores; yields a light tough wood used for canoe outriggers and a fiber used for cordage and caulk; often cultivated for ornament.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balibago."*
- *The article explained what "balibago" means with a simple example.*

balistes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Balistidae.

- *The article explained what "balistes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "balistes" during the group presentation.*

balistes vetula *(noun)*

Tropical Atlantic fish.

- *Understanding "balistes vetula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "balistes vetula" because he had never seen it before.*

balistidae *(noun)*

Triggerfishes.

- *He looked up "balistidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "balistidae" to mean triggerfishes.*

balkanise *(verb)*

Divide a territory into small, hostile states.

- *She tried to use "balkanise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "balkanise" when talking about this idea.*

balker *(noun)*

A person who refuses to comply.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balker."*
- *He looked up "balker" because he had never seen it before.*

balkiness *(noun)*

Likely to stop abruptly and unexpectedly.

- *Understanding "balkiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balkiness."*

balkline *(noun)*

Line across a billiard table behind which the cue balls are placed at the start of a game.

- *In class, the teacher used "balkline" to mean line across a billiard table behind which the cue....*
- *The article explained what "balkline" means with a simple example.*

ballcock *(noun)*

Floating ball that controls level in a water tank.

- *They discussed "ballcock" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ballcock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

balldress *(noun)*

A suit or dress for formal occasions.

- *Understanding "balldress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balldress."*

balletomane *(noun)*

A ballet enthusiast.

- *He looked up "balletomane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "balletomane" during the group presentation.*

balletomania *(noun)*

Extraordinary enthusiasm for ballets.

- *The article explained what "balletomania" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balletomania."*

ballistite *(noun)*

An explosive (trade name Ballistite) that burns with relatively little smoke; contains pyrocellulose and is used as a propellant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ballistite."*
- *They discussed "ballistite" during the group presentation.*

ballistocardiogram *(noun)*

A graphical recording made by a ballistocardiograph.

- *They discussed "ballistocardiogram" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ballistocardiogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ballistocardiograph *(noun)*

A medical instrument that measures the mechanical force of cardiac contractions and the amount of blood passing through the heart during a specified period by measuring the recoil of the body as blood is pumped from the ventricles.

- *He looked up "ballistocardiograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ballistocardiograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ballock *(noun)*

One of the two male reproductive glands that produce spermatozoa and secrete androgens.

- *Understanding "ballock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ballock" means with a simple example.*

---

balloonfish *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than porcupinefish.

- *They discussed "balloonfish" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balloonfish."*

---

ballota *(noun)*

Perennial herbs or subshrubs of especially Mediterranean area: black horehound.

- *The article explained what "ballota" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ballota" during the group presentation.*

---

ballota nigra *(noun)*

Ill-smelling European herb with rugose leaves and whorls of dark purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "ballota nigra" to mean ill-smelling european herb with rugose leaves and....*
- *The article explained what "ballota nigra" means with a simple example.*

---

ballottement *(noun)*

A palpatory technique for feeling a floating object in the body (especially for determining the position of a fetus by feeling the rebound of the fetus after a quick digital tap on the wall of the uterus).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ballottement."*
- *Understanding "ballottement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ballpen *(noun)*

A pen that has a small metal ball as the point of transfer of ink to paper.

- *Understanding "ballpen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ballpen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ballup *(noun)*

Something badly botched or muddled.

- *He looked up "ballup" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ballup."*

---

ballyrag *(verb)*

Be bossy towards.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ballyrag" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ballyrag" when talking about this idea.*

---

balmily *(adverb)*

In a mildly insane manner.

- *She spoke "balmily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "balmily" naturally.*

---

balminess *(noun)*

The quality of weather that is deliciously mild and soothing.

- *The day's heat faded into balminess.*
- *He looked up "balminess" because he had never seen it before.*

---

balsam capivi *(noun)*

An oleoresin used in varnishes and ointments.

- *Understanding "balsam capivi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "balsam capivi" during the group presentation.*

balsaminaceae *(noun)*

Distinguished from the family Geraniaceae by the irregular flowers.

- *Understanding "balsaminaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "balsaminaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

balsamorhiza *(noun)*

Genus of coarse western American herbs with large roots containing an aromatic balsam.

- *They discussed "balsamorhiza" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "balsamorhiza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

balsamroot *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Balsamorhiza having downy leaves in a basal rosette and yellow flowers and long balsam-scented taproots.

- *Understanding "balsamroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balsamroot."*

balsamy *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing balsam.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "balsamy."*
- *Students compared "balsamy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

balzacian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Honore de Balzac or his writings.

- *The speaker chose "balzacian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "balzacian"? Explain why.*

banausic *(adjective)*

(formal) ordinary and not refined.

- *He felt contempt for all banausic occupations.*
- *Students compared "banausic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

banded rudderfish *(noun)*

Fish having the habit of following ships; found in North American and South American coastal waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "banded rudderfish" to mean fish having the habit of following ships; found in....*
- *Understanding "banded rudderfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bandelet *(noun)*

Molding in the form of a ring; at top of a column.

- *The article explained what "bandelet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bandelet" to mean molding in the form of a ring; at top of a column.*

bandelette *(noun)*

Molding in the form of a ring; at top of a column.

- *He looked up "bandelette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bandelette."*

banderilla *(noun)*

A decorated dart that is implanted in the neck or shoulders of the bull during a bull fight.

- *In class, the teacher used "banderilla" to mean a decorated dart that is implanted in the neck or....*
- *They discussed "banderilla" during the group presentation.*

banderillero *(noun)*

The bullfighter who implants decorated darts (banderillas) into the neck or shoulders of the bull during a bull fight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banderillero."*
- *The article explained what "banderillero" means with a simple example.*

bandlet *(noun)*

Molding in the form of a ring; at top of a column.

- *He looked up "bandlet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bandlet."*

---

bandtail *(noun)*

Wild pigeon of western North America; often mistaken for the now extinct passenger pigeon.

- *The article explained what "bandtail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bandtail" to mean wild pigeon of western north america; often....*

---

bandyleg *(noun)*

A leg bowed outward at the knee (or below the knee).

- *He looked up "bandyleg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bandyleg."*

---

baneberry *(noun)*

A poisonous berry of a plant of the genus Actaea.

- *In class, the teacher used "baneberry" to mean a poisonous berry of a plant of the genus actaea.*
- *The article explained what "baneberry" means with a simple example.*

---

banefully *(adverb)*

In a noxiously baneful way.

- *This banefully poisoned climate.*
- *She spoke "banefully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

bangiaceae *(noun)*

A family of protoctist.

- *In class, the teacher used "bangiaceae" to mean a family of protoctist.*
- *They discussed "bangiaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

bangtail *(noun)*

A horse bred for racing.

- *In class, the teacher used "bangtail" to mean a horse bred for racing.*
- *The article explained what "bangtail" means with a simple example.*

---

bankia setaceae *(noun)*

Giant shipworm of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "bankia setaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bankia setaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bannerlike *(adverb)*

Like a banner.

- *She waved her scarf at him bannerlike.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "bannerlike" naturally.*

---

banshie *(noun)*

(Irish folklore) a female spirit who wails to warn of impending death.

- *He looked up "banshie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banshie."*

---

banteringly *(adverb)*

In a bantering fashion.

- *He spoke to her banteringly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "banteringly" naturally.*

---

banti's disease *(noun)*

A disease characterized by congestion and enlargement of the spleen; accompanied by anemia or cirrhosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "banti's disease" to mean a disease characterized by congestion and....*

- *The article explained what "banti's disease" means with a simple example.*

---

banti's syndrome *(noun)*

A disease characterized by congestion and enlargement of the spleen; accompanied by anemia or cirrhosis.

- *The article explained what "banti's syndrome" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "banti's syndrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bantoid *(adjective)*

Relating to or designating languages that possess characteristics of Bantu.

- *Bantoid languages.*
- *A "bantoid" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bantoid language *(noun)*

A family of languages widely spoken in the southern half of the African continent.

- *The article explained what "bantoid language" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bantoid language" during the group presentation.*

---

baphia *(noun)*

Small genus of shrubs and lianas and trees of Africa and Madagascar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baphia."*
- *He looked up "baphia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baphia nitida *(noun)*

Small shrubby African tree with hard wood used as a dyewood yielding a red dye.

- *In class, the teacher used "baphia nitida" to mean small shrubby african tree with hard wood used as a....*
- *They discussed "baphia nitida" during the group presentation.*

---

baptistic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the Baptist church.

- *The speaker chose "baptistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "baptistic"? Explain why.*

---

baptistic doctrine *(noun)*

Any of various doctrines closely related to Anabaptism.

- *The article explained what "baptistic doctrine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baptistic doctrine" to mean any of various doctrines closely related to anabaptism.*

---

baranduki *(noun)*

Terrestrial Siberian squirrel.

- *The article explained what "baranduki" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "baranduki" during the group presentation.*

---

barany *(noun)*

Austrian physician who developed a rotational method for testing the middle ear (1876-1936).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barany."*
- *The article explained what "barany" means with a simple example.*

---

barbacan *(noun)*

A tower that is part of a defensive structure (such as a castle).

- *In class, the teacher used "barbacan" to mean a tower that is part of a defensive structure (such....*
- *Understanding "barbacan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barbarea *(noun)*

Biennial or perennial herbs of north temperate regions: winter cress.

- *In class, the teacher used "barbarea" to mean biennial or perennial herbs of north temperate....*
- *The article explained what "barbarea" means with a simple example.*

---

barbarea praecox *(noun)*

Of southwestern Europe; cultivated in Florida.

- *In class, the teacher used "barbarea praecox" to mean of southwestern europe; cultivated in florida.*
- *He looked up "barbarea praecox" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barbarea verna *(noun)*

Of southwestern Europe; cultivated in Florida.

- *Understanding "barbarea verna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "barbarea verna" means with a simple example.*

---

barbarea vulgaris *(noun)*

Noxious cress with yellow flowers; sometimes placed in genus Sisymbrium.

- *The article explained what "barbarea vulgaris" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "barbarea vulgaris" during the group presentation.*

---

barbarisation *(noun)*

An act that makes people primitive and uncivilized.

- *The article explained what "barbarisation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barbarisation."*

---

barbarise *(verb)*

Make crude or savage in behavior or speech.

- *In everyday English, people use "barbarise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "barbarise" in real sentences.*

---

barbarization *(noun)*

An act that makes people primitive and uncivilized.

- *He looked up "barbarization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "barbarization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barbarize *(verb)*

Make crude or savage in behavior or speech.

- *His years in prison have barbarized the young man.*
- *The coach explained when to use "barbarize" and when to wait.*

---

barbarousness *(noun)*

The quality of being shockingly cruel and inhumane.

- *He looked up "barbarousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barbarousness" to mean the quality of being shockingly cruel and inhumane.*

---

barbasco *(noun)*

West Indian shrub or small tree having leathery saponaceous leaves and extremely hard wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barbasco."*
- *They discussed "barbasco" during the group presentation.*

---

barbate *(adjective)*

Having hair on the cheeks and chin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "barbate."*
- *Would you call this situation "barbate"? Explain why.*

---

barbellate *(adjective)*

Having or covered with protective barbs or quills or spines or thorns or setae etc.

- *It is useful to describe something as "barbellate" when it is having or covered with protective barbs or quills....*
- *A "barbellate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

barbitone *(noun)*

A barbiturate used as a hypnotic.

- *Understanding "barbitone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barbitone" to mean a barbiturate used as a hypnotic.*

---

barbituric acid *(noun)*

A white crystalline acid derived from pyrimidine; used in preparing barbiturate drugs.

- *Understanding "barbituric acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barbituric acid."*

---

barcarole *(noun)*

A boating song sung by Venetian gondoliers.

- *The article explained what "barcarole" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barcarole" to mean a boating song sung by venetian gondoliers.*

---

bardolatry *(noun)*

The idolization of William Shakespeare.

- *Understanding "bardolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bardolatry."*

---

bareboating *(noun)*

Boating by chartering a bareboat and providing your own crew and provisions.

- *We saved money by bareboating.*
- *He looked up "bareboating" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barefacedly *(adverb)*

Without shame.

- *Place "barefacedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "barefacedly" naturally.*

---

barelegged *(adjective)*

Having the legs uncovered by clothing.

- *Barelegged children on the beach.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "barelegged" when it is having the legs uncovered by clothing.*

---

barium protoxide *(noun)*

An oxide of barium; a whitish toxic powder.

- *In class, the teacher used "barium protoxide" to mean an oxide of barium; a whitish toxic powder.*
- *He looked up "barium protoxide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barmbrack *(noun)*

A rich currant cake or bun.

- *The article explained what "barmbrack" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "barmbrack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barnaba chiaramonti *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1800 to 1823 who was humiliated by Napoleon and taken prisoner in 1809; he concluded a concordat with Napoleon and crowned him emperor of France; he returned to Rome in 1814 (1740-1823).

- *Understanding "barnaba chiaramonti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barnaba chiaramonti" to mean italian pope from 1800 to 1823 who was humiliated....*

---

barnful *(noun)*

The quantity that a barn will hold.

- *Understanding "barnful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barnful."*

---

barographic *(adjective)*

Relating to or registered by a barograph.

- *Would you call this situation "barographic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "barographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

barometrical *(adjective)*

Relating to atmospheric pressure or indicated by a barometer.

- *The speaker chose "barometrical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "barometrical" when it is relating to atmospheric pressure or indicated by a....*

baron hugh caswall tremenheere dowding *(noun)*

British marshal of the RAF who commanded the British air defense forces that defeated the Luftwaffe during the Battle of Britain (1882-1970).

- *They discussed "baron hugh caswall tremenheere dowding" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baron hugh caswall tremenheere dowding."*

baron lloyd webber of sydmonton *(noun)*

English composer of many successful musicals (some in collaboration with Sir Tim Rice) (born in 1948).

- *They discussed "baron lloyd webber of sydmonton" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baron lloyd webber of sydmonton" to mean english composer of many successful musicals (some....*

baron olivier of birghton *(noun)*

English actor best know for his Shakespearean roles (1907-1989).

- *Understanding "baron olivier of birghton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "baron olivier of birghton" during the group presentation.*

baronduki *(noun)*

Terrestrial Siberian squirrel.

- *They discussed "baronduki" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baronduki."*

baroness dudevant *(noun)*

French writer known for works concerning women's rights and independence (1804-1876).

- *In class, the teacher used "baroness dudevant" to mean french writer known for works concerning women's....*
- *He looked up "baroness dudevant" because he had never seen it before.*

baroness emmusca orczy *(noun)*

British writer (born in Hungary) (1865-1947).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baroness emmusca orczy."*
- *They discussed "baroness emmusca orczy" during the group presentation.*

baroness jackson of lodsworth *(noun)*

English economist and conservationist (1914-1981).

- *The article explained what "baroness jackson of lodsworth" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "baroness jackson of lodsworth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baronetise *(verb)*

Confer baronetcy upon.

- *Learners should practice how to use "baronetise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "baronetise" until he saw an example.*

baronetize *(verb)*

Confer baronetcy upon.

- *He was baronetized for his loyalty to the country.*
- *Can you use "baronetize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

baroqueness *(noun)*

Elaborate and extensive ornamentation in decorative art and architecture that flourished in Europe in the 17th century.

- *He looked up "baroqueness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baroqueness" to mean elaborate and extensive ornamentation in decorative....*

barosaur *(noun)*

A dinosaur that could grow to be as tall as a building five stories tall.

- *They discussed "barosaur" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barosaur" to mean a dinosaur that could grow to be as tall as a....*

---

barosaurus *(noun)*

A dinosaur that could grow to be as tall as a building five stories tall.

- *The article explained what "barosaurus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "barosaurus" during the group presentation.*

---

barrater *(noun)*

Someone guilty of barratry.

- *They discussed "barrater" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "barrater" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barrator *(noun)*

Someone guilty of barratry.

- *The article explained what "barrator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barrator" to mean someone guilty of barratry.*

---

barrelfish *(noun)*

Blackish fish of New England waters.

- *Understanding "barrelfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "barrelfish" means with a simple example.*

---

barrelful *(noun)*

The quantity that a barrel (of any size) will hold.

- *They discussed "barrelful" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barrelful."*

---

barrenwort *(noun)*

Slow-growing creeping plant with semi-evergreen leaves on erect wiry stems; used as ground cover.

- *Understanding "barrenwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "barrenwort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barretter *(noun)*

A resistor inserted into a circuit to compensate for changes (as those arising from temperature fluctuations).

- *They discussed "barretter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "barretter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barricado *(verb)*

Block off with barricades.

- *He did not know how to use "barricado" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "barricado" when talking about this idea.*

---

barrowful *(noun)*

The quantity that a barrow will hold.

- *Understanding "barrowful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barrowful" to mean the quantity that a barrow will hold.*

---

barterer *(noun)*

A trader who exchanges goods and not money.

- *The article explained what "barterer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "barterer" during the group presentation.*

---

bartholin's gland *(noun)*

Either of the two posterior vestibular glands that secrete a lubricating mucus; homologous to Cowper's gland in the male.

- *They discussed "bartholin's gland" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "bartholin's gland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bartholomeu dias *(noun)*

Portuguese explorer who in 1488 was the first European to get round the Cape of Good Hope (thus establishing a sea route from the Atlantic to Asia) (1450-1500).

- *The article explained what "bartholomeu dias" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bartholomeu dias" during the group presentation.*

---

bartholomeu diaz *(noun)*

Portuguese explorer who in 1488 was the first European to get round the Cape of Good Hope (thus establishing a sea route from the Atlantic to Asia) (1450-1500).

- *He looked up "bartholomeu diaz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bartholomeu diaz" to mean portuguese explorer who in 1488 was the first....*

---

bartolomeo alberto capillari *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1831 to 1846; conservative in politics and theology; worked to propagate Catholicism in England and the United States (1765-1846).

- *He looked up "bartolomeo alberto capillari" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bartolomeo alberto capillari."*

---

bartolomeo prignano *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1378 to 1389 whose contested election began the Great Schism; he alienated his political allies by his ruthless treatment of his opponents (1318-1389).

- *Understanding "bartolomeo prignano" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bartolomeo prignano" to mean italian pope from 1378 to 1389 whose contested....*

---

bartolommeo eustachio *(noun)*

Italian anatomist who was one of the fathers of modern anatomy; noted for descriptions of the ear and the heart (1520-1574).

- *He looked up "bartolommeo eustachio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bartolommeo eustachio" to mean italian anatomist who was one of the fathers of....*

---

bartonia *(noun)*

Annual grown especially for its fragrant golden nocturnal flowers.

- *Understanding "bartonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bartonia" means with a simple example.*

---

bartram juneberry *(noun)*

Open-growing shrub of eastern North America having pure white flowers and small waxy almost black fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bartram juneberry."*
- *They discussed "bartram juneberry" during the group presentation.*

---

bartramia *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *They discussed "bartramia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bartramia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bartramia longicauda *(noun)*

Large plover-like sandpiper of North American fields and uplands.

- *He looked up "bartramia longicauda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bartramia longicauda" during the group presentation.*

---

bartramian sandpiper *(noun)*

Large plover-like sandpiper of North American fields and uplands.

- *The article explained what "bartramian sandpiper" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bartramian sandpiper" during the group presentation.*

---

barunduki *(noun)*

Terrestrial Siberian squirrel.

- *They discussed "barunduki" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "barunduki" means with a simple example.*

---

baryta *(noun)*

Any of several compounds of barium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baryta."*
- *He looked up "baryta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing baryta.

- *It is useful to describe something as "barytic" when it is of or relating to or containing baryta.*
- *Would you call this situation "barytic"? Explain why.*

---

baseborn *(adjective)*

Of low birth or station ('base' is archaic in this sense).

- *Baseborn wretches with dirty faces.*
- *Students compared "baseborn" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

basidial *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by basidia.

- *The speaker chose "basidial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "basidial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

basidiocarp *(noun)*

The fruiting body of a basidiomycete which bears its spores on special cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basidiocarp."*
- *He looked up "basidiocarp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basidiolichen *(noun)*

A lichen in which the fungus component is a basidiomycete.

- *Understanding "basidiolichen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "basidiolichen" means with a simple example.*

---

basidiomycetous *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or characteristic of fungi of the class Basidiomycetes.

- *It is useful to describe something as "basidiomycetous" when it is pertaining to or characteristic of fungi of the....*
- *Would you call this situation "basidiomycetous"? Explain why.*

---

basidiomycetous fungi *(noun)*

Any of various fungi of the subdivision Basidiomycota.

- *They discussed "basidiomycetous fungi" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basidiomycetous fungi."*

---

basidiospore *(noun)*

A sexually produced fungal spore borne on a basidium.

- *In class, the teacher used "basidiospore" to mean a sexually produced fungal spore borne on a basidium.*
- *The article explained what "basidiospore" means with a simple example.*

---

basidiosporous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by spores produced by basidia.

- *Would you call this situation "basidiosporous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "basidiosporous."*

---

basidium *(noun)*

A small club-shaped structure typically bearing four basidiospores at the ends of minute projections; unique to basidiomycetes.

- *In class, the teacher used "basidium" to mean a small club-shaped structure typically bearing....*
- *The article explained what "basidium" means with a simple example.*

---

basifixed *(adjective)*

Attached by its base (as certain anthers to their filaments or stalks).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "basifixed."*
- *Students compared "basifixed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

basify *(verb)*

Turn basic and less acidic.

- *She tried to use "basify" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "basify" when talking about this idea.*

---

basilary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or located at the base.

- *The speaker chose "basilary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "basilary" approach may work better in this case.*

---

basinal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a basin.

- *Basinal deposits.*
- *Students compared "basinal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

basined *(adjective)*

Enclosed in a basin.

- *It is useful to describe something as "basined" when it is enclosed in a basin.*
- *The speaker chose "basined" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

basinet *(noun)*

A medieval steel helmet.

- *He looked up "basinet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basinet" to mean a medieval steel helmet.*

---

basinful *(noun)*

The quantity that a basin will hold.

- *A basinful of water.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basinful" to mean the quantity that a basin will hold.*

---

basipetal *(adjective)*

Of leaves or flowers; developing or opening in succession from apex to base.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "basipetal."*
- *A "basipetal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

basiscopic *(adjective)*

Facing or on the side toward the base.

- *It is useful to describe something as "basiscopic" when it is facing or on the side toward the base.*
- *The speaker chose "basiscopic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

basivertebral vein *(noun)*

One of a number of veins draining the spongy substance of the vertebrae and emptying into the anterior internal vertebral venous plexus.

- *In class, the teacher used "basivertebral vein" to mean one of a number of veins draining the spongy....*
- *They discussed "basivertebral vein" during the group presentation.*

---

basket spikemoss *(noun)*

Spikemoss forming dense mats; eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "basket spikemoss" to mean spikemoss forming dense mats; eastern north america.*
- *The article explained what "basket spikemoss" means with a simple example.*

---

basketeer *(noun)*

An athlete who plays basketball.

- *Understanding "basketeer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basketeer" to mean an athlete who plays basketball.*

basketweaver *(noun)*

Someone skilled in weaving baskets.

- *In class, the teacher used "basketweaver" to mean someone skilled in weaving baskets.*
- *The article explained what "basketweaver" means with a simple example.*

basophile *(noun)*

A leukocyte with basophilic granules easily stained by basic stains.

- *The article explained what "basophile" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basophile" to mean a leukocyte with basophilic granules easily stained....*

basophilia *(noun)*

The tendency of cells to stain with basic dyes.

- *Cytoplasmic basophilia.*
- *Understanding "basophilia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bassariscidae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a separate family.

- *Understanding "bassariscidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bassariscidae" means with a simple example.*

bassariscus *(noun)*

Cacomistles.

- *They discussed "bassariscus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bassariscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bassariscus astutus *(noun)*

Raccoon-like omnivorous mammal of Mexico and the southwestern United States having a long bushy tail with black and white rings.

- *Understanding "bassariscus astutus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bassariscus astutus" during the group presentation.*

bassarisk *(noun)*

Raccoon-like omnivorous mammal of Mexico and the southwestern United States having a long bushy tail with black and white rings.

- *The article explained what "bassarisk" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bassarisk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bassia *(noun)*

Summer cypress.

- *The article explained what "bassia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bassia."*

bassia scoparia *(noun)*

Densely branched Eurasian plant; foliage turns purple-red in autumn.

- *The article explained what "bassia scoparia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bassia scoparia" to mean densely branched eurasian plant; foliage turns....*

bassine *(noun)*

Coarse leaf fiber from palmyra palms used in making brushes and brooms.

- *The article explained what "bassine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bassine" to mean coarse leaf fiber from palmyra palms used in making....*

basso relievo *(noun)*

A sculptural relief in which forms extend only slightly from the background; no figures are undercut.

- *In class, the teacher used "basso relievo" to mean a sculptural relief in which forms extend only....*
- *The article explained what "basso relievo" means with a simple example.*

bastardise *(verb)*

Change something so that its value declines; for example, art forms.

- *She tried to use "bastardise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bastardise" when talking about this idea.*

---

bastnaesite *(noun)*

A yellow-to-brown mineral that is a source of rare earth elements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bastnaesite."*
- *Understanding "bastnaesite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bastnasite *(noun)*

A yellow-to-brown mineral that is a source of rare earth elements.

- *Understanding "bastnasite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bastnasite" to mean a yellow-to-brown mineral that is a source of rare....*

---

basuco *(noun)*

Low-grade cocaine mixed with coca paste and cannabis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basuco."*
- *The article explained what "basuco" means with a simple example.*

---

batfowl *(verb)*

Catch birds by temporarily blinding them.

- *Can you use "batfowl" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "batfowl" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

batholite *(noun)*

Large mass of intrusive igneous rock believed to have solidified deep within the earth.

- *Understanding "batholite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "batholite."*

---

batholithic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a batholith.

- *A "batholithic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "batholithic" when it is of or relating to a batholith.*

---

batholitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a batholith.

- *The speaker chose "batholitic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "batholitic" when it is of or relating to a batholith.*

---

bathometer *(noun)*

An instrument that measures the depth of water.

- *They discussed "bathometer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bathometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bathyergidae *(noun)*

Mole rats; sand rats.

- *The article explained what "bathyergidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bathyergidae."*

---

bathymeter *(noun)*

An instrument that measures the depth of water.

- *The article explained what "bathymeter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bathymeter."*

---

bathymetrical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to measurements of the depths of oceans or lakes.

- *A "bathymetrical" approach may work better in this case.*

- *The speaker chose “bathymetrical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bathyscape *(noun)*

Navigable deep diving vessel for underwater exploration.

- *He looked up “bathyscape” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bathyscape.”*

---

bathyscaph *(noun)*

Navigable deep diving vessel for underwater exploration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bathyscaph.”*
- *He looked up “bathyscaph” because he had never seen it before.*

---

batidaceae *(noun)*

Family coextensive with genus Batis: saltworts.

- *The article explained what “batidaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “batidaceae” to mean family coextensive with genus batis: saltworts.*

---

batoidei *(noun)*

Fish with dorsoventrally flattened bodies; includes: rays; skates; guitarfishes; sawfishes.

- *They discussed “batoidei” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “batoidei” to mean fish with dorsoventrally flattened bodies;....*

---

batoko palm *(noun)*

Small shrubby tree of Madagascar cultivated in tropical regions as a hedge plant and for its deep red acid fruits resembling small plums.

- *In class, the teacher used “batoko palm” to mean small shrubby tree of madagascar cultivated in....*
- *They discussed “batoko palm” during the group presentation.*

---

batrachian *(noun)*

Any of various tailless stout-bodied amphibians with long hind limbs for leaping; semiaquatic and terrestrial species.

- *They discussed “batrachian” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “batrachian” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

batrachoididae *(noun)*

Toadfishes; related to anglers and batfishes.

- *He looked up “batrachoididae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “batrachoididae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

batrachomyomachia *(noun)*

A silly altercation.

- *In class, the teacher used “batrachomyomachia” to mean a silly altercation.*
- *They discussed “batrachomyomachia” during the group presentation.*

---

batrachoseps *(noun)*

Slender salamanders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “batrachoseps.”*
- *They discussed “batrachoseps” during the group presentation.*

---

battercake *(noun)*

A flat cake of thin batter fried on both sides on a griddle.

- *Understanding “battercake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “battercake.”*

---

battle of brunanburh *(noun)*

A battle in 937 when Athelstan defeated the Scots.

- *In class, the teacher used “battle of brunanburh” to mean a battle in 937 when athelstan defeated the scots.*
- *He looked up “battle of brunanburh” because he had never seen it before.*

---

battle of cunaxa *(noun)*

Battle in 401 BC when the Artaxerxes II defeated his younger brother who tried to usurp the throne.

- *They discussed "battle of cunaxa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battle of cunaxa" to mean battle in 401 bc when the artaxerxes ii defeated....*

battle of cynoscephalae *(noun)*

The battle that ended the second Macedonian War (197 BC); the Romans defeated Philip V who lost his control of Greece.

- *Understanding "battle of cynoscephalae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "battle of cynoscephalae" means with a simple example.*

battle of hohenlinden *(noun)*

A battle during the Napoleonic Wars (1800); the French defeated the Austrians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of hohenlinden."*
- *The article explained what "battle of hohenlinden" means with a simple example.*

battle of ipsus *(noun)*

A battle between the successors of Alexander the Great (301 BC); Lysimachus and Seleucus defeated Antigonus and Demetrius.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of ipsus."*
- *The article explained what "battle of ipsus" means with a simple example.*

battle of lake trasimenus *(noun)*

A battle in 217 BC in which Hannibal ambushed a Roman army led by Flaminius.

- *The article explained what "battle of lake trasimenus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of lake trasimenus."*

battle of lutzen *(noun)*

A battle in the Thirty Years' War (1632); Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Holy Roman Empire under Wallenstein; Gustavus Adolphus was killed.

- *The article explained what "battle of lutzen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of lutzen."*

battle of rocroi *(noun)*

A battle in the Thirty Years' War (1643); the French defeated the Spanish invaders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of rocroi."*
- *The article explained what "battle of rocroi" means with a simple example.*

battle of sempatch *(noun)*

The Swiss Confederation escaped Hapsburg domination by their victory in 1386.

- *Understanding "battle of sempatch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of sempatch."*

battle of tertry *(noun)*

A battle in France in 687 among the descendants of Clovis.

- *They discussed "battle of tertry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "battle of tertry" means with a simple example.*

battle of teutoburger wald *(noun)*

A battle in 9 AD in which the Germans under Arminius annihilated three Roman Legions.

- *The article explained what "battle of teutoburger wald" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of teutoburger wald."*

battleful *(adjective)*

Having or showing a ready disposition to fight.

- *The speaker chose "battleful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "battleful"? Explain why.*

battlesight *(noun)*

An arrangement of sights that makes possible the rapid aiming of a firearm at short ranges.

- *The article explained what "battlesight" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battlesight" to mean an arrangement of sights that makes possible the....*

---

battue *(noun)*

A hunt in which beaters force the game to flee in the direction of the hunter.

- *A huge prison battue was ordered.*
- *The article explained what "battue" means with a simple example.*

---

bauhinia monandra *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of Dutch Guiana having clusters of pink flowers streaked with purple.

- *The article explained what "bauhinia monandra" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bauhinia monandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baulker *(noun)*

A person who refuses to comply.

- *He looked up "baulker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baulker" to mean a person who refuses to comply.*

---

bauxitic *(adjective)*

Resembling or containing bauxite.

- *A "bauxitic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "bauxitic"? Explain why.*

---

bawbee *(noun)*

An old Scottish coin of little value.

- *Understanding "bawbee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bawbee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bawdily *(adverb)*

In a bawdy manner.

- *Place "bawdily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "bawdily" naturally.*

---

bawdry *(noun)*

Lewd or obscene talk or writing.

- *It was smoking-room bawdry.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bawdry."*

---

bawdyhouse *(noun)*

A building where prostitutes are available.

- *The article explained what "bawdyhouse" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bawdyhouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bawler *(noun)*

Someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.

- *Their new baby is a real bawler.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bawler."*

---

baycol *(noun)*

An oral drug (trade name Baycol) to reduce blood cholesterol levels.

- *He looked up "baycol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "baycol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bayrut *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Lebanon; located in western Lebanon on the Mediterranean.

- *The article explained what "bayrut" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bayrut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beadlike *(adjective)*

Small and round and shiny like a shiny bead or button.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "beadlike."*
- *The speaker chose "beadlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

beadsman *(noun)*

A person who is paid to pray for the soul of another.

- *They discussed "beadsman" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "beadsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beagling *(noun)*

Hunting rabbits with beagles.

- *The article explained what "beagling" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "beagling" during the group presentation.*

beakless *(adjective)*

Not having a beak or bill.

- *Would you call this situation "beakless"? Explain why.*
- *A "beakless" approach may work better in this case.*

beaklike *(adjective)*

Resembling the beak of a bird.

- *A grizzled man with a beaklike nose.*
- *Would you call this situation "beaklike"? Explain why.*

beanball *(noun)*

A baseball deliberately thrown at the batter's head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beanball."*
- *The article explained what "beanball" means with a simple example.*

beanfeast *(noun)*

An annual dinner party given by an employer for the employees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beanfeast."*
- *The article explained what "beanfeast" means with a simple example.*

beardown *(adjective)*

With full strength.

- *His beardown performance in the exhibition game.*
- *Students compared "beardown" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

beaugregory *(noun)*

A blue and yellow damselfish of Bermuda and Florida and the West Indies.

- *He looked up "beaugregory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beaugregory."*

beaumontia *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen woody vines in the East Indies and Asia.

- *They discussed "beaumontia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "beaumontia" because he had never seen it before.*

beaumontia grandiflora *(noun)*

Evergreen woody twiner with large glossy leaves and showy corymbs of fragrant white trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *He looked up "beaumontia grandiflora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "beaumontia grandiflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beauteousness *(noun)*

The quality of being good looking and attractive.

- *He looked up "beauteousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "beauteousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

becalm *(verb)*

Make steady.

- *Learners should practice how to use "becalm" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "becalm" and when to wait.*

---

bechance *(verb)*

Happen, occur, or be the case in the course of events or by chance; ; (Santayana).

- *He did not know how to use "bechance" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "bechance" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

becharm *(verb)*

Attract; cause to be enamored.

- *She tried to use "becharm" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "becharm" until he saw an example.*

---

bechuana *(noun)*

A member of a Bantu people living chiefly in Botswana and western South Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bechuana."*
- *He looked up "bechuana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

becomingness *(noun)*

The quality of being becoming.

- *They discussed "becomingness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "becomingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bedamn *(verb)*

Wish harm upon; invoke evil upon.

- *In everyday English, people use "bedamn" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "bedamn" until he saw an example.*

---

bedaub *(verb)*

Spread or daub (a surface).

- *He did not know how to use "bedaub" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bedaub" and when to wait.*

---

bedaubed *(adjective)*

Ornamented in a vulgar or showy fashion.

- *Would you call this situation "bedaubed"? Explain why.*
- *A "bedaubed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bedaze *(verb)*

Overcome as with astonishment or disbelief.

- *Can you use "bedaze" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "bedaze" until he saw an example.*

---

bedesman *(noun)*

A person who is paid to pray for the soul of another.

- *The article explained what "bedesman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bedesman" to mean a person who is paid to pray for the soul of another.*

---

bedevilment *(noun)*

The act of harassing someone.

- *The article explained what "bedevilment" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedevilment."*

---

bedew *(verb)*

Cover with drops of dew or as with dew.

- *In everyday English, people use "bedew" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bedew" in real sentences.*

---

bedewed *(adjective)*

Wet with dew.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bedewed" when it is wet with dew.*
- *Would you call this situation "bedewed"? Explain why.*

---

bedfast *(adjective)*

Confined to bed (by illness).

- *The speaker chose "bedfast" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bedfast" when it is confined to bed (by illness).*

---

bedground *(noun)*

An area on which a drove of cattle or sheep can sleep for a night.

- *In class, the teacher used "bedground" to mean an area on which a drove of cattle or sheep can....*
- *The article explained what "bedground" means with a simple example.*

---

bedhop *(verb)*

Be sexually active with more than one partner.

- *She tried to use "bedhop" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bedhop" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bedim *(verb)*

Make darker and difficult to perceive by sight.

- *In everyday English, people use "bedim" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "bedim" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bedimmed *(adjective)*

Made dim or indistinct.

- *A sun bedimmed by clouds.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bedimmed."*

---

bedizen *(verb)*

Dress up garishly and tastelessly.

- *He did not know how to use "bedizen" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "bedizen" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bedlamite *(noun)*

An archaic term for a lunatic.

- *They discussed "bedlamite" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bedlamite" means with a simple example.*

---

bedless *(adjective)*

Without a bed.

- *The cell was bedless.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bedless" when it is without a bed.*

---

bedloe's island *(noun)*

An island in New York Bay to the southwest of Manhattan where the Statue of Liberty stands.

- *Congress officially changed the name from Bedloe's Island to Liberty Island in 1956.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bedloe's island" to mean an island in new york bay to the southwest of....*

---

bedraggle *(verb)*

Make wet and dirty, as from rain.

- *Can you use "bedraggle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bedraggle" and when to wait.*

---

bedrid *(adjective)*

Confined to bed (by illness).

- *It is useful to describe something as "bedrid" when it is confined to bed (by illness).*
- *A "bedrid" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bedsitting room *(noun)*

A furnished sitting room with sleeping accommodations (and some plumbing).

- *He looked up "bedsitting room" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bedsitting room" during the group presentation.*

---

beebalm *(noun)*

Perennial aromatic herb of eastern North America having variously colored tubular flowers in dense showy heads.

- *He looked up "beebalm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beebalm" to mean perennial aromatic herb of eastern north america....*

---

beebread *(noun)*

A mixture of nectar and pollen prepared by worker bees and fed to larvae.

- *In class, the teacher used "beebread" to mean a mixture of nectar and pollen prepared by worker....*
- *Understanding "beebread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beef bourguignonne *(noun)*

Beef and mushrooms and onions stewed in red wine and seasonings.

- *Understanding "beef bourguignonne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "beef bourguignonne" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beefburger *(noun)*

A sandwich consisting of a fried cake of minced beef served on a bun, often with other ingredients.

- *They discussed "beefburger" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beefburger."*

---

beefwood *(noun)*

A tropical hardwood tree yielding balata gum and heavy red timber.

- *The article explained what "beefwood" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "beefwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beethovenian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Ludwig van Beethoven or his music.

- *It is useful to describe something as "beethovenian" when it is of or relating to ludwig van beethoven or his music.*
- *Students compared "beethovenian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

beetleweed *(noun)*

Tufted evergreen perennial herb having spikes of tiny white flowers and glossy green round to heart-shaped leaves that become coppery to maroon or purplish in fall.

- *Understanding "beetleweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beetleweed."*

---

befittingly *(adverb)*

In an appropriate manner.

- *Using "befittingly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "befittingly" in the final chapter.*

---

befog *(verb)*

Make less visible or unclear.

- *He did not know how to use "befog" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "befog" when talking about this idea.*

---

befogged *(adjective)*

Stupefied by alcoholic drink.

- *A mind befogged with drink.*
- *The speaker chose "befogged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

befool *(verb)*

Make a fool or dupe of.

- *Can you use "befool" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "befool" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

befooling *(noun)*

Derision of someone or something as foolish or absurd or inconsistent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "befooling."*
- *They discussed "befooling" during the group presentation.*

---

befoulment *(noun)*

The state of being polluted.

- *They discussed "befoulment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "befoulment" to mean the state of being polluted.*

---

beggarman *(noun)*

A man who is a beggar.

- *Understanding "beggarman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "beggarman" during the group presentation.*

---

beggarweed *(noun)*

West Indian forage plant cultivated in southern United States as forage and to improve soil.

- *They discussed "beggarweed" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "beggarweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beggarwoman *(noun)*

A woman who is a beggar.

- *He looked up "beggarwoman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beggarwoman" to mean a woman who is a beggar.*

---

begild *(verb)*

Decorate with, or as if with, gold leaf or liquid gold.

- *In everyday English, people use "begild" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "begild" until he saw an example.*

---

begonia cheimantha *(noun)*

Hybrid winter-blooming begonia grown for its many large pink flowers.

- *They discussed "begonia cheimantha" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "begonia cheimantha."*

---

begonia cocchinea *(noun)*

South American fibrous-rooted begonias having prominent basal leaf lobes suggesting angels' wings and racemes of coral-red flowers.

- *Understanding "begonia cocchinea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "begonia cocchinea" during the group presentation.*

---

begonia dregei *(noun)*

Tuberous or semi-tuberous South African begonia having shallowly lobed ovate leaves and small white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "begonia dregei."*
- *Understanding "begonia dregei" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

begonia erythrophylla *(noun)*

Rhizomatous begonia with roundish fleshy leaves reddish colored beneath.

- *He looked up "begonia erythrophylla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "begonia erythrophylla."*

begonia feastii *(noun)*

Rhizomatous begonia with roundish fleshy leaves reddish colored beneath.

- *He looked up "begonia feastii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "begonia feastii."*

begonia heracleifolia *(noun)*

Rhizomatous begonia having leaves with pointed lobes suggestive of stars and pink flowers.

- *The article explained what "begonia heracleifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "begonia heracleifolia" to mean rhizomatous begonia having leaves with pointed....*

begonia semperflorens *(noun)*

Hybrid fibrous-rooted begonia having broad-ovate green to bronze-red leaves and small clusters of white or pink or red flowers; widely used as a bedding plant.

- *He looked up "begonia semperflorens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "begonia semperflorens."*

begonia socotrana *(noun)*

Semi-tuberous begonia having peltate leaves and rose-pink flowers; Yemen.

- *They discussed "begonia socotrana" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "begonia socotrana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

begonia tuberhybrida *(noun)*

Any of numerous hybrid begonias having tuberous roots and variously colored flowers.

- *Understanding "begonia tuberhybrida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "begonia tuberhybrida" during the group presentation.*

begoniaceae *(noun)*

Monoecious succulent herbs or shrubs of tropical and warm regions especially America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "begoniaceae."*
- *He looked up "begoniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

begrime *(verb)*

Make soiled, filthy, or dirty.

- *He did not know how to use "begrime" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "begrime" and when to wait.*

beguilement *(noun)*

An entertainment that provokes pleased interest and distracts you from worries and vexations.

- *They discussed "beguilement" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beguilement."*

beguiler *(noun)*

A person who charms others (usually by personal attractiveness).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beguiler."*
- *The article explained what "beguiler" means with a simple example.*

behavioristic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to behaviorism.

- *Behavioristic psychology.*
- *Would you call this situation "behavioristic"? Explain why.*

behavioristic psychology *(noun)*

An approach to psychology that emphasizes observable measurable behavior.

- *They discussed "behavioristic psychology" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "behavioristic psychology" means with a simple example.*

---

behaviouristic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to behaviorism.

- *A "behaviouristic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "behaviouristic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

behaviouristic psychology *(noun)*

An approach to psychology that emphasizes observable measurable behavior.

- *Understanding "behaviouristic psychology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "behaviouristic psychology" during the group presentation.*

---

behmenism *(noun)*

The mystical theological doctrine of Jakob Boehme that influenced the Quakers.

- *He looked up "behmenism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "behmenism" to mean the mystical theological doctrine of jakob boehme....*

---

bejewel *(verb)*

Adorn or decorate with precious stones.

- *She tried to use "bejewel" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bejewel" and when to wait.*

---

bel-merodach *(noun)*

The chief Babylonian god; his consort was Sarpanitu.

- *They discussed "bel-merodach" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bel-merodach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

belamcanda *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Iridaceae.

- *Understanding "belamcanda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belamcanda."*

---

belamcanda chinensis *(noun)*

Garden plant whose capsule discloses when ripe a mass of seeds resembling a blackberry.

- *Understanding "belamcanda chinensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "belamcanda chinensis" during the group presentation.*

---

belau *(noun)*

A chain of more than 200 islands about 400 miles long in the western central Pacific Ocean.

- *They discussed "belau" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "belau" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beleaguering *(noun)*

The action of an armed force that surrounds a fortified place and isolates it while continuing to attack.

- *He looked up "beleaguering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beleaguering."*

---

belemnitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to belemnites.

- *Would you call this situation "belemnitic"? Explain why.*
- *A "belemnitic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

belemnitidae *(noun)*

Family of extinct Mesozoic cephalopods.

- *The article explained what "belemnitidae" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "belemnitidae" to mean family of extinct mesozoic cephalopods.*

---

belemnoidea *(noun)*

Order of extinct dibranchiate cephalopods related to the surviving spirulas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belemnoidea."*
- *Understanding "belemnoidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

believingly *(adverb)*

In a credulous manner.

- *She spoke "believingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "believingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

bellarmino *(noun)*

Italian cardinal and theologian (1542-1621).

- *They discussed "bellarmino" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bellarmino" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bellbottom *(adjective)*

(of trousers) having legs that flare at the bottom.

- *Would you call this situation "bellbottom"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bellbottom."*

---

bellbottom pants *(noun)*

Trousers with legs that flare; worn by sailors; absurdly wide hems were fashionable in the 1960s.

- *Understanding "bellbottom pants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bellbottom pants" means with a simple example.*

---

bellbottom trousers *(noun)*

Trousers with legs that flare; worn by sailors; absurdly wide hems were fashionable in the 1960s.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bellbottom trousers."*
- *Understanding "bellbottom trousers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

belletristic *(adjective)*

Written and regarded for aesthetic value rather than content.

- *Would you call this situation "belletristic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "belletristic."*

---

bellicoseness *(noun)*

A natural disposition to fight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bellicoseness."*
- *The article explained what "bellicoseness" means with a simple example.*

---

bellower *(noun)*

Someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.

- *Understanding "bellower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bellower" to mean someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.*

---

bellpull *(noun)*

A handle or cord that is pulled to ring a doorbell or a servant's bell etc.

- *Understanding "bellpull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bellpull" to mean a handle or cord that is pulled to ring a doorbell....*

---

bellwort *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Uvularia having yellowish drooping bell-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "bellwort" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bellwort" means with a simple example.*

---

bellyacher *(noun)*

A person given to excessive complaints and crying and whining.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bellyacher."*
- *Understanding "bellyacher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bellyband *(noun)*

A strap around the belly of a draft animal holding the shafts of a wagon.

- *They discussed "bellyband" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bellyband" because he had never seen it before.*

bellylaugh *(verb)*

Laugh a deep, hearty laugh.

- *In everyday English, people use "bellylaugh" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "bellylaugh" until he saw an example.*

bellyless *(adjective)*

Lacking a prominent belly.

- *The speaker chose "bellyless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "bellyless" approach may work better in this case.*

belonidae *(noun)*

Ferocious fishes of warm regions resembling but unrelated to the freshwater gars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belonidae."*
- *Understanding "belonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

belted sandfish *(noun)*

Found in warm shallow waters of western Atlantic.

- *He looked up "belted sandfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "belted sandfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beltlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a belt around something.

- *Students compared "beltlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "beltlike"? Explain why.*

bemire *(verb)*

Make soiled, filthy, or dirty.

- *The coach explained when to use "bemire" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bemire" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bemock *(verb)*

Treat with contempt.

- *Can you use "bemock" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bemock" and when to wait.*

bendability *(noun)*

The property of being easily bent without breaking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bendability."*
- *They discussed "bendability" during the group presentation.*

benday *(verb)*

Reproduce by the Benday process.

- *In everyday English, people use "benday" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "benday" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

benday process *(noun)*

A photoengraving technique for adding shading or texture or tone to a printed image.

- *He looked up “benday process” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “benday process” during the group presentation.*

---

bendopa *(noun)*

The levorotatory form of dopa (trade names Bendopa and Brocadopa and Larodopa); as a drug it is used to treat Parkinson’s disease.

- *The article explained what “bendopa” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bendopa” to mean the levorotatory form of dopa (trade names bendopa....*

---

benedictive *(adjective)*

Expressing benediction.

- *Would you call this situation “benedictive”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “benedictive” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

benedictory *(adjective)*

Expressing benediction.

- *It is useful to describe something as “benedictory” when it is expressing benediction.*
- *The speaker chose “benedictory” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

benefact *(verb)*

Help as a benefactor.

- *The father benefacted his daughter in more ways than she was aware of.*
- *She tried to use “benefact” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

beneficed *(adjective)*

Having a benefice.

- *A beneficed clergyman.*
- *A “beneficed” approach may work better in this case.*

---

beneficiate *(verb)*

Process (ores or other raw materials), as by reduction.

- *Can you use “beneficiate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “beneficiate” and when to wait.*

---

benficiate *(verb)*

Subject to a reduction process.

- *Benficiate ores.*
- *She tried to use “benficiate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

benghal bean *(noun)*

The annual woody vine of Asia having long clusters of purplish flowers and densely hairy pods; cultivated in southern United States for green manure and grazing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “benghal bean.”*
- *They discussed “benghal bean” during the group presentation.*

---

benight *(verb)*

Envelop with social, intellectual, or moral darkness.

- *The benighted peoples of this area.*
- *He did not know how to use “benight” until he saw an example.*

---

benignancy *(noun)*

The quality of being kind and gentle.

- *He looked up “benignancy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “benignancy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

benignantly *(adverb)*

In a benign manner.

- *Using “benignantly” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered “benignantly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

benjamin kubelsky *(noun)*

United States comedian known for his timeing and delivery and self-effacing humor (1894-1974).

- *Understanding "benjamin kubelsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "benjamin kubelsky" during the group presentation.*

bennettitaceae *(noun)*

A family of fossil gymnospermous plants of the Carboniferous.

- *He looked up "bennettitaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bennettitaceae."*

bennettitales *(noun)*

Fossil gymnospermous plants of the Carboniferous.

- *Understanding "bennettitales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bennettitales" because he had never seen it before.*

bennettitis *(noun)*

Type of the Bennettitales.

- *They discussed "bennettitis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bennettitis" to mean type of the bennettitales.*

benniseed *(noun)*

Small oval seeds of the sesame plant.

- *They discussed "benniseed" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "benniseed" because he had never seen it before.*

benthal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or happening on the bottom under a body of water.

- *Would you call this situation "benthal"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "benthal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

benthonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or happening on the bottom under a body of water.

- *It is useful to describe something as "benthonic" when it is of or relating to or happening on the bottom under....*
- *The speaker chose "benthonic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

benthonic zone *(noun)*

A region including the bottom of the sea and the littoral zones.

- *Understanding "benthonic zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "benthonic zone" to mean a region including the bottom of the sea and the....*

bentonitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing bentonite.

- *The speaker chose "bentonitic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bentonitic" when it is of or relating to or containing bentonite.*

benumb *(verb)*

Make numb or insensitive.

- *In everyday English, people use "benumb" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "benumb" carefully so everyone would understand.*

benweed *(noun)*

Widespread European weed having yellow daisylike flowers; sometimes an obnoxious weed and toxic to cattle if consumed in quantity.

- *He looked up "benweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benweed."*

benzenoid *(adjective)*

Similar to benzene in structure or linkage.

- *Students compared "benzenoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "benzenoid."*

---

benzoin odoriferum *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of the eastern United States having highly aromatic leaves and bark and yellow flowers followed by scarlet or yellow berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benzoin odoriferum."*
- *He looked up "benzoin odoriferum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beplaster *(verb)*

Cover conspicuously or thickly, as by pasting something on.

- *She let the walls of the apartment be beplastered with stucco.*
- *She tried to use "beplaster" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

berberidaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs or herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "berberidaceae" to mean shrubs or herbs.*
- *The article explained what "berberidaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

bereave *(verb)*

Deprive through death.

- *The coach explained when to use "bereave" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bereave" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bergall *(noun)*

Common in north Atlantic coastal waters of the United States.

- *The article explained what "bergall" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bergall" to mean common in north atlantic coastal waters of the....*

---

bergenia *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Bergenia; valued as an evergreen ground cover and for the spring blossoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bergenia."*
- *They discussed "bergenia" during the group presentation.*

---

berrylike *(adjective)*

Resembling a berry.

- *The speaker chose "berrylike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "berrylike" when it is resembling a berry.*

---

berteroa *(noun)*

Hoary alyssum.

- *In class, the teacher used "berteroa" to mean hoary alyssum.*
- *He looked up "berteroa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

berteroa incana *(noun)*

Tall European annual with downy grey-green foliage and dense heads of small white flowers followed by hairy pods; naturalized in North America; sometimes a troublesome weed.

- *Understanding "berteroa incana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "berteroa incana" during the group presentation.*

---

bertholletia excelsa *(noun)*

Tall South American tree bearing brazil nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "bertholletia excelsa" to mean tall south american tree bearing brazil nuts.*
- *He looked up "bertholletia excelsa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

berycomorphi *(noun)*

An order of spiny-finned fish in the superorder Acanthopterygii.

- *The article explained what "berycomorphi" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “berycomorphi” to mean an order of spiny-finned fish in the superorder....*

---

beseechingly *(adverb)*

In a beseeching manner.

- *He answered “beseechingly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “beseechingly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

beseem *(verb)*

Accord or comport with.

- *Can you use “beseem” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “beseem” and when to wait.*

---

besieger *(noun)*

An enemy who lays siege to your position.

- *He looked up “besieger” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “besieger.”*

---

besmear *(verb)*

Spread or daub (a surface).

- *In everyday English, people use “besmear” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “besmear” until he saw an example.*

---

besot *(verb)*

Make dull or stupid or muddle with drunkenness or infatuation.

- *Can you use “besot” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “besot” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bespangle *(verb)*

Dot or sprinkle with sparkling or glittering objects.

- *In everyday English, people use “bespangle” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “bespangle” until he saw an example.*

---

bespatter *(verb)*

Spot, splash, or soil.

- *The coach explained when to use “bespatter” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “bespatter” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bespeckle *(verb)*

Mark with small spots.

- *Learners should practice how to use “bespeckle” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “bespeckle” and when to wait.*

---

bespot *(verb)*

Mark with, or as if with, spots.

- *He did not know how to use “bespot” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “bespot” in real sentences.*

---

besprent *(adjective)*

Sprinkled over.

- *Glistening grass besprent with raindrops.*
- *The speaker chose “besprent” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

besprinkle *(verb)*

Scatter with liquid; wet lightly.

- *In everyday English, people use “besprinkle” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “besprinkle” in real sentences.*

---

bessera *(noun)*

Small genus of cormous perennials of Mexico; sometimes placed in family Alliaceae.

- *The article explained what "bessera" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bessera" to mean small genus of cormous perennials of mexico;....*

bessera elegans *(noun)*

Half-hardy Mexican herb cultivated for its drooping terminal umbels of showy red-and-white flowers.

- *Understanding "bessera elegans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bessera elegans" means with a simple example.*

besseya *(noun)*

Genus of North American spring wildflowers.

- *He looked up "besseya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "besseya."*

besseya alpina *(noun)*

Small pale plant with dense spikes of pale bluish-violet flowers; of high cold meadows from Wyoming and Utah to New Mexico.

- *They discussed "besseya alpina" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "besseya alpina."*

bestialise *(verb)*

Make brutal and depraved; give animal-like qualities to.

- *He did not know how to use "bestialise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bestialise" and when to wait.*

bestialize *(verb)*

Make brutal and depraved; give animal-like qualities to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bestialize" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "bestialize" until he saw an example.*

bestially *(adverb)*

In an inhumane manner.

- *She treated her husband bestially.*
- *Using "bestially" can make your explanation more exact.*

bestrew *(verb)*

Cover by strewing.

- *She tried to use "bestrew" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bestrew" and when to wait.*

bestubbled *(adjective)*

Having a short growth of beard.

- *Would you call this situation "bestubbled"? Explain why.*
- *A "bestubbled" approach may work better in this case.*

beta blocker eyedrop *(noun)*

A treatment for glaucoma; the eyedrops reduce intraocular pressure by reducing the production of aqueous humor.

- *In class, the teacher used "beta blocker eyedrop" to mean a treatment for glaucoma; the eyedrops reduce....*
- *The article explained what "beta blocker eyedrop" means with a simple example.*

beta vulgaris cicla *(noun)*

Beet lacking swollen root; grown as a vegetable for its edible leaves and stalks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beta vulgaris cicla."*
- *Understanding "beta vulgaris cicla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bethlehem ephrathah *(noun)*

A small town near Jerusalem on the West Bank of the Jordan River; early home of David and regarded as the place where Jesus was born.

- *The article explained what “bethlehem ephrathah” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “bethlehem ephrathah” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

betise *(noun)*

A stupid mistake.

- *In class, the teacher used “betise” to mean a stupid mistake.*
- *The article explained what “betise” means with a simple example.*

---

bettongia *(noun)*

Jerboa kangaroo.

- *The article explained what “bettongia” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bettongia.”*

---

betula alleghaniensis *(noun)*

Tree of eastern North America with thin lustrous yellow or grey bark.

- *In class, the teacher used “betula alleghaniensis” to mean tree of eastern north america with thin lustrous....*
- *They discussed “betula alleghaniensis” during the group presentation.*

---

betula leutea *(noun)*

Tree of eastern North America with thin lustrous yellow or grey bark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “betula leutea.”*
- *They discussed “betula leutea” during the group presentation.*

---

betula neoalaskana *(noun)*

Alaskan birch with white to pale brown bark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “betula neoalaskana.”*
- *They discussed “betula neoalaskana” during the group presentation.*

---

betula populifolia *(noun)*

Medium-sized birch of eastern North America having white or pale grey bark and valueless wood; occurs often as a second-growth forest tree.

- *The article explained what “betula populifolia” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “betula populifolia.”*

---

betulaceae *(noun)*

Monoecious trees and shrubs (including the genera Betula and Alnus and Carpinus and Corylus and Ostrya and Ostryopsis).

- *The article explained what “betulaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “betulaceae” during the group presentation.*

---

betulaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of trees of the birch family.

- *Students compared “betulaceous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “betulaceous.”*

---

betweenbrain *(noun)*

The posterior division of the forebrain; connects the cerebral hemispheres with the mesencephalon.

- *He looked up “betweenbrain” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “betweenbrain.”*

---

bevatron *(noun)*

A cyclotron that accelerates protons up to several billion electron volts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bevatron.”*
- *He looked up “bevatron” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bewhisker *(verb)*

Furnish with whiskers.

- *The coach explained when to use “bewhisker” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “bewhisker” carefully so everyone would understand.*

bewilderedly *(adverb)*

In a bewildered manner.

- *Place "bewilderedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "bewilderedly" in the final chapter.*

bewitchery *(noun)*

Magnetic personal charm.

- *He looked up "bewitchery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bewitchery."*

bewray *(verb)*

Reveal unintentionally.

- *She tried to use "bewray" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bewray" in real sentences.*

bezant *(noun)*

A gold coin of the Byzantine Empire; widely circulated in Europe in the Middle Ages.

- *Understanding "bezant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bezant" because he had never seen it before.*

bezzant *(noun)*

A gold coin of the Byzantine Empire; widely circulated in Europe in the Middle Ages.

- *He looked up "bezzant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bezzant" during the group presentation.*

bhadon *(noun)*

The sixth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *Understanding "bhadon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bhadon" to mean the sixth month of the hindu calendar.*

bhadrapada *(noun)*

The sixth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *Understanding "bhadrapada" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bhadrapada."*

bhutani *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Bhutan.

- *The article explained what "bhutani" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bhutani."*

bialystoker *(noun)*

Flat crusty-bottomed onion roll.

- *They discussed "bialystoker" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bialystoker" to mean flat crusty-bottomed onion roll.*

biaural *(adjective)*

Relating to or having or hearing with two ears.

- *Students compared "biaural" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "biaural" approach may work better in this case.*

biauricular *(adjective)*

Relating to the two auditory openings.

- *The biauricular diameter of the skull.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biauricular."*

biauriculate heart *(noun)*

A heart (as of mammals and birds and reptiles) having two auricles.

- *Understanding "biauriculate heart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "biauriculate heart" means with a simple example.*

---

biaxal *(adjective)*

Having two axes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biaxal."*
- *Students compared "biaxal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

biaxate *(adjective)*

Having two axes.

- *Would you call this situation "biaxate"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "biaxate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bibless *(adjective)*

Lacking a bib.

- *Would you call this situation "bibless"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bibless" when it is lacking a bib.*

---

bibliolatrous *(adjective)*

Given to Bible-worship.

- *A "bibliolatrous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bibliolatrous" when it is given to bible-worship.*

---

bibliolatry *(noun)*

The worship of the Bible.

- *They discussed "bibliolatry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bibliolatry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bibliomaniacal *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or characterized by or noted for bibliomania.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bibliomaniacal."*
- *The speaker chose "bibliomaniacal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bibliophilic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to bibliophiles.

- *Students compared "bibliophilic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bibliophilic."*

---

bibliopole *(noun)*

A dealer in secondhand books (especially rare or curious books).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bibliopole."*
- *The article explained what "bibliopole" means with a simple example.*

---

bibliopolic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to bibliopoles.

- *Would you call this situation "bibliopolic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bibliopolic" when it is of or relating to bibliopoles.*

---

bibliopolist *(noun)*

A dealer in secondhand books (especially rare or curious books).

- *Understanding "bibliopolist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bibliopolist" during the group presentation.*

---

bibliothec *(noun)*

A professional person trained in library science and engaged in library services.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bibliothec."*

- *He looked up "bibliothec" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bibliothecal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a library or bibliotheca or a librarian.

- *Would you call this situation "bibliothecal"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bibliothecal" when it is of or relating to a library or bibliotheca or a....*

---

bibliothecarial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a library or bibliotheca or a librarian.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bibliothecarial" when it is of or relating to a library or bibliotheca or a....*
- *The speaker chose "bibliothecarial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bibliotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to bibliotics.

- *The speaker chose "bibliotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "bibliotic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bibliotics *(noun)*

The scientific study of documents and handwriting etc. especially to determine authorship or authenticity.

- *He looked up "bibliotics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bibliotics."*

---

bibliotist *(noun)*

Someone who engages in bibliotics.

- *The article explained what "bibliotist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bibliotist."*

---

bibos frontalis *(noun)*

Ox of southeast Asia sometimes considered a domesticated breed of the gaur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bibos frontalis."*
- *The article explained what "bibos frontalis" means with a simple example.*

---

bibos gaurus *(noun)*

Wild ox of mountainous areas of eastern India.

- *He looked up "bibos gaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bibos gaurus" to mean wild ox of mountainous areas of eastern india.*

---

bicapsular *(adjective)*

Divided into two capsules or having a two-part capsule.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bicapsular" when it is divided into two capsules or having a two-part capsule.*
- *Students compared "bicapsular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bicentric *(adjective)*

Having two centers.

- *A "bicentric" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "bicentric"? Explain why.*

---

bicephalous *(adjective)*

Having two heads.

- *The speaker chose "bicephalous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bicephalous."*

---

bichloride *(noun)*

A compound containing two chlorine atoms per molecule.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bichloride."*
- *He looked up "bichloride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bichloride of mercury *(noun)*

A white poisonous soluble crystalline sublimate of mercury; used as a pesticide or antiseptic or wood preservative.

- *The article explained what "bichloride of mercury" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bichloride of mercury."*

bichromated *(adjective)*

Treated or combined with bichromate.

- *Would you call this situation "bichromated"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bichromated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bichrome *(adjective)*

Having two colors.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bichrome."*
- *Would you call this situation "bichrome"? Explain why.*

bicolor lespediza *(noun)*

Asian shrub having conspicuous racemose rose-purple flowers widely used as an ornamental and in erosion control and as a source of feed for wild birds.

- *They discussed "bicolor lespediza" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bicolor lespediza."*

bicoloured *(adjective)*

Having two colors.

- *Would you call this situation "bicoloured"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bicoloured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bicorn *(noun)*

A cocked hat with the brim turned up to form two points.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bicorn."*
- *The article explained what "bicorn" means with a simple example.*

bicornate *(adjective)*

Having two horns or horn-shaped parts.

- *The speaker chose "bicornate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bicornate" when it is having two horns or horn-shaped parts.*

bicorned *(adjective)*

Having two horns or horn-shaped parts.

- *Students compared "bicorned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bicorned."*

bicornuate *(adjective)*

Having two horns or horn-shaped parts.

- *A bicornuate uterus.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bicornuate" when it is having two horns or horn-shaped parts.*

bicornuous *(adjective)*

Having two horns or horn-shaped parts.

- *A "bicornuous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "bicornuous"? Explain why.*

bicuspidate *(adjective)*

Having two cusps or points (especially a molar tooth).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bicuspidate."*
- *Students compared "bicuspidate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bicycler *(noun)*

A person who rides a bicycle.

- *They discussed “bicycler” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bicycler” means with a simple example.*

---

bicylindrical *(adjective)*

Having two cylindrical surfaces usually with parallel axes.

- *Certain lenses are bicylindrical.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bicylindrical.”*

---

bidens bipinnata *(noun)*

Common bur marigold of the eastern United States.

- *The article explained what “bidens bipinnata” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bidens bipinnata” to mean common bur marigold of the eastern united states.*

---

bidens connata *(noun)*

Bur marigold of eastern and northern United States and Canada common in wet pastures and meadows.

- *The article explained what “bidens connata” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bidens connata” to mean bur marigold of eastern and northern united states....*

---

bidens trichosperma *(noun)*

North American bur marigold with large flowers.

- *Understanding “bidens trichosperma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “bidens trichosperma” means with a simple example.*

---

bidens tripartita *(noun)*

Bur marigold of temperate Eurasia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bidens tripartita.”*
- *He looked up “bidens tripartita” because he had never seen it before.*

---

biflagellate *(adjective)*

Having two flagella.

- *A biflagellate zoospore.*
- *Would you call this situation “biflagellate”? Explain why.*

---

bifoliate *(adjective)*

Having two leaves.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bifoliate.”*
- *Students compared “bifoliate” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

biform *(adjective)*

Having or combining two forms.

- *A biform crystal.*
- *The biform body of a mermaid.*

---

big shellbark *(noun)*

Hickory of the eastern United States resembling the shagbark but having a much larger nut.

- *In class, the teacher used “big shellbark” to mean hickory of the eastern united states resembling the....*
- *Understanding “big shellbark” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

big shellbark hickory *(noun)*

Hickory of the eastern United States resembling the shagbark but having a much larger nut.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “big shellbark hickory.”*
- *He looked up “big shellbark hickory” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bigarade *(noun)*

Any of various common orange trees yielding sour or bitter fruit; used as grafting stock.

- *They discussed “bigarade” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bigarade” means with a simple example.*

bigeminal *(adjective)*

Occurring in pairs.

- *A bigeminal pulse.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bigeminal" when it is occurring in pairs.*

bigeneric *(adjective)*

Resulting from a cross between species of different genera.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bigeneric" when it is resulting from a cross between species of different....*
- *The speaker chose "bigeneric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bigheartedness *(noun)*

The quality of being kind and generous.

- *He looked up "bigheartedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bigheartedness."*

bigmouthed *(adjective)*

Unwisely talking too much.

- *Would you call this situation "bigmouthed"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bigmouthed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bignonia *(noun)*

One species: cross vine.

- *They discussed "bignonia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bignonia."*

bignonia capreolata *(noun)*

Woody flowering vine of southern United States; stems show a cross in transverse section.

- *The article explained what "bignonia capreolata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bignonia capreolata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bignoniaceae *(noun)*

Trees or shrubs or woody vines or herbs having fruit resembling gourds or capsules; sometimes placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bignoniaceae."*
- *The article explained what "bignoniaceae" means with a simple example.*

bignoniaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the family Bignoniaceae.

- *Would you call this situation "bignoniaceous"? Explain why.*
- *A "bignoniaceous" approach may work better in this case.*

bignoniad *(noun)*

Any woody plant of the family Bignoniaceae.

- *The article explained what "bignoniad" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bignoniad" to mean any woody plant of the family bignoniaceae.*

bigtooth aspen *(noun)*

Aspen with a narrow crown; eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "bigtooth aspen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bigtooth aspen" to mean aspen with a narrow crown; eastern north america.*

bigtoothed aspen *(noun)*

Aspen with a narrow crown; eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "bigtoothed aspen" to mean aspen with a narrow crown; eastern north america.*
- *He looked up "bigtoothed aspen" because he had never seen it before.*

bijugate leaf *(noun)*

A pinnate leaf having two pairs of leaflets.

- *They discussed "bijugate leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bijugate leaf" to mean a pinnate leaf having two pairs of leaflets.*

bijugous leaf *(noun)*

A pinnate leaf having two pairs of leaflets.

- *He looked up "bijugous leaf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bijugous leaf" to mean a pinnate leaf having two pairs of leaflets.*

bilabiate *(adjective)*

Having two lips.

- *The corolla of a snapdragon is bilabiate.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bilabiate."*

bilateralism *(noun)*

The property of being symmetrical about a vertical plane.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bilateralism."*
- *He looked up "bilateralism" because he had never seen it before.*

bilaterality *(noun)*

The property of being symmetrical about a vertical plane.

- *Understanding "bilaterality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bilaterality."*

bilestone *(noun)*

A calculus formed in the gall bladder or its ducts.

- *They discussed "bilestone" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bilestone" means with a simple example.*

bilgy *(adjective)*

Smelling like bilge water.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bilgy."*
- *Students compared "bilgy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bilharziasis *(noun)*

An infestation with or a resulting infection caused by a parasite of the genus Schistosoma; common in the tropics and Far East; symptoms depend on the part of the body infected.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bilharziasis."*
- *He looked up "bilharziasis" because he had never seen it before.*

biliary ductule *(noun)*

Excretory ducts of the liver; empty into the hepatic ducts.

- *Understanding "biliary ductule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "biliary ductule" means with a simple example.*

bilimbi *(noun)*

East Indian evergreen tree bearing very acid fruit.

- *Understanding "bilimbi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bilimbi" means with a simple example.*

bilingualist *(noun)*

A person who speaks two languages fluently.

- *The article explained what "bilingualist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bilingualist."*

biliousness *(noun)*

A disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.

- *In class, the teacher used "biliousness" to mean a disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.*

- *Understanding "biliousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

billyo *(noun)*

An unimaginably large amount.

- *British say 'it rained like billyo' where Americans say 'it rained like all get out'.*
- *The article explained what "billyo" means with a simple example.*

---

billyoh *(noun)*

An unimaginably large amount.

- *They discussed "billyoh" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "billyoh" means with a simple example.*

---

billystick *(noun)*

A short stout club used primarily by policemen.

- *Understanding "billystick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "billystick" during the group presentation.*

---

bilobate *(adjective)*

Having two lobes.

- *A bilobate leaf.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bilobate" when it is having two lobes.*

---

bilobated *(adjective)*

Having two lobes.

- *Students compared "bilobated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "bilobated"? Explain why.*

---

bilocular *(adjective)*

Divided into or containing two cells or chambers.

- *Having a bilocular capsule.*
- *The speaker chose "bilocular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bilocular capsule *(noun)*

A capsule divided into two cells or compartments.

- *He looked up "bilocular capsule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bilocular capsule."*

---

biloculate *(adjective)*

Divided into or containing two cells or chambers.

- *Students compared "biloculate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biloculate."*

---

bilsted *(noun)*

A North American tree of the genus Liquidambar having prickly spherical fruit clusters and fragrant sap.

- *They discussed "bilsted" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bilsted" to mean a north american tree of the genus liquidambar....*

---

bimester *(noun)*

A period of 2 months.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bimester."*
- *They discussed "bimester" during the group presentation.*

---

bimestrial *(adjective)*

Occurring every two months.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bimestrial" when it is occurring every two months.*
- *A "bimestrial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bimetallist *(noun)*

An advocate of bimetallism.

- *Understanding "bimetallist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bimetallist" means with a simple example.*

---

bimetallistic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to a monetary system based on two metals.

- *In a bimetallistic system both gold and silver can constitute legal tender.*
- *Would you call this situation "bimetallistic"? Explain why.*

---

bimillenary *(noun)*

The 2000th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *In class, the teacher used "bimillenary" to mean the 2000th anniversary (or the celebration of it).*
- *The article explained what "bimillenary" means with a simple example.*

---

bimillenial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a bimillennium.

- *Would you call this situation "bimillenial"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bimillenial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bimillennium *(noun)*

The 2000th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bimillennium."*
- *He looked up "bimillennium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bimli *(noun)*

Valuable fiber plant of East Indies now widespread in cultivation.

- *The article explained what "bimli" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bimli" during the group presentation.*

---

bimli hemp *(noun)*

Valuable fiber plant of East Indies now widespread in cultivation.

- *They discussed "bimli hemp" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bimli hemp" to mean valuable fiber plant of east indies now widespread....*

---

bimorphemic *(adjective)*

Consisting of two morphemes.

- *The bimorphemic word 'rays'.*
- *The speaker chose "bimorphemic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bimotored *(adjective)*

Having two motors.

- *A "bimotored" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "bimotored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

binate *(adjective)*

Growing in two parts or in pairs.

- *Binate leaves.*
- *The speaker chose "binate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

binaurally *(adverb)*

In a binaural manner.

- *The stimulus was presented binaurally.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "binaurally" naturally.*

---

bindable *(adjective)*

Capable of being fastened or secured with a rope or bond.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bindable."*
- *The speaker chose "bindable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

binful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a bin.

- *He looked up "binful" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "binful."*

---

binuclear *(adjective)*

Having two nuclei.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "binuclear."*
- *A "binuclear" approach may work better in this case.*

---

binucleate *(adjective)*

Having two nuclei.

- *Would you call this situation "binucleate"? Explain why.*
- *A "binucleate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

binucleated *(adjective)*

Having two nuclei.

- *It is useful to describe something as "binucleated" when it is having two nuclei.*
- *Students compared "binucleated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bioarm *(noun)*

Any weapon usable in biological warfare.

- *He looked up "bioarm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bioarm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bioattack *(noun)*

The use of bacteria or viruses or toxins to destroy men and animals or food.

- *He looked up "bioattack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bioattack" during the group presentation.*

---

bioclimatology *(noun)*

The study of effects of climate on living organisms.

- *Understanding "bioclimatology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bioclimatology" during the group presentation.*

---

biodefence *(noun)*

Procedures involved in taking defensive measures against attacks using biological agents.

- *Understanding "biodefence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "biodefence" means with a simple example.*

---

bioflavinoid *(noun)*

A vitamin that maintains the resistance of cell and capillary walls to permeation.

- *He looked up "bioflavinoid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bioflavinoid."*

---

biogenous *(adjective)*

Producing or produced by living things.

- *A "biogenous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "biogenous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

biogeny *(noun)*

The production of living organisms from other living organisms.

- *They discussed "biogeny" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biogeny."*

biologism *(noun)*

Use of biological principles in explaining human especially social behavior.

- *They discussed "biologism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "biologism" means with a simple example.*

biologistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to biologism.

- *It is useful to describe something as "biologistic" when it is of or relating to biologism.*
- *The speaker chose "biologistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bionomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of ecology.

- *Would you call this situation "bionomic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "bionomic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bionomical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of ecology.

- *The speaker chose "bionomical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "bionomical"? Explain why.*

biont *(noun)*

A discrete unit of living matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "biont" to mean a discrete unit of living matter.*
- *Understanding "biont" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

biopiracy *(noun)*

Biological theft; illegal collection of indigenous plants by corporations who patent them for their own use.

- *Understanding "biopiracy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "biopiracy" during the group presentation.*

biosystematic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to biosystematics.

- *Students compared "biosystematic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biosystematic."*

biosystematics *(noun)*

Use of data (e.g. cytogenetic or biochemical) to assess taxonomic relations especially within an evolutionary framework.

- *They discussed "biosystematics" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biosystematics" to mean use of data (e.g. cytogenetic or biochemical) to....*

biosystematy *(noun)*

Use of data (e.g. cytogenetic or biochemical) to assess taxonomic relations especially within an evolutionary framework.

- *They discussed "biosystematy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "biosystematy" means with a simple example.*

biotitic *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving biotite.

- *The speaker chose "biotitic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "biotitic" approach may work better in this case.*

biotypic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a biotype.

- *The speaker chose "biotypic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biotypic."*

biovular *(adjective)*

(of twins) derived from two separate fertilized ova.

- *Fraternal twins are biovular.*
- *Students compared "biovular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

biparous *(adjective)*

Producing two offspring at a time.

- *A "biparous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biparous."*

---

bipartizan *(adjective)*

Supported by both sides.

- *Would you call this situation "bipartizan"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bipartizan."*

---

bipinnatifid *(adjective)*

Pinnatifid with the segments also pinnatifid.

- *A "bipinnatifid" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "bipinnatifid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

biprism *(noun)*

An optical device for obtaining interference fringes.

- *Understanding "biprism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "biprism" means with a simple example.*

---

biquadrate *(noun)*

An algebraic equation of the fourth degree.

- *Understanding "biquadrate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "biquadrate" means with a simple example.*

---

biradial *(adjective)*

Showing both bilateral and radial symmetry.

- *Some sea anemones are biradial.*
- *Would you call this situation "biradial"? Explain why.*

---

biradially *(adverb)*

In a biradial manner.

- *Biradially symmetrical.*
- *Using "biradially" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

birchen *(adjective)*

Consisting of or made of wood of the birch tree.

- *A "birchen" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "birchen" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

birdcall *(noun)*

The characteristic sound produced by a bird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "birdcall."*
- *They discussed "birdcall" during the group presentation.*

---

birdlime *(noun)*

A sticky adhesive that is smeared on small branches to capture small birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "birdlime" to mean a sticky adhesive that is smeared on small branches....*
- *Understanding "birdlime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

birdnest *(noun)*

Nest where birds lay their eggs and hatch their young.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "birdnest."*

- *They discussed "birdnest" during the group presentation.*

---

birdnesting *(noun)*

Hunting for birds' nests to get the eggs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "birdnesting."*
- *The article explained what "birdnesting" means with a simple example.*

---

biriani *(noun)*

An Indian dish made with highly seasoned rice and meat or fish or vegetables.

- *Understanding "biriani" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "biriani" because he had never seen it before.*

---

birl *(verb)*

Cause a floating log to rotate by treading.

- *He did not know how to use "birl" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "birl" when talking about this idea.*

---

birle *(verb)*

Cause a floating log to rotate by treading.

- *The coach explained when to use "birle" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "birle" until he saw an example.*

---

birretta *(noun)*

A stiff cap with ridges across the crown; worn by Roman Catholic clergy.

- *The article explained what "birretta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "birretta" to mean a stiff cap with ridges across the crown; worn by....*

---

birthroot *(noun)*

Trillium of eastern North America having malodorous pink to purple flowers and an astringent root used in folk medicine especially to ease childbirth.

- *They discussed "birthroot" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "birthroot."*

---

birthwort *(noun)*

Creeping plant having curving flowers thought to resemble fetuses; native to Europe; naturalized Great Britain and eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "birthwort."*
- *The article explained what "birthwort" means with a simple example.*

---

birthwort family *(noun)*

Family of birthworts (including wild ginger).

- *The article explained what "birthwort family" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "birthwort family" to mean family of birthworts (including wild ginger).*

---

bisayan *(noun)*

A member of the most numerous indigenous people of the Philippines.

- *They discussed "bisayan" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bisayan" to mean a member of the most numerous indigenous people of....*

---

bisayas *(noun)*

Group of islands in the central Philippines.

- *He looked up "bisayas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bisayas."*

---

biscutalla laevigata *(noun)*

Plant of southeastern Europe having yellow flowers like those of mustard and pods with open valves resembling bucklers.

- *In class, the teacher used "biscutalla laevigata" to mean plant of southeastern europe having yellow flowers....*
- *The article explained what "biscutalla laevigata" means with a simple example.*

---

biscutella *(noun)*

Genus of Eurasian herbs and small shrubs: buckler mustard.

- *Understanding "biscutella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "biscutella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bisectional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to bisection.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bisectional."*
- *Students compared "bisectional" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

biserrate *(adjective)*

Having saw-like notches with the notches themselves similarly notched.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biserrate."*
- *Would you call this situation "biserrate"? Explain why.*

---

bishop ulfila *(noun)*

A Christian believed to be of Cappadocian descent who became bishop of the Visigoths in 341 and translated the Bible from Greek into Gothic; traditionally held to have invented the Gothic alphabet (311-382).

- *In class, the teacher used "bishop ulfila" to mean a christian believed to be of cappadocian descent....*
- *The article explained what "bishop ulfila" means with a simple example.*

---

bishop ulfilas *(noun)*

A Christian believed to be of Cappadocian descent who became bishop of the Visigoths in 341 and translated the Bible from Greek into Gothic; traditionally held to have invented the Gothic alphabet (311-382).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bishop ulfilas."*
- *They discussed "bishop ulfilas" during the group presentation.*

---

bishop wulfila *(noun)*

A Christian believed to be of Cappadocian descent who became bishop of the Visigoths in 341 and translated the Bible from Greek into Gothic; traditionally held to have invented the Gothic alphabet (311-382).

- *They discussed "bishop wulfila" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bishop wulfila" to mean a christian believed to be of cappadocian descent....*

---

bishopry *(noun)*

The office and dignity of a bishop.

- *He looked up "bishopry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bishopry."*

---

biskek *(noun)*

The capital of Kyrgyzstan (known as Frunze 1926-1991).

- *The article explained what "biskek" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "biskek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bismuthal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to bismuth.

- *The speaker chose "bismuthal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bismuthal" when it is of or relating to bismuth.*

---

bismuthic *(adjective)*

Containing bismuth (especially in the pentavalent state).

- *Would you call this situation "bismuthic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "bismuthic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bison bonasus *(noun)*

European bison having a smaller and higher head than the North American bison.

- *Understanding "bison bonasus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bison bonasus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bisontine *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of bison.

- *A "bisontine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "bisontine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bister *(noun)*

A water-soluble brownish-yellow pigment made by boiling wood soot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bister."*
- *They discussed "bister" during the group presentation.*

---

bistered *(adjective)*

Colored with or as if with bister.

- *Students compared "bistered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bistered."*

---

bistred *(adjective)*

Colored with or as if with bister.

- *A "bistred" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bistred."*

---

bistroic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a bistro.

- *A "bistroic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bistroic" when it is of or relating to or resembling a bistro.*

---

bisulcate *(adjective)*

(used of hooves) split, divided.

- *Bisulcate hoof.*
- *Would you call this situation "bisulcate"? Explain why.*

---

biteplate *(noun)*

A removable dental appliance that is worn in the palate for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "biteplate" to mean a removable dental appliance that is worn in the....*
- *The article explained what "biteplate" means with a simple example.*

---

bitewing *(noun)*

A dental X-ray film that can be held in place by the teeth during radiography.

- *They discussed "bitewing" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bitewing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bitis *(noun)*

A genus of Viperidae.

- *They discussed "bitis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitis."*

---

bitis arietans *(noun)*

Large African viper that inflates its body when alarmed.

- *He looked up "bitis arietans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bitis arietans" during the group presentation.*

---

bitis gabonica *(noun)*

Large heavy-bodied brilliantly marked and extremely venomous west African viper.

- *They discussed "bitis gabonica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bitis gabonica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bitok *(noun)*

A Russian dish made with patties of ground meat (mixed with onions and bread and milk) and served with a sauce of sour cream.

- *The article explained what "bitok" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bitok.”*

---

bitstock *(noun)*

A carpenter’s tool having a crank handle for turning and a socket to hold a bit for boring.

- *The article explained what “bitstock” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bitstock.”*

---

bittacidae *(noun)*

A family of predacious tropical insects of the order Mecoptera.

- *Understanding “bittacidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “bittacidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bitter floom *(noun)*

Any of several pink-flowered marsh plant of the eastern United States resembling a true centaury.

- *They discussed “bitter floom” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bitter floom” to mean any of several pink-flowered marsh plant of the....*

---

bitterish *(adjective)*

Somewhat bitter.

- *Would you call this situation “bitterish”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “bitterish” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bitternut *(noun)*

Hickory of the eastern United States having a leaves with 7 or 9 leaflets and thin-shelled very bitter nuts.

- *The article explained what “bitternut” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “bitternut” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bitternut hickory *(noun)*

Hickory of the eastern United States having a leaves with 7 or 9 leaflets and thin-shelled very bitter nuts.

- *He looked up “bitternut hickory” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “bitternut hickory” during the group presentation.*

---

bitterweed *(noun)*

Widespread European weed with spiny tongue-shaped leaves and yellow flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *The article explained what “bitterweed” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bitterweed” to mean widespread european weed with spiny tongue-shaped....*

---

bitterwood *(noun)*

West Indian tree yielding the drug Jamaica quassia.

- *They discussed “bitterwood” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “bitterwood” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bitterwood tree *(noun)*

Any of various trees or shrubs of the family Simaroubaceae having wood and bark with a bitter taste.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bitterwood tree.”*
- *He looked up “bitterwood tree” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bitthead *(noun)*

The upper end of a bitt.

- *The article explained what “bitthead” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bitthead.”*

---

bittie *(adjective)*

(used informally) very small.

- *A “bittie” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “bittie” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bitumastic *(noun)*

A protective coating of asphalt and filter used on structural metals that are exposed to weathering.

- *The article explained what "bitumastic" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitumastic."*

bitumenoid *(adjective)*

Like bitumen.

- *Students compared "bitumenoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bitumenoid" when it is like bitumen.*

bituminise *(verb)*

Treat with bitumen.

- *Can you use "bituminise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "bituminise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bituminize *(verb)*

Treat with bitumen.

- *She tried to use "bituminize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bituminize" when talking about this idea.*

bituminoid *(adjective)*

Like bitumen.

- *Would you call this situation "bituminoid"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bituminoid."*

biyearly *(adjective)*

Occurring every second year.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biyearly."*
- *Students compared "biyearly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bizonal *(adjective)*

Relating to or concerned with the combined affairs of two administrative zones.

- *Bizonal currency was used in occupied Germany after World War II.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bizonal."*

blabbermouthed *(adjective)*

Prone to communicate confidential information.

- *Would you call this situation "blabbermouthed"? Explain why.*
- *A "blabbermouthed" approach may work better in this case.*

blabby *(adjective)*

Unwisely talking too much.

- *Would you call this situation "blabby"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "blabby" when it is unwisely talking too much.*

blaberus *(noun)*

Giant cockroaches.

- *Understanding "blaberus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "blaberus" means with a simple example.*

black rockweed *(noun)*

A common rockweed used in preparing kelp and as manure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black rockweed."*
- *He looked up "black rockweed" because he had never seen it before.*

black rudderfish *(noun)*

Blackish fish of New England waters.

- *They discussed "black rudderfish" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black rudderfish" to mean blackish fish of new england waters.*

---

black saltwort *(noun)*

A small fleshy herb common along North American seashores and in brackish marshes having pink or white flowers.

- *The article explained what "black saltwort" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black saltwort."*

---

black spleenwort *(noun)*

Spleenwort of Europe and Africa and Asia having pinnate fronds and yielding an astringent.

- *He looked up "black spleenwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black spleenwort."*

---

black-stem spleenwort *(noun)*

Fern of tropical America: from southern United States to West Indies and Mexico to Brazil.

- *He looked up "black-stem spleenwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "black-stem spleenwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black-stemmed spleenwort *(noun)*

Fern of tropical America: from southern United States to West Indies and Mexico to Brazil.

- *Understanding "black-stemmed spleenwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "black-stemmed spleenwort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blackback flounder *(noun)*

Important American food fish in the winter.

- *They discussed "blackback flounder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "blackback flounder" means with a simple example.*

---

blackbeetle *(noun)*

Dark brown cockroach originally from orient now nearly cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "blackbeetle" to mean dark brown cockroach originally from orient now....*
- *The article explained what "blackbeetle" means with a simple example.*

---

blackburnian warbler *(noun)*

Black-and-white North American wood warbler having an orange-and-black head and throat.

- *The article explained what "blackburnian warbler" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "blackburnian warbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blackdamp *(noun)*

The atmosphere in a mine following an explosion; high in carbon dioxide and incapable of supporting life.

- *The article explained what "blackdamp" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blackdamp."*

---

blackfriar *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic friar wearing the black mantle of the Dominican order.

- *The article explained what "blackfriar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blackfriar" to mean a roman catholic friar wearing the black mantle of....*

---

blackguardly *(adjective)*

Lacking principles or scruples; ; - W.M. Thackaray.

- *The speaker chose "blackguardly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "blackguardly" when it is lacking principles or scruples; ; - w.m. thackaray.*

---

blacklead *(verb)*

Cover with graphite.

- *In everyday English, people use "blacklead" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "blacklead" until he saw an example.*

blackmouth bass *(noun)*

Small marine fish with black mouth and gill cavity.

- *They discussed "blackmouth bass" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blackmouth bass" to mean small marine fish with black mouth and gill cavity.*

blackpoll *(noun)*

North American warbler having a black-and-white head.

- *In class, the teacher used "blackpoll" to mean north american warbler having a black-and-white head.*
- *They discussed "blackpoll" during the group presentation.*

blackseed *(noun)*

Grass native to West Indies but common in southern United States having tufted wiry stems often infested with a dark fungus.

- *Understanding "blackseed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blackseed."*

blacktopping *(noun)*

A black bituminous material used for paving roads or other areas; usually spread over crushed rock.

- *In class, the teacher used "blacktopping" to mean a black bituminous material used for paving roads....*
- *They discussed "blacktopping" during the group presentation.*

blackwash *(noun)*

An attack intended to ruin someone's reputation.

- *Understanding "blackwash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "blackwash" because he had never seen it before.*

bladder ketmia *(noun)*

Annual weedy herb with ephemeral yellow purple-eyed flowers; Old World tropics; naturalized as a weed in North America.

- *They discussed "bladder ketmia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bladder ketmia" means with a simple example.*

bladderlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a bladder.

- *A "bladderlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bladderlike."*

bladdernose *(noun)*

Medium-sized blackish-grey seal with large inflatable sac on the head; of Arctic and northern Atlantic waters.

- *The article explained what "bladdernose" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bladdernose" during the group presentation.*

bladdernut family *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of order Sapindales found mostly in the north temperate zone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bladdernut family."*
- *He looked up "bladdernut family" because he had never seen it before.*

bladderpod *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs with inflated seed pods; some placed in genus Lesquerella.

- *The article explained what "bladderpod" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bladderpod" to mean annual or perennial herbs with inflated seed pods;....*

bladderwrack *(noun)*

A common rockweed used in preparing kelp and as manure.

- *In class, the teacher used "bladderwrack" to mean a common rockweed used in preparing kelp and as manure.*
- *The article explained what "bladderwrack" means with a simple example.*

bladdery *(adjective)*

Resembling a bladder.

- *A "bladdery" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bladdery."*

---

bladelike *(adjective)*

Shaped like a sword blade.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bladelike."*
- *Students compared "bladelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

blae *(adjective)*

Of bluish-black or grey-blue.

- *Would you call this situation "blae"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "blae" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

blaeberry *(noun)*

Erect European blueberry having solitary flowers and blue-black berries.

- *He looked up "blaeberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blaeberry" to mean erect european blueberry having solitary flowers....*

---

blaia zimondal *(noun)*

An artificial language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blaia zimondal."*
- *They discussed "blaia zimondal" during the group presentation.*

---

blamable *(adjective)*

Deserving blame or censure as being wrong or evil or injurious.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blamable" when it is deserving blame or censure as being wrong or evil....*
- *The speaker chose "blamable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

blameable *(adjective)*

Deserving blame or censure as being wrong or evil or injurious.

- *A "blameable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "blameable"? Explain why.*

---

blameful *(adjective)*

Deserving blame or censure as being wrong or evil or injurious.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blameful" when it is deserving blame or censure as being wrong or evil....*
- *Would you call this situation "blameful"? Explain why.*

---

blandfordia *(noun)*

Small genus of tuberous Australian perennial herbs.

- *Understanding "blandfordia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blandfordia" during the group presentation.*

---

blandishment *(noun)*

The act of urging by means of teasing or flattery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blandishment."*
- *He looked up "blandishment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blanquillo *(noun)*

Important marine food fishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blanquillo."*
- *He looked up "blanquillo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blarina brevicauda *(noun)*

North American shrew with tail less than half its body length.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blarina brevicauda."*

- *The article explained what “blarina brevicauda” means with a simple example.*

---

blastemal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to blastemata.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “blastemal.”*
- *A “blastemal” approach may work better in this case.*

---

blastematic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to blastemata.

- *The speaker chose “blastematic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “blastematic” when it is of or relating to blastemata.*

---

blastemic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to blastemata.

- *It is useful to describe something as “blastemic” when it is of or relating to blastemata.*
- *A “blastemic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

blastocele *(noun)*

The fluid-filled cavity inside a blastula.

- *He looked up “blastocele” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “blastocele” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blastocladia *(noun)*

A genus of fungi of the family Blastodiaceae.

- *The article explained what “blastocladia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blastocladia” to mean a genus of fungi of the family blastodiaceae.*

---

blastocladiales *(noun)*

Fungi that carry out asexual reproduction by thick-walled resting spores that produce zoospores upon germination; sometimes placed in class Oomycetes.

- *The article explained what “blastocladiales” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “blastocladiales” during the group presentation.*

---

blastocoel *(noun)*

The fluid-filled cavity inside a blastula.

- *Understanding “blastocoel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “blastocoel” because he had never seen it before.*

---

blastocoele *(noun)*

The fluid-filled cavity inside a blastula.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blastocoele.”*
- *He looked up “blastocoele” because he had never seen it before.*

---

blastocoelic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a segmentation cavity.

- *Would you call this situation “blastocoelic”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “blastocoelic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

blastocyte *(noun)*

An undifferentiated embryonic cell.

- *Understanding “blastocyte” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “blastocyte” during the group presentation.*

---

blastocytoma *(noun)*

A tumor composed of immature undifferentiated cells.

- *Understanding “blastocytoma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “blastocytoma” means with a simple example.*

---

blastodermatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a blastoderm.

- *Students compared "blastodermatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "blastodermatic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

blastodermic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a blastoderm.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blastodermic."*
- *Students compared "blastodermic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

blastodermic vessicle *(noun)*

The blastula of a placental mammal in which some differentiation of cells has occurred.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blastodermic vessicle."*
- *The article explained what "blastodermic vessicle" means with a simple example.*

---

blastodiaceae *(noun)*

A family of saprobic fungi of order Blastocladiales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blastodiaceae."*
- *He looked up "blastodiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blastodisc *(noun)*

A layer of cells on the inside of the blastula.

- *Understanding "blastodisc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "blastodisc" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blastogenesis *(noun)*

Theory that inherited characteristics are transmitted by germ plasm.

- *The article explained what "blastogenesis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blastogenesis" during the group presentation.*

---

blastogenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to blastogenesis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blastogenetic" when it is of or relating to blastogenesis.*
- *Would you call this situation "blastogenetic"? Explain why.*

---

blastoma *(noun)*

A tumor composed of immature undifferentiated cells.

- *They discussed "blastoma" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blastoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blastomeric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a blastomere.

- *The speaker chose "blastomeric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "blastomeric"? Explain why.*

---

blastomyces *(noun)*

Genus of pathogenic yeastlike fungi.

- *Understanding "blastomyces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blastomyces" to mean genus of pathogenic yeastlike fungi.*

---

blastomycete *(noun)*

Any of various yeastlike budding fungi of the genus Blastomyces; cause disease in humans and other animals.

- *Understanding "blastomycete" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blastomycete" during the group presentation.*

---

blastomycotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of blastomycosis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blastomycotic."*
- *Students compared "blastomycotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

blastoporal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a blastopore.

- *A "blastoporal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "blastoporal"? Explain why.*

---

blastoporic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a blastopore.

- *Students compared "blastoporic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "blastoporic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

blastosphere *(noun)*

Early stage of an embryo produced by cleavage of an ovum; a liquid-filled sphere whose wall is composed of a single layer of cells; during this stage (about eight days after fertilization) implantation in the wall of the uterus occurs.

- *Understanding "blastosphere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blastosphere" during the group presentation.*

---

blastospheric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a blastula.

- *The speaker chose "blastospheric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "blastospheric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

blastular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a blastula.

- *Students compared "blastular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blastular."*

---

blatancy *(noun)*

The property of being both obvious and offensive.

- *The blatancy of his attempt to whitewash the crime was unforgivable.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blatancy" to mean the property of being both obvious and offensive.*

---

blate *(adjective)*

Disposed to avoid notice; ; (‘blate’ is a Scottish term for bashful).

- *Students compared "blate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blate."*

---

blatherskite *(noun)*

Foolish gibberish.

- *He looked up "blatherskite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blatherskite" to mean foolish gibberish.*

---

blatta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Blattidae: cockroaches infesting buildings worldwide.

- *Understanding "blatta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blatta" during the group presentation.*

---

blatta orientalis *(noun)*

Dark brown cockroach originally from orient now nearly cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "blatta orientalis" to mean dark brown cockroach originally from orient now....*
- *The article explained what "blatta orientalis" means with a simple example.*

---

blattaria *(noun)*

Cockroaches; in some classifications considered an order.

- *In class, the teacher used "blattaria" to mean cockroaches; in some classifications considered an....*
- *They discussed "blattaria" during the group presentation.*

blattella *(noun)*

Small cockroaches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blattella."*
- *They discussed "blattella" during the group presentation.*

blattella germanica *(noun)*

Small light-brown cockroach brought to United States from Europe; a common household pest.

- *Understanding "blattella germanica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blattella germanica."*

blattidae *(noun)*

Domestic cockroaches.

- *Understanding "blattidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "blattidae" means with a simple example.*

blattodea *(noun)*

Cockroaches; in some classifications considered an order.

- *Understanding "blattodea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "blattodea" because he had never seen it before.*

blazonry *(noun)*

The official symbols of a family, state, etc.

- *They discussed "blazonry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blazonry" because he had never seen it before.*

blear *(verb)*

Make dim or indistinct.

- *She tried to use "blear" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "blear" when talking about this idea.*

blear-eyed *(adjective)*

Tired to the point of exhaustion.

- *Would you call this situation "blear-eyed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blear-eyed."*

blebbed *(adjective)*

(of glass or quartzite) marred by small bubbles or small particles of foreign material.

- *Would you call this situation "blebbed"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "blebbed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

blebby *(adjective)*

(of glass or quartzite) marred by small bubbles or small particles of foreign material.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blebby" when it is (of glass or quartzite) marred by small bubbles or....*
- *The speaker chose "blebby" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

blechnaceae *(noun)*

One of a number of families into which the family Polypodiaceae has been subdivided in some classification systems; includes genera Blechnum, Doodia, Sadleria, Stenochlaena, and Woodwardia.

- *They discussed "blechnaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "blechnaceae" means with a simple example.*

blechnum *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae; terrestrial ferns of cosmopolitan distribution mainly in southern hemisphere: hard ferns.

- *In class, the teacher used "blechnum" to mean in some classification systems placed in family....*
- *The article explained what "blechnum" means with a simple example.*

blechnum spicant *(noun)*

Fern with erect fronds of Europe and western North America; often cultivated for deer browse.

- *In class, the teacher used "blechnum spicant" to mean fern with erect fronds of europe and western north....*
- *He looked up "blechnum spicant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bleeder's disease *(noun)*

Congenital tendency to uncontrolled bleeding; usually affects males and is transmitted from mother to son.

- *They discussed "bleeder's disease" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bleeder's disease" to mean congenital tendency to uncontrolled bleeding;....*

---

blenniidae *(noun)*

A family of fish including: combtooth blennies.

- *The article explained what "blenniidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blenniidae" during the group presentation.*

---

blennioid *(noun)*

Elongated mostly scaleless marine fishes with large pectoral fins and reduced pelvic fins.

- *In class, the teacher used "blennioid" to mean elongated mostly scaleless marine fishes with large....*
- *They discussed "blennioid" during the group presentation.*

---

blennioid fish *(noun)*

Elongated mostly scaleless marine fishes with large pectoral fins and reduced pelvic fins.

- *Understanding "blennioid fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blennioid fish."*

---

blennioidea *(noun)*

Blennies; butterfishes; gunnels.

- *In class, the teacher used "blennioidea" to mean blennies; butterfishes; gunnels.*
- *The article explained what "blennioidea" means with a simple example.*

---

blennius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Blenniidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "blennius" to mean type genus of the blenniidae.*
- *The article explained what "blennius" means with a simple example.*

---

blennius pholis *(noun)*

European scaleless blenny.

- *The article explained what "blennius pholis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blennius pholis" to mean european scaleless blenny.*

---

blepharism *(noun)*

Condition in which a person blinks continuously.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blepharism."*
- *He looked up "blepharism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blephilia *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs: wood mints.

- *Understanding "blephilia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "blephilia" means with a simple example.*

---

blephilia celiata *(noun)*

A variety of wood mint.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blephilia celiata."*
- *He looked up "blephilia celiata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blephilia hirsuta *(noun)*

A variety of wood mint.

- *He looked up "blephilia hirsuta" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blephilia hirsuta.”*

bletia *(noun)*

Any of various orchids of the genus Bletia having pseudobulbs and erect leafless racemes of large purple or pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bletia.”*
- *He looked up “bletia” because he had never seen it before.*

bletia striata *(noun)*

Japanese orchid with white-striped leaves and slender erect racemes of rose to magenta flowers; often cultivated; sometimes placed in genus Bletia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bletia striata.”*
- *The article explained what “bletia striata” means with a simple example.*

bletilla *(noun)*

Small genus of chiefly east Asiatic hardy terrestrial orchids similar to genus Bletia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bletilla.”*
- *Understanding “bletilla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bletilla striata *(noun)*

Japanese orchid with white-striped leaves and slender erect racemes of rose to magenta flowers; often cultivated; sometimes placed in genus Bletia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bletilla striata.”*
- *He looked up “bletilla striata” because he had never seen it before.*

blewits *(noun)*

Edible agaric that is pale lilac when young; has a smooth moist cap.

- *In class, the teacher used “blewits” to mean edible agaric that is pale lilac when young; has a....*
- *He looked up “blewits” because he had never seen it before.*

blighia *(noun)*

Small genus of western African evergreen trees and shrubs bearing fleshy capsular three-seeded fruits edible when neither unripe nor overripe.

- *In class, the teacher used “blighia” to mean small genus of western african evergreen trees and....*
- *Understanding “blighia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blighia sapida *(noun)*

Widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions for its fragrant flowers and colorful fruits; introduced in Jamaica by William Bligh.

- *He looked up “blighia sapida” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blighia sapida.”*

blimpish *(adjective)*

Pompously ultraconservative and nationalistic.

- *Students compared “blimpish” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “blimpish” approach may work better in this case.*

blindman’s bluff *(noun)*

A children’s game in which a blindfolded player tries to catch and identify other players.

- *Understanding “blindman’s bluff” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blindman’s bluff” to mean a children’s game in which a blindfolded player....*

blindman’s buff *(noun)*

A children’s game in which a blindfolded player tries to catch and identify other players.

- *Understanding “blindman’s buff” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “blindman’s buff” during the group presentation.*

blindworm *(noun)*

Small burrowing legless European lizard with tiny eyes; popularly believed to be blind.

- *Understanding “blindworm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “blindworm” because he had never seen it before.*

blintze *(noun)*

(Judaism) thin pancake folded around a filling and fried or baked.

- *He looked up "blintze" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blintze."*

bliny *(noun)*

Russian pancake of buckwheat flour and yeast; usually served with caviar and sour cream.

- *Understanding "bliny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bliny" during the group presentation.*

blissus *(noun)*

Chinch bugs.

- *They discussed "blissus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blissus" to mean chinch bugs.*

blissus leucopterus *(noun)*

Small black-and-white insect that feeds on cereal grasses.

- *In class, the teacher used "blissus leucopterus" to mean small black-and-white insect that feeds on cereal....*
- *The article explained what "blissus leucopterus" means with a simple example.*

blitheness *(noun)*

A feeling of spontaneous good spirits.

- *They discussed "blitheness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blitheness" to mean a feeling of spontaneous good spirits.*

blither *(verb)*

To talk foolishly.

- *She tried to use "blither" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "blither" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

blocadren *(noun)*

A beta blocker (trade name Blocadren) administered after heart attacks.

- *Understanding "blocadren" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "blocadren" means with a simple example.*

blockheaded *(adjective)*

(used informally) stupid.

- *Students compared "blockheaded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "blockheaded" approach may work better in this case.*

blockish *(adjective)*

Resembling a block in shape.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blockish."*
- *The speaker chose "blockish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

blolly *(noun)*

Evergreen climbing shrub of southern Florida and West Indies grown for its racemes of fragrant white to creamy flowers followed by globose white succulent berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "blolly" to mean evergreen climbing shrub of southern florida and....*
- *The article explained what "blolly" means with a simple example.*

blood spavin *(noun)*

Spavin caused by distension of the veins.

- *They discussed "blood spavin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "blood spavin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bloodberry *(noun)*

Bushy houseplant having white to pale pink flowers followed by racemes of scarlet berries; tropical Americas.

- *Understanding "bloodberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bloodberry."*

---

bloodguilt *(noun)*

The state of being guilty of bloodshed and murder.

- *The article explained what "bloodguilt" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bloodguilt."*

---

bloodguilty *(adjective)*

Guilty of murder or bloodshed.

- *Students compared "bloodguilty" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bloodguilty."*

---

bloodiness *(noun)*

The state of being bloody.

- *In class, the teacher used "bloodiness" to mean the state of being bloody.*
- *The article explained what "bloodiness" means with a simple example.*

---

bloodleaf *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Iresine having colored foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used "bloodleaf" to mean any plant of the genus iresine having colored foliage.*
- *The article explained what "bloodleaf" means with a simple example.*

---

bloodwort *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the family Haemodoraceae; roots contain a deep red coloring matter.

- *He looked up "bloodwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bloodwort."*

---

bloodwort family *(noun)*

Some genera placed in family Liliaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "bloodwort family" to mean some genera placed in family liliaceae.*
- *He looked up "bloodwort family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bloomeria *(noun)*

Small genus of bulbous perennial herbs of southwestern United States and Mexico; sometimes placed in family Alliaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "bloomeria" to mean small genus of bulbous perennial herbs of....*
- *The article explained what "bloomeria" means with a simple example.*

---

bloomeria crocea *(noun)*

California plant having grasslike leaves and showy orange flowers.

- *They discussed "bloomeria crocea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bloomeria crocea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blowball *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Taraxacum having long tap roots and deeply notched leaves and bright yellow flowers followed by fluffy seed balls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blowball."*
- *The article explained what "blowball" means with a simple example.*

---

blowlamp *(noun)*

A burner that mixes air and gas to produce a very hot flame.

- *He looked up "blowlamp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blowlamp" to mean a burner that mixes air and gas to produce a very....*

---

blowtube *(noun)*

A tube through which darts can be shot by blowing.

- *He looked up "blowtube" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blowtube."*

blowzy *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or befitting a slut or slattern; used especially of women.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blowzy."*
- *A "blowzy" approach may work better in this case.*

blubberer *(noun)*

Someone who sniffles and weeps with loud sobs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blubberer."*
- *They discussed "blubberer" during the group presentation.*

bludgeoner *(noun)*

An assailant who uses a bludgeon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bludgeoner."*
- *He looked up "bludgeoner" because he had never seen it before.*

blue mahoe *(noun)*

Erect forest tree of Cuba and Jamaica having variably hairy leaves and orange-yellow or orange-red flowers; yields a moderately dense timber for cabinetwork and gunstocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue mahoe" to mean erect forest tree of cuba and jamaica having....*
- *They discussed "blue mahoe" during the group presentation.*

blue pikeperch *(noun)*

Variety inhabiting the Great Lakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue pikeperch."*
- *Understanding "blue pikeperch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blue succory *(noun)*

South European plant having dark-eyed flowers with flat blue rays.

- *Understanding "blue succory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blue succory" during the group presentation.*

bluebill *(noun)*

Diving ducks of North America having a bluish-grey bill.

- *The article explained what "bluebill" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bluebill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bluehead *(noun)*

Small Atlantic wrasse the male of which has a brilliant blue head.

- *He looked up "bluehead" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bluehead" during the group presentation.*

bluejack oak *(noun)*

Small semi-evergreen shrubby tree of southeastern United States having hairy young branchlets and leaves narrowing to a slender bristly point.

- *He looked up "bluejack oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bluejack oak."*

bluethroat pikeblenny *(noun)*

Found from Florida to Cuba.

- *The article explained what "bluethroat pikeblenny" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bluethroat pikeblenny."*

blueweed *(noun)*

A coarse prickly European weed with spikes of blue flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *They discussed "blueweed" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "blueweed" means with a simple example.*

bluewing *(noun)*

American teal.

- *The article explained what "bluewing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bluewing" to mean american teal.*

---

bluffly *(adverb)*

In a blunt direct manner.

- *He answered "bluffly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "bluffly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

bluffness *(noun)*

Good-natured frankness.

- *Understanding "bluffness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bluffness" means with a simple example.*

---

blushful *(adjective)*

Having a red face from embarrassment or shame or agitation or emotional upset.

- *Her blushful beau.*
- *Blushful mists.*

---

blusterer *(noun)*

A person who causes trouble by speaking indiscreetly.

- *In class, the teacher used "blusterer" to mean a person who causes trouble by speaking indiscreetly.*
- *The article explained what "blusterer" means with a simple example.*

---

blusterous *(adjective)*

Blowing in violent and abrupt bursts.

- *Blustering (or blusterous) winds of Patagonia.*
- *Would you call this situation "blusterous"? Explain why.*

---

bmdo *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of Defense that is responsible for making ballistic missile defense a reality.

- *He looked up "bmdo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bmdo."*

---

bo's'n *(noun)*

A petty officer on a merchant ship who controls the work of other seamen.

- *Understanding "bo's'n" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bo's'n" during the group presentation.*

---

bo'sun *(noun)*

A petty officer on a merchant ship who controls the work of other seamen.

- *Understanding "bo'sun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bo'sun" to mean a petty officer on a merchant ship who controls the....*

---

boann *(noun)*

Celtic goddess; mother of Angus Og.

- *He looked up "boann" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "boann" during the group presentation.*

---

boarfish *(noun)*

Fish with a projecting snout.

- *In class, the teacher used "boarfish" to mean fish with a projecting snout.*
- *The article explained what "boarfish" means with a simple example.*

---

boarhound *(noun)*

Large hound used in hunting wild boars.

- *Understanding "boarhound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "boarhound" during the group presentation.*

---

boatbill *(noun)*

Tropical American heron related to night herons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boatbill."*
- *Understanding "boatbill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boatmanship *(noun)*

Skill in handling boats.

- *He looked up "boatmanship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "boatmanship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bobbysock *(noun)*

A sock that reaches just above the ankle.

- *He looked up "bobbysock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bobbysock."*

---

bobbysocks *(noun)*

A sock that reaches just above the ankle.

- *They discussed "bobbysocks" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bobbysocks" to mean a sock that reaches just above the ankle.*

---

bobbysoxer *(noun)*

An adolescent girl wearing bobby socks (common in the 1940s).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bobbysoxer."*
- *The article explained what "bobbysoxer" means with a simple example.*

---

bobfloat *(noun)*

A small float usually made of cork; attached to a fishing line.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bobfloat."*
- *Understanding "bobfloat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bobtailed *(adjective)*

Having a short or shortened tail.

- *Students compared "bobtailed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "bobtailed"? Explain why.*

---

boccie *(noun)*

Italian bowling played on a long narrow dirt court.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boccie."*
- *He looked up "boccie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boccie ball *(noun)*

Wooden ball that is bowled in the Italian game of bocce.

- *In class, the teacher used "boccie ball" to mean wooden ball that is bowled in the italian game of bocce.*
- *The article explained what "boccie ball" means with a simple example.*

---

bocconia *(noun)*

Small Central American tree having loose racemes of purple-tinted green flowers.

- *Understanding "bocconia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bocconia" to mean small central american tree having loose racemes of....*

---

bocconia frutescens *(noun)*

Small Central American tree having loose racemes of purple-tinted green flowers.

- *Understanding "bocconia frutescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bocconia frutescens" during the group presentation.*

---

boddhisatva *(noun)*

Buddhist worthy of nirvana who postpones it to help others.

- *The article explained what "boddhisatva" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boddhisatva" to mean buddhist worthy of nirvana who postpones it to help....*

---

bodyless *(adjective)*

Having no trunk or main part.

- *A "bodyless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bodyless."*

---

boehmenism *(noun)*

The mystical theological doctrine of Jakob Boehme that influenced the Quakers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boehmenism."*
- *He looked up "boehmenism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boehmeria *(noun)*

False nettle.

- *He looked up "boehmeria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boehmeria."*

---

boehmeria nivea *(noun)*

Tall perennial herb of tropical Asia with dark green leaves; cultivated for the fiber from its woody stems that resembles flax.

- *The article explained what "boehmeria nivea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "boehmeria nivea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boell *(noun)*

German novelist and writer of short stories (1917-1985).

- *He looked up "boell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "boell" during the group presentation.*

---

boeuf bourguignonne *(noun)*

Beef and mushrooms and onions stewed in red wine and seasonings.

- *The article explained what "boeuf bourguignonne" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boeuf bourguignonne" to mean beef and mushrooms and onions stewed in red wine....*

---

bog spavin *(noun)*

Spavin caused by collection of fluids.

- *They discussed "bog spavin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bog spavin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bog whortleberry *(noun)*

An evergreen shrub with leathery leaves.

- *The article explained what "bog whortleberry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bog whortleberry" during the group presentation.*

---

bogartian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the style of Humphrey Bogart.

- *The speaker chose "bogartian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bogartian" when it is of or relating to or in the style of humphrey bogart.*

---

bogbean *(noun)*

Perennial plant of Europe and America having racemes of white or purplish flowers and intensely bitter trifoliate leaves; often rooting at water margin and spreading across the surface.

- *He looked up "bogbean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bogbean."*

---

bogmat *(noun)*

Having narrow flat sickle-shaped submerged fronds; North America.

- *He looked up “bogmat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “bogmat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bohrium *(noun)*

A transuranic element.

- *Understanding “bohrium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “bohrium” means with a simple example.*

---

boidae *(noun)*

Boas and pythons.

- *In class, the teacher used “boidae” to mean boas and pythons.*
- *He looked up “boidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

boilersuit *(noun)*

A loose protective coverall or smock worn over ordinary clothing for dirty work.

- *He looked up “boilersuit” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “boilersuit.”*

---

bokkos *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in northern Nigeria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bokkos.”*
- *They discussed “bokkos” during the group presentation.*

---

bokmaal *(noun)*

Book language; one of two official languages of Norway; closely related to Danish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bokmaal.”*
- *The article explained what “bokmaal” means with a simple example.*

---

bokmal *(noun)*

Book language; one of two official languages of Norway; closely related to Danish.

- *In class, the teacher used “bokmal” to mean book language; one of two official languages of....*
- *Understanding “bokmal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bolanci *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in northern Nigeria and closely related to Hausa.

- *Understanding “bolanci” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “bolanci” means with a simple example.*

---

bolbitis *(noun)*

Terrestrial or less than normally scandent ferns of tropical regions of northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up “bolbitis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “bolbitis” during the group presentation.*

---

boletaceae *(noun)*

Family of fleshy fungi having the germ pores easily separating from the cup and often from each other.

- *The article explained what “boletaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “boletaceae” to mean family of fleshy fungi having the germ pores easily....*

---

boletellus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi belonging to the family Boletaceae.

- *The article explained what “boletellus” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “boletellus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boletellus russellii *(noun)*

A fungus with a long coarsely shaggy reticulate stalk and a rimose areolate cap surface.

- *The article explained what “boletellus russellii” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “boletellus russellii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boletus chrysenteron *(noun)*

A fungus convex cap and a dingy yellow under surface and a dry stalk.

- *Understanding "boletus chrysenteron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "boletus chrysenteron" because he had never seen it before.*

boletus frostii *(noun)*

A fungus with a red cap and a red coarsely reticulate stalk.

- *In class, the teacher used "boletus frostii" to mean a fungus with a red cap and a red coarsely....*
- *The article explained what "boletus frostii" means with a simple example.*

boletus luridus *(noun)*

A poisonous fungus with a dingy yellow cap and orange red undersurface and a cylindrical reticulate stalk.

- *Understanding "boletus luridus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "boletus luridus" because he had never seen it before.*

boletus pulcherrimus *(noun)*

A beautiful but poisonous bolete; has a brown cap with a scarlet pore surface and a thick reticulate stalk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boletus pulcherrimus."*
- *He looked up "boletus pulcherrimus" because he had never seen it before.*

boletus pulverulentus *(noun)*

An edible fungus with a broadly convex blackish brown cap and a pore surface that is yellow when young and darkens with age; stalk is thick and enlarges toward the base.

- *Understanding "boletus pulverulentus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "boletus pulverulentus" during the group presentation.*

boletus roxanae *(noun)*

A fungus with a rusty red cap and a white pore surface that becomes yellow with age and a pale yellow stalk.

- *In class, the teacher used "boletus roxanae" to mean a fungus with a rusty red cap and a white pore....*
- *They discussed "boletus roxanae" during the group presentation.*

boletus subvelutipes *(noun)*

A fungus with a velvety stalk and usually a dingy brown cap; injured areas turn blue instantly.

- *The article explained what "boletus subvelutipes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boletus subvelutipes" to mean a fungus with a velvety stalk and usually a dingy....*

boletus variipes *(noun)*

An edible (but not choice) fungus found on soil under hardwoods; has a dry convex cap with whitish under surface and a reticulate stalk.

- *The article explained what "boletus variipes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "boletus variipes" during the group presentation.*

boletus zelleri *(noun)*

An edible and choice fungus that has a brown cap with greenish yellow under surface and a stalk that become dull red with age.

- *The article explained what "boletus zelleri" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boletus zelleri."*

bologram *(noun)*

Record or recording made by a bolometer.

- *They discussed "bologram" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bologram" because he had never seen it before.*

bolograph *(noun)*

Record or recording made by a bolometer.

- *He looked up "bolograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bolograph."*

bolographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a bolograph.

- *Students compared "bolographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bolographic" when it is of or relating to a bolograph.*

---

boloney *(noun)*

Pretentious or silly talk or writing.

- *He looked up "boloney" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boloney."*

---

bolshevise *(verb)*

Make Communist or bring in accord with Communist principles.

- *She tried to use "bolshevise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bolshevise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bolshevistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Bolshevism.

- *A "bolshevistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "bolshevistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bolshevize *(verb)*

Make Communist or bring in accord with Communist principles.

- *In everyday English, people use "bolshevize" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "bolshevize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bolti *(noun)*

Important food fish of the Nile and other rivers of Africa and Asia Minor.

- *He looked up "bolti" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bolti."*

---

boltonia *(noun)*

Genus of tall leafy perennial herbs of eastern America and eastern Asia having flowers that resemble asters.

- *He looked up "boltonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "boltonia" during the group presentation.*

---

bomarea *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical American vines having showy often spotted umbellate flowers; sometimes placed in family Liliaceae especially subfamily Alstroemeriaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bomarea."*
- *The article explained what "bomarea" means with a simple example.*

---

bomarea edulis *(noun)*

Tropical vine having pink-and-yellow flowers spotted purple and edible roots sometimes boiled as a potato substitute; West Indies to northern South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bomarea edulis."*
- *He looked up "bomarea edulis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bomarea salsilla *(noun)*

Tropical vine having umbels of small purple flowers and edible roots sometimes boiled as a potato substitute; Colombia.

- *He looked up "bomarea salsilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bomarea salsilla" to mean tropical vine having umbels of small purple flowers....*

---

bombacaceae *(noun)*

Tropical trees with large dry or fleshy fruit containing usually woolly seeds.

- *The article explained what "bombacaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombacaceae."*

---

bombardon *(noun)*

A large shawm; the bass member of the shawm family.

- *In class, the teacher used "bombardon" to mean a large shawm; the bass member of the shawm family.*

- *They discussed "bombardon" during the group presentation.*

bombax malabarica *(noun)*

East Indian silk cotton tree yielding fibers inferior to kapok.

- *In class, the teacher used "bombax malabarica" to mean east indian silk cotton tree yielding fibers....*
- *The article explained what "bombax malabarica" means with a simple example.*

bombazine *(noun)*

A twilled fabric used for dresses; the warp is silk and the weft is worsted.

- *Black bombazine is frequently used for mourning garments.*
- *The article explained what "bombazine" means with a simple example.*

bombie *(noun)*

An unexploded bomblet.

- *Unexploded bomblets known in Laos as 'bombies' caused farmers to fear cultivating their fields.*
- *He looked up "bombie" because he had never seen it before.*

bombilate *(verb)*

Make a buzzing sound.

- *Can you use "bombilate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bombilate" and when to wait.*

bombilation *(noun)*

Sound of rapid vibration.

- *He looked up "bombilation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombilation."*

bombina *(noun)*

Fire-bellied toads.

- *Understanding "bombina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bombina" means with a simple example.*

bombina bombina *(noun)*

Toad of central and eastern Europe having red or orange patches mixed with black on its underside.

- *In class, the teacher used "bombina bombina" to mean toad of central and eastern europe having red or....*
- *They discussed "bombina bombina" during the group presentation.*

bombinate *(verb)*

Make a buzzing sound.

- *In everyday English, people use "bombinate" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "bombinate" until he saw an example.*

bombination *(noun)*

Sound of rapid vibration.

- *In class, the teacher used "bombination" to mean sound of rapid vibration.*
- *Understanding "bombination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bomblet *(noun)*

One of the smaller bombs that are released from a cluster bomb.

- *The article explained what "bomblet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bomblet" to mean one of the smaller bombs that are released from a....*

bombycid *(noun)*

Moderate-sized Asiatic moth whose larvae feed on mulberry leaves and produce silk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombycid."*
- *Understanding "bombycid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bombycid moth *(noun)*

Moderate-sized Asiatic moth whose larvae feed on mulberry leaves and produce silk.

- *They discussed "bombycid moth" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bombycid moth" to mean moderate-sized asiatic moth whose larvae feed on....*

bombycidae *(noun)*

Chinese silkworm moth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombycidae."*
- *They discussed "bombycidae" during the group presentation.*

bombycilla cedrorun *(noun)*

Widely distributed over temperate North America.

- *Understanding "bombycilla cedrorun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bombycilla cedrorun" during the group presentation.*

bombycilla garrulus *(noun)*

Large waxwing of northern North America; similar to but larger than the cedar waxwing.

- *The article explained what "bombycilla garrulus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bombycilla garrulus" to mean large waxwing of northern north america; similar to....*

bombycillidae *(noun)*

A family of birds of the suborder Oscines.

- *He looked up "bombycillidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombycillidae."*

bonasa *(noun)*

Ruffed grouse.

- *He looked up "bonasa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bonasa."*

bonasa umbellus *(noun)*

Valued as a game bird in eastern United States and Canada.

- *The article explained what "bonasa umbellus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bonasa umbellus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bondable *(adjective)*

Capable of being fastened or secured with a rope or bond.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bondable."*
- *Students compared "bondable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bonderise *(verb)*

Coat with a substance that will prevent corrosion.

- *Can you use "bonderise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bonderise" and when to wait.*

bonderize *(verb)*

Coat with a substance that will prevent corrosion.

- *Bonderize steel.*
- *She tried to use "bonderize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bondmaid *(noun)*

A female bound to serve without wages.

- *Understanding "bondmaid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bondmaid" to mean a female bound to serve without wages.*

bondswoman *(noun)*

A female bound to serve without wages.

- *In class, the teacher used "bondswoman" to mean a female bound to serve without wages.*
- *Understanding "bondswoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bonduc *(noun)*

Tropical tree with large prickly pods of seeds that resemble beans and are used for jewelry and rosaries.

- *They discussed "bonduc" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bonduc" means with a simple example.*

---

bonduc nut *(noun)*

Hard shiny grey seed of a bonduc tree; used for making e.g. jewelry.

- *Understanding "bonduc nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bonduc nut" to mean hard shiny grey seed of a bonduc tree; used for....*

---

bonduc tree *(noun)*

Tropical tree with large prickly pods of seeds that resemble beans and are used for jewelry and rosaries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bonduc tree."*
- *They discussed "bonduc tree" during the group presentation.*

---

bone spavin *(noun)*

Spavin caused by a bony growth.

- *They discussed "bone spavin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bone spavin."*

---

bonelet *(noun)*

A small bone; especially one in the middle ear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bonelet."*
- *He looked up "bonelet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bonelike *(adjective)*

Resembling bone.

- *A bonelike tumor.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bonelike."*

---

bonesetter *(noun)*

Someone (not necessarily a licensed physician) who sets broken bones.

- *The article explained what "bonesetter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bonesetter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bonete *(noun)*

A mountain in the Andes in Argentina (22,546 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bonete."*
- *The article explained what "bonete" means with a simple example.*

---

boniness *(noun)*

Extreme leanness (usually caused by starvation or disease).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boniness."*
- *He looked up "boniness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bonnethead *(noun)*

Small harmless hammerhead having a spade-shaped head; abundant in bays and estuaries.

- *He looked up "bonnethead" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bonnethead."*

---

bonnily *(adverb)*

In a bonny manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "bonnily" naturally.*
- *Place "bonnily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

bonxie *(noun)*

Gull-like jaeger of northern seas.

- *The article explained what "bonxie" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bonxie" during the group presentation.*

bonyness *(noun)*

Extreme leanness (usually caused by starvation or disease).

- *They discussed "bonyness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bonyness" because he had never seen it before.*

booboisie *(noun)*

Class consisting of all those who are considered boobs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "booboisie."*
- *He looked up "booboisie" because he had never seen it before.*

boocercus eurycerus *(noun)*

Large forest antelope of central Africa having a reddish-brown coat with white stripes and spiral horns.

- *He looked up "boocercus eurycerus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "boocercus eurycerus" during the group presentation.*

bookbindery *(noun)*

A bookbinder's workshop; a place for binding books.

- *In class, the teacher used "bookbindery" to mean a bookbinder's workshop; a place for binding books.*
- *The article explained what "bookbindery" means with a simple example.*

bookdealer *(noun)*

A dealer in books; a merchant who sells books.

- *He looked up "bookdealer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bookdealer."*

bookishness *(noun)*

Exaggerated studiousness.

- *He looked up "bookishness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bookishness" to mean exaggerated studiousness.*

booklouse *(noun)*

Minute wingless psocopterous insects injurious to books and papers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "booklouse."*
- *They discussed "booklouse" during the group presentation.*

bookmarker *(noun)*

A marker (a piece of paper or ribbon) placed between the pages of a book to mark the reader's place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bookmarker."*
- *They discussed "bookmarker" during the group presentation.*

boorishly *(adverb)*

Like a boor,.

- *He behaved boorishly at the party.*
- *Using "boorishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

bootee *(noun)*

A slipper that is soft and wool (for babies).

- *Understanding "bootee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bootee" means with a simple example.*

boothose *(noun)*

Protective stockings worn with or in place of boots.

- *The article explained what "boothose" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boothose."*

---

bootjack *(noun)*

Has V-shaped notch for pulling off boots.

- *They discussed "bootjack" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bootjack" means with a simple example.*

---

bootlick *(verb)*

Try to gain favor by cringing or flattering.

- *In everyday English, people use "bootlick" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "bootlick" until he saw an example.*

---

boott's goldenrod *(noun)*

A variety of goldenrod.

- *He looked up "boott's goldenrod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "boott's goldenrod" during the group presentation.*

---

booyong *(noun)*

Large tree of Australasia.

- *The article explained what "booyong" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "booyong" during the group presentation.*

---

bopeep *(noun)*

A game played with young children; you hide your face and suddenly reveal it as you say boo!

- *They discussed "bopeep" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bopeep" means with a simple example.*

---

borago *(noun)*

Perennial herbs of the Mediterranean region.

- *He looked up "borago" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "borago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

borago officinalis *(noun)*

Hairy blue-flowered European annual herb long used in herbal medicine and eaten raw as salad greens or cooked like spinach.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "borago officinalis."*
- *He looked up "borago officinalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

borassus flabellifer *(noun)*

Tall fan palm of Africa and India and Malaysia yielding a hard wood and sweet sap that is a source of palm wine and sugar; leaves used for thatching and weaving.

- *In class, the teacher used "borassus flabellifer" to mean tall fan palm of africa and india and malaysia....*
- *They discussed "borassus flabellifer" during the group presentation.*

---

borated *(adjective)*

Mixed or impregnated with borax.

- *A "borated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "borated"? Explain why.*

---

borecole *(noun)*

A hardy cabbage with coarse curly leaves that do not form a head.

- *The article explained what "borecole" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "borecole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boris leonidovich pasternak *(noun)*

Russian writer whose best known novel was banned by Soviet authorities but translated and published abroad (1890-1960).

- *In class, the teacher used "boris leonidovich pasternak" to mean russian writer whose best known novel was banned by....*

- *They discussed "boris leonidovich pasternak" during the group presentation.*

boris vasilevich spassky *(noun)*

Russian chess master who moved to Paris; world champion from 1969 to 1972 (born in 1937).

- *They discussed "boris vasilevich spassky" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boris vasilevich spassky."*

borsh *(noun)*

A Russian or Polish soup usually containing beet juice as a foundation.

- *Understanding "borsh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "borsh" during the group presentation.*

borshch *(noun)*

A Russian or Polish soup usually containing beet juice as a foundation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "borshch."*
- *He looked up "borshch" because he had never seen it before.*

borsht *(noun)*

A Russian or Polish soup usually containing beet juice as a foundation.

- *He looked up "borsht" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "borsht."*

borsht belt *(noun)*

(informal) a resort area in the Catskill Mountains of New York that was patronized primarily by Jewish guests.

- *The article explained what "borsht belt" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "borsht belt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

borsht circuit *(noun)*

(informal) a resort area in the Catskill Mountains of New York that was patronized primarily by Jewish guests.

- *Many comedians learned their trade playing the borscht circuit.*
- *They discussed "borsht circuit" during the group presentation.*

bortsch *(noun)*

A Russian or Polish soup usually containing beet juice as a foundation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bortsch."*
- *The article explained what "bortsch" means with a simple example.*

bos grunniens *(noun)*

Large long-haired wild ox of Tibet often domesticated.

- *The article explained what "bos grunniens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bos grunniens" to mean large long-haired wild ox of tibet often domesticated.*

boselaphus *(noun)*

Indian antelopes: nilgais.

- *He looked up "boselaphus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boselaphus."*

boselaphus tragocamelus *(noun)*

Large Indian antelope; male is blue-grey with white markings; female is brownish with no horns.

- *The article explained what "boselaphus tragocamelus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boselaphus tragocamelus."*

bosin's disease *(noun)*

A rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by the measles virus and occurring primarily in children and young adults; death usually occurs within three years; characterized by primary measles infection before the age of two years.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bosin's disease."*
- *They discussed "bosin's disease" during the group presentation.*

boskop man *(noun)*

Possible early Homo sapiens represented by a cranium found in the Transvaal; formerly considered a separate species.

- *In class, the teacher used "boskop man" to mean possible early homo sapiens represented by a....*
- *He looked up "boskop man" because he had never seen it before.*

boskopoid *(adjective)*

Belonging or relating to or resembling Boskop man.

- *Students compared "boskopoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "boskopoid."*

bossism *(noun)*

Domination of a political organization by a party boss.

- *In class, the teacher used "bossism" to mean domination of a political organization by a party boss.*
- *They discussed "bossism" during the group presentation.*

botanise *(verb)*

Collect and study plants.

- *Can you use "botanise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "botanise" and when to wait.*

botanize *(verb)*

Collect and study plants.

- *She tried to use "botanize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "botanize" in real sentences.*

botaurus lentiginosus *(noun)*

A kind of bittern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "botaurus lentiginosus."*
- *He looked up "botaurus lentiginosus" because he had never seen it before.*

botaurus stellaris *(noun)*

A kind of bittern.

- *In class, the teacher used "botaurus stellaris" to mean a kind of bittern.*
- *The article explained what "botaurus stellaris" means with a simple example.*

botcher *(noun)*

Someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.

- *They discussed "botcher" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "botcher" to mean someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.*

botchy *(adjective)*

Poorly done.

- *A botchy piece of work.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "botchy."*

bothidae *(noun)*

A family of fish of the order Heterosomata.

- *He looked up "bothidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bothidae" to mean a family of fish of the order heterosomata.*

bothrops atrops *(noun)*

Large extremely venomous pit viper of Central America and South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "bothrops atrops" to mean large extremely venomous pit viper of central....*
- *They discussed "bothrops atrops" during the group presentation.*

botonee *(adjective)*

(of a heraldic cross) having a cluster of three buttons or knobs at the end of each arm.

- *Students compared "botonee" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "botonee."*

---

botonnee *(adjective)*

(of a heraldic cross) having a cluster of three buttons or knobs at the end of each arm.

- *It is useful to describe something as "botonnee" when it is (of a heraldic cross) having a cluster of three....*
- *A "botonnee" approach may work better in this case.*

---

botrychium matricariifolium *(noun)*

Of North America and Eurasia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "botrychium matricariifolium."*
- *They discussed "botrychium matricariifolium" during the group presentation.*

---

botrychium multifidum *(noun)*

European fern with leathery and sparsely hairy fronds.

- *In class, the teacher used "botrychium multifidum" to mean european fern with leathery and sparsely hairy fronds.*
- *The article explained what "botrychium multifidum" means with a simple example.*

---

botrychium virginianum *(noun)*

American fern whose clustered sporangia resemble a snake's rattle.

- *The article explained what "botrychium virginianum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "botrychium virginianum" to mean american fern whose clustered sporangia resemble a....*

---

botryoid *(adjective)*

Resembling a cluster of grapes in form.

- *It is useful to describe something as "botryoid" when it is resembling a cluster of grapes in form.*
- *The speaker chose "botryoid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bottlefeed *(verb)*

Feed (infants) with a bottle.

- *The coach explained when to use "bottlefeed" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "bottlefeed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bottleful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a bottle.

- *They discussed "bottleful" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bottleful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bottomlessness *(noun)*

The property of being very deep; without limit.

- *They discussed "bottomlessness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bottomlessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

botuliform *(adjective)*

Shaped like a sausage.

- *A "botuliform" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "botuliform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

botulin *(noun)*

Potent bacterial toxin produced by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum that causes botulism; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *The article explained what "botulin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "botulin" during the group presentation.*

---

botulinal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or produced by the botulinus.

- *Students compared "botulinal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “botulinal.”*

botulinus *(noun)*

Anaerobic bacterium producing botulin the toxin that causes botulism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “botulinus.”*
- *The article explained what “botulinus” means with a simple example.*

botulinus toxin *(noun)*

Potent bacterial toxin produced by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum that causes botulism; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “botulinus toxin.”*
- *Understanding “botulinus toxin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

botulismotoxin *(noun)*

Potent bacterial toxin produced by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum that causes botulism; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *He looked up “botulismotoxin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “botulismotoxin” to mean potent bacterial toxin produced by the bacterium....*

bouchee *(noun)*

Shell of puff paste.

- *They discussed “bouchee” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “bouchee” because he had never seen it before.*

bougainvillaea *(noun)*

Ornamental tropical woody vines.

- *They discussed “bougainvillaea” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bougainvillaea” means with a simple example.*

boughed *(adjective)*

Having boughs (of trees).

- *Would you call this situation “boughed”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “boughed” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

boughless *(adjective)*

Having no boughs (of trees).

- *It is useful to describe something as “boughless” when it is having no boughs (of trees).*
- *Students compared “boughless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bouldered *(adjective)*

Abounding in rocks or stones.

- *Would you call this situation “bouldered”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “bouldered” when it is abounding in rocks or stones.*

bounderish *(adjective)*

(of persons) lacking in refinement or grace.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bounderish.”*
- *Students compared “bounderish” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bounteously *(adverb)*

In a bountiful manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “bounteously” naturally.*
- *Place “bounteously” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

bounteousness *(noun)*

Generosity evidenced by a willingness to give freely.

- *The article explained what “bounteousness” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bounteousness.”*

bountied *(adjective)*

Rewarded or able to be rewarded by a bounty.

- *A bountied animal pelt.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bountied" when it is rewarded or able to be rewarded by a bounty.*

bountifulness *(noun)*

The property of copious abundance.

- *The article explained what "bountifulness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bountifulness" during the group presentation.*

bourgeon *(verb)*

Produce buds, branches, or germinate.

- *Can you use "bourgeon" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bourgeon" and when to wait.*

bourtree *(noun)*

A common shrub with black fruit or a small tree of Europe and Asia; fruit used for wines and jellies.

- *Understanding "bourtree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bourtree" during the group presentation.*

boustrophedonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to writing alternate lines in opposite directions.

- *Students compared "boustrophedonic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "boustrophedonic"? Explain why.*

bouteloua eriopoda *(noun)*

A pasture grass (especially of western coastal regions of North America).

- *They discussed "bouteloua eriopoda" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bouteloua eriopoda."*

boutonneuse fever *(noun)*

A disease (common in India and around the Mediterranean area) caused by a rickettsia that is transmitted to humans by a reddish brown tick (ixodid) that lives on dogs and other mammals.

- *They discussed "boutonneuse fever" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "boutonneuse fever" means with a simple example.*

bouviers des flandres *(noun)*

Rough-coated breed used originally in Belgium for herding and guarding cattle.

- *In class, the teacher used "bouviers des flandres" to mean rough-coated breed used originally in belgium for....*
- *The article explained what "bouviers des flandres" means with a simple example.*

bouyei *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *They discussed "bouyei" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bouyei" to mean a branch of the tai languages.*

bovinae *(noun)*

Term not used technically; essentially coextensive with genus Bos: cattle; buffalo; and sometimes includes kudu.

- *Understanding "bovinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bovinae" to mean term not used technically; essentially coextensive....*

bovini *(noun)*

Term not used technically; essentially coextensive with genus Bos.

- *They discussed "bovini" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bovini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bowdlerisation *(noun)*

The act of deleting or modifying all passages considered to be indecent.

- *He looked up “bowdlerisation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bowdlerisation.”*

---

bowdlerise *(verb)*

Edit by omitting or modifying parts considered indelicate.

- *The coach explained when to use “bowdlerise” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “bowdlerise” in real sentences.*

---

bowdleriser *(noun)*

A person who edits a text by removing obscene or offensive words or passages.

- *He looked up “bowdleriser” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “bowdleriser” during the group presentation.*

---

bowdlerism *(noun)*

Censorship in the form of prudish expurgation.

- *In class, the teacher used “bowdlerism” to mean censorship in the form of prudish expurgation.*
- *Understanding “bowdlerism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bowdlerization *(noun)*

The act of deleting or modifying all passages considered to be indecent.

- *They discussed “bowdlerization” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “bowdlerization” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bowdlerize *(verb)*

Edit by omitting or modifying parts considered indelicate.

- *Bowdlerize a novel.*
- *He did not know how to use “bowdlerize” until he saw an example.*

---

bowdlerizer *(noun)*

A person who edits a text by removing obscene or offensive words or passages.

- *They discussed “bowdlerizer” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bowdlerizer” to mean a person who edits a text by removing obscene or....*

---

bowelless *(adjective)*

Ruthless in competition.

- *Bowelless readiness to take advantage.*
- *Students compared “bowelless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bowfront *(adjective)*

Having an outward curving front.

- *A bowfront dresser.*
- *A bowfront house.*

---

bowiea *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical African perennial bulbous herbs with deciduous twining stems; sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bowiea.”*
- *Understanding “bowiea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bowiea volubilis *(noun)*

Much-branched leafless twining South African herb cultivated as an ornamental for its bright green stems growing from large aboveground bulbs.

- *He looked up “bowiea volubilis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bowiea volubilis.”*

---

bowlder *(noun)*

A large smooth mass of rock detached from its place of origin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bowlder.”*
- *Understanding “bowlder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bowleg *(noun)*

A leg bowed outward at the knee (or below the knee).

- *He looked up "bowleg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowleg."*

bowse *(verb)*

Haul with a tackle.

- *The coach explained when to use "bowse" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "bowse" carefully so everyone would understand.*

boxberry *(noun)*

Spicy red berrylike fruit; source of wintergreen oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boxberry."*
- *The article explained what "boxberry" means with a simple example.*

boxershorts *(noun)*

Underpants worn by men.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boxershorts."*
- *They discussed "boxershorts" during the group presentation.*

boxthorn *(noun)*

Any of various shrubs or vines of the genus Lycium with showy flowers and bright berries.

- *Understanding "boxthorn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "boxthorn" because he had never seen it before.*

boykinia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial rhizomatous herbs with flowers in panicles; North America; Japan.

- *Understanding "boykinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "boykinia" because he had never seen it before.*

boykinia elata *(noun)*

Plant with leaves mostly at the base and openly branched clusters of small white flowers; western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boykinia elata."*
- *He looked up "boykinia elata" because he had never seen it before.*

boykinia occidentalis *(noun)*

Plant with leaves mostly at the base and openly branched clusters of small white flowers; western North America.

- *He looked up "boykinia occidentalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boykinia occidentalis" to mean plant with leaves mostly at the base and openly....*

boylike *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a young boy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "boylike."*
- *Would you call this situation "boylike"? Explain why.*

boytrose *(adjective)*

Resembling a cluster of grapes in form.

- *A "boytrose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "boytrose"? Explain why.*

brabancon griffon *(noun)*

A variety of Brussels griffon having a short smooth coat.

- *The article explained what "brabancon griffon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "brabancon griffon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brabble *(verb)*

Argue over petty things.

- *Learners should practice how to use "brabble" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "brabble" when talking about this idea.*

---

brachiate *(verb)*

Swing from one hold to the next.

- *The monkeys brachiate.*
- *Can you use "brachiate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

brachiation *(noun)*

Swinging by the arms from branch to branch.

- *He looked up "brachiation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "brachiation" during the group presentation.*

---

brachinus *(noun)*

Bombardier beetles.

- *They discussed "brachinus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brachinus."*

---

brachiopodous *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to the phylum Brachiopoda.

- *Would you call this situation "brachiopodous"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "brachiopodous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

brachium *(noun)*

(biology) a branching or armlike part of an animal.

- *The article explained what "brachium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "brachium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brachycephalism *(noun)*

The quality of being brachycephalic.

- *They discussed "brachycephalism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brachycephalism" to mean the quality of being brachycephalic.*

---

brachycephaly *(noun)*

The quality of being brachycephalic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brachycephaly."*
- *He looked up "brachycephaly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brachychiton *(noun)*

Australian trees (usually with swollen trunks).

- *In class, the teacher used "brachychiton" to mean australian trees (usually with swollen trunks).*
- *They discussed "brachychiton" during the group presentation.*

---

brachychiton acerifolius *(noun)*

South Australian tree having panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "brachychiton acerifolius" to mean south australian tree having panicles of brilliant....*
- *The article explained what "brachychiton acerifolius" means with a simple example.*

---

brachychiton australis *(noun)*

North Australian tree having white flowers and broad leaves.

- *Understanding "brachychiton australis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "brachychiton australis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brachychiton populneus *(noun)*

Widely distributed tree of eastern Australia yielding a tough durable fiber and soft light attractively grained wood; foliage is an important emergency food for cattle.

- *The article explained what "brachychiton populneus" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "brachychiton populneus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brachychiton rupestris *(noun)*

Large tree of Queensland having cream-colored flowers blotched with red inside; sometimes placed in genus Sterculia.

- *The article explained what "brachychiton rupestris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brachychiton rupestris" to mean large tree of queensland having cream-colored....*

---

brachycome *(noun)*

Mostly Australian herbs having basal or alternate leaves and loosely corymbose flower heads.

- *The article explained what "brachycome" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "brachycome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brachycome iberidifolia *(noun)*

Western Australian annual much cultivated for its flower heads with white or bluish to violet or variegated rays.

- *Understanding "brachycome iberidifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brachycome iberidifolia."*

---

brachycranial *(adjective)*

Having a short broad head with a cephalic index of over 80.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brachycranial."*
- *Students compared "brachycranial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

brachycranic *(adjective)*

Having a short broad head with a cephalic index of over 80.

- *The speaker chose "brachycranic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brachycranic."*

---

brachydactylia *(noun)*

Abnormal shortness of fingers and toes.

- *In class, the teacher used "brachydactylia" to mean abnormal shortness of fingers and toes.*
- *The article explained what "brachydactylia" means with a simple example.*

---

brachydactylic *(adjective)*

Having abnormally short finger or toes.

- *Would you call this situation "brachydactylic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "brachydactylic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

brachydactylous *(adjective)*

Having abnormally short finger or toes.

- *The speaker chose "brachydactylous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brachydactylous."*

---

brachypterous *(adjective)*

(especially of certain insects) having very short or rudimentary wings.

- *The speaker chose "brachypterous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "brachypterous" when it is (especially of certain insects) having very short....*

---

brachystegia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical African timber trees having pale golden heartwood uniformly striped with dark brown or black:.

- *He looked up "brachystegia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brachystegia."*

---

brachystegia speciformis *(noun)*

Small shrubby African tree having compound leaves and racemes of small fragrant green flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "brachystegia speciformis" to mean small shrubby african tree having compound leaves....*
- *Understanding "brachystegia speciformis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brachyuran *(noun)*

Typical crabs.

- *The article explained what "brachyuran" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brachyuran" to mean typical crabs.*

---

brachyurous *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to the suborder Brachyura.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brachyurous."*
- *The speaker chose "brachyurous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

brackishness *(noun)*

The quality of being salty, as the saltiness of water.

- *Understanding "brackishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brackishness" to mean the quality of being salty, as the saltiness of water.*

---

bracteal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or resembling or functioning as a bract.

- *Would you call this situation "bracteal"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bracteal" when it is pertaining to or resembling or functioning as a bract.*

---

bracted *(adjective)*

Having bracts.

- *A "bracted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "bracted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bracteolate *(adjective)*

Having bracteoles.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bracteolate" when it is having bracteoles.*
- *A "bracteolate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bracteole *(noun)*

A small bract.

- *The article explained what "bracteole" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bracteole" during the group presentation.*

---

bractlet *(noun)*

A small bract.

- *The article explained what "bractlet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bractlet" to mean a small bract.*

---

bradawl *(noun)*

An awl for making small holes for brads or small screws.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bradawl."*
- *He looked up "bradawl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bradley's spleenwort *(noun)*

A spleenwort of eastern to southern United States.

- *He looked up "bradley's spleenwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bradley's spleenwort" to mean a spleenwort of eastern to southern united states.*

---

bradypodidae *(noun)*

A family of edentates comprising the true sloths.

- *Understanding "bradypodidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bradypodidae."*

---

bradypus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bradypodidae: three-toed sloths.

- *He looked up "bradypus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bradypus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bradypus tridactylus *(noun)*

A sloth that has three long claws on each forefoot and each hindfoot.

- *Understanding "bradypus tridactylus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bradypus tridactylus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brahminic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a brahmin.

- *A "brahminic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "brahminic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

brainish *(adjective)*

Characterized by undue haste and lack of thought or deliberation; ; ; ; ('brainish' is archaic).

- *Would you call this situation "brainish"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "brainish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

brainsick *(adjective)*

Affected with madness or insanity.

- *Would you call this situation "brainsick"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "brainsick" when it is affected with madness or insanity.*

---

brainworker *(noun)*

Someone whose profession involves using his head to solve problems.

- *Understanding "brainworker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brainworker" to mean someone whose profession involves using his head to....*

---

braky *(adjective)*

Abounding with bracken; - William Browne.

- *The woods and braky glens.*
- *The speaker chose "braky" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bramidae *(noun)*

Deep-bodied percoid fishes of the open seas.

- *They discussed "bramidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bramidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bramley's seedling *(noun)*

Very large cooking apple.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bramley's seedling."*
- *The article explained what "bramley's seedling" means with a simple example.*

---

branched chain ketoaciduria *(noun)*

An inherited disorder of metabolism in which the urine has a odor characteristic of maple syrup; if untreated it can lead to mental retardation and death in early childhood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branched chain ketoaciduria."*
- *Understanding "branched chain ketoaciduria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

branchia *(noun)*

Respiratory organ of aquatic animals that breathe oxygen dissolved in water.

- *Understanding "branchia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "branchia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

branchiate *(adjective)*

Provided with gills.

- *The speaker chose "branchiate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "branchiate" when it is provided with gills.*

branchiobdella *(noun)*

Type genus of the Branchiobdellidae: a small worm that lives on the gills or surface of a crayfish attached by a sucker.

- *He looked up "branchiobdella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branchiobdella."*

branchiobdellidae *(noun)*

Small annelid worms with the posterior end modified into an adhesive sucker; especially formerly regarded as modified leeches.

- *He looked up "branchiobdellidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "branchiobdellidae" during the group presentation.*

branchiopod *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the subclass Branchiopoda.

- *The speaker chose "branchiopod" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "branchiopod" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of the subclass....*

branchiopod crustacean *(noun)*

Aquatic crustaceans typically having a carapace and many pairs of leaflike appendages used for swimming as well as respiration and feeding.

- *Understanding "branchiopod crustacean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "branchiopod crustacean" means with a simple example.*

branchiopoda *(noun)*

Primitive aquatic mainly freshwater crustaceans: fairy shrimps; brine shrimps; tadpole shrimps; can shrimps; water fleas.

- *He looked up "branchiopoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branchiopoda."*

branchiopodan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the subclass Branchiopoda.

- *It is useful to describe something as "branchiopodan" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of the subclass....*
- *A "branchiopodan" approach may work better in this case.*

branchiopodous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the subclass Branchiopoda.

- *Students compared "branchiopodous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "branchiopodous"? Explain why.*

branchiostegidae *(noun)*

Small family of marine fishes having covered gills.

- *Understanding "branchiostegidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branchiostegidae."*

branchiura *(noun)*

Copepods with suctorial mouthparts; parasitic on fishes.

- *They discussed "branchiura" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "branchiura" means with a simple example.*

branchlet *(noun)*

A small branch or division of a branch (especially a terminal division); usually applied to branches of the current or preceding year.

- *They discussed "branchlet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "branchlet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brandmark *(verb)*

Mark with a brand or trademark.

- *The coach explained when to use "brandmark" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "brandmark" until he saw an example.*

brandyball *(noun)*

A British candy flavored with brandy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brandyball."*
- *Understanding "brandyball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brandysnap *(noun)*

A gingersnap flavored with brandy.

- *In class, the teacher used "brandysnap" to mean a gingersnap flavored with brandy.*
- *The article explained what "brandysnap" means with a simple example.*

---

branta bernicla *(noun)*

The best known variety of brant goose.

- *Understanding "branta bernicla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branta bernicla."*

---

branta leucopsis *(noun)*

European goose smaller than the brant; breeds in the far north.

- *The article explained what "branta leucopsis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branta leucopsis."*

---

brasenia *(noun)*

Alternatively, a member of the family Nymphaeaceae.

- *The article explained what "brasenia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brasenia."*

---

brasenia schreberi *(noun)*

Aquatic plant with floating oval leaves and purple flowers; in lakes and slow-moving streams; suitable for aquariums.

- *Understanding "brasenia schreberi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brasenia schreberi" to mean aquatic plant with floating oval leaves and purple....*

---

brassaia actinophylla *(noun)*

Erect evergreen shrub or small tree of Australia and northern New Guinea having palmately compound leaves.

- *He looked up "brassaia actinophylla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brassaia actinophylla."*

---

brassavola *(noun)*

Any of various tropical American orchids with usually solitary fleshy leaves and showy white to green nocturnally fragrant blossoms solitary or in racemes of up to 7.

- *Understanding "brassavola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brassavola" to mean any of various tropical american orchids with....*

---

brassbound *(adjective)*

Having trim or fittings of brass.

- *A brassbound campaign chest.*
- *The heavy brassbound door.*

---

brassia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having striking axillary racemes of yellow to green spiderlike flowers with long slender sepals and warty lips: spider orchids.

- *The article explained what "brassia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brassia" to mean genus of tropical american epiphytic orchids having....*

---

brassia lawrenceana *(noun)*

South American orchid with spiderlike pale-yellow to pale-green flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "brassia lawrenceana" to mean south american orchid with spiderlike pale-yellow....*
- *The article explained what "brassia lawrenceana" means with a simple example.*

---

brassia verrucosa *(noun)*

Central American orchid having spiderlike flowers with prominent green warts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brassia verrucosa."*

- *They discussed “brassia verrucosa” during the group presentation.*

brassica kaber *(noun)*

Weedy Eurasian plant often a pest in grain fields.

- *The article explained what “brassica kaber” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “brassica kaber” to mean weedy eurasian plant often a pest in grain fields.*

brassica napus napobrassica *(noun)*

A cruciferous plant with a thick bulbous edible yellow root.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brassica napus napobrassica.”*
- *He looked up “brassica napus napobrassica” because he had never seen it before.*

brassica oleracea acephala *(noun)*

A hardy cabbage with coarse curly leaves that do not form a head.

- *The article explained what “brassica oleracea acephala” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brassica oleracea acephala.”*

brassica oleracea gemmifera *(noun)*

Plant grown for its stout stalks of edible small green heads resembling diminutive cabbages.

- *The article explained what “brassica oleracea gemmifera” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “brassica oleracea gemmifera” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brassica oleracea gongylodes *(noun)*

Plant cultivated for its enlarged fleshy turnip-shaped edible stem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brassica oleracea gongylodes.”*
- *He looked up “brassica oleracea gongylodes” because he had never seen it before.*

brassica perviridis *(noun)*

Asiatic plant cultivated for its swollen root crown and edible foliage.

- *They discussed “brassica perviridis” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “brassica perviridis” because he had never seen it before.*

brassica rapa pekinensis *(noun)*

Plant with an elongated head of broad stalked leaves resembling celery; used as a vegetable in east Asia.

- *They discussed “brassica rapa pekinensis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “brassica rapa pekinensis” means with a simple example.*

brassica rapa perviridis *(noun)*

Asiatic plant cultivated for its swollen root crown and edible foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brassica rapa perviridis.”*
- *He looked up “brassica rapa perviridis” because he had never seen it before.*

brassie *(noun)*

(formerly) a golfing wood with a face more elevated that a driver but less than a spoon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brassie.”*
- *He looked up “brassie” because he had never seen it before.*

brasslike *(adjective)*

Resembling the sound of a brass instrument.

- *It is useful to describe something as “brasslike” when it is resembling the sound of a brass instrument.*
- *Would you call this situation “brasslike”? Explain why.*

brattish *(adjective)*

(used of an ill-mannered child) impolitely unruly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “brattish.”*
- *Students compared “brattish” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

brawniness *(noun)*

Possessing muscular strength.

- *He looked up "brawniness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brawniness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

breadroot *(noun)*

Densely hairy perennial of central North America having edible tuberous roots.

- *Understanding "breadroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "breadroot" during the group presentation.*

breadstuff *(noun)*

Flour or meal or grain used in baking bread.

- *In class, the teacher used "breadstuff" to mean flour or meal or grain used in baking bread.*
- *He looked up "breadstuff" because he had never seen it before.*

breadthways *(adverb)*

In the direction of the breadth.

- *He answered "breadthways," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "breadthways" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

breadthwise *(adverb)*

In the direction of the breadth.

- *Cut the cloth breadthwise.*
- *He answered "breadthwise," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

breakability *(noun)*

Quality of being easily damaged or destroyed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breakability."*
- *The article explained what "breakability" means with a simple example.*

breakableness *(noun)*

The consistency of something that breaks under pressure.

- *In class, the teacher used "breakableness" to mean the consistency of something that breaks under pressure.*
- *He looked up "breakableness" because he had never seen it before.*

breakax *(noun)*

West Indian timber tree having very hard wood.

- *Understanding "breakax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "breakax" because he had never seen it before.*

breakaxe *(noun)*

West Indian timber tree having very hard wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breakaxe."*
- *He looked up "breakaxe" because he had never seen it before.*

breakbone fever *(noun)*

An infectious disease of the tropics transmitted by mosquitoes and characterized by rash and aching head and joints.

- *They discussed "breakbone fever" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "breakbone fever" means with a simple example.*

breakstone *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Saxifraga.

- *Understanding "breakstone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "breakstone" to mean any of various plants of the genus saxifraga.*

breastless *(adjective)*

Without a breast.

- *It is useful to describe something as “breastless” when it is without a breast.*
- *Would you call this situation “breastless”? Explain why.*

---

breastpin *(noun)*

A decorative pin worn by women.

- *Understanding “breastpin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “breastpin” means with a simple example.*

---

breaststroker *(noun)*

Someone who swims the breaststroke.

- *The article explained what “breaststroker” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “breaststroker” to mean someone who swims the breaststroke.*

---

breathalyse *(verb)*

Test someone’s alcohol level in his blood by means of a breathalyzer.

- *She tried to use “breathalyse” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “breathalyse” until he saw an example.*

---

breathalyze *(verb)*

Test someone’s alcohol level in his blood by means of a breathalyzer.

- *In everyday English, people use “breathalyze” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “breathalyze” in real sentences.*

---

brecciate *(verb)*

Form into breccia.

- *Brecciated rock.*
- *Brecciate rock.*

---

breechcloth *(noun)*

A garment that provides covering for the loins.

- *The article explained what “breechcloth” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “breechcloth” during the group presentation.*

---

breechclout *(noun)*

A garment that provides covering for the loins.

- *He looked up “breechclout” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “breechclout.”*

---

breechloader *(noun)*

A gun that is loaded at the breech.

- *In class, the teacher used “breechloader” to mean a gun that is loaded at the breech.*
- *They discussed “breechloader” during the group presentation.*

---

bregmatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the bregma of the skull.

- *It is useful to describe something as “bregmatic” when it is of or relating to the bregma of the skull.*
- *Students compared “bregmatic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

breiz *(noun)*

A former province of northwestern France on a peninsula between the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay.

- *In class, the teacher used “breiz” to mean a former province of northwestern france on a....*
- *Understanding “breiz” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brevibloc *(noun)*

Intravenous beta blocker (trade name Brevibloc) that acts for only a short time; used primarily for cardiac arrhythmias.

- *He looked up “brevibloc” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “brevibloc” to mean intravenous beta blocker (trade name brevibloc)....*

brevicipitidae *(noun)*

Narrow-mouthed toads and sheep frogs; some burrow and some are arboreal; found worldwide.

- *In class, the teacher used "brevicipitidae" to mean narrow-mouthed toads and sheep frogs; some burrow....*
- *The article explained what "brevicipitidae" means with a simple example.*

brevoortia tyrannis *(noun)*

Shad-like North American marine fishes used for fish meal and oil and fertilizer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brevoortia tyrannis."*
- *He looked up "brevoortia tyrannis" because he had never seen it before.*

brewage *(noun)*

Drink made by steeping and boiling and fermenting rather than distilling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brewage."*
- *He looked up "brewage" because he had never seen it before.*

briarroot *(noun)*

Hard woody root of the briar Erica arborea.

- *Understanding "briarroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "briarroot" to mean hard woody root of the briar erica arborea.*

briary *(adjective)*

Having or covered with protective barbs or quills or spines or thorns or setae etc.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "briary."*
- *A "briary" approach may work better in this case.*

bribable *(adjective)*

Capable of being corrupted.

- *The speaker chose "bribable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bribable" when it is capable of being corrupted.*

brickellia *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of southwestern America having usually creamy florets followed by one-seeded fruits in a prominent bristly sheath.

- *He looked up "brickellia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brickellia" to mean genus of herbs of southwestern america having....*

brickkiln *(noun)*

A kiln for making bricks.

- *They discussed "brickkiln" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brickkiln" to mean a kiln for making bricks.*

brickly *(adjective)*

Having little elasticity; hence easily cracked or fractured or snapped.

- *'brickle' and 'brickly' are dialectal.*
- *Would you call this situation "brickly"? Explain why.*

bricole *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *He looked up "bricole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bricole" during the group presentation.*

bridecake *(noun)*

A rich cake with two or more tiers and covered with frosting and decorations; served at a wedding reception.

- *He looked up "bridecake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bridecake" to mean a rich cake with two or more tiers and covered with....*

bridoon *(noun)*

A bit resembling a snaffle bit; used with a separate curb.

- *They discussed "bridoon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bridoon."*

---

briefless *(adjective)*

(of lawyers or barristers) lacking clients.

- *A "briefless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "briefless."*

---

brierpatch *(noun)*

Tangled mass of prickly plants.

- *He looked up "brierpatch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brierpatch."*

---

brierwood *(noun)*

Wood from the hard woody root of the briar Erica arborea; used to make tobacco pipes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brierwood."*
- *He looked up "brierwood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brigate rosse *(noun)*

A Marxist-Leninist terrorist organization that arose out of a student protest movement in the late 1960s; wants to separate Italy from NATO and advocates violence in the service of class warfare and revolution; mostly inactive since 1989.

- *Understanding "brigate rosse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "brigate rosse" during the group presentation.*

---

brimfull *(adjective)*

Filled to capacity.

- *The speaker chose "brimfull" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "brimfull" when it is filled to capacity.*

---

brimless *(adjective)*

Without a brim.

- *A brimless hat.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brimless."*

---

brininess *(noun)*

The relative proportion of salt in a solution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brininess."*
- *He looked up "brininess" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brisance *(noun)*

The shattering or crushing effect of a sudden release of energy as in an explosion.

- *They discussed "brisance" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brisance."*

---

brisant *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the power (the shattering effect) of an explosive.

- *A "brisant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "brisant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

brisbane quandong *(noun)*

Australian tree having hard white timber and glossy green leaves with white flowers followed by one-seeded glossy blue fruit.

- *The article explained what "brisbane quandong" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brisbane quandong" to mean australian tree having hard white timber and glossy....*

---

brisken *(verb)*

Become brisk.

- *Learners should practice how to use "brisken" in real sentences.*

- *She tried to use “brisken” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

brisling *(noun)*

Small fatty European fish; usually smoked or canned like sardines.

- *In class, the teacher used “brisling” to mean small fatty european fish; usually smoked or canned....*
- *They discussed “brisling” during the group presentation.*

---

bristlegrass *(noun)*

Grasses of grasslands and woodlands having large gracefully arching spikes with long bristles beneath each spikelet.

- *They discussed “bristlegrass” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “bristlegrass” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bristlelike *(adjective)*

Resembling a bristle.

- *Would you call this situation “bristlelike”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “bristlelike” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bristletail *(noun)*

Small wingless insect with a long bristlelike tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bristletail.”*
- *He looked up “bristletail” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bristliness *(noun)*

The quality of being covered with prickly thorns or spines.

- *Understanding “bristliness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “bristliness” during the group presentation.*

---

bristly oxtongue *(noun)*

Widespread European weed with spiny tongue-shaped leaves and yellow flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “bristly oxtongue” to mean widespread european weed with spiny tongue-shaped....*
- *They discussed “bristly oxtongue” during the group presentation.*

---

bristly sarsparilla *(noun)*

Bristly herb of eastern and central North America having black fruit and medicinal bark.

- *They discussed “bristly sarsparilla” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “bristly sarsparilla” because he had never seen it before.*

---

briticism *(noun)*

An expression that is used in Great Britain (especially as contrasted with American English).

- *In class, the teacher used “briticism” to mean an expression that is used in great britain....*
- *The article explained what “briticism” means with a simple example.*

---

britishism *(noun)*

A custom that is peculiar to England or its citizens.

- *In class, the teacher used “britishism” to mean a custom that is peculiar to england or its citizens.*
- *The article explained what “britishism” means with a simple example.*

---

brittanic *(noun)*

A southern group of Celtic languages.

- *In class, the teacher used “brittanic” to mean a southern group of celtic languages.*
- *Understanding “brittanic” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brittlebush *(noun)*

Fragrant rounded shrub of southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico having brittle stems and small crowded blue-green leaves and yellow flowers; produces a resin used in incense and varnish and in folk medicine.

- *He looked up “brittlebush” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “brittlebush” to mean fragrant rounded shrub of southwestern united....*

broad-leaved bottletree *(noun)*

North Australian tree having white flowers and broad leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "broad-leaved bottletree" to mean north australian tree having white flowers and....*
- *The article explained what "broad-leaved bottletree" means with a simple example.*

broad-leaved montia *(noun)*

Succulent plant with mostly basal leaves; stem bears 1 pair of broadly ovate or heart-shaped leaves and a loose raceme of 3-10 white flowers; western North America.

- *He looked up "broad-leaved montia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broad-leaved montia."*

broad-leaved twayblade *(noun)*

Small orchid with two elliptic leaves and a slender raceme of small green flowers; western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broad-leaved twayblade."*
- *They discussed "broad-leaved twayblade" during the group presentation.*

broadax *(noun)*

A large ax with a broad cutting blade.

- *They discussed "broadax" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "broadax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

broadaxe *(noun)*

A large ax with a broad cutting blade.

- *He looked up "broadaxe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broadaxe."*

broadnosed *(adjective)*

Of or related to New World monkeys having nostrils far apart or to people with broad noses.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "broadnosed."*
- *The speaker chose "broadnosed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

broadtail *(noun)*

The fur of a very young karakul lamb.

- *He looked up "broadtail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "broadtail" during the group presentation.*

broadwise *(adverb)*

In the direction of the breadth.

- *He answered "broadwise," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "broadwise," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

brocadopa *(noun)*

The levorotatory form of dopa (trade names Bendopa and Brocadopa and Larodopa); as a drug it is used to treat Parkinson's disease.

- *The article explained what "brocadopa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brocadopa" to mean the levorotatory form of dopa (trade names bendopa....*

brodiaea *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Brodiaea having basal grasslike leaves and globose flower heads on leafless stems resembling those of genus Allium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brodiaea."*
- *He looked up "brodiaea" because he had never seen it before.*

brodiaea elegans *(noun)*

Brodiaea having an umbel of violet or blue-violet flowers atop a leafless stalk; northern Oregon to southern California.

- *In class, the teacher used "brodiaea elegans" to mean brodiaea having an umbel of violet or blue-violet....*
- *Understanding "brodiaea elegans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brodmann's area *(noun)*

One of the cortical areas mapped out on the basis of its cytoarchitecture.

- *He looked up "brodmann's area" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brodmann's area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

broider *(verb)*

Decorate with needlework.

- *He did not know how to use "broider" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "broider" in real sentences.*

---

brokenheartedness *(noun)*

Intense sorrow caused by loss of a loved one (especially by death).

- *The article explained what "brokenheartedness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "brokenheartedness" during the group presentation.*

---

bromegrass *(noun)*

Any of various woodland and meadow grasses of the genus Bromus; native to temperate regions.

- *The article explained what "bromegrass" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bromegrass."*

---

bromelia *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Bromeliaceae which includes tropical American plants with deeply cleft calyx.

- *The article explained what "bromelia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bromelia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bromeliaceae *(noun)*

A family of tropical American plants of order Xyridales including several (as the pineapple) of economic importance.

- *They discussed "bromeliaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bromeliaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bromeosin *(noun)*

A red fluorescent dye resulting from the action of bromine on fluorescein; used in cosmetics and as a biological stain for studying cell structures.

- *Understanding "bromeosin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bromeosin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bromic *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing bromine (especially pentavalent bromine).

- *It is useful to describe something as "bromic" when it is relating to or containing bromine (especially....*
- *The speaker chose "bromic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bromic acid *(noun)*

An unstable acid used as an oxidizing agent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bromic acid."*
- *They discussed "bromic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

bromidic *(adjective)*

Dull and tiresome but with pretensions of significance or originality.

- *Bromidic sermons.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bromidic."*

---

brominate *(verb)*

React with bromine.

- *Can you use "brominate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "brominate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bromoform *(noun)*

Colorless liquid haloform CHBr3.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bromoform."*

- *They discussed "bromoform" during the group presentation.*

---

bromophenol blue *(noun)*

A dye used as an acid-base indicator.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bromophenol blue."*
- *He looked up "bromophenol blue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bromothymol blue *(noun)*

A dye used as an acid-base indicator.

- *In class, the teacher used "bromothymol blue" to mean a dye used as an acid-base indicator.*
- *They discussed "bromothymol blue" during the group presentation.*

---

brompheniramine maleate *(noun)*

Antihistamine (trade name Dimetane) used to treat hypersensitivity reactions (as rhinitis).

- *The article explained what "brompheniramine maleate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brompheniramine maleate" to mean antihistamine (trade name dimetane) used to treat....*

---

bromphenol blue *(noun)*

A dye used as an acid-base indicator.

- *He looked up "bromphenol blue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bromphenol blue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bromthymol blue *(noun)*

A dye used as an acid-base indicator.

- *The article explained what "bromthymol blue" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bromthymol blue."*

---

bromus secalinus *(noun)*

Weedy annual native to Europe but widely distributed as a weed especially in wheat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bromus secalinus."*
- *He looked up "bromus secalinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bronchiolar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving bronchioles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bronchiolar."*
- *Would you call this situation "bronchiolar"? Explain why.*

---

bronchiole *(noun)*

Any of the smallest bronchial ducts; ending in alveoli.

- *They discussed "bronchiole" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bronchiole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bronchitic *(adjective)*

Suffering from or prone to bronchitis.

- *A "bronchitic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "bronchitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

broncobuster *(noun)*

A person who breaks horses.

- *Understanding "broncobuster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "broncobuster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brontosaur *(noun)*

Huge quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur common in North America in the late Jurassic.

- *They discussed "brontosaur" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brontosaur" to mean huge quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur common in....*

---

brooklime *(noun)*

European plant having low-lying stems with blue flowers; sparsely naturalized in North America.

- *He looked up "brooklime" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brooklime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brookweed *(noun)*

Water pimpernel of Europe to China.

- *Understanding "brookweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "brookweed" during the group presentation.*

broomrape family *(noun)*

Brown or yellow leafless herbs; sometimes placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *The article explained what "broomrape family" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "broomrape family" to mean brown or yellow leafless herbs; sometimes placed in....*

broomweed *(noun)*

Annual of southwestern United States having rigid woody branches with sticky foliage and yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "broomweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "broomweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brosme brosme *(noun)*

Large edible marine fish of northern coastal waters; related to cod.

- *Understanding "brosme brosme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brosme brosme" means with a simple example.*

brotherlike *(adjective)*

Like or characteristic of or befitting a brother.

- *The speaker chose "brotherlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "brotherlike" when it is like or characteristic of or befitting a brother.*

brotula *(noun)*

Deep-sea fishes.

- *They discussed "brotula" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "brotula" because he had never seen it before.*

brotulidae *(noun)*

Chiefly deep-sea fishes related to the Ophidiidae.

- *They discussed "brotulidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "brotulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

broussonetia *(noun)*

Paper mulberry.

- *Understanding "broussonetia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "broussonetia" to mean paper mulberry.*

broussonetia papyrifera *(noun)*

Shrubby Asiatic tree having bark (tapa) that resembles cloth; grown as a shade tree in Europe and America; male flowers are pendulous catkins and female are urn-shaped followed by small orange-red aggregate berries.

- *They discussed "broussonetia papyrifera" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "broussonetia papyrifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

browallia *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Browallia cultivated for their blue or violet or white flowers.

- *The article explained what "browallia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "browallia."*

brown rot gummosis *(noun)*

Disease of citrus trees caused by the fungus Phytophthora citrophthora.

- *They discussed "brown rot gummosis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "brown rot gummosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

browntail *(noun)*

Small brown and white European moth introduced into eastern United States; pest of various shade and fruit trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "browntail" to mean small brown and white european moth introduced into....*
- *They discussed "browntail" during the group presentation.*

---

bruchidae *(noun)*

Seed beetles.

- *They discussed "bruchidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bruchidae" means with a simple example.*

---

bruchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bruchidae.

- *Understanding "bruchus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bruchus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bruchus pisorum *(noun)*

Larvae live in and feed on seeds of the pea plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bruchus pisorum."*
- *They discussed "bruchus pisorum" during the group presentation.*

---

brucine *(noun)*

A bitter alkaloid poison resembling strychnine and extracted from nux vomica.

- *In class, the teacher used "brucine" to mean a bitter alkaloid poison resembling strychnine and....*
- *The article explained what "brucine" means with a simple example.*

---

bruckenthalia *(noun)*

A genus containing only one species: spike heath.

- *They discussed "bruckenthalia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bruckenthalia" to mean a genus containing only one species: spike heath.*

---

bruckenthalia spiculifolia *(noun)*

Small evergreen mat-forming shrub of southern Europe and Asia Minor having stiff stems and terminal clusters of small bell-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bruckenthalia spiculifolia."*
- *They discussed "bruckenthalia spiculifolia" during the group presentation.*

---

brumal *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or relating to winter.

- *Bears in brumal sleep.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brumal."*

---

brumous *(adjective)*

Filled or abounding with fog or mist.

- *A brumous October morning.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brumous."*

---

brunanburh *(noun)*

A battle in 937 when Athelstan defeated the Scots.

- *They discussed "brunanburh" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brunanburh."*

---

brunfelsia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American shrubs grown for their flowers followed by fleshy berrylike fruits.

- *They discussed "brunfelsia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "brunfelsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brunfelsia americana *(noun)*

West Indian shrub with fragrant showy yellowish-white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "brunfelsia americana" to mean west indian shrub with fragrant showy....*
- *They discussed "brunfelsia americana" during the group presentation.*

brush-tailed phalanger *(noun)*

Bushy-tailed phalanger.

- *Understanding "brush-tailed phalanger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brush-tailed phalanger" means with a simple example.*

brushlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a brush.

- *Brushlike blue blooms.*
- *The speaker chose "brushlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

brushup *(noun)*

Practice intended to polish performance or refresh the memory.

- *The article explained what "brushup" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brushup."*

brusk *(adjective)*

Marked by rude or peremptory shortness.

- *A "brusk" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "brusk" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

brutalisation *(noun)*

The activity of treating someone savagely or viciously.

- *They discussed "brutalisation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brutalisation."*

brutishly *(adverb)*

In an inhumane manner.

- *She spoke "brutishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "brutishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

brya *(noun)*

Genus of prickly shrubs and small trees of the Caribbean region; source of a durable hardwood.

- *He looked up "brya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brya."*

brya ebenus *(noun)*

West Indian tree yielding a fine grade of green ebony.

- *In class, the teacher used "brya ebenus" to mean west indian tree yielding a fine grade of green ebony.*
- *The article explained what "brya ebenus" means with a simple example.*

bryaceae *(noun)*

A family of acrocarpous mosses.

- *In class, the teacher used "bryaceae" to mean a family of acrocarpous mosses.*
- *They discussed "bryaceae" during the group presentation.*

bryales *(noun)*

Category used in some classification systems for mosses having the spore case separated from the capsule wall by a hollow intercellular space.

- *He looked up "bryales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bryales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bryanthus *(noun)*

Procumbent Old World mat-forming evergreen shrub with racemes of pinkish-white flowers.

- *Understanding "bryanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bryanthus" during the group presentation.*

---

bryanthus taxifolius *(noun)*

Small shrub with tiny evergreen leaves and pink or purple flowers; Alpine summits and high ground in Asia and Europe and United States.

- *Understanding "bryanthus taxifolius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bryanthus taxifolius" to mean small shrub with tiny evergreen leaves and pink or....*

---

bryonia alba *(noun)*

White-flowered vine having thick roots and bearing small black berries; Europe to Iran.

- *In class, the teacher used "bryonia alba" to mean white-flowered vine having thick roots and bearing....*
- *They discussed "bryonia alba" during the group presentation.*

---

bryonia dioica *(noun)*

Bryony having fleshy roots pale green flowers and very small red berries; Europe; North Africa; western Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bryonia dioica."*
- *He looked up "bryonia dioica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bryophytic *(adjective)*

Relating to plants of the division Bryophyta.

- *The speaker chose "bryophytic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bryophytic" when it is relating to plants of the division bryophyta.*

---

bryopsida *(noun)*

True mosses: bryophytes having leafy rather than thalloid gametophytes: comprises orders Andreaeales; Bryales; Dicranales; Eubryales; Sphagnales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bryopsida."*
- *He looked up "bryopsida" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bsarch *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in architecture.

- *The article explained what "bsarch" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bsarch."*

---

bubaline *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a buffalo.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bubaline" when it is relating to or resembling a buffalo.*
- *The speaker chose "bubaline" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bubalus bubalis *(noun)*

An Asian buffalo that is often domesticated for use as a draft animal.

- *Understanding "bubalus bubalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bubalus bubalis" to mean an asian buffalo that is often domesticated for use....*

---

bubalus mindorensis *(noun)*

Small buffalo of Mindoro in the Philippines.

- *The article explained what "bubalus mindorensis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bubalus mindorensis."*

---

bubblejet *(noun)*

A kind of ink-jet printer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bubblejet."*
- *He looked up "bubblejet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bubbliness *(noun)*

The property of giving off bubbles.

- *The article explained what "bubbliness" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "bubbliness" during the group presentation.*

---

bubulcus *(noun)*

Small white egrets.

- *They discussed "bubulcus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bubulcus."*

---

bubulcus ibis *(noun)*

Small white egret widely distributed in warm regions often found around grazing animals.

- *He looked up "bubulcus ibis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bubulcus ibis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buccula *(noun)*

A fold of fatty tissue under the chin.

- *The article explained what "buccula" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "buccula" during the group presentation.*

---

bucephala *(noun)*

Buffleheads and goldeneyes.

- *The article explained what "bucephala" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bucephala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bucephala islandica *(noun)*

North American goldeneye diving duck.

- *They discussed "bucephala islandica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bucephala islandica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bucephela albeola *(noun)*

Small North American diving duck; males have bushy head plumage.

- *The article explained what "bucephela albeola" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bucephela albeola" to mean small north american diving duck; males have bushy....*

---

bucephela clangula *(noun)*

Large-headed swift-flying diving duck of Arctic regions.

- *Understanding "bucephela clangula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bucephela clangula" means with a simple example.*

---

buceros *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Bucerotidae.

- *They discussed "buceros" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "buceros" means with a simple example.*

---

bucharesti *(noun)*

National capital and largest city of Romania in southeastern Romania.

- *He looked up "bucharesti" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bucharesti" during the group presentation.*

---

buchloe *(noun)*

Buffalo grass.

- *In class, the teacher used "buchloe" to mean buffalo grass.*
- *They discussed "buchloe" during the group presentation.*

---

buchloe dactyloides *(noun)*

Short grass growing on dry plains of central United States (where buffalo roam).

- *They discussed "buchloe dactyloides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buchloe dactyloides" to mean short grass growing on dry plains of central united....*

---

buckbean *(noun)*

Perennial plant of Europe and America having racemes of white or purplish flowers and intensely bitter trifoliate leaves; often rooting at water margin and spreading across the surface.

- *They discussed "buckbean" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "buckbean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

buckbean family *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of marsh plants of order Gentianales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buckbean family."*
- *Understanding "buckbean family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

buckeroo *(noun)*

Local names for a cowboy ('vaquero' is used especially in southwestern and central Texas and 'buckaroo' is used especially in California).

- *In class, the teacher used "buckeroo" to mean local names for a cowboy ('vaquero' is used....*
- *They discussed "buckeroo" during the group presentation.*

buckleya *(noun)*

Parasitic shrub of the eastern United States having opposite leaves and insignificant greenish flowers followed by oily dull green olivelike fruits.

- *Understanding "buckleya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "buckleya" means with a simple example.*

buckleya distichophylla *(noun)*

Parasitic shrub of the eastern United States having opposite leaves and insignificant greenish flowers followed by oily dull green olivelike fruits.

- *The article explained what "buckleya distichophylla" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "buckleya distichophylla" during the group presentation.*

buckminsterfullerene *(noun)*

A spheroidal fullerene; the first known example of a fullerene.

- *They discussed "buckminsterfullerene" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buckminsterfullerene" to mean a spheroidal fullerene; the first known example of....*

bucksaw *(noun)*

A saw that is set in a frame in the shape of an H; used with both hands to cut wood that is held in a sawbuck.

- *Understanding "bucksaw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bucksaw" during the group presentation.*

buckshee *(adjective)*

Free of charge; - Economist.

- *If they deposit these shares in the scheme they will get further buckshee shares on a one-for-one basis.*
- *Would you call this situation "buckshee"? Explain why.*

budgereegah *(noun)*

Small Australian parakeet usually light green with black and yellow markings in the wild but bred in many colors.

- *They discussed "budgereegah" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "budgereegah."*

budgerygah *(noun)*

Small Australian parakeet usually light green with black and yellow markings in the wild but bred in many colors.

- *Understanding "budgerygah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "budgerygah" means with a simple example.*

budorcas taxicolor *(noun)*

Large heavily built goat antelope of eastern Himalayan area.

- *He looked up "budorcas taxicolor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "budorcas taxicolor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

buffalofish *(noun)*

Any of several large suckers of the Mississippi valley.

- *The article explained what "buffalofish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buffalofish" to mean any of several large suckers of the mississippi valley.*

---

bufferin *(noun)*

Aspirin coated with a substance capable of neutralizing acid (trade name Bufferin).

- *The article explained what "bufferin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bufferin" to mean aspirin coated with a substance capable of....*

---

bufo calamita *(noun)*

Common brownish-yellow short-legged toad of western Europe; runs rather than hops.

- *He looked up "bufo calamita" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bufo calamita."*

---

bufo canorus *(noun)*

Of high Sierra Nevada meadows and forest borders.

- *They discussed "bufo canorus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bufo canorus" to mean of high sierra nevada meadows and forest borders.*

---

bufo microscaphus *(noun)*

A uniformly warty stocky toad of washes and streams of semiarid southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "bufo microscaphus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bufo microscaphus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bugbane *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Cimicifuga having flowers in long racemes or panicles reported to be distasteful to insects.

- *He looked up "bugbane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bugbane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bugginess *(noun)*

The state of having bugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bugginess."*
- *The article explained what "bugginess" means with a simple example.*

---

bugleweed *(noun)*

A mildly narcotic and astringent aromatic herb having small whitish flowers; eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "bugleweed" to mean a mildly narcotic and astringent aromatic herb....*
- *They discussed "bugleweed" during the group presentation.*

---

bugologist *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bugologist."*
- *The article explained what "bugologist" means with a simple example.*

---

bugology *(noun)*

The branch of zoology that studies insects.

- *Understanding "bugology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bugology" during the group presentation.*

---

buirdly *(adjective)*

Muscular and heavily built.

- *'buirdly' is a Scottish term.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "buirdly."*

---

bulbaceous *(adjective)*

Producing or growing from bulbs.

- *A "bulbaceous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "bulbaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bulbed *(adjective)*

Having a bulb.

- *Students compared "bulbed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bulbed" when it is having a bulb.*

bulbil *(noun)*

Small bulb or bulb-shaped growth arising from the leaf axil or in the place of flowers.

- *He looked up "bulbil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bulbil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bulblet *(noun)*

Small bulb or bulb-shaped growth arising from the leaf axil or in the place of flowers.

- *Understanding "bulblet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bulblet."*

bulblet bladder fern *(noun)*

North American fern often bearing bulbils on the leaflets.

- *They discussed "bulblet bladder fern" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bulblet bladder fern" means with a simple example.*

bulblet fern *(noun)*

North American fern often bearing bulbils on the leaflets.

- *They discussed "bulblet fern" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bulblet fern" means with a simple example.*

bulblike *(adjective)*

Shaped like a bulb.

- *Would you call this situation "bulblike"? Explain why.*
- *A "bulblike" approach may work better in this case.*

bulbourethral gland *(noun)*

Either of two glands that discharge a component of seminal fluid into the urethra; homologous to Bartholin's gland in the female.

- *The article explained what "bulbourethral gland" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bulbourethral gland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bulghur *(noun)*

Parched crushed wheat.

- *They discussed "bulghur" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bulghur" because he had never seen it before.*

bulginess *(noun)*

The property possessed by a rounded convexity.

- *In class, the teacher used "bulginess" to mean the property possessed by a rounded convexity.*
- *He looked up "bulginess" because he had never seen it before.*

bulima nervosa *(noun)*

A disorder of eating in which the person alternates between strong craving for food and aversion to food; characterized by excessive eating followed by periods of fasting or self-induced vomiting.

- *He looked up "bulima nervosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bulima nervosa" to mean a disorder of eating in which the person alternates....*

bulimarexia *(noun)*

A disorder of eating in which the person alternates between strong craving for food and aversion to food; characterized by excessive eating followed by periods of fasting or self-induced vomiting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bulimarexia."*
- *Understanding "bulimarexia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bullace *(noun)*

Small wild or half-domesticated Eurasian plum bearing small ovoid fruit in clusters.

- *Understanding "bullace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bullace" means with a simple example.*

---

bullace grape *(noun)*

Dull-purple grape of southern United States.

- *The article explained what "bullace grape" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullace grape."*

---

bullate *(adjective)*

Of leaves; appearing puckered as if blistered.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bullate."*
- *Students compared "bullate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bullbat *(noun)*

Mainly nocturnal North American goatsucker.

- *He looked up "bullbat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bullbat" to mean mainly nocturnal north american goatsucker.*

---

bullbrier *(noun)*

A very prickly woody vine of the eastern United States growing in tangled masses having tough round stems with shiny leathery leaves and small greenish flowers followed by clusters of inedible shiny black berries.

- *The article explained what "bullbrier" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bullbrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bullethead *(noun)*

A head shaped like a bullet.

- *In class, the teacher used "bullethead" to mean a head shaped like a bullet.*
- *Understanding "bullethead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bullheadedness *(noun)*

Resolute adherence to your own ideas or desires.

- *They discussed "bullheadedness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bullheadedness" means with a simple example.*

---

bullnecked *(adjective)*

Having a thick short powerful neck.

- *A "bullnecked" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bullnecked."*

---

bullnosed plane *(noun)*

A small carpenter's plane with the cutting edge near the front.

- *He looked up "bullnosed plane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullnosed plane."*

---

bullocky *(adjective)*

Resembling a bullock in strength and power.

- *Thick bullocky shoulders.*
- *A "bullocky" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bullshot *(noun)*

A cocktail made with vodka and beef bouillon or consomme.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullshot."*
- *The article explained what "bullshot" means with a simple example.*

---

bullterrier *(noun)*

A powerful short-haired terrier originated in England by crossing the bulldog with terriers.

- *Understanding "bullterrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullterrier."*

---

bullyrag *(verb)*

Be bossy towards.

- *She tried to use "bullyrag" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bullyrag" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bulnesia sarmienti *(noun)*

South American tree of dry interior regions of Argentina and Paraguay having resinous heartwood used for incense.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bulnesia sarmienti."*
- *He looked up "bulnesia sarmienti" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bumboat *(noun)*

A small boat that ferries supplies and commodities for sale to a larger ship at anchor.

- *Understanding "bumboat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bumboat."*

---

bumelia *(noun)*

Deciduous or evergreen American shrubs small trees having very hard wood and milky latex.

- *The article explained what "bumelia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bumelia" during the group presentation.*

---

bumelia lanuginosa *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of southeastern United States and Mexico.

- *He looked up "bumelia lanuginosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bumelia lanuginosa."*

---

bumelia lycioides *(noun)*

Shrubby thorny deciduous tree of southeastern United States with white flowers and small black drupaceous fruit.

- *He looked up "bumelia lycioides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bumelia lycioides" to mean shrubby thorny deciduous tree of southeastern....*

---

bumph *(noun)*

Reading materials (documents, written information) that you must read and deal with but that you think are extremely boring.

- *In class, the teacher used "bumph" to mean reading materials (documents, written information)....*
- *Understanding "bumph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bumpkinly *(adjective)*

Awkwardly simple and provincial.

- *Bumpkinly country boys.*
- *The speaker chose "bumpkinly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bumptiously *(adverb)*

In a bumptious manner.

- *He behaved rather bumptiously and offended the hostess.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "bumptiously" in the final chapter.*

---

bumptiousness *(noun)*

Offensive boldness and assertiveness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bumptiousness."*
- *Understanding "bumptiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bunchberry *(noun)*

Creeping perennial herb distinguished by red berries and clustered leaf whorls at the tips of shoots; Greenland to Alaska.

- *Understanding "bunchberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bunchberry."*

---

bunfight *(noun)*

(Briticism) a grand formal party on an important occasion.

- *The article explained what "bunfight" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bunfight" during the group presentation.*

---

bungaloid *(adjective)*

Characterized by bungalows.

- *The bungaloid suburbs.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bungaloid."*

---

bungarus fasciatus *(noun)*

Sluggish krait banded with black and yellow.

- *In class, the teacher used "bungarus fasciatus" to mean sluggish krait banded with black and yellow.*
- *The article explained what "bungarus fasciatus" means with a simple example.*

---

bunglesome *(adjective)*

Difficult to handle or manage especially because of shape.

- *A load of bunglesome paraphernalia.*
- *A "bunglesome" approach may work better in this case.*

---

buntal *(noun)*

Fine white Philippine fiber from stalks of unopened leaves of talipot palms; used in making hats.

- *He looked up "buntal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "buntal" during the group presentation.*

---

bunyaviridae *(noun)*

A large family of arboviruses that affect a wide range of hosts (mainly vertebrates and arthropods).

- *They discussed "bunyaviridae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bunyaviridae" to mean a large family of arboviruses that affect a wide....*

---

bunyavirus *(noun)*

An animal virus belonging to the family Bunyaviridae; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *Understanding "bunyavirus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bunyavirus" during the group presentation.*

---

buphthalmum salicifolium *(noun)*

Hairy Eurasian perennial having deep yellow daisies on lax willowy stems; found in the wild in open woodland and on rocky slopes.

- *Understanding "buphthalmum salicifolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "buphthalmum salicifolium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

burbly *(adjective)*

Uttered with unrestrained enthusiasm.

- *A novel told in burbly panting tones.*
- *Would you call this situation "burbly"? Explain why.*

---

burchell's zebra *(noun)*

Of the plains of central and eastern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burchell's zebra."*
- *The article explained what "burchell's zebra" means with a simple example.*

---

burdenless *(adjective)*

Not encumbered with a physical burden or load.

- *A "burdenless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "burdenless."*

---

burdensomeness *(noun)*

Unwelcome burdensome difficulty.

- *They discussed "burdensomeness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "burdensomeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bureaucratism *(noun)*

Nonelective government officials.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bureaucratism."*
- *They discussed "bureaucratism" during the group presentation.*

---

burglarious *(adjective)*

Involving or resembling burglary.

- *Burglarious tools.*
- *A "burglarious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

burglarise *(verb)*

Commit a burglary; enter and rob a dwelling.

- *The coach explained when to use "burglarise" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "burglarise" in real sentences.*

---

burglarproof *(adjective)*

Secure against burglary.

- *A "burglarproof" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "burglarproof" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

burgrass *(noun)*

A grass of the genus Cenchrus.

- *The article explained what "burgrass" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "burgrass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

burhinidae *(noun)*

Large wading birds resembling the plovers: stone curlews.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burhinidae."*
- *Understanding "burhinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

burhinus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Burhinidae: stone curlews.

- *He looked up "burhinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burhinus."*

---

burhinus oedicnemus *(noun)*

Large-headed large-eyed crepuscular or nocturnal shorebird of the Old World and tropical America having a thickened knee joint.

- *In class, the teacher used "burhinus oedicnemus" to mean large-headed large-eyed crepuscular or nocturnal....*
- *Understanding "burhinus oedicnemus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

burked *(adjective)*

Suppressed quietly or indirectly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "burked."*
- *The speaker chose "burked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

burmannia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Burmanniaceae; slender herbs of warm regions with leaves resembling scales and flowers with a three-angled or three-winged perianth.

- *The article explained what "burmannia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burmannia."*

---

burmanniaceae *(noun)*

Family of chiefly tropical herbs with basal leaves like bracts and small flowers.

- *They discussed "burmanniaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "burmanniaceae" means with a simple example.*

burmeisteria *(noun)*

A genus of Dasypodidae.

- *Understanding "burmeisteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "burmeisteria" during the group presentation.*

burmeisteria retusa *(noun)*

Of southern South America.

- *He looked up "burmeisteria retusa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "burmeisteria retusa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

burnability *(noun)*

The quality of being capable of igniting and burning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burnability."*
- *They discussed "burnability" during the group presentation.*

burnet bloodwort *(noun)*

European garden herb with purple-tinged flowers and leaves that are sometimes used for salads.

- *Understanding "burnet bloodwort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burnet bloodwort."*

burnoose *(noun)*

A long hooded cloak woven of wool in one piece; worn by Arabs and Moors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burnoose."*
- *The article explained what "burnoose" means with a simple example.*

burnous *(noun)*

A long hooded cloak woven of wool in one piece; worn by Arabs and Moors.

- *Understanding "burnous" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "burnous" during the group presentation.*

burnouse *(noun)*

A long hooded cloak woven of wool in one piece; worn by Arabs and Moors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burnouse."*
- *He looked up "burnouse" because he had never seen it before.*

burrawong *(noun)*

Large attractive palmlike evergreen cycad of New South Wales.

- *They discussed "burrawong" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burrawong" to mean large attractive palmlike evergreen cycad of new....*

burrfish *(noun)*

Any of several fishes having rigid flattened spines.

- *They discussed "burrfish" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burrfish."*

burrhus frederic skinner *(noun)*

United States psychologist and a leading proponent of behaviorism (1904-1990).

- *They discussed "burrhus frederic skinner" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "burrhus frederic skinner" because he had never seen it before.*

burrlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a burr; especially in being prickly.

- *It is useful to describe something as "burrlike" when it is resembling a burr; especially in being prickly.*
- *The speaker chose "burrlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bursa omentalis *(noun)*

An isolated part of the peritoneal cavity that is dorsal to the stomach.

- *The article explained what "bursa omentalis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bursa omentalis" during the group presentation.*

---

bursera *(noun)*

Type genus of Burseraceae; tropical and subtropical American shrubs and trees some yielding timber and gum elemi.

- *In class, the teacher used "bursera" to mean type genus of burseraceae; tropical and subtropical....*
- *The article explained what "bursera" means with a simple example.*

---

bursera microphylla *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of the southwestern United States having a spicy odor and odd-pinnate leaves and small clusters of white flowers.

- *Understanding "bursera microphylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bursera microphylla."*

---

bursera simaruba *(noun)*

Tropical American tree yielding a reddish resin used in cements and varnishes.

- *Understanding "bursera simaruba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bursera simaruba" to mean tropical american tree yielding a reddish resin....*

---

burseraceae *(noun)*

Resinous or aromatic chiefly tropical shrubs or trees.

- *Understanding "burseraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "burseraceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bursiform *(adjective)*

Shaped like a pouch.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bursiform."*
- *Students compared "bursiform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

burunduki *(noun)*

Terrestrial Siberian squirrel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burunduki."*
- *He looked up "burunduki" because he had never seen it before.*

---

burweed marsh elder *(noun)*

Tall annual marsh elder common in moist rich soil in central North America that can cause contact dermatitis; produces much pollen that is a major cause of hay fever.

- *They discussed "burweed marsh elder" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "burweed marsh elder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bushbaby *(noun)*

Agile long-tailed nocturnal African lemur with dense woolly fur and large eyes and ears.

- *Understanding "bushbaby" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bushbaby" means with a simple example.*

---

bushtit *(noun)*

Active grey titmice of western North America.

- *The article explained what "bushtit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bushtit" to mean active grey titmice of western north america.*

---

bushytail woodrat *(noun)*

Any of several bushy-tailed rodents of the genus Neotoma of western North America; hoards food and other objects.

- *They discussed "bushytail woodrat" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bushytail woodrat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

busybodied *(adjective)*

Intrusive in a meddling or offensive manner.

- *Students compared "busybodied" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *A "busybodied" approach may work better in this case.*

---

butacaine *(noun)*

A white crystalline ester that is applied to mucous membranes as a local anesthetic.

- *He looked up "butacaine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butacaine."*

---

butacaine sulfate *(noun)*

A white crystalline ester that is applied to mucous membranes as a local anesthetic.

- *In class, the teacher used "butacaine sulfate" to mean a white crystalline ester that is applied to mucous....*
- *They discussed "butacaine sulfate" during the group presentation.*

---

butanoic acid *(noun)*

An unpleasant smelling fatty acid found especially in butter.

- *Understanding "butanoic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butanoic acid."*

---

butat *(noun)*

100 bututs equal 1 dalasi in Gambia.

- *He looked up "butat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "butat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

butazolidin *(noun)*

Anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Butazolidin).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butazolidin."*
- *They discussed "butazolidin" during the group presentation.*

---

butcherbird *(noun)*

Shrikes that impale their prey on thorns.

- *Understanding "butcherbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butcherbird."*

---

butcherly *(adjective)*

Accompanied by bloodshed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "butcherly" when it is accompanied by bloodshed.*
- *A "butcherly" approach may work better in this case.*

---

butea monosperma *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing a profusion of intense vermilion velvet-textured blooms and yielding a yellow dye.

- *In class, the teacher used "butea monosperma" to mean east indian tree bearing a profusion of intense....*
- *Understanding "butea monosperma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buteonine *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a hawk of the genus Buteo.

- *The speaker chose "buteonine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "buteonine" when it is relating to or resembling a hawk of the genus buteo.*

---

buttercrunch *(noun)*

Lettuce with delicate and relatively crunchy leaves.

- *The article explained what "buttercrunch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "buttercrunch" during the group presentation.*

---

butterfingered *(adjective)*

Lacking physical movement skills, especially with the hands; ; ; ; - Mary H. Vorse.

- *Students compared "butterfingered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "butterfingered."*

---

butterflower *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Ranunculus.

- *The article explained what “butterflower” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “butterflower.”*

---

butterhead lettuce *(noun)*

Lettuce with relatively soft leaves in a loose head; easily broken or bruised.

- *In class, the teacher used “butterhead lettuce” to mean lettuce with relatively soft leaves in a loose....*
- *The article explained what “butterhead lettuce” means with a simple example.*

---

butterweed *(noun)*

Any of several yellow-flowered plants of the genus Packera; often placed in genus Senecio.

- *The article explained what “butterweed” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “butterweed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

butterwort *(noun)*

Any of numerous carnivorous bog plants of the genus Pinguicula having showy purple or yellow or white flowers and a rosette of basal leaves coated with a sticky secretion to trap small insects.

- *In class, the teacher used “butterwort” to mean any of numerous carnivorous bog plants of the genus....*
- *He looked up “butterwort” because he had never seen it before.*

---

buttinsky *(noun)*

A meddler who tends to butt in.

- *The article explained what “buttinsky” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “buttinsky” during the group presentation.*

---

buttonhook *(noun)*

A hook for pulling a button through a buttonhole.

- *The article explained what “buttonhook” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “buttonhook” to mean a hook for pulling a button through a buttonhole.*

---

buttonlike *(adjective)*

Small and round and shiny like a shiny bead or button.

- *The speaker chose “buttonlike” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “buttonlike” when it is small and round and shiny like a shiny bead or button.*

---

buttony *(adjective)*

Small and round and shiny like a shiny bead or button.

- *Black buttony eyes.*
- *The speaker chose “buttony” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

buttweld *(verb)*

Join by a butt weld.

- *He did not know how to use “buttweld” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “buttweld” when talking about this idea.*

---

butut *(noun)*

100 bututs equal 1 dalasi in Gambia.

- *In class, the teacher used “butut” to mean 100 bututs equal 1 dalasi in gambia.*
- *The article explained what “butut” means with a simple example.*

---

butylate *(verb)*

Introduce the butyl group into a chemical compound.

- *The coach explained when to use “butylate” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “butylate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

butyraceous *(adjective)*

Having the qualities of butter or yielding or containing a substance like butter.

- *It is useful to describe something as “butyraceous” when it is having the qualities of butter or yielding or....*
- *The speaker chose “butyraceous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

butyrin *(noun)*

Any of three glycerides of butyric acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “butyrin.”*
- *Understanding “butyrin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buxaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed evergreen shrubs and trees.

- *Understanding “buxaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “buxaceae” to mean widely distributed evergreen shrubs and trees.*

---

buxomly *(adverb)*

In a curvaceous way.

- *Place “buxomly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke “buxomly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

buxomness *(noun)*

The bodily property of being attractively plump and vigorous and (of women) full-bosomed.

- *In class, the teacher used “buxomness” to mean the bodily property of being attractively plump and....*
- *The article explained what “buxomness” means with a simple example.*

---

bvd’s *(noun)*

Trademark for men’s underwear.

- *Understanding “bvd’s” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bvd’s” to mean trademark for men’s underwear.*

---

byelarus *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in eastern Europe; formerly a European soviet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “byelarus.”*
- *Understanding “byelarus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bypast *(adjective)*

Well in the past; former.

- *A “bypast” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bypast.”*

---

bypath *(noun)*

A side road little traveled (as in the countryside).

- *In class, the teacher used “bypath” to mean a side road little traveled (as in the countryside).*
- *They discussed “bypath” during the group presentation.*

---

byrnie *(noun)*

A long (usually sleeveless) tunic of chain mail formerly worn as defensive armor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “byrnie.”*
- *They discussed “byrnie” during the group presentation.*

---

byroad *(noun)*

A side road little traveled (as in the countryside).

- *They discussed “byroad” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “byroad” because he had never seen it before.*

---

byzant *(noun)*

A gold coin of the Byzantine Empire; widely circulated in Europe in the Middle Ages.

- *He looked up “byzant” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “byzant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

byzantinism *(noun)*

The doctrine that the state is supreme over the church in ecclesiastical matters.

- *Understanding "byzantinism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "byzantinism" means with a simple example.*

caaba *(noun)*

(Islam) a black stone building in Mecca that is shaped like a cube and that is the most sacred Muslim pilgrim shrine; believed to have been given by Gabriel to Abraham; Muslims turn in its direction when praying.

- *Understanding "caaba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "caaba" means with a simple example.*

cabalism *(noun)*

The doctrines of the Kabbalah.

- *In class, the teacher used "cabalism" to mean the doctrines of the kabbalah.*
- *They discussed "cabalism" during the group presentation.*

cabasset *(noun)*

A metal helmet worn by common soldiers in the 16th century.

- *He looked up "cabasset" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabasset."*

cabassous *(noun)*

Naked-tailed armadillo of tropical South America.

- *He looked up "cabassous" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cabassous" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cabassous unicinctus *(noun)*

Naked-tailed armadillo of tropical South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabassous unicinctus."*
- *They discussed "cabassous unicinctus" during the group presentation.*

cabbageworm *(noun)*

Toxic green larva of a cabbage butterfly.

- *In class, the teacher used "cabbageworm" to mean toxic green larva of a cabbage butterfly.*
- *The article explained what "cabbageworm" means with a simple example.*

cabbala *(noun)*

An esoteric or occult matter resembling the Kabbalah that is traditionally secret.

- *He looked up "cabbala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cabbala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cabbalah *(noun)*

An esoteric or occult matter resembling the Kabbalah that is traditionally secret.

- *In class, the teacher used "cabbalah" to mean an esoteric or occult matter resembling the....*
- *They discussed "cabbalah" during the group presentation.*

cabinetwork *(noun)*

The craft of making furniture (especially furniture of high quality).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabinetwork."*
- *The article explained what "cabinetwork" means with a simple example.*

cabomba *(noun)*

Alternatively, a member of the family Nymphaeaceae; a small genus of American aquatic plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabomba."*
- *They discussed "cabomba" during the group presentation.*

cabomba caroliniana *(noun)*

Common aquatic plant of eastern North America having floating and submerged leaves and white yellow-spotted flowers.

- *He looked up "cabomba caroliniana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cabomba caroliniana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cabombaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications considered an independent family of water lilies; comprises the genera Cabomba and Brasenia.

- *The article explained what "cabombaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabombaceae."*

---

cabstand *(noun)*

A place where taxis park while awaiting customers.

- *He looked up "cabstand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cabstand" to mean a place where taxis park while awaiting customers.*

---

cacalia *(noun)*

Genus of tall smooth herbs of forested mountains of Europe and Asia minor; in some classifications includes many plants usually placed in genus Emilia.

- *In class, the teacher used "cacalia" to mean genus of tall smooth herbs of forested mountains of....*
- *He looked up "cacalia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cacalia javanica *(noun)*

Tropical African annual having scarlet tassel-shaped flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Cacalia.

- *The article explained what "cacalia javanica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cacalia javanica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cacalia lutea *(noun)*

Tropical African annual having scarlet tassel-shaped flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Cacalia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cacalia lutea."*
- *He looked up "cacalia lutea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cacatua *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *Understanding "cacatua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cacatua" during the group presentation.*

---

cacatua galerita *(noun)*

White cockatoo with a yellow erectile crest.

- *They discussed "cacatua galerita" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cacatua galerita" means with a simple example.*

---

cachectic *(adjective)*

Relating to or having the symptoms of cachexia.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cachectic."*
- *A "cachectic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cachexy *(noun)*

Any general reduction in vitality and strength of body and mind resulting from a debilitating chronic disease.

- *The article explained what "cachexy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cachexy" to mean any general reduction in vitality and strength of....*

---

cachi *(noun)*

A mountain in the Andes in Argentina (22,047 feet high).

- *In class, the teacher used "cachi" to mean a mountain in the andes in argentina (22,047 feet high).*
- *The article explained what "cachi" means with a simple example.*

---

cachinnate *(verb)*

Laugh loudly and in an unrestrained way.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cachinnate" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "cachinnate" until he saw an example.*

---

cachinnation *(noun)*

Loud convulsive laughter.

- *The article explained what "cachinnation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cachinnation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cachou *(noun)*

A scented lozenge used to sweeten the breath (e.g. to conceal the odor of tobacco).

- *The article explained what "cachou" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cachou."*

---

cacicus *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American orioles.

- *They discussed "cacicus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cacicus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cackel *(verb)*

Make a cackling sound.

- *He did not know how to use "cackel" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cackel" and when to wait.*

---

cackler *(noun)*

A hen that has just laid an egg and emits a shrill squawk.

- *They discussed "cackler" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cackler" means with a simple example.*

---

cackly *(adjective)*

Like the cackles or squawks a hen makes especially after laying an egg.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cackly."*
- *Would you call this situation "cackly"? Explain why.*

---

cacodaemon *(noun)*

An evil spirit.

- *Understanding "cacodaemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cacodaemon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cacodaemonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to evil spirits.

- *Would you call this situation "cacodaemonic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "cacodaemonic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cacodemonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to evil spirits.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cacodemonic."*
- *Would you call this situation "cacodemonic"? Explain why.*

---

cacodyl *(noun)*

A poisonous oily liquid with a garlicky odor composed of 2 cacodyl groups; undergoes spontaneous combustion in dry air.

- *The article explained what "cacodyl" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cacodyl" during the group presentation.*

---

cacodyl group *(noun)*

The univalent group derived from arsine.

- *He looked up "cacodyl group" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cacodyl group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cacodyl radical *(noun)*

The univalent group derived from arsine.

- *They discussed "cacodyl radical" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cacodyl radical" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cacodylic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cacodyl.

- *The speaker chose "cacodylic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cacodylic" when it is of or relating to cacodyl.*

cacoethes *(noun)*

An irrational but irresistible motive for a belief or action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cacoethes."*
- *He looked up "cacoethes" because he had never seen it before.*

cacogenesis *(noun)*

Inability to produce hybrids that are both viable and fertile.

- *He looked up "cacogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cacogenesis" during the group presentation.*

cacogenic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or causing degeneration in the offspring produced.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cacogenic" when it is pertaining to or causing degeneration in the....*
- *The speaker chose "cacogenic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

cacogenics *(noun)*

The study of the operation of factors causing degeneration in the type of offspring produced.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cacogenics."*
- *They discussed "cacogenics" during the group presentation.*

cacography *(noun)*

Poor handwriting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cacography."*
- *The article explained what "cacography" means with a simple example.*

cacomistle *(noun)*

Raccoon-like omnivorous mammal of Mexico and the southwestern United States having a long bushy tail with black and white rings.

- *He looked up "cacomistle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cacomistle."*

cacomixle *(noun)*

Raccoon-like omnivorous mammal of Mexico and the southwestern United States having a long bushy tail with black and white rings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cacomixle."*
- *They discussed "cacomixle" during the group presentation.*

cacophonic *(adjective)*

Having an unpleasant sound; - John McCarten.

- *The speaker chose "cacophonic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cacophonic."*

cacuminal *(adjective)*

Pronounced with the tip of the tongue turned back toward the hard palate.

- *A "cacuminal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "cacuminal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

cadaster *(noun)*

A public register showing the details of ownership and value of land; made for the purpose of taxation.

- *They discussed "cadaster" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cadaster."*

---

caddice fly *(noun)*

Small moth-like insect having two pairs of hairy membranous wings and aquatic larvae.

- *Understanding "caddice fly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "caddice fly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caddice-fly *(noun)*

Small moth-like insect having two pairs of hairy membranous wings and aquatic larvae.

- *The article explained what "caddice-fly" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caddice-fly."*

---

caddisworm *(noun)*

Larva of the caddis fly; constructs a case of silk covered with sand or plant debris.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caddisworm."*
- *They discussed "caddisworm" during the group presentation.*

---

cadency *(noun)*

A recurrent rhythmical series.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cadency."*
- *The article explained what "cadency" means with a simple example.*

---

cadent *(adjective)*

Marked by a rhythmical cadence.

- *A "cadent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cadent" when it is marked by a rhythmical cadence.*

---

cadger *(noun)*

Someone who mooches or cadges (tries to get something free).

- *Understanding "cadger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cadger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cadra *(noun)*

A genus of Pyralidae.

- *The article explained what "cadra" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cadra."*

---

cadra cautella *(noun)*

A moth whose larvae feed on and mat together with webbing various stored products of vegetable origin.

- *Understanding "cadra cautella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cadra cautella" during the group presentation.*

---

cadra figulilella *(noun)*

Moth whose larvae attack dried fruits and cereal products.

- *The article explained what "cadra figulilella" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cadra figulilella" to mean moth whose larvae attack dried fruits and cereal....*

---

caducean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a caduceus.

- *Students compared "caducean" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "caducean."*

---

caeciliadae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Gymnophiona: legless amphibians.

- *They discussed "caeciliadae" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caeciliadae."*

---

caeciliidae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Gymnophiona: legless amphibians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caeciliidae."*
- *The article explained what "caeciliidae" means with a simple example.*

---

caenogenesis *(noun)*

Introduction during embryonic development of characters or structure not present in the earlier evolutionary history of the strain or species (such as the addition of the placenta in mammalian evolution).

- *Understanding "caenogenesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "caenogenesis" means with a simple example.*

---

caenolestes *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Caenolestidae.

- *He looked up "caenolestes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caenolestes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caenolestidae *(noun)*

Small marsupials of southern South America.

- *They discussed "caenolestidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "caenolestidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caesalpinia bonduc *(noun)*

Tropical tree with large prickly pods of seeds that resemble beans and are used for jewelry and rosaries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caesalpinia bonduc."*
- *He looked up "caesalpinia bonduc" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caesalpinia bonducella *(noun)*

Tropical tree with large prickly pods of seeds that resemble beans and are used for jewelry and rosaries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caesalpinia bonducella."*
- *The article explained what "caesalpinia bonducella" means with a simple example.*

---

caesalpinia coriaria *(noun)*

Small thornless tree or shrub of tropical America whose seed pods are a source of tannin.

- *He looked up "caesalpinia coriaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caesalpinia coriaria."*

---

caesalpinia decapetala *(noun)*

Spreading thorny shrub of tropical Asia bearing large erect racemes of red-marked yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "caesalpinia decapetala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "caesalpinia decapetala" during the group presentation.*

---

caesalpinia gilliesii *(noun)*

A tropical flowering shrub having bright orange or red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *The article explained what "caesalpinia gilliesii" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "caesalpinia gilliesii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caesalpinia sepiaria *(noun)*

Spreading thorny shrub of tropical Asia bearing large erect racemes of red-marked yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "caesalpinia sepiaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "caesalpinia sepiaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caesalpiniaceae *(noun)*

Spiny trees, shrubs, or perennial herbs, including the genera Caesalpinia, Cassia, Ceratonia, Bauhinia; commonly included in the family Leguminosae.

- *Understanding "caesalpiniaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "caesalpiniaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

caesalpinioideae *(noun)*

Alternative name in some classification systems for the family Caesalpiniaceae.

- *Understanding "caesalpinioideae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "caesalpinioideae" because he had never seen it before.*

caesarism *(noun)*

A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.).

- *He looked up "caesarism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caesarism" to mean a form of government in which the ruler is an....*

caesaropapism *(noun)*

The doctrine that the state is supreme over the church in ecclesiastical matters.

- *He looked up "caesaropapism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caesaropapism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caesural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a caesura.

- *Would you call this situation "caesural"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "caesural" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

caffeinic *(adjective)*

Of or containing caffein.

- *Would you call this situation "caffeinic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "caffeinic" when it is of or containing caffein.*

caffeinism *(noun)*

Poisoning resulting from excessive intake of caffeine containing products.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caffeinism."*
- *He looked up "caffeinism" because he had never seen it before.*

caffer *(noun)*

An offensive and insulting term for any Black African.

- *The article explained what "caffer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "caffer" during the group presentation.*

caffer cat *(noun)*

Widely distributed wildcat of Africa and Asia Minor.

- *They discussed "caffer cat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caffer cat."*

caffre *(noun)*

An offensive and insulting term for any Black African.

- *The article explained what "caffre" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "caffre" during the group presentation.*

cagy *(adjective)*

Characterized by great caution and wariness.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cagy" when it is characterized by great caution and wariness.*
- *Would you call this situation "cagy"? Explain why.*

cahita *(noun)*

A member of the Taracahitian people of central Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "cahita" to mean a member of the taracahitian people of central mexico.*
- *They discussed "cahita" during the group presentation.*

caiman sclerops *(noun)*

Caiman with bony ridges about the eyes; found from southern Mexico to Argentina.

- *In class, the teacher used "caiman sclerops" to mean caiman with bony ridges about the eyes; found from....*
- *The article explained what "caiman sclerops" means with a simple example.*

---

caimitillo *(noun)*

Tropical American timber tree with dark hard heavy wood and small plumlike purple fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caimitillo."*
- *He looked up "caimitillo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caimito *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of West Indies and Central America having edible purple fruit star-shaped in cross section and dark green leaves with golden silky undersides.

- *He looked up "caimito" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caimito" to mean evergreen tree of west indies and central america....*

---

cainogenesis *(noun)*

Introduction during embryonic development of characters or structure not present in the earlier evolutionary history of the strain or species (such as the addition of the placenta in mammalian evolution).

- *In class, the teacher used "cainogenesis" to mean introduction during embryonic development of....*
- *He looked up "cainogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cairina *(noun)*

A genus of Anatidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cairina."*
- *The article explained what "cairina" means with a simple example.*

---

cairina moschata *(noun)*

Large crested wild duck of Central America and South America; widely domesticated.

- *They discussed "cairina moschata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cairina moschata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cairned *(adjective)*

Marked by cairns.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cairned" when it is marked by cairns.*
- *The speaker chose "cairned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

caitra *(noun)*

The first Hindu calendar month (corresponding to March in the Gregorian calendar).

- *He looked up "caitra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caitra."*

---

cajolery *(noun)*

Flattery intended to persuade.

- *They discussed "cajolery" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cajolery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cajolingly *(adverb)*

In a cajoling manner.

- *He answered "cajolingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "cajolingly" in the final chapter.*

---

cakchiquel *(noun)*

The Mayan language spoken by the Cakchiquel.

- *In class, the teacher used "cakchiquel" to mean the mayan language spoken by the cakchiquel.*
- *Understanding "cakchiquel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cakile *(noun)*

Small genus of succulent annual herbs found on sandy shores of North America and Europe.

- *They discussed "cakile" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “cakile” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cakile maritima *(noun)*

Salt-tolerant seashore annual grown for its fragrant rose or violet flowers and fleshy grey-green foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cakile maritima.”*
- *Understanding “cakile maritima” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calaba *(noun)*

West Indian tree having racemes of fragrant white flowers and yielding a durable timber and resinous juice.

- *Understanding “calaba” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calaba.”*

calabazilla *(noun)*

Perennial vine of dry parts of central and southwestern United States and Mexico having small hard mottled green inedible fruit.

- *Understanding “calabazilla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calabazilla.”*

calabur tree *(noun)*

A fast-growing tropical American evergreen having white flowers and white fleshy edible fruit; bark yields a silky fiber used in cordage and wood is valuable for staves.

- *In class, the teacher used “calabur tree” to mean a fast-growing tropical american evergreen having....*
- *The article explained what “calabur tree” means with a simple example.*

calabura *(noun)*

A fast-growing tropical American evergreen having white flowers and white fleshy edible fruit; bark yields a silky fiber used in cordage and wood is valuable for staves.

- *They discussed “calabura” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “calabura” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caladenia *(noun)*

Any of various orchids of the genus Caladenia.

- *Understanding “caladenia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “caladenia” because he had never seen it before.*

caladenia cairnsiana *(noun)*

Orchid with reddish linear leaves and panicle of purple-marked pale-yellow flowers with deep red or purple lip; southwestern Australia.

- *The article explained what “caladenia cairnsiana” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “caladenia cairnsiana” during the group presentation.*

calamagrostic quadriseta *(noun)*

Tall Australian reedlike grass sometimes used for hay.

- *They discussed “calamagrostic quadriseta” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “calamagrostic quadriseta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calamagrostis acutiflora *(noun)*

A variety of reed grass.

- *In class, the teacher used “calamagrostis acutiflora” to mean a variety of reed grass.*
- *The article explained what “calamagrostis acutiflora” means with a simple example.*

calamary *(noun)*

(Italian cuisine) squid prepared as food.

- *Understanding “calamary” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “calamary” during the group presentation.*

calamint *(noun)*

Perennial aromatic herbs growing in hedgerows or scrub or open woodlands from western Europe to central Asia and in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calamint.”*
- *Understanding “calamint” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calamintha grandiflora *(noun)*

Aromatic herb with large pink flowers; southern and southeastern Europe; Anatolia; northern Iran.

- *The article explained what "calamintha grandiflora" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "calamintha grandiflora" during the group presentation.*

calamintha nepeta *(noun)*

Low-growing strongly aromatic perennial herb of southern Europe to Great Britain; naturalized in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calamintha nepeta."*
- *Understanding "calamintha nepeta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calamintha nepeta glantulosa *(noun)*

Low-growing strongly aromatic perennial herb of southern Europe to Great Britain; naturalized in United States.

- *They discussed "calamintha nepeta glantulosa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "calamintha nepeta glantulosa" means with a simple example.*

calamintha sylvatica *(noun)*

Mint-scented perennial of central and southern Europe.

- *He looked up "calamintha sylvatica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calamintha sylvatica."*

calamus rotang *(noun)*

Climbing palm of Sri Lanka and southern India remarkable for the great length of the stems which are used for malacca canes.

- *The article explained what "calamus rotang" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "calamus rotang" during the group presentation.*

calando *(adjective)*

Gradually decreasing in tempo and volume.

- *Would you call this situation "calando"? Explain why.*
- *A "calando" approach may work better in this case.*

calandrinia *(noun)*

Large genus of low-growing herbs; widespread throughout tropical and warm temperate regions having usually basal leaves and panicles of purplish ephemeral flowers.

- *Understanding "calandrinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "calandrinia" during the group presentation.*

calandrinia ciliata *(noun)*

Succulent carpet-forming plant having small brilliant reddish-pink flowers; southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "calandrinia ciliata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "calandrinia ciliata" because he had never seen it before.*

calapooya *(noun)*

A member of the North American Indian people of Oregon.

- *They discussed "calapooya" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calapooya" to mean a member of the north american indian people of oregon.*

calapuya *(noun)*

A member of the North American Indian people of Oregon.

- *Understanding "calapuya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "calapuya" means with a simple example.*

calash *(noun)*

The folding hood of a horse-drawn carriage.

- *Understanding "calash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calash" to mean the folding hood of a horse-drawn carriage.*

calash top *(noun)*

The folding hood of a horse-drawn carriage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calash top."*
- *Understanding "calash top" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calathian violet *(noun)*

Perennial Eurasian gentian with sky-blue funnel-shaped flowers of damp open heaths.

- *He looked up "calathian violet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "calathian violet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calcarine fissure *(noun)*

A sulcus in the mesial surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum.

- *The article explained what "calcarine fissure" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calcarine fissure" to mean a sulcus in the mesial surface of the occipital....*

---

calcarine sulcus *(noun)*

A sulcus in the mesial surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calcarine sulcus."*
- *He looked up "calcarine sulcus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calced *(adjective)*

Used of certain religious orders who wear shoes.

- *Students compared "calced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "calced"? Explain why.*

---

calcedony *(noun)*

A milky or greyish translucent to transparent quartz.

- *He looked up "calcedony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "calcedony" during the group presentation.*

---

calceiform *(adjective)*

Of slipper-shaped blossoms.

- *The calceiform lip of certain orchids.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calceiform."*

---

calceolate *(adjective)*

Of slipper-shaped blossoms.

- *A "calceolate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "calceolate"? Explain why.*

---

calceus *(noun)*

A shoe covering the ankle; worn by ancient Romans.

- *He looked up "calceus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "calceus" during the group presentation.*

---

calcicolous *(adjective)*

Growing or living in soil rich in lime.

- *A "calcicolous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calcicolous."*

---

calciferol *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that prevents rickets.

- *In class, the teacher used "calciferol" to mean a fat-soluble vitamin that prevents rickets.*
- *The article explained what "calciferol" means with a simple example.*

---

calcifugous *(adjective)*

Growing or living in acid soil.

- *The speaker chose "calcifugous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "calcifugous"? Explain why.*

calcimine *(noun)*

A water-base paint containing zinc oxide and glue and coloring; used as a wash for walls and ceilings.

- *The article explained what "calcimine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "calcimine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calcium octadecanoate *(noun)*

An insoluble calcium salt of stearic acid and palmitic acid; it is formed when soap is mixed with water that contains calcium ions and is the scum produced in regions of hard water.

- *The article explained what "calcium octadecanoate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calcium octadecanoate" to mean an insoluble calcium salt of stearic acid and....*

calcuttan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Calcutta or its inhabitants.

- *A "calcuttan" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calcuttan."*

calean *(noun)*

An oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube connected to a container where the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

- *In class, the teacher used "calean" to mean an oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube....*
- *He looked up "calean" because he had never seen it before.*

caleche *(noun)*

The folding hood of a horse-drawn carriage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caleche."*
- *They discussed "caleche" during the group presentation.*

calefacient *(adjective)*

Producing the sensation of heat when applied to the body.

- *A mustard plaster is calefacient.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calefacient."*

calefaction *(noun)*

The property of being warming.

- *They discussed "calefaction" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "calefaction" means with a simple example.*

calefactive *(adjective)*

Serving to heat.

- *The speaker chose "calefactive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "calefactive"? Explain why.*

calefactory *(adjective)*

Serving to heat.

- *A heating pad is calefactory.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calefactory."*

calendric *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of or used in a calendar or time measurement.

- *Calendric systems.*
- *Solstice is a time of calendric importance.*

calicular *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a calyculus.

- *Would you call this situation "calicular"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "calicular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

caliculus *(noun)*

A small cup-shaped structure (as a taste bud or optic cup or cavity of a coral containing a polyp).

- *They discussed "caliculus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "caliculus" means with a simple example.*

---

calidris canutus *(noun)*

A sandpiper that breeds in the Arctic and winters in the southern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "calidris canutus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calidris canutus."*

---

calidris melanotos *(noun)*

American sandpiper that inflates its chest when courting.

- *They discussed "calidris melanotos" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calidris melanotos" to mean american sandpiper that inflates its chest when....*

---

california whipsnake *(noun)*

A whipsnake of scrublands and rocky hillsides.

- *He looked up "california whipsnake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "california whipsnake."*

---

caliginous *(adjective)*

Dark and misty and gloomy.

- *Would you call this situation "caliginous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "caliginous" when it is dark and misty and gloomy.*

---

calisaya *(noun)*

Peruvian shrub or small tree having large glossy leaves and cymes of fragrant yellow to green or red flowers; cultivated for its medicinal bark.

- *They discussed "calisaya" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calisaya."*

---

callathump *(noun)*

A noisy mock serenade (made by banging pans and kettles) to a newly married couple.

- *They discussed "callathump" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "callathump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calliandra *(noun)*

Any of various shrubs and small trees valued for their fine foliage and attractive spreading habit and clustered white to deep pink or red flowers.

- *The article explained what "calliandra" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "calliandra" during the group presentation.*

---

calligraph *(verb)*

Write beautifully and ornamentally.

- *In everyday English, people use "calligraph" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "calligraph" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

calligraphical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or expressed in calligraphy.

- *Students compared "calligraphical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "calligraphical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

calligraphist *(noun)*

Someone skilled in penmanship.

- *The article explained what "calligraphist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "calligraphist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

callimorpha *(noun)*

Cinnabar moths.

- *In class, the teacher used "callimorpha" to mean cinnabar moths.*

- *The article explained what "callimorpha" means with a simple example.*

---

callimorpha jacobeae *(noun)*

Large red-and-black European moth; larvae feed on leaves of ragwort; introduced into United States to control ragwort.

- *Understanding "callimorpha jacobeae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callimorpha jacobeae."*

---

calliophis *(noun)*

Asian coral snakes.

- *Understanding "calliophis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "calliophis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calliopsis *(noun)*

North American annual widely cultivated for its yellow flowers with purple-red to brownish centers; in some classifications placed in a subgenus Calliopsis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calliopsis."*
- *He looked up "calliopsis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

callipygian *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or having finely developed buttocks.

- *The quest for the callipygian ideal.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "callipygian."*

---

callipygous *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or having finely developed buttocks.

- *Would you call this situation "callipygous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "callipygous."*

---

callirhoe involucrata *(noun)*

Hairy perennial of central United States having round deeply lobed leaves and loose panicles of large crimson-purple or cherry-red flowers.

- *They discussed "callirhoe involucrata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "callirhoe involucrata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

callirhoe triangulata *(noun)*

Densely hairy perennial having mostly triangular basal leaves and rose-purple flowers in panicled clusters.

- *They discussed "callirhoe triangulata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callirhoe triangulata."*

---

callisaurus *(noun)*

Zebra-tailed lizard.

- *He looked up "callisaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "callisaurus" to mean zebra-tailed lizard.*

---

callisaurus draconoides *(noun)*

Swift lizard with long black-banded tail and long legs; of deserts of United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "callisaurus draconoides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "callisaurus draconoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

callistephus *(noun)*

One species: erect Asiatic herb with large flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callistephus."*
- *The article explained what "callistephus" means with a simple example.*

---

callistephus chinensis *(noun)*

Valued for their beautiful flowers in a wide range of clear bright colors; grown primarily for cutting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callistephus chinensis."*
- *He looked up "callistephus chinensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

callithrix *(noun)*

Type genus of the Callithricidae: true marmosets.

- *Understanding "callithrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callithrix."*

callithump *(noun)*

A noisy mock serenade (made by banging pans and kettles) to a newly married couple.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callithump."*
- *He looked up "callithump" because he had never seen it before.*

callithump parade *(noun)*

A noisy boisterous parade.

- *In class, the teacher used "callithump parade" to mean a noisy boisterous parade.*
- *They discussed "callithump parade" during the group presentation.*

callithumpian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a callithump.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "callithumpian."*
- *The speaker chose "callithumpian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

callitrichaceae *(noun)*

Dicot aquatic herbs.

- *Understanding "callitrichaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "callitrichaceae" to mean dicot aquatic herbs.*

callitriche *(noun)*

Water starworts.

- *He looked up "callitriche" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "callitriche" during the group presentation.*

callitris *(noun)*

Evergreen monoecious coniferous trees or shrubs: cypress pines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callitris."*
- *The article explained what "callitris" means with a simple example.*

callitris calcarata *(noun)*

Australian tree with small flattened scales as leaves and numerous dark brown seed; valued for its timber and resin.

- *The article explained what "callitris calcarata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "callitris calcarata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

callitris cupressiformis *(noun)*

Australian cypress pine having globular cones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callitris cupressiformis."*
- *He looked up "callitris cupressiformis" because he had never seen it before.*

callitris endlicheri *(noun)*

Australian tree with small flattened scales as leaves and numerous dark brown seed; valued for its timber and resin.

- *In class, the teacher used "callitris endlicheri" to mean australian tree with small flattened scales as....*
- *The article explained what "callitris endlicheri" means with a simple example.*

callitris glauca *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of southern Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "callitris glauca" to mean small tree or shrub of southern australia.*
- *Understanding "callitris glauca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

callitris glaucophylla *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of southern Australia.

- *He looked up “callitris glaucophylla” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “callitris glaucophylla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

callitris parlatorei *(noun)*

Australian cypress pine with fibrous inner bark.

- *He looked up “callitris parlatorei” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “callitris parlatorei” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

callitris quadrivalvis *(noun)*

Large coniferous evergreen tree of North Africa and Spain having flattened branches and scalelike leaves yielding a hard fragrant wood; bark yields a resin used in varnishes.

- *Understanding “callitris quadrivalvis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “callitris quadrivalvis.”*

---

callophis *(noun)*

Asian coral snakes.

- *They discussed “callophis” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “callophis.”*

---

callorhinus ursinus *(noun)*

Of Pacific coast from Alaska southward to California.

- *The article explained what “callorhinus ursinus” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “callorhinus ursinus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

callosectomy *(noun)*

Severing the corpus callosum so that communication between the cerebral hemispheres is interrupted (in cases of severe intractable epilepsy).

- *They discussed “callosectomy” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “callosectomy” means with a simple example.*

---

callosity *(noun)*

An area of skin that is thick or hard from continual pressure or friction (as the sole of the foot).

- *Understanding “callosity” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “callosity” to mean an area of skin that is thick or hard from....*

---

callosotomy *(noun)*

Severing the corpus callosum so that communication between the cerebral hemispheres is interrupted (in cases of severe intractable epilepsy).

- *In class, the teacher used “callosotomy” to mean severing the corpus callosum so that communication....*
- *The article explained what “callosotomy” means with a simple example.*

---

callowness *(noun)*

Lacking and evidencing lack of experience of life.

- *The article explained what “callowness” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “callowness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calnada pea *(noun)*

Common perennial climber of temperate regions of Eurasia and North America having dense elongate clusters of flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “calnada pea” to mean common perennial climber of temperate regions of....*
- *Understanding “calnada pea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calocarpum *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American trees of the family Sapotaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calocarpum.”*
- *He looked up “calocarpum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

calocarpum zapota *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having wood like mahogany and sweet edible egg-shaped fruit; in some classifications placed in the genus Calocarpum.

- *He looked up “calocarpum zapota” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calocarpum zapota.”*

calocedrus *(noun)*

Tall evergreens of western North America and eastern Asia; formerly included in genus Libocedrus.

- *They discussed "calocedrus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "calocedrus" because he had never seen it before.*

calocedrus decurrens *(noun)*

Tall tree of the Pacific coast of North America having foliage like cypress and cinnamon-red bark.

- *In class, the teacher used "calocedrus decurrens" to mean tall tree of the pacific coast of north america....*
- *The article explained what "calocedrus decurrens" means with a simple example.*

calochortus *(noun)*

Large genus of western North American leafy-stemmed bulbous herbs.

- *The article explained what "calochortus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calochortus" to mean large genus of western north american leafy-stemmed....*

calochortus albus *(noun)*

Globe lily having open branched clusters of egg-shaped white flowers; southern California.

- *In class, the teacher used "calochortus albus" to mean globe lily having open branched clusters of....*
- *They discussed "calochortus albus" during the group presentation.*

calochortus amabilis *(noun)*

Globe lily having open branched clusters of clear yellow egg-shaped flowers; northern California.

- *They discussed "calochortus amabilis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "calochortus amabilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calochortus amoenus *(noun)*

Globe lily with deep rose-pink or purple egg-shaped flowers on flexuous stems; western slopes of Sierra Nevada in San Joaquin Valley.

- *The article explained what "calochortus amoenus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "calochortus amoenus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calochortus elegans *(noun)*

Small plant with slender bent stems bearing branched clusters of a few white star-shaped flowers with petals shaped like cat's ears; southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon to Montana.

- *Understanding "calochortus elegans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "calochortus elegans" means with a simple example.*

calochortus kennedyi *(noun)*

Mariposa with clusters of bell-shaped vermilion or orange or yellow flowers atop short stems; southern California to Arizona and Mexico.

- *Understanding "calochortus kennedyi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "calochortus kennedyi" means with a simple example.*

calochortus luteus *(noun)*

Mariposa having clusters of a few large deep yellow bell-shaped flowers atop slender stems; California coastal ranges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calochortus luteus."*
- *The article explained what "calochortus luteus" means with a simple example.*

calochortus macrocarpus *(noun)*

Mariposa having loose clusters of one to three handsome lilac flowers resembling umbels atop stout erect stems; arid northwestern North America east of Cascade Mountains from southern British Columbia to northern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calochortus macrocarpus."*
- *The article explained what "calochortus macrocarpus" means with a simple example.*

calochortus nuttallii *(noun)*

Perennial plant having clusters of one to four showy white bell-shaped flowers atop erect unbranched stems; edible bulbs useful in times of scarcity; eastern Montana and western North Dakota south to northern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico.

- *The article explained what "calochortus nuttallii" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "calochortus nuttallii" during the group presentation.*

calophyllum calaba *(noun)*

West Indian tree having racemes of fragrant white flowers and yielding a durable timber and resinous juice.

- *He looked up "calophyllum calaba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calophyllum calaba" to mean west indian tree having racemes of fragrant white....*

calophyllum candidissimum *(noun)*

Tropical American tree; valued for its hard durable wood.

- *Understanding "calophyllum candidissimum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "calophyllum candidissimum" during the group presentation.*

calophyllum inophyllum *(noun)*

East Indian tree having racemes of fragrant white flowers; coastal areas southern India to Malaysia.

- *The article explained what "calophyllum inophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calophyllum inophyllum" to mean east indian tree having racemes of fragrant white....*

calophyllum longifolium *(noun)*

Valuable timber tree of Panama.

- *The article explained what "calophyllum longifolium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "calophyllum longifolium" during the group presentation.*

calopogon *(noun)*

Terrestrial orchids of North America.

- *Understanding "calopogon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "calopogon" during the group presentation.*

calorifacient *(adjective)*

Producing heat; usually used of foods.

- *Calorifacient chili peppers.*
- *Would you call this situation "calorifacient"? Explain why.*

caloscypha fulgens *(noun)*

An early spring variety of discomycete with yellow to orange yellow lining of the cup.

- *The article explained what "caloscypha fulgens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caloscypha fulgens" to mean an early spring variety of discomycete with yellow....*

calosoma *(noun)*

Any beetle of the genus Calosoma.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calosoma."*
- *The article explained what "calosoma" means with a simple example.*

calosoma scrutator *(noun)*

Large metallic blue-green beetle that preys on caterpillars; found in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "calosoma scrutator" to mean large metallic blue-green beetle that preys on....*
- *They discussed "calosoma scrutator" during the group presentation.*

calostoma cinnabarina *(noun)*

A gasteromycete with a leathery stalk and a fruiting body this globose and has a red spore case.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calostoma cinnabarina."*
- *The article explained what "calostoma cinnabarina" means with a simple example.*

calostoma lutescens *(noun)*

A gasteromycete with a leathery stalk and a fruiting body that is globose and has a pale yellow spore case.

- *The article explained what "calostoma lutescens" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calostoma lutescens."*

calostoma ravenelii *(noun)*

A gasteromycete with a leathery stalk and a fruiting body with a thin gelatinous spore case and elliptical spores.

- *He looked up “calostoma ravenelii” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “calostoma ravenelii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calostomataceae *(noun)*

A family of fungi belonging to the order Tulostomatales.

- *Understanding “calostomataceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “calostomataceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

calpac *(noun)*

A high-crowned black cap (usually made of felt or sheepskin) worn by men in Turkey and Iran and the Caucasus.

- *In class, the teacher used “calpac” to mean a high-crowned black cap (usually made of felt or....*
- *He looked up “calpac” because he had never seen it before.*

---

calpack *(noun)*

A high-crowned black cap (usually made of felt or sheepskin) worn by men in Turkey and Iran and the Caucasus.

- *They discussed “calpack” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calpack.”*

---

calumniate *(verb)*

Charge falsely or with malicious intent; attack the good name and reputation of someone.

- *In everyday English, people use “calumniate” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “calumniate” in real sentences.*

---

calumniation *(noun)*

A false accusation of an offense or a malicious misrepresentation of someone’s words or actions.

- *In class, the teacher used “calumniation” to mean a false accusation of an offense or a malicious....*
- *The article explained what “calumniation” means with a simple example.*

---

calumniatory *(adjective)*

(used of statements) harmful and often untrue; tending to discredit or malign.

- *Would you call this situation “calumniatory”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “calumniatory” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

calumnious *(adjective)*

(used of statements) harmful and often untrue; tending to discredit or malign.

- *Would you call this situation “calumnious”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “calumnious” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

calumniously *(adverb)*

In a false and slanderous and defamatory manner; with slander or calumny.

- *Using “calumniously” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “calumniously” naturally.*

---

calvatia *(noun)*

Genus of puffballs having outer casings whose upper parts break at maturity into angular pieces to expose the spores.

- *The article explained what “calvatia” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calvatia.”*

---

calvatia gigantea *(noun)*

Huge edible puffball up to 2 feet diameter and 25 pounds in weight.

- *The article explained what “calvatia gigantea” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “calvatia gigantea” to mean huge edible puffball up to 2 feet diameter and 25....*

---

calvinistical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Calvinism or its adherents.

- *Would you call this situation “calvinistical”? Explain why.*
- *A “calvinistical” approach may work better in this case.*

calycanthaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs or small trees having aromatic bark; the eastern United States and eastern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "calycanthaceae" to mean shrubs or small trees having aromatic bark; the....*
- *The article explained what "calycanthaceae" means with a simple example.*

calycanthus *(noun)*

A magnoliid dicot genus of the family Calycanthaceae including: allspice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calycanthus."*
- *He looked up "calycanthus" because he had never seen it before.*

calycanthus family *(noun)*

Shrubs or small trees having aromatic bark; the eastern United States and eastern Asia.

- *The article explained what "calycanthus family" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calycanthus family."*

calycanthus floridus *(noun)*

Hardy shrub of southeastern United States having clove-scented wood and fragrant red-brown flowers.

- *They discussed "calycanthus floridus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "calycanthus floridus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calycanthus occidentalis *(noun)*

Straggling aromatic shrub of southwestern United States having fragrant brown flowers.

- *The article explained what "calycanthus occidentalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calycanthus occidentalis" to mean straggling aromatic shrub of southwestern united....*

calyceal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a calyx.

- *Would you call this situation "calyceal"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "calyceal" when it is of or relating to or resembling a calyx.*

calycinal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a calyx.

- *Would you call this situation "calycinal"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "calycinal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

calycine *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a calyx.

- *It is useful to describe something as "calycine" when it is of or relating to or resembling a calyx.*
- *Would you call this situation "calycine"? Explain why.*

calycle *(noun)*

A group of bracts simulating a calyx as in a carnation or hibiscus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calycle."*
- *He looked up "calycle" because he had never seen it before.*

calycled *(adjective)*

Having a calyculus.

- *A "calycled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "calycled" when it is having a calyculus.*

calycophyllum *(noun)*

Medium to large tropical American trees having shiny reddish-brown shredding bark.

- *He looked up "calycophyllum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "calycophyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calycophyllum candidissimum *(noun)*

Source of a tough elastic wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "calycophyllum candidissimum" to mean source of a tough elastic wood.*
- *He looked up "calycophyllum candidissimum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calycular *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a calyculus.

- *It is useful to describe something as "calycular" when it is relating to or resembling a calyculus.*
- *Would you call this situation "calycular"? Explain why.*

---

calyculate *(adjective)*

Having a calyculus.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calyculate."*
- *Students compared "calyculate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

calyculus *(noun)*

A group of bracts simulating a calyx as in a carnation or hibiscus.

- *The article explained what "calyculus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calyculus" to mean a group of bracts simulating a calyx as in a....*

---

calymmatobacterium *(noun)*

A genus of bacterial rods containing only the one species that causes granuloma inguinale.

- *The article explained what "calymmatobacterium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "calymmatobacterium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calymmatobacterium granulomatis *(noun)*

The species of bacteria that causes granuloma inguinale.

- *They discussed "calymmatobacterium granulomatis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "calymmatobacterium granulomatis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calypter *(noun)*

Scalelike structure between the base of the wing and the halter of a two-winged fly.

- *He looked up "calypter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calypter."*

---

calyptrate *(adjective)*

Having calypters.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calyptrate."*
- *Would you call this situation "calyptrate"? Explain why.*

---

calyptridium umbellatum *(noun)*

Pink clusters of densely packed flowers on prostrate stems resemble upturned pads of cats' feet; grow in coniferous forests of western North America.

- *The article explained what "calyptridium umbellatum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "calyptridium umbellatum" during the group presentation.*

---

calystegia *(noun)*

Climbing or scrambling herbs: bindweed.

- *In class, the teacher used "calystegia" to mean climbing or scrambling herbs: bindweed.*
- *He looked up "calystegia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calystegia sepium *(noun)*

Common Eurasian and American wild climber with pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Convolvulus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calystegia sepium."*
- *He looked up "calystegia sepium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

camachile *(noun)*

Common thorny tropical American tree having terminal racemes of yellow flowers followed by sickle-shaped or circinate edible pods and yielding good timber and a yellow dye and mucilaginous gum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camachile."*

- *They discussed "camachile" during the group presentation.*

---

camail *(noun)*

A medieval hood of mail suspended from a basinet to protect the head and neck.

- *The article explained what "camail" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "camail" during the group presentation.*

---

camash *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Camassia; North and South America.

- *The article explained what "camash" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "camash" to mean any of several plants of the genus camassia; north....*

---

camass *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Camassia; North and South America.

- *Understanding "camass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "camass" during the group presentation.*

---

camassia *(noun)*

Genus of scapose herbs of North and South America having large edible bulbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "camassia" to mean genus of scapose herbs of north and south america....*
- *The article explained what "camassia" means with a simple example.*

---

camassia leichtlinii *(noun)*

Camas found to the west of Cascade Mountains.

- *He looked up "camassia leichtlinii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "camassia leichtlinii" to mean camas found to the west of cascade mountains.*

---

camassia quamash *(noun)*

Plant having a large edible bulb and linear basal leaves and racemes of light to deep violet-blue star-shaped flowers on tall green scapes; western North America.

- *He looked up "camassia quamash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camassia quamash."*

---

camassia scilloides *(noun)*

Eastern camas; eastern and central North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camassia scilloides."*
- *He looked up "camassia scilloides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

camelhair *(noun)*

A soft tan cloth made with the hair of a camel.

- *He looked up "camelhair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "camelhair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

camelidae *(noun)*

Camels and llamas and vicunas.

- *They discussed "camelidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "camelidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

camelopard *(noun)*

Tallest living quadruped; having a spotted coat and small horns and very long neck and legs; of savannahs of tropical Africa.

- *He looked up "camelopard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camelopard."*

---

camelpox *(noun)*

A viral disease of camels closely related to smallpox.

- *With a little genetic engineering camelpox could be used as a bioweapon.*
- *They discussed "camelpox" during the group presentation.*

---

camelus bactrianus *(noun)*

Two-humped camel of the cold deserts of central Asia.

- *He looked up "camelus bactrianus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "camelus bactrianus" during the group presentation.*

camelus dromedarius *(noun)*

One-humped camel of the hot deserts of northern Africa and southwestern Asia.

- *They discussed "camelus dromedarius" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "camelus dromedarius" because he had never seen it before.*

camise *(noun)*

A loose shirt or tunic; originally worn in the Middle Ages.

- *Understanding "camise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camise."*

camlan *(noun)*

(Arthurian legend) the battlefield where King Arthur was mortally wounded.

- *Understanding "camlan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "camlan" to mean (arthurian legend) the battlefield where king....*

camlet *(noun)*

A fabric of Asian origin; originally made of silk and camel's hair.

- *In class, the teacher used "camlet" to mean a fabric of asian origin; originally made of silk....*
- *Understanding "camlet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

camosh *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Camassia; North and South America.

- *They discussed "camosh" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "camosh" means with a simple example.*

campanula aparinoides *(noun)*

Bellflower common in marshes of eastern North America having lanceolate linear leaves and small whitish flowers.

- *The article explained what "campanula aparinoides" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "campanula aparinoides" during the group presentation.*

campanula carpatica *(noun)*

European perennial bellflower that grows in clumps with spreading stems and blue or white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "campanula carpatica" to mean european perennial bellflower that grows in clumps....*
- *The article explained what "campanula carpatica" means with a simple example.*

campanula persicifolia *(noun)*

Perennial European bellflower with racemose white or blue flowers.

- *Understanding "campanula persicifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "campanula persicifolia" during the group presentation.*

campanula rapunculoides *(noun)*

Erect European herb with creeping rootstocks and nodding spikelike racemes of blue to violet flowers.

- *Understanding "campanula rapunculoides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "campanula rapunculoides" because he had never seen it before.*

campanula rapunculus *(noun)*

Bellflower of Europe and Asia and North Africa having bluish flowers and an edible tuberous root used with the leaves in salad.

- *Understanding "campanula rapunculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "campanula rapunculus" because he had never seen it before.*

campanula trachelium *(noun)*

European bellflower with blue-purple to lilac flowers formerly used to treat sore throat.

- *Understanding "campanula trachelium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "campanula trachelium" means with a simple example.*

---

campanulaceae *(noun)*

Family of plants of the order Campanulales; in some classifications includes Lobeliaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "campanulaceae" to mean family of plants of the order campanulales; in some....*
- *The article explained what "campanulaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

campanulales *(noun)*

An order of plants of the subclass Asteridae including: Campanulaceae; Lobeliaceae; Cucurbitaceae; Goodeniaceae; Compositae.

- *He looked up "campanulales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "campanulales."*

---

campanular *(adjective)*

Shaped like a bell or campana.

- *Students compared "campanular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "campanular."*

---

campanulated *(adjective)*

Shaped like a bell or campana.

- *The speaker chose "campanulated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "campanulated"? Explain why.*

---

campeachy *(noun)*

Spiny shrub or small tree of Central America and West Indies having bipinnate leaves and racemes of small bright yellow flowers and yielding a hard brown or brownish-red heartwood used in preparing a black dye.

- *The article explained what "campeachy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "campeachy" to mean spiny shrub or small tree of central america and....*

---

campephilus *(noun)*

A genus of Picidae.

- *The article explained what "campephilus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "campephilus" to mean a genus of picidae.*

---

campephilus principalis *(noun)*

Large black-and-white woodpecker of southern United States and Cuba having an ivory bill; nearly extinct.

- *They discussed "campephilus principalis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "campephilus principalis" to mean large black-and-white woodpecker of southern united....*

---

campestral *(adjective)*

Of fields or open country.

- *Living in campestral seclusion.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "campestral" when it is of fields or open country.*

---

camphoraceous *(adjective)*

Being or having the properties of camphor.

- *Camphoraceous odor.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "camphoraceous" when it is being or having the properties of camphor.*

---

camphorate *(verb)*

Treat with camphor.

- *The coach explained when to use "camphorate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "camphorate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

camphoric *(adjective)*

Relating to or derived from or containing camphor.

- *Camphoric liniments.*
- *Would you call this situation "camphoric"? Explain why.*

camphorweed *(noun)*

Aromatic plant of western United States.

- *The article explained what "camphorweed" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camphorweed."*

campmate *(noun)*

Someone who lives in the same camp you do.

- *In class, the teacher used "campmate" to mean someone who lives in the same camp you do.*
- *Understanding "campmate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

campong *(noun)*

A native village in Malaysia.

- *The article explained what "campong" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "campong" to mean a native village in malaysia.*

campsis radicans *(noun)*

A North American woody vine having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "campsis radicans."*
- *Understanding "campsis radicans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

campstool *(noun)*

A folding stool.

- *In class, the teacher used "campstool" to mean a folding stool.*
- *They discussed "campstool" during the group presentation.*

camptosorus *(noun)*

Classification used in some especially former systems for plants usually placed in genus Asplenium.

- *He looked up "camptosorus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "camptosorus" during the group presentation.*

camptosorus rhizophyllus *(noun)*

Ferns having lanceolate fronds that root at the tip.

- *The article explained what "camptosorus rhizophyllus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "camptosorus rhizophyllus" to mean ferns having lanceolate fronds that root at the tip.*

campyloneurum *(noun)*

Epiphytic ferns of tropical America.

- *The article explained what "campyloneurum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "campyloneurum" during the group presentation.*

campyloneurum augustifolium *(noun)*

Fern with shorter and narrower leaves than Florida strap fern; Florida to West Indies and Mexico and south to Argentina.

- *They discussed "campyloneurum augustifolium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "campyloneurum augustifolium."*

campylorhynchus *(noun)*

Alternative classifications for the cactus wrens.

- *The article explained what "campylorhynchus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "campylorhynchus" to mean alternative classifications for the cactus wrens.*

campylotropous *(adjective)*

(of a plant ovule) curved with the micropyle near the base almost touching its stalk.

- *A "campylotropous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "campylotropous" when it is (of a plant ovule) curved with the micropyle near....*

campylotropous ovule *(noun)*

A curved ovule with the micropyle almost touching the funiculus.

- *He looked up "campylotropous ovule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "campylotropous ovule."*

---

camwood *(noun)*

Small shrubby African tree with hard wood used as a dyewood yielding a red dye.

- *Understanding "camwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camwood."*

---

canaanitic *(noun)*

A group of Semitic languages.

- *The article explained what "canaanitic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "canaanitic" during the group presentation.*

---

canaanitic language *(noun)*

A group of Semitic languages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canaanitic language."*
- *He looked up "canaanitic language" because he had never seen it before.*

---

canachites *(noun)*

Spruce grouse.

- *They discussed "canachites" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canachites" to mean spruce grouse.*

---

canachites canadensis *(noun)*

North American grouse that feeds on evergreen buds and needles.

- *In class, the teacher used "canachites canadensis" to mean north american grouse that feeds on evergreen buds....*
- *The article explained what "canachites canadensis" means with a simple example.*

---

canada moonseed *(noun)*

A woody vine of eastern North America having large oval leaves and small white flowers and purple to blue-black fruits.

- *Understanding "canada moonseed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canada moonseed" to mean a woody vine of eastern north america having large....*

---

canafistola *(noun)*

Deciduous or semi-evergreen tree having scented sepia to yellow flowers in drooping racemes and pods whose pulp is used medicinally; tropical Asia and Central and South America and Australia.

- *They discussed "canafistola" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "canafistola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canafistula *(noun)*

Deciduous or semi-evergreen tree having scented sepia to yellow flowers in drooping racemes and pods whose pulp is used medicinally; tropical Asia and Central and South America and Australia.

- *They discussed "canafistula" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canafistula" to mean deciduous or semi-evergreen tree having scented....*

---

canakkale bogazi *(noun)*

The strait between the Aegean and the Sea of Marmara that separates European Turkey from Asian Turkey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canakkale bogazi."*
- *Understanding "canakkale bogazi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canaliculate *(adjective)*

Having thin parallel channels.

- *Canaliculate leafstalks of certain plants.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "canaliculate" when it is having thin parallel channels.*

---

canalis cervicis uteri *(noun)*

A spindle-shaped canal extending from the uterus to the vagina.

- *Understanding “canalis cervicis uteri” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “canalis cervicis uteri” because he had never seen it before.*

---

canalis inguinalis *(noun)*

Oblique passage through the lower abdominal wall; in males it is the passage through which the testes descend into the scrotum and it contains the spermatic cord; in females it transmits the round ligament of the uterus.

- *Understanding “canalis inguinalis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “canalis inguinalis” means with a simple example.*

---

canalis vertebralis *(noun)*

The canal in successive vertebrae through which the spinal cord passes.

- *In class, the teacher used “canalis vertebralis” to mean the canal in successive vertebrae through which the....*
- *Understanding “canalis vertebralis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canalise *(verb)*

Provide (a city) with a canal.

- *The coach explained when to use “canalise” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “canalise” in real sentences.*

---

canalize *(verb)*

Provide (a city) with a canal.

- *He did not know how to use “canalize” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “canalize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cananga *(noun)*

A genus of Malayan tree.

- *They discussed “cananga” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cananga” to mean a genus of malayan tree.*

---

cananga odorata *(noun)*

Evergreen Asian tree with aromatic greenish-yellow flowers yielding a volatile oil; widely grown in the tropics as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what “cananga odorata” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cananga odorata” to mean evergreen asian tree with aromatic greenish-yellow....*

---

canangium *(noun)*

A genus of Malayan tree.

- *They discussed “canangium” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “canangium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canarybird flower *(noun)*

A climber having flowers that are the color of canaries.

- *Understanding “canarybird flower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “canarybird flower” during the group presentation.*

---

canarybird vine *(noun)*

A climber having flowers that are the color of canaries.

- *The article explained what “canarybird vine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “canarybird vine” to mean a climber having flowers that are the color of canaries.*

---

canavalia *(noun)*

Herbs or woody vines of mainly American tropics and subtropics.

- *He looked up “canavalia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “canavalia.”*

---

canavalia ensiformis *(noun)*

Annual semi-erect bushy plant of tropical South America bearing long pods with white seeds grown especially for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “canavalia ensiformis.”*
- *The article explained what “canavalia ensiformis” means with a simple example.*

canavalia gladiata *(noun)*

Twining tropical Old World plant bearing long pods usually with red or brown beans; long cultivated in Orient for food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canavalia gladiata."*
- *He looked up "canavalia gladiata" because he had never seen it before.*

canavanine *(noun)*

An amino acid found in the jack bean.

- *In class, the teacher used "canavanine" to mean an amino acid found in the jack bean.*
- *The article explained what "canavanine" means with a simple example.*

cancellate *(adjective)*

Having an open or latticed or porous structure.

- *Students compared "cancellate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "cancellate" approach may work better in this case.*

cancellated *(adjective)*

Having an open or latticed or porous structure.

- *Would you call this situation "cancellated"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cancellated."*

cancer irroratus *(noun)*

Crab of eastern coast of North America.

- *They discussed "cancer irroratus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cancer irroratus" means with a simple example.*

cancerweed *(noun)*

Sage of eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "cancerweed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cancerweed" to mean sage of eastern united states.*

cancridae *(noun)*

Many of the best known edible crabs.

- *He looked up "cancridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cancridae" to mean many of the best known edible crabs.*

cancroid *(noun)*

The most common form of skin cancer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cancroid."*
- *He looked up "cancroid" because he had never seen it before.*

candelilla *(noun)*

Wax-coated Mexican shrub related to Euphorbia antisyphilitica.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candelilla."*
- *He looked up "candelilla" because he had never seen it before.*

candelilla wax *(noun)*

A hard brown wax that occurs as a coating on candelilla shrubs.

- *The article explained what "candelilla wax" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "candelilla wax" to mean a hard brown wax that occurs as a coating on....*

candent *(adjective)*

Emitting light as a result of being heated.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "candent."*
- *Students compared "candent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

candescent *(adjective)*

Glowing from great heat.

- *Students compared "candescent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "candescent."*

---

candleberry *(noun)*

Deciduous aromatic shrub of eastern North America with grey-green wax-coated berries.

- *They discussed "candleberry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "candleberry" to mean deciduous aromatic shrub of eastern north america....*

---

candlemaker *(noun)*

A person who makes or sells candles.

- *The article explained what "candlemaker" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "candlemaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

candlenut *(noun)*

Seed of candlenut tree; source of soil used in varnishes.

- *He looked up "candlenut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candlenut."*

---

candlepin *(noun)*

A bowling pin that is thin by comparison with a tenpin.

- *In class, the teacher used "candlepin" to mean a bowling pin that is thin by comparison with a tenpin.*
- *He looked up "candlepin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

candlepin bowling *(noun)*

A bowling game using slender bowling pins.

- *In class, the teacher used "candlepin bowling" to mean a bowling game using slender bowling pins.*
- *They discussed "candlepin bowling" during the group presentation.*

---

candlepins *(noun)*

A bowling game using slender bowling pins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candlepins."*
- *The article explained what "candlepins" means with a simple example.*

---

candlesnuffer *(noun)*

An implement with a small cup at the end of a handle; used to extinguish the flame of a candle.

- *Understanding "candlesnuffer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candlesnuffer."*

---

candymaker *(noun)*

Someone who makes candies and other sweets.

- *They discussed "candymaker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "candymaker" means with a simple example.*

---

candyweed *(noun)*

Bog plant of pine barrens of southeastern United States having spikes of irregular yellow-orange flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "candyweed" to mean bog plant of pine barrens of southeastern united....*
- *They discussed "candyweed" during the group presentation.*

---

canecutter *(noun)*

A wood rabbit of southeastern United States swamps and lowlands.

- *Understanding "canecutter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canecutter" to mean a wood rabbit of southeastern united states swamps....*

---

canella winterana *(noun)*

Large evergreen shrub or small tree having white aromatic bark and leathery leaves and small purple to red flowers in terminal cymes.

- *They discussed "canella winterana" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “canella winterana” because he had never seen it before.*

---

canellaceae *(noun)*

One genus: aromatic tropical trees of eastern Africa and Florida to West Indies.

- *Understanding “canellaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “canellaceae” means with a simple example.*

---

canescent *(adjective)*

Of greyish white.

- *The canescent moon.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “canescent” when it is of greyish white.*

---

canful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a can.

- *The article explained what “canful” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “canful” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cangue *(noun)*

An instrument of punishment formerly used in China for petty criminals; consists of a heavy wooden collar enclosing the neck and arms.

- *The article explained what “cangue” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cangue.”*

---

canicola fever *(noun)*

An acute feverish disease in people and in dogs marked by gastroenteritis and mild jaundice.

- *Understanding “canicola fever” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “canicola fever” because he had never seen it before.*

---

canicula *(noun)*

The brightest star in the sky; in Canis Major.

- *He looked up “canicula” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “canicula” to mean the brightest star in the sky; in canis major.*

---

canicular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the dog days of summer.

- *The canicular heat of the Deep South.*
- *Canicular days.*

---

canicular days *(noun)*

The hot period between early July and early September; a period of inactivity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “canicular days.”*
- *Understanding “canicular days” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canicule *(noun)*

The hot period between early July and early September; a period of inactivity.

- *Understanding “canicule” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “canicule.”*

---

canis lupus tundrarum *(noun)*

Wolf of Arctic North America having white fur and a black-tipped tail.

- *They discussed “canis lupus tundrarum” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “canis lupus tundrarum” to mean wolf of arctic north america having white fur and a....*

---

canistel *(noun)*

Tropical tree of Florida and West Indies yielding edible fruit.

- *They discussed “canistel” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “canistel” because he had never seen it before.*

---

canistel tree *(noun)*

Tropical tree of Florida and West Indies yielding edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canistel tree."*
- *He looked up "canistel tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cankerous *(adjective)*

Having an ulcer or canker.

- *A "cankerous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "cankerous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cankerweed *(noun)*

Herb of northeastern North America having drooping clusters of yellowish-white flowers; sometimes placed in genus Prenanthes.

- *They discussed "cankerweed" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cankerweed."*

---

cankerworm *(noun)*

Green caterpillar of a geometrid moth; pest of various fruit and shade trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cankerworm."*
- *Understanding "cankerworm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cannabidaceae *(noun)*

Two genera of erect or twining herbs that are pollinated by the wind, including the genera Cannabis and Humulus; term not used in all classifications; in some the genus Cannabis is placed in the family Moraceae and the genus Humulus in the family Urticaceae.

- *The article explained what "cannabidaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cannabidaceae" to mean two genera of erect or twining herbs that are....*

---

cannabin *(noun)*

A resin obtained from the hemp plant; thought to be the active narcotic agent in marijuana.

- *He looked up "cannabin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cannabin" during the group presentation.*

---

cannaceae *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Canna.

- *They discussed "cannaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cannaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cannibalic *(adjective)*

Marked by barbarity suggestive of a cannibal; rapaciously savage.

- *Would you call this situation "cannibalic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "cannibalic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cannikin *(noun)*

A small can.

- *The article explained what "cannikin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cannikin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cannular *(adjective)*

Constituting a tube; having hollow tubes (as for the passage of fluids).

- *It is useful to describe something as "cannular" when it is constituting a tube; having hollow tubes (as for....*
- *Students compared "cannular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cannulate *(verb)*

Introduce a cannula or tube into.

- *Cannulate the blood vessel in the neck.*
- *Can you use "cannulate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cannulisation *(noun)*

The insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow body organ.

- *Understanding “cannulisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cannulisation” to mean the insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow....*

---

cannulise *(verb)*

Introduce a cannula or tube into.

- *She tried to use “cannulise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “cannulise” until he saw an example.*

---

cannulization *(noun)*

The insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow body organ.

- *The article explained what “cannulization” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cannulization.”*

---

cannulize *(verb)*

Introduce a cannula or tube into.

- *In everyday English, people use “cannulize” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “cannulize” in real sentences.*

---

canonise *(verb)*

Declare (a dead person) to be a saint.

- *She tried to use “canonise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “canonise” when talking about this idea.*

---

canorous *(adjective)*

Richly melodious.

- *Students compared “canorous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “canorous”? Explain why.*

---

cantabrigian *(noun)*

A resident of Cambridge.

- *The article explained what “cantabrigian” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cantabrigian” to mean a resident of cambridge.*

---

cantala *(noun)*

Philippine plant yielding a hard fibre used in making coarse twine.

- *He looked up “cantala” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “cantala” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cantaloup *(noun)*

A variety of muskmelon vine having fruit with a tan rind and orange flesh.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cantaloup.”*
- *The article explained what “cantaloup” means with a simple example.*

---

cantaloup vine *(noun)*

A variety of muskmelon vine having fruit with a tan rind and orange flesh.

- *They discussed “cantaloup vine” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cantaloup vine” to mean a variety of muskmelon vine having fruit with a tan....*

---

cantankerously *(adverb)*

In a bad mood.

- *He answered her cantankerously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “cantankerously” in the final chapter.*

---

cantharellus *(noun)*

A well-known genus of fungus; has funnel-shaped fruiting body; includes the chanterelles.

- *Understanding “cantharellus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cantharellus.”*

cantharellus cibarius *(noun)*

Widely distributed edible mushroom rich yellow in color with a smooth cap and a pleasant apricot aroma.

- *Understanding "cantharellus cibarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cantharellus cibarius" means with a simple example.*

cantharellus cinnabarinus *(noun)*

Mushroom with a distinctive pink to vermillion fruiting body.

- *The article explained what "cantharellus cinnabarinus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cantharellus cinnabarinus" during the group presentation.*

cantharellus clavatus *(noun)*

An edible agaric with a brown fruiting body that is often compound.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cantharellus clavatus."*
- *He looked up "cantharellus clavatus" because he had never seen it before.*

cantharellus floccosus *(noun)*

A mildly poisonous fungus with a fruiting body shaped like a hollow trumpet.

- *The article explained what "cantharellus floccosus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cantharellus floccosus" during the group presentation.*

cantillate *(verb)*

Recite with musical intonation; recite as a chant or a psalm.

- *Can you use "cantillate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "cantillate" when talking about this idea.*

cantillation *(noun)*

Liturgical chanting.

- *He looked up "cantillation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cantillation" to mean liturgical chanting.*

canulate *(verb)*

Introduce a cannula or tube into.

- *He did not know how to use "canulate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "canulate" when talking about this idea.*

canulation *(noun)*

The insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow body organ.

- *Understanding "canulation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canulation" to mean the insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow....*

canulisation *(noun)*

The insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow body organ.

- *In class, the teacher used "canulisation" to mean the insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow....*
- *Understanding "canulisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

canulization *(noun)*

The insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow body organ.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canulization."*
- *The article explained what "canulization" means with a simple example.*

canyonside *(noun)*

The steeply sloping side of a canyon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canyonside."*
- *They discussed "canyonside" during the group presentation.*

capableness *(noun)*

The quality of being capable – physically or intellectually or legally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capableness."*
- *He looked up "capableness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capaciousness *(noun)*

Spatial largeness and extensiveness (especially inside a building).

- *The capaciousness of Santa's bag astounded the child.*
- *The very capaciousness of the idea meant that agreement on fundamentals was unnecessary.*

---

capacitate *(verb)*

Cause (spermatozoa) to undergo the physical changes necessary to fertilize an egg.

- *This instruction capacitates us to understand the problem.*
- *Can you use "capacitate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cape kafferboom *(noun)*

Small semi-evergreen broad-spreading tree of eastern South Africa with orange-scarlet flowers and small coral-red seeds; yields a light soft wood used for fence posts or shingles.

- *They discussed "cape kafferboom" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cape kafferboom" to mean small semi-evergreen broad-spreading tree of....*

---

capelan *(noun)*

Very small northern fish; forage for sea birds and marine mammals and other fishes.

- *He looked up "capelan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "capelan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capeline bandage *(noun)*

Bandage that covers the head or an amputation stump like a cap.

- *They discussed "capeline bandage" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capeline bandage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capercailzie *(noun)*

Large black Old World grouse.

- *In class, the teacher used "capercailzie" to mean large black old world grouse.*
- *Understanding "capercailzie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capeweed *(noun)*

European weed widely naturalized in North America having yellow flower heads and leaves resembling a cat's ears.

- *Understanding "capeweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capeweed" to mean european weed widely naturalized in north america....*

---

capibara *(noun)*

Pig-sized tailless South American amphibious rodent with partly webbed feet; largest living rodent.

- *The article explained what "capibara" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capibara" to mean pig-sized tailless south american amphibious rodent....*

---

caponise *(verb)*

Convert a cock into a capon.

- *The coach explained when to use "caponise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "caponise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

caponize *(verb)*

Convert a cock into a capon.

- *He did not know how to use "caponize" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "caponize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

capoten *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Capoten) that blocks the formation of angiotensin in the kidneys resulting in vasodilation; used in the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.

- *Understanding "capoten" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capoten."*

capparidaceae *(noun)*

A dilleniid dicot family of the order Rhoeadales that includes: genera Capparis, Cleome, Crateva, and Polanisia.

- *They discussed "capparidaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capparidaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

capparis cynophallophora *(noun)*

Shrub of southern Florida to West Indies.

- *In class, the teacher used "capparis cynophallophora" to mean shrub of southern florida to west indies.*
- *He looked up "capparis cynophallophora" because he had never seen it before.*

capparis mitchellii *(noun)*

Small Australian tree bearing edible dark purple fruit.

- *They discussed "capparis mitchellii" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capparis mitchellii" to mean small australian tree bearing edible dark purple fruit.*

capra aegagrus *(noun)*

Wild goat of Iran and adjacent regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "capra aegagrus" to mean wild goat of iran and adjacent regions.*
- *They discussed "capra aegagrus" during the group presentation.*

caprella *(noun)*

Skeleton shrimp.

- *Understanding "caprella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caprella."*

caprifig *(noun)*

Wild variety of the common fig used to facilitate pollination of certain figs.

- *The article explained what "caprifig" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caprifig."*

caprifoliaceae *(noun)*

Shrubs and small trees and woody vines.

- *Understanding "caprifoliaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "caprifoliaceae" means with a simple example.*

caprimulgid *(noun)*

Mainly crepuscular or nocturnal nonpasserine birds with mottled greyish-brown plumage and large eyes; feed on insects.

- *They discussed "caprimulgid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caprimulgid."*

caprimulgidae *(noun)*

Goatsuckers.

- *They discussed "caprimulgidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "caprimulgidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caprimulgiform bird *(noun)*

Long-winged nonpasserine birds.

- *He looked up "caprimulgiform bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caprimulgiform bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caprimulgiformes *(noun)*

Goatsuckers; frogmouths; oilbirds.

- *They discussed "caprimulgiformes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "caprimulgiformes" because he had never seen it before.*

caprimulgus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Caprimulgidae.

- *Understanding "caprimulgus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caprimulgus."*

Media & Communication

propaganda *(noun)*

Information, especially false or exaggerated information, spread to influence public opinion and promote a political cause or point of view.

- *During the war, both sides used radio broadcasts to spread propaganda.*
- *Critics dismissed the documentary as government propaganda.*

---

censorship *(noun)*

The practice of officially examining books, films, news, and other media and removing or banning parts considered unacceptable.

- *The journalists protested against government censorship of the press.*
- *Strict censorship prevented the film from being shown in several countries.*

---

credibility *(noun)*

The quality of being believable and trustworthy.

- *The scandal seriously damaged the minister's credibility.*
- *Citing reliable sources adds credibility to your argument.*

---

headline *(noun)*

The title of a newspaper article, usually printed in large letters.

- *The shocking headline dominated the front page.*
- *Do not judge a story only by its headline.*

---

broadcast *(verb / noun)*

To send out a radio or television program; also, such a program.

- *The speech was broadcast live around the world.*
- *Evening news broadcasts attract millions of viewers.*

---

editorial *(noun / adjective)*

A newspaper article that gives the editors' opinion; also, related to editing content.

- *The editorial called for stronger environmental laws.*
- *She works on the editorial team of a magazine.*

---

tabloid *(noun)*

A newspaper with small pages that focuses on sensational stories and celebrities.

- *The tabloid published unverified rumors about the actor.*
- *He prefers serious papers to tabloids.*

---

correspondent *(noun)*

A journalist who reports news from a particular place or on a particular subject.

- *Our foreign correspondent reported from the conflict zone.*
- *She worked as a political correspondent for ten years.*

---

scoop *(noun)*

An important news story that one journalist or paper publishes before others.

- *The reporter got a scoop on the secret negotiations.*
- *Rival papers were angry about losing the scoop.*

---

rhetoric *(noun)*

Language designed to persuade or impress, sometimes without sincere meaning.

- *Empty political rhetoric will not solve the crisis.*
- *Her speech used powerful rhetoric to inspire the crowd.*

---

viral *(adjective)*

Spreading very quickly and widely on the internet.

- *The funny video went viral overnight.*
- *Companies hope their ads will go viral.*

---

sound bite *(noun)*

A short, memorable phrase taken from a speech and used in news reports.

- *Politicians carefully prepare sound bites for television.*
- *The interview was reduced to a single sound bite.*

---

centrarchid *(noun)*

Small carnivorous freshwater percoid fishes of North America usually having a laterally compressed body and metallic luster: crappies; black bass; bluegills; pumpkinseed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centrarchid."*
- *They discussed "centrarchid" during the group presentation.*

---

chirr *(verb)*

Make a vibrant noise, of grasshoppers or cicadas.

- *She tried to use "chirr" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "chirr" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

churr *(verb)*

Make a vibrant sound, as of some birds.

- *She tried to use "churr" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "churr" when talking about this idea.*

---

ciderpress *(noun)*

A press that is used to extract the juice from apples.

- *Understanding "ciderpress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ciderpress."*

---

circularise *(verb)*

Cause to become widely known.

- *The coach explained when to use "circularise" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "circularise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

circumstantiate *(verb)*

Give circumstantial evidence for.

- *She tried to use "circumstantiate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "circumstantiate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

clapperclaw *(verb)*

Use foul or abusive language towards.

- *She tried to use "clapperclaw" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "clapperclaw" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

class actinozoa *(noun)*

A large class of sedentary marine coelenterates that includes sea anemones and corals; the medusoid phase is entirely suppressed.

- *He looked up "class actinozoa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "class actinozoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

claude debussey *(noun)*

French composer who is said to have created Impressionism in music (1862-1918).

- *He looked up "claude debussey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "claude debussey" to mean french composer who is said to have created....*

---

clothespress *(noun)*

A closet where clothes are stored.

- *The article explained what "clothespress" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "clothespress" to mean a closet where clothes are stored.*

---

coccobacillus *(noun)*

A bacterial cell intermediate in morphology between a coccus and a bacillus; a very short bacillus.

- *He looked up "coccobacillus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "coccobacillus" during the group presentation.*

---

collogue *(verb)*

Confer secretly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "collogue" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "collogue" until he saw an example.*

---

colorcast *(noun)*

A television program that is broadcast in color.

- *He looked up "colorcast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colorcast."*

---

colourcast *(noun)*

A television program that is broadcast in color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colourcast."*
- *The article explained what "colourcast" means with a simple example.*

---

comminate *(verb)*

Curse or declare to be evil or anathema or threaten with divine punishment.

- *In everyday English, people use "comminate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "comminate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

commiserative *(adjective)*

Feeling or expressing sympathy; - Kenneth Roberts.

- *Made commiserative clicking sounds with his tongue.*
- *Would you call this situation "commiserative"? Explain why.*

---

complaintive *(adjective)*

Expressing pain or dissatisfaction of resentment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "complaintive."*
- *Would you call this situation "complaintive"? Explain why.*

---

condolent *(adjective)*

Expressing sympathy with a person who experienced the death of a loved one.

- *It is useful to describe something as "condolent" when it is expressing sympathy with a person who experienced....*
- *The speaker chose "condolent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

confabulate *(verb)*

Have a conference in order to talk something over.

- *The coach explained when to use "confabulate" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "confabulate" until he saw an example.*

---

contraindicate *(verb)*

Make a treatment inadvisable.

- *The coach explained when to use "contraindicate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "contraindicate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

coscoroba *(noun)*

Large white South American bird intermediate in some respects between ducks and swans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coscoroba."*
- *He looked up "coscoroba" because he had never seen it before.*

---

counterchallenge *(verb)*

Challenge in turn.

- *The authentication was counterchallenged.*
- *Can you use "counterchallenge" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

craunch *(verb)*

Press or grind with a crushing noise.

- *She tried to use "craunch" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "craunch" in real sentences.*

crepuscle *(noun)*

The time of day immediately following sunset.

- *In class, the teacher used "crepuscle" to mean the time of day immediately following sunset.*
- *The article explained what "crepuscle" means with a simple example.*

criminate *(verb)*

Bring an accusation against; level a charge against.

- *She tried to use "criminate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "criminate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

crith *(noun)*

The weight of a liter of hydrogen (at 0 centigrade and 760 millimeters pressure).

- *He looked up "crith" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crith."*

cryptoprocta ferox *(noun)*

Largest carnivore of Madagascar; intermediate in some respects between cats and civets.

- *In class, the teacher used "cryptoprocta ferox" to mean largest carnivore of madagascar; intermediate in....*
- *He looked up "cryptoprocta ferox" because he had never seen it before.*

cymograph *(noun)*

Scientific instrument consisting of a rotating drum holding paper on which a stylus traces a continuous record (as of breathing or blood pressure).

- *He looked up "cymograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cymograph."*

deathrate *(noun)*

The ratio of deaths in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 per year.

- *He looked up "deathrate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "deathrate" during the group presentation.*

deconsecrate *(verb)*

Remove the consecration from a person or an object.

- *The coach explained when to use "deconsecrate" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "deconsecrate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

demonstrativeness *(noun)*

Tending to express your feelings freely.

- *In class, the teacher used "demonstrativeness" to mean tending to express your feelings freely.*
- *The article explained what "demonstrativeness" means with a simple example.*

denotatum *(noun)*

An actual object referred to by a linguistic expression.

- *They discussed "denotatum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "denotatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

depone *(verb)*

Make a deposition; declare under oath.

- *He did not know how to use “depone” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “depone” when talking about this idea.*

---

designatum *(noun)*

Something (whether existing or not) that is referred to by a linguistic expression.

- *They discussed “designatum” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “designatum” to mean something (whether existing or not) that is....*

---

devoice *(verb)*

Utter with tense vocal chords.

- *In everyday English, people use “devoice” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “devoice” until he saw an example.*

---

diaglyph *(noun)*

Glyptic art consisting of a sunken or depressed engraving or carving on a stone or gem (as opposed to cameo).

- *He looked up “diaglyph” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “diaglyph.”*

---

dideoxycytosine *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used to combat HIV infection.

- *He looked up “dideoxycytosine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “dideoxycytosine” during the group presentation.*

---

dideoxyinosine *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used to combat HIV infection.

- *The article explained what “dideoxyinosine” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “dideoxyinosine” during the group presentation.*

---

diphthongise *(verb)*

Change from a simple vowel to a diphthong.

- *She tried to use “diphthongise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “diphthongise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

diphthongize *(verb)*

Change from a simple vowel to a diphthong.

- *This vowel diphthongized in Germanic.*
- *In everyday English, people use “diphthongize” when talking about this idea.*

---

dislogistic *(adjective)*

Expressing disapproval.

- *It is useful to describe something as “dislogistic” when it is expressing disapproval.*
- *Students compared “dislogistic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dissertate *(verb)*

Talk at length and formally about a topic.

- *The speaker dissertated about the social politics in 18th century England.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “dissertate” in real sentences.*

---

divagate *(verb)*

Lose clarity or turn aside especially from the main subject of attention or course of argument in writing, thinking, or speaking.

- *In everyday English, people use “divagate” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “divagate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dogmatise *(verb)*

State as a dogma.

- *In everyday English, people use “dogmatise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “dogmatise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dogmatize *(verb)*

State as a dogma.

- *The coach explained when to use “dogmatize” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “dogmatize” carefully so everyone would understand.*

dropline *(noun)*

A headline with the top line flush left and succeeding lines indented to the right.

- *The article explained what “dropline” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dropline” to mean a headline with the top line flush left and....*

dyslogistic *(adjective)*

Expressing disapproval.

- *Dyslogistic terms like ‘nitwit’ and ‘scalawag’.*
- *Students compared “dyslogistic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

dysphemism *(noun)*

An offensive or disparaging expression that is substituted for an inoffensive one.

- *His favorite dysphemism was to ask for axle grease when he wanted butter.*
- *They discussed “dysphemism” during the group presentation.*

ecphonesis *(noun)*

An exclamatory rhetorical device.

- *They discussed “ecphonesis” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ecphonesis” to mean an exclamatory rhetorical device.*

editorialise *(verb)*

Insert personal opinions into an objective statement.

- *Learners should practice how to use “editorialise” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “editorialise” until he saw an example.*

edronax *(noun)*

An antidepressant drug that blocks the reuptake of norepinephrine.

- *The article explained what “edronax” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “edronax” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

edward wyllis scripps *(noun)*

United States newspaper publisher who founded an important press association; half-brother of James Edmund Scripps (1854-1926).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “edward wyllis scripps.”*
- *He looked up “edward wyllis scripps” because he had never seen it before.*

elocute *(verb)*

Declaim in an elocutionary manner.

- *The poet elocuted beautifully.*
- *In everyday English, people use “elocute” when talking about this idea.*

embossment *(noun)*

An impression produced by pressure or printing.

- *They discussed “embossment” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “embossment” means with a simple example.*

empurpled *(adjective)*

Excessively elaborate or showily expressed.

- *A writer of empurpled literature.*
- *Would you call this situation “empurpled”? Explain why.*

enallage *(noun)*

A substitution of part of speech or gender or number or tense etc. (e.g., editorial 'we' for 'I').

- *The article explained what "enallage" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "enallage" during the group presentation.*

---

encipher *(verb)*

Convert ordinary language into code.

- *Learners should practice how to use "encipher" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "encipher" when talking about this idea.*

---

encomiastic *(adjective)*

Formally expressing praise.

- *The speaker chose "encomiastic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "encomiastic."*

---

enounce *(verb)*

Speak, pronounce, or utter in a certain way.

- *He did not know how to use "enounce" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "enounce" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ensky *(verb)*

Exalt to the skies; lift to the skies or to heaven with praise.

- *She tried to use "ensky" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ensky" and when to wait.*

---

entresol *(noun)*

Intermediate floor just above the ground floor.

- *In class, the teacher used "entresol" to mean intermediate floor just above the ground floor.*
- *The article explained what "entresol" means with a simple example.*

---

epanorthosis *(noun)*

Immediate rephrasing for intensification or justification.

- *The article explained what "epanorthosis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epanorthosis" to mean immediate rephrasing for intensification or....*

---

epideictical *(adjective)*

Designed primarily for rhetorical display.

- *It is useful to describe something as "epideictical" when it is designed primarily for rhetorical display.*
- *A "epideictical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

epiplexis *(noun)*

A rhetorical device in which the speaker reproaches the audience in order to incite or convince them.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epiplexis."*
- *They discussed "epiplexis" during the group presentation.*

---

etymologise *(verb)*

Give the etymology or derivation or suggest an etymology (for a word).

- *Can you use "etymologise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "etymologise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

etymologize *(verb)*

Give the etymology or derivation or suggest an etymology (for a word).

- *The linguist probably etymologized the words incorrectly.*
- *She tried to use "etymologize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

eulogium *(noun)*

A formal expression of praise for someone who has died recently.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eulogium."*

- *Understanding "eulogium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

euphemise *(verb)*

Refer to something with a euphemism.

- *He did not know how to use "euphemise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "euphemise" when talking about this idea.*

---

euphemize *(verb)*

Refer to something with a euphemism.

- *Learners should practice how to use "euphemize" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "euphemize" and when to wait.*

---

evenfall *(noun)*

The time of day immediately following sunset.

- *They discussed "evenfall" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "evenfall" means with a simple example.*

---

excusatory *(adjective)*

Offering or expressing apology.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "excusatory."*
- *Would you call this situation "excusatory"? Explain why.*

---

explanandum *(noun)*

(logic) a statement of something (a fact or thing or expression) to be explained.

- *They discussed "explanandum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "explanandum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

explicandum *(noun)*

(logic) a statement of something (a fact or thing or expression) to be explained.

- *Understanding "explicandum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "explicandum" means with a simple example.*

---

exposit *(verb)*

Add details, as to an account or idea; clarify the meaning of and discourse in a learned way, usually in writing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "exposit" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "exposit" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

expostulation *(noun)*

The act of expressing earnest opposition or protest.

- *They discussed "expostulation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expostulation."*

---

extolment *(noun)*

An expression of approval and commendation.

- *Understanding "extolment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "extolment" during the group presentation.*

---

exuberate *(verb)*

To express great joy.

- *He did not know how to use "exuberate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "exuberate" when talking about this idea.*

---

family trichodontidae *(noun)*

Two species of elongate compressed scaleless large-eyed fishes that live in sand or mud.

- *The article explained what "family trichodontidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family trichodontidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

felicitousness *(noun)*

Pleasing and appropriate manner or style (especially manner or style of expression).

- *Understanding "felicitousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "felicitousness" to mean pleasing and appropriate manner or style....*

fingerspell *(verb)*

Communicate by means of specific gestures, as an alternative to sign language.

- *The Deaf often fingerspell.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fingerspell" when talking about this idea.*

foredoom *(verb)*

Doom beforehand.

- *Can you use "foredoom" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "foredoom" until he saw an example.*

foreshow *(verb)*

Foretell by divine inspiration.

- *Can you use "foreshow" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "foreshow" when talking about this idea.*

formidability *(noun)*

Impressive difficulty.

- *They discussed "formidability" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "formidability" because he had never seen it before.*

formularise *(verb)*

Express as a formula.

- *He did not know how to use "formularise" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "formularise" in real sentences.*

formularize *(verb)*

Express as a formula.

- *Learners should practice how to use "formularize" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "formularize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fucoid *(noun)*

A fossilized cast or impression of algae of the order Fucales.

- *He looked up "fucoid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fucoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fulgurant *(adjective)*

Amazingly impressive; suggestive of the flashing of lightning; ; - Janet Flanner; - Idwal Jones.

- *These great best canvases still look as astonishing and as invitingly new as they did...when...his fulgurant popularity was in full growth.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fulgurant" when it is amazingly impressive; suggestive of the flashing of....*

fulgurous *(adjective)*

Amazingly impressive; suggestive of the flashing of lightning; ; - Janet Flanner; - Idwal Jones.

- *Adventures related...in a style both vivid and fulgurous.*
- *Would you call this situation "fulgurous"? Explain why.*

gallinago media *(noun)*

Old World snipe larger and darker than the whole snipe.

- *He looked up "gallinago media" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gallinago media" during the group presentation.*

gauffering iron *(noun)*

An iron used to press pleats and ridges.

- *Understanding "gauffering iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gauffering iron."*

---

genteelness *(noun)*

Elegance by virtue of fineness of manner and expression.

- *They discussed "genteelness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genteelness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus ascophyllum *(noun)*

Brown algae distinguished by compressed or inflated branchlets along the axis.

- *The article explained what "genus ascophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ascophyllum" to mean brown algae distinguished by compressed or inflated....*

---

gibelike *(adjective)*

Abusing vocally; expressing contempt or ridicule.

- *It is useful to describe something as "gibelike" when it is abusing vocally; expressing contempt or ridicule.*
- *A "gibelike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gloam *(noun)*

The time of day immediately following sunset.

- *In class, the teacher used "gloam" to mean the time of day immediately following sunset.*
- *They discussed "gloam" during the group presentation.*

---

gloomful *(adjective)*

Depressingly dark.

- *'gloomful' is archaic.*
- *A "gloomful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

goffering iron *(noun)*

An iron used to press pleats and ridges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goffering iron."*
- *He looked up "goffering iron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gracility *(noun)*

Elegance and beauty of movement or expression.

- *Understanding "gracility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gracility" means with a simple example.*

---

grandiloquently *(adverb)*

In a rhetorically grandiloquent manner.

- *She spoke "grandiloquently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "grandiloquently" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

gratulatory *(adjective)*

Expressive of sympathetic pleasure or joy on account of someone's success or good fortune.

- *A congratulatory telegram.*
- *The usual congratulatory crowd was conspicuously absent.*

---

hairgrip *(noun)*

A flat wire hairpin whose prongs press tightly together; used to hold bobbed hair in place.

- *Understanding "hairgrip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hairgrip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

handbasin *(noun)*

A basin for washing the hands ('wash-hand basin' is a British expression).

- *In class, the teacher used "handbasin" to mean a basin for washing the hands ('wash-hand basin' is....*
- *The article explained what "handbasin" means with a simple example.*

headfish *(noun)*

Among the largest bony fish; pelagic fish having an oval compressed body with high dorsal and anal fins and caudal fin reduced to a rudder-like lobe; worldwide in warm waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "headfish" to mean among the largest bony fish; pelagic fish having an....*
- *They discussed "headfish" during the group presentation.*

headlinese *(noun)*

Using the abbreviated style of headline writers.

- *He looked up "headlinese" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "headlinese" to mean using the abbreviated style of headline writers.*

holocephalan *(noun)*

Fish with high compressed head and a body tapering off into a long tail.

- *Understanding "holocephalan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "holocephalan" during the group presentation.*

holocephalian *(noun)*

Fish with high compressed head and a body tapering off into a long tail.

- *They discussed "holocephalian" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "holocephalian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hoofprint *(noun)*

A visible impression on a surface made by the hoof of an animal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hoofprint."*
- *He looked up "hoofprint" because he had never seen it before.*

hyperbolise *(verb)*

To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth.

- *She tried to use "hyperbolise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hyperbolise" in real sentences.*

hyperbolize *(verb)*

To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth.

- *In everyday English, people use "hyperbolize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "hyperbolize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ictodosaur *(noun)*

Intermediate in form between the therapsids and most primitive true mammals.

- *They discussed "ictodosaur" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ictodosaur" means with a simple example.*

immediateness *(noun)*

The quickness of action or occurrence.

- *He looked up "immediateness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "immediateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

immunosuppressor *(noun)*

A drug that lowers the body's normal immune response.

- *They discussed "immunosuppressor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "immunosuppressor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

impalpably *(adverb)*

Not substantially; lacking substantial expression or fullness.

- *The narrator describes the scene "impalpably" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "impalpably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

imprecate *(verb)*

Wish harm upon; invoke evil upon.

- *Learners should practice how to use "imprecate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "imprecate" when talking about this idea.*

---

impressible *(adjective)*

Easily impressed or influenced.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "impressible."*
- *Students compared "impressible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

incommunicative *(adjective)*

Not inclined to talk or give information or express opinions.

- *The speaker chose "incommunicative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "incommunicative" when it is not inclined to talk or give information or express....*

---

inexplicit *(adjective)*

Implied though not directly expressed; inherent in the nature of something.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inexplicit."*
- *Would you call this situation "inexplicit"? Explain why.*

---

inexpressively *(adverb)*

Without expression; in an inexpressive manner.

- *She looked at him inexpressively.*
- *Place "inexpressively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

infelicity *(noun)*

Inappropriate and unpleasing manner or style (especially manner or style of expression).

- *He looked up "infelicity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infelicity" to mean inappropriate and unpleasing manner or style....*

---

ingeminate *(verb)*

To say, state, or perform again.

- *Can you use "ingeminate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "ingeminate" when talking about this idea.*

---

insubstantially *(adverb)*

Not substantially; lacking substantial expression or fullness.

- *He answered "insubstantially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "insubstantially" in the final chapter.*

---

intercommunicate *(verb)*

Transmit thoughts or feelings.

- *These rooms intercommunicate.*
- *In everyday English, people use "intercommunicate" when talking about this idea.*

---

intermediator *(noun)*

A negotiator who acts as a link between parties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intermediator."*
- *They discussed "intermediator" during the group presentation.*

---

intermit *(verb)*

Cease an action temporarily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "intermit" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "intermit" when talking about this idea.*

---

interpellate *(verb)*

Question formally about policy or government business.

- *He did not know how to use "interpellate" until he saw an example.*

- *Can you use "interpellate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

intonate *(verb)*

Recite with musical intonation; recite as a chant or a psalm.

- *Please intonate with sadness.*
- *She tried to use "intonate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

iproclozide *(noun)*

An antidepressant drug that acts as a monoamine oxidase inhibitor.

- *In class, the teacher used "iproclozide" to mean an antidepressant drug that acts as a monoamine....*
- *They discussed "iproclozide" during the group presentation.*

irrepressibility *(noun)*

Irrepressible liveliness and good spirit.

- *The article explained what "irrepressibility" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irrepressibility" to mean irrepressible liveliness and good spirit.*

isosmotic *(adjective)*

(used of solutions) having the same or equal osmotic pressure.

- *Would you call this situation "isosmotic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "isosmotic."*

kibbitz *(verb)*

Make unwanted and intrusive comments.

- *Can you use "kibbitz" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "kibbitz" carefully so everyone would understand.*

kotow *(verb)*

Try to gain favor by cringing or flattering.

- *Learners should practice how to use "kotow" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "kotow" when talking about this idea.*

kymograph *(noun)*

Scientific instrument consisting of a rotating drum holding paper on which a stylus traces a continuous record (as of breathing or blood pressure).

- *In class, the teacher used "kymograph" to mean scientific instrument consisting of a rotating drum....*
- *They discussed "kymograph" during the group presentation.*

labialise *(verb)*

Pronounce with rounded lips.

- *The coach explained when to use "labialise" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "labialise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

labialize *(verb)*

Pronounce with rounded lips.

- *He did not know how to use "labialize" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "labialize" and when to wait.*

laconicism *(noun)*

Terseness of expression.

- *Understanding "laconicism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "laconicism" means with a simple example.*

laconism *(noun)*

Terseness of expression.

- *Understanding "laconism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "laconism" because he had never seen it before.*

latinise *(verb)*

Write in the Latin alphabet.

- *He did not know how to use "latinise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "latinise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

latinize *(verb)*

Write in the Latin alphabet.

- *Learners should practice how to use "latinize" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "latinize" when talking about this idea.*

lexicalise *(verb)*

Make or coin into a word or accept a new word into the lexicon of a language.

- *In everyday English, people use "lexicalise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lexicalise" in real sentences.*

lexicalize *(verb)*

Make or coin into a word or accept a new word into the lexicon of a language.

- *The concept expressed by German 'Gemuetlichkeit' is not lexicalized in English.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lexicalize" and when to wait.*

longanimous *(adjective)*

Showing patient and unruffled self-control and restraint under adversity; slow to retaliate or express resentment.

- *Was longanimous in the face of suffering.*
- *Would you call this situation "longanimous"? Explain why.*

lucidness *(noun)*

Free from obscurity and easy to understand; the comprehensibility of clear expression.

- *He looked up "lucidness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lucidness."*

lucubrate *(verb)*

Add details, as to an account or idea; clarify the meaning of and discourse in a learned way, usually in writing.

- *Can you use "lucubrate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "lucubrate" when talking about this idea.*

lukasiewicz notation *(noun)*

A parenthesis-free notation for forming mathematical expressions in which each operator precedes its operands.

- *The article explained what "lukasiewicz notation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lukasiewicz notation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lypressin *(noun)*

An antidiuretic and vasoconstrictor used to treat diabetes insipidus.

- *They discussed "lypressin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lypressin" because he had never seen it before.*

macushla *(noun)*

(an Irish term of address expressing affection) darling.

- *In class, the teacher used "macushla" to mean (an irish term of address expressing affection) darling.*
- *The article explained what "macushla" means with a simple example.*

magnetise *(verb)*

Attract strongly, as if with a magnet.

- *In everyday English, people use "magnetise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "magnetise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

magniloquently *(adverb)*

In a rhetorically grandiloquent manner.

- *The orator spoke magniloquently.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "magniloquently" in the final chapter.*

---

maledict *(verb)*

Wish harm upon; invoke evil upon.

- *Can you use "maledict" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "maledict" and when to wait.*

---

maniclike *(adjective)*

Resembling the mania of manic-depressive illness.

- *A "maniclike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "maniclike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

marcus cocceius nerva *(noun)*

Emperor of Rome who introduced a degree of freedom after the repressive reign of Domitian; adopted Trajan as his successor (30-98).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marcus cocceius nerva."*
- *Understanding "marcus cocceius nerva" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mediacy *(noun)*

The quality of being mediate.

- *In class, the teacher used "mediacy" to mean the quality of being mediate.*
- *He looked up "mediacy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mediateness *(noun)*

The quality of being mediate.

- *In class, the teacher used "mediateness" to mean the quality of being mediate.*
- *Understanding "mediateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microbar *(noun)*

The absolute unit of pressure equal to one dyne per square centimeter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microbar."*
- *The article explained what "microbar" means with a simple example.*

---

misaddress *(verb)*

Put a wrong address on.

- *In everyday English, people use "misaddress" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misaddress" in real sentences.*

---

misadvise *(verb)*

Give bad advice to.

- *He did not know how to use "misadvise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "misadvise" when talking about this idea.*

---

miscall *(verb)*

Assign in incorrect name to.

- *In everyday English, people use "miscall" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "miscall" in real sentences.*

---

misname *(verb)*

Assign in incorrect name to.

- *These misnamed philanthropists.*
- *She tried to use "misname" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mistranslate *(verb)*

Translate incorrectly.

- *Can you use "mistranslate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "mistranslate" and when to wait.*

monologuise *(verb)*

Talk to oneself.

- *Can you use “monologuise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “monologuise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

monologuize *(verb)*

Talk to oneself.

- *She tried to use “monologuize” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “monologuize” when talking about this idea.*

muckrake *(verb)*

Explore and expose misconduct and scandals concerning public figures.

- *He did not know how to use “muckrake” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “muckrake” and when to wait.*

mussitate *(verb)*

Talk indistinctly; usually in a low voice.

- *Can you use “mussitate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “mussitate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

muttonhead *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone’s intelligence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “muttonhead.”*
- *Understanding “muttonhead” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nasale *(verb)*

Speak in a nasal voice.

- *‘Come here,’ he nasaled.*
- *The coach explained when to use “nasale” and when to wait.*

nasalise *(verb)*

Pronounce with a lowered velum.

- *She tried to use “nasalise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “nasalise” when talking about this idea.*

nasalize *(verb)*

Pronounce with a lowered velum.

- *She nasalizes all her vowels.*
- *In this part of the country, people tend to nasalize.*

nasofrontal vein *(noun)*

A vein located in the anterior medial part of the orbit; connects the superior ophthalmic with the angular vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nasofrontal vein.”*
- *The article explained what “nasofrontal vein” means with a simple example.*

neohygrophorus angelesianus *(noun)*

A fungus with a small brown convex cap with a depressed disc; waxy wine-colored gills and a brown stalk; fruits in or near melting snow banks in the western mountains of North America.

- *The article explained what “neohygrophorus angelesianus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “neohygrophorus angelesianus” to mean a fungus with a small brown convex cap with a....*

neologist *(noun)*

A lexicographer of new words and expressions.

- *Understanding “neologist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “neologist” to mean a lexicographer of new words and expressions.*

netmail *(verb)*

Communicate electronically on the computer.

- *She tried to use "netmail" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "netmail" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

newsdealer *(noun)*

Someone who sells newspapers.

- *He looked up "newsdealer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "newsdealer" during the group presentation.*

---

newspaperwoman *(noun)*

A journalist employed to provide news stories for newspapers or broadcast media.

- *The article explained what "newspaperwoman" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newspaperwoman."*

---

newsvendor *(noun)*

Someone who sells newspapers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newsvendor."*
- *They discussed "newsvendor" during the group presentation.*

---

newswriter *(noun)*

A journalist employed to provide news stories for newspapers or broadcast media.

- *He looked up "newswriter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "newswriter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

niqaabi *(noun)*

An observant Muslim woman who covers her face and hands when in public or in the presence of any man outside her immediate family.

- *They discussed "niqaabi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "niqaabi" means with a simple example.*

---

noninterchangeable *(adjective)*

Such that the terms of an expression cannot be interchanged without changing the meaning.

- *The arguments of the symmetric relation, 'is the father of', are noninterchangeable.*
- *A "noninterchangeable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nonrigid *(adjective)*

Designating an airship having a shape maintained only by internal gas pressure and without a supporting structure.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonrigid" when it is designating an airship having a shape maintained....*
- *A "nonrigid" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nontricyclic *(noun)*

A class of antidepressant drugs that are not tricyclic drugs and do not act by inhibiting MAO.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nontricyclic."*
- *The article explained what "nontricyclic" means with a simple example.*

---

nontricyclic antidepressant *(noun)*

A class of antidepressant drugs that are not tricyclic drugs and do not act by inhibiting MAO.

- *In class, the teacher used "nontricyclic antidepressant" to mean a class of antidepressant drugs that are not....*
- *They discussed "nontricyclic antidepressant" during the group presentation.*

---

nontricyclic antidepressant drug *(noun)*

A class of antidepressant drugs that are not tricyclic drugs and do not act by inhibiting MAO.

- *He looked up "nontricyclic antidepressant drug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nontricyclic antidepressant drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nontricyclic drug *(noun)*

A class of antidepressant drugs that are not tricyclic drugs and do not act by inhibiting MAO.

- *They discussed "nontricyclic drug" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “nontricyclic drug” to mean a class of antidepressant drugs that are not....*

---

normodyne *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade names Trandate and Normodyne) that blocks alpha and beta-adrenergic receptors of the sympathetic nervous system (leading to a decrease in blood pressure).

- *The article explained what “normodyne” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “normodyne.”*

---

notarise *(verb)*

Authenticate as a notary.

- *He did not know how to use “notarise” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “notarise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nrti *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used against HIV; is incorporated into the DNA of the virus and stops the building process; results in incomplete DNA that cannot create a new virus; often used in combination with other drugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nrti.”*
- *He looked up “nrti” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nutritionist’s calorie *(noun)*

A unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree at one atmosphere pressure; used by nutritionists to characterize the energy-producing potential in food.

- *They discussed “nutritionist’s calorie” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “nutritionist’s calorie” because he had never seen it before.*

---

objurgate *(verb)*

Express strong disapproval of.

- *In everyday English, people use “objurgate” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “objurgate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

omphalotus *(noun)*

A genus of fungi with a depressed disc in the cap.

- *Understanding “omphalotus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “omphalotus” to mean a genus of fungi with a depressed disc in the cap.*

---

ophryon *(noun)*

The craniometric point in the midline of the forehead immediately above the orbits.

- *The article explained what “ophryon” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “ophryon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oppositive *(adjective)*

Expressing antithesis or opposition.

- *Would you call this situation “oppositive”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “oppositive.”*

---

oppugn *(verb)*

Challenge the accuracy, probity, or propriety of.

- *He did not know how to use “oppugn” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “oppugn” when talking about this idea.*

---

order rheiformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: birds intermediate in characteristics between ostriches and emus: recent and extinct rheas.

- *He looked up “order rheiformes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order rheiformes.”*

---

osmoreceptor *(noun)*

Sensory end organ that responds to changes in osmotic pressure.

- *In class, the teacher used “osmoreceptor” to mean sensory end organ that responds to changes in....*
- *The article explained what “osmoreceptor” means with a simple example.*

ostiarius *(noun)*

The lowest of the minor Holy Orders in the unreformed Western Church but now suppressed by the Roman Catholic Church.

- *They discussed "ostiarius" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ostiarius" means with a simple example.*

ostiary *(noun)*

The lowest of the minor Holy Orders in the unreformed Western Church but now suppressed by the Roman Catholic Church.

- *They discussed "ostiary" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ostiary."*

overdramatise *(verb)*

Present in an overly dramatic manner.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overdramatise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "overdramatise" until he saw an example.*

overemphasise *(verb)*

Place special or excessive emphasis on.

- *He did not know how to use "overemphasise" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overemphasise" in real sentences.*

overgeneralise *(verb)*

Draw too general a conclusion.

- *He did not know how to use "overgeneralise" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "overgeneralise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

overgeneralize *(verb)*

Draw too general a conclusion.

- *It is dangerous to overgeneralize.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overgeneralize" in real sentences.*

ovibos moschatus *(noun)*

Large shaggy-coated bovid mammal of Canada and Greenland; intermediate in size and anatomy between an ox and a sheep.

- *They discussed "ovibos moschatus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ovibos moschatus" to mean large shaggy-coated bovid mammal of canada and....*

paginate *(verb)*

Number the pages of a book or manuscript.

- *Can you use "paginate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "paginate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

palatalise *(verb)*

Pronounce a consonant with the tongue against the palate.

- *Learners should practice how to use "palatalise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "palatalise" when talking about this idea.*

palatalize *(verb)*

Pronounce a consonant with the tongue against the palate.

- *Can you use "palatalize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "palatalize" and when to wait.*

pamelor *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant drug (trade name Pamelor) used along with psychotherapy to treat dysthymic depression; may interact dangerously if taken with other drugs.

- *Understanding "pamelor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pamelor" during the group presentation.*

panegyrical *(adjective)*

Formally expressing praise.

- *The speaker chose “panegyrical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “panegyrical.”*

---

pantomimer *(noun)*

An actor who communicates entirely by gesture and facial expression.

- *He looked up “pantomimer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pantomimer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pantomimist *(noun)*

An actor who communicates entirely by gesture and facial expression.

- *They discussed “pantomimist” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pantomimist” means with a simple example.*

---

parafovea *(noun)*

Area of the retina immediately surrounding the fovea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “parafovea.”*
- *They discussed “parafovea” during the group presentation.*

---

paragrapher *(noun)*

A writer of paragraphs (as for publication on the editorial page of a newspaper).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paragrapher.”*
- *He looked up “paragrapher” because he had never seen it before.*

---

paroxetime *(noun)*

A selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor commonly prescribed as an antidepressant (trade name Paxil).

- *In class, the teacher used “paroxetime” to mean a selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor commonly....*
- *The article explained what “paroxetime” means with a simple example.*

---

particularise *(verb)*

Be specific about.

- *She tried to use “particularise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “particularise” in real sentences.*

---

pasigraphy *(noun)*

An artificial international language using characters (as mathematical symbols) instead of words to express ideas.

- *In class, the teacher used “pasigraphy” to mean an artificial international language using....*
- *Understanding “pasigraphy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perorate *(verb)*

Deliver an oration in grandiloquent style.

- *She tried to use “perorate” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “perorate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

perseverate *(verb)*

Psychology: repeat a response after the cessation of the original stimulus.

- *The subjects in this study perseverated.*
- *She tried to use “perseverate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

personate *(verb)*

Pretend to be someone you are not; sometimes with fraudulent intentions.

- *The Greeks personated their gods ridiculous.*
- *He did not know how to use “personate” until he saw an example.*

---

petitionary *(adjective)*

Of the nature of or expressing a petition.

- *The petitionary procedure had a quality of indecisiveness.*

- *Would you call this situation "petitionary"? Explain why.*

---

phonate *(verb)*

Utter speech sounds.

- *Can you use "phonate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "phonate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

picklepuss *(noun)*

Someone with a habitually sullen or gloomy expression.

- *They discussed "picklepuss" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "picklepuss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

piezometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring high pressures.

- *In class, the teacher used "piezometer" to mean a measuring instrument for measuring high pressures.*
- *He looked up "piezometer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pithiness *(noun)*

Terseness and economy in writing and speaking achieved by expressing a great deal in just a few words.

- *They discussed "pithiness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pithiness" to mean terseness and economy in writing and speaking....*

---

pitressin *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland (trade name Pitressin) and also by nerve endings in the hypothalamus; affects blood pressure by stimulating capillary muscles and reduces urine flow by affecting reabsorption of water by kidney tubules.

- *The article explained what "pitressin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pitressin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

platitudinize *(verb)*

Utter platitudes.

- *The candidate platitudinized and bored the audience.*
- *The coach explained when to use "platitudinize" and when to wait.*

---

plausive *(adjective)*

Expressing or manifesting praise or approval.

- *The speaker chose "plausive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "plausive"? Explain why.*

---

plexus choroideus *(noun)*

A vascular plexus of the cerebral ventricles that regulate intraventricular pressure.

- *In class, the teacher used "plexus choroideus" to mean a vascular plexus of the cerebral ventricles that....*
- *He looked up "plexus choroideus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ploce *(noun)*

(rhetoric) repetition to gain special emphasis or extend meaning.

- *The article explained what "ploce" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ploce" to mean (rhetoric) repetition to gain special emphasis or....*

---

pluralise *(verb)*

Mark with a grammatical morpheme that indicates plural.

- *He did not know how to use "pluralise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "pluralise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

polemicise *(verb)*

Engage in a controversy.

- *The coach explained when to use "polemicise" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "polemicise" until he saw an example.*

polemicize *(verb)*

Engage in a controversy.

- *The two historians polemicized for years.*
- *He did not know how to use "polemicize" until he saw an example.*

polemise *(verb)*

Engage in a controversy.

- *The coach explained when to use "polemise" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "polemise" in real sentences.*

polemize *(verb)*

Engage in a controversy.

- *He did not know how to use "polemize" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "polemize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

political correctitude *(noun)*

Avoidance of expressions or actions that can be perceived to exclude or marginalize or insult people who are socially disadvantaged or discriminated against.

- *In class, the teacher used "political correctitude" to mean avoidance of expressions or actions that can be....*
- *The article explained what "political correctitude" means with a simple example.*

ponderousness *(noun)*

An oppressive quality that is laborious and solemn and lacks grace or fluency.

- *A book so serious that it sometimes subsided into ponderousness.*
- *He looked up "ponderousness" because he had never seen it before.*

postimpressionist *(noun)*

An artist of the Postimpressionist school who revolted against Impressionism.

- *The article explained what "postimpressionist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "postimpressionist."*

posturer *(noun)*

Someone who behaves in a manner calculated to impress or mislead others.

- *In class, the teacher used "posturer" to mean someone who behaves in a manner calculated to....*
- *Understanding "posturer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

preachify *(verb)*

Speak as if delivering a sermon; express moral judgements.

- *Can you use "preachify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "preachify" and when to wait.*

precative *(adjective)*

Expressing entreaty or supplication.

- *The speaker chose "precative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "precative"? Explain why.*

precatory *(adjective)*

Expressing entreaty or supplication.

- *Precatory overtures.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "precatory."*

predestine *(verb)*

Decree or determine beforehand.

- *Can you use "predestine" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "predestine" and when to wait.*

predicator *(noun)*

An expression that predicates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "predicator."*
- *They discussed "predicator" during the group presentation.*

---

prepuberty *(noun)*

A period of two years immediately prior to the onset of puberty when growth and changes leading to sexual maturity occur.

- *Understanding "prepuberty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prepuberty."*

---

pressmark *(noun)*

A mark consisting of characters written on a book; used to indicate shelf location.

- *In class, the teacher used "pressmark" to mean a mark consisting of characters written on a book;....*
- *The article explained what "pressmark" means with a simple example.*

---

previse *(verb)*

Warn in advance or beforehand; give an early warning.

- *The coach explained when to use "previse" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "previse" until he saw an example.*

---

prologise *(verb)*

Write or speak a prologue.

- *She tried to use "prologise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prologise" in real sentences.*

---

prologize *(verb)*

Write or speak a prologue.

- *In everyday English, people use "prologize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "prologize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

prologuize *(verb)*

Write or speak a prologue.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prologuize" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prologuize" when talking about this idea.*

---

propagandise *(verb)*

Spread by propaganda.

- *He did not know how to use "propagandise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "propagandise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

propositus *(noun)*

The person immediately affected by or concerned with an action.

- *In class, the teacher used "propositus" to mean the person immediately affected by or concerned....*
- *They discussed "propositus" during the group presentation.*

---

protriptyline *(noun)*

Tricyclic antidepressant used to treat clinical depression.

- *They discussed "protriptyline" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "protriptyline" means with a simple example.*

---

quetch *(verb)*

Express complaints, discontent, displeasure, or unhappiness.

- *She tried to use "quetch" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "quetch" in real sentences.*

---

ratifier *(noun)*

Someone who expresses strong approval.

- *Understanding "ratifier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "ratifier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reboxetine *(noun)*

An antidepressant drug that blocks the reuptake of norepinephrine.

- *The article explained what "reboxetine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reboxetine."*

---

reconsecrate *(verb)*

Consecrate anew, as after a desecration.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reconsecrate" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "reconsecrate" until he saw an example.*

---

reconvict *(verb)*

Convict anew.

- *Can you use "reconvict" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "reconvict" and when to wait.*

---

recriminate *(verb)*

Return an accusation against someone or engage in mutual accusations; charge in return.

- *Can you use "recriminate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "recriminate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

redetermine *(verb)*

Fix, find, or establish again.

- *The physicists redetermined Planck's constant.*
- *She tried to use "redetermine" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

remonstration *(noun)*

The act of expressing earnest opposition or protest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "remonstration."*
- *They discussed "remonstration" during the group presentation.*

---

renegociate *(verb)*

Revise the terms of in order to limit or regain excess profits gained by the contractor.

- *We renegociated our old mortgage now that the interest rates have come down.*
- *The two warring parties will have to renegociate.*

---

renegue on *(verb)*

Fail to fulfill a promise or obligation.

- *The coach explained when to use "renegue on" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "renegue on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reprehension *(noun)*

An act or expression of criticism and censure.

- *Understanding "reprehension" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reprehension" means with a simple example.*

---

represser *(noun)*

An agent that represses.

- *The article explained what "represser" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "represser."*

---

reproval *(noun)*

An act or expression of criticism and censure.

- *They discussed "reproval" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "reproval" means with a simple example.*

---

repugn *(verb)*

To make the subject of dispute, contention, or litigation.

- *In everyday English, people use "repugn" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "repugn" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

revilement *(noun)*

A rude expression intended to offend or hurt.

- *The article explained what "revilement" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "revilement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhapsodise *(verb)*

Say (something) with great enthusiasm.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rhapsodise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rhapsodise" when talking about this idea.*

---

rheiformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: birds intermediate in characteristics between ostriches and emus: recent and extinct rheas.

- *Understanding "rheiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rheiformes."*

---

ribbonfish *(noun)*

Marine fish having a long compressed ribbonlike body.

- *In class, the teacher used "ribbonfish" to mean marine fish having a long compressed ribbonlike body.*
- *He looked up "ribbonfish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

romanise *(verb)*

Write in the Latin alphabet.

- *The coach explained when to use "romanise" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "romanise" in real sentences.*

---

roneograph *(noun)*

A rotary duplicator that uses a stencil through which ink is pressed (trade mark Roneo).

- *The article explained what "roneograph" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roneograph."*

---

rusticism *(noun)*

A rural idiom or expression.

- *They discussed "rusticism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rusticism" means with a simple example.*

---

ruthful *(adjective)*

Feeling or expressing pain or sorrow for sins or offenses.

- *Students compared "ruthful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ruthful."*

---

sandboy *(noun)*

A young peddler of sand; used now only to express great happiness in 'happy as a sandboy'.

- *Understanding "sandboy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sandboy" during the group presentation.*

---

sarafem *(noun)*

A selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor commonly prescribed as an antidepressant (trade names Prozac or Sarafem); it is thought to work by increasing the activity of serotonin in the brain.

- *The article explained what "sarafem" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sarafem" during the group presentation.*

---

scalelike *(adjective)*

Reduced to a small appressed thing that resembles a scale.

- *Scalelike leaves.*
- *A “scalelike” approach may work better in this case.*

---

schmoose *(verb)*

Talk idly or casually and in a friendly way.

- *Can you use “schmoose” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “schmoose” and when to wait.*

---

scranch *(verb)*

Make a crushing noise.

- *Learners should practice how to use “scranch” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “scranch” until he saw an example.*

---

scraunch *(verb)*

Make a crushing noise.

- *In everyday English, people use “scraunch” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “scraunch” until he saw an example.*

---

semirigid *(adjective)*

Having a form maintained by a rigid internal structure as well as by internal gas pressure.

- *The speaker chose “semirigid” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “semirigid.”*

---

sermonise *(verb)*

Speak as if delivering a sermon; express moral judgements.

- *In everyday English, people use “sermonise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “sermonise” in real sentences.*

---

sermonize *(verb)*

Speak as if delivering a sermon; express moral judgements.

- *This man always sermonizes.*
- *The coach explained when to use “sermonize” and when to wait.*

---

serzone *(noun)*

An antidepressant drug (trade name Serzone).

- *In class, the teacher used “serzone” to mean an antidepressant drug (trade name serzone).*
- *The article explained what “serzone” means with a simple example.*

---

shmoose *(verb)*

Talk idly or casually and in a friendly way.

- *The coach explained when to use “shmoose” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “shmoose” until he saw an example.*

---

shmooze *(verb)*

Talk idly or casually and in a friendly way.

- *He did not know how to use “shmooze” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “shmooze” in real sentences.*

---

sibilate *(verb)*

Make a sharp hissing sound, as if to show disapproval.

- *He did not know how to use “sibilate” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “sibilate” when talking about this idea.*

---

sibilation *(noun)*

A fricative sound (especially as an expression of disapproval).

- *Understanding “sibilation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sibilation” to mean a fricative sound (especially as an expression of....*

signalise *(verb)*

Communicate silently and non-verbally by signals or signs.

- *He did not know how to use “signalise” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “signalise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

singularise *(verb)*

Distinguish as singular.

- *She tried to use “singularise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “singularise” in real sentences.*

singularize *(verb)*

Distinguish as singular.

- *In everyday English, people use “singularize” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “singularize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

skreigh *(verb)*

Utter a harsh abrupt scream.

- *He did not know how to use “skreigh” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “skreigh” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

smolderingly *(adverb)*

With barely repressed anger.

- *‘I can’t wait,’ she answered smolderingly.*
- *Using “smolderingly” can make your explanation more exact.*

smotherer *(noun)*

A person who stifles or smothers or suppresses.

- *I see from all the yawn smotherers that it is time to stop.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “smotherer.”*

smoulderingly *(adverb)*

With barely repressed anger.

- *He answered “smoulderingly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place “smoulderingly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

sneerer *(noun)*

A person who expresses contempt by remarks or facial expression.

- *In class, the teacher used “sneerer” to mean a person who expresses contempt by remarks or....*
- *The article explained what “sneerer” means with a simple example.*

snipefish *(noun)*

Small bottom-dwelling fish of warm seas having a compressed body and a long snout with a toothless mouth.

- *The article explained what “snipefish” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “snipefish” to mean small bottom-dwelling fish of warm seas having a....*

soliloquise *(verb)*

Talk to oneself.

- *In everyday English, people use “soliloquise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “soliloquise” in real sentences.*

soliloquize *(verb)*

Talk to oneself.

- *The coach explained when to use “soliloquize” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “soliloquize” until he saw an example.*

speechify *(verb)*

Make speeches; hold forth, or harangue with a certain degree of formality.

- *These ministers speechify on every occasion.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "speechify" in real sentences.*

---

spongelike *(adjective)*

Easily squashed; resembling a sponge in having soft porous texture and compressibility.

- *A "spongelike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "spongelike" when it is easily squashed; resembling a sponge in having soft....*

---

spoonfeed *(verb)*

Teach without challenging the students.

- *This professor spoonfeeds his students.*
- *In everyday English, people use "spoonfeed" when talking about this idea.*

---

stephead *(noun)*

A headline with the top line flush left and succeeding lines indented to the right.

- *In class, the teacher used "stephead" to mean a headline with the top line flush left and....*
- *The article explained what "stephead" means with a simple example.*

---

stromateid *(noun)*

Small marine fish with a short compressed body and feeble spines.

- *He looked up "stromateid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stromateid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stromateid fish *(noun)*

Small marine fish with a short compressed body and feeble spines.

- *In class, the teacher used "stromateid fish" to mean small marine fish with a short compressed body and....*
- *He looked up "stromateid fish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subfamily taxodiaceae *(noun)*

Coniferous trees; traditionally considered an independent family though recently included in Cupressaceae in some classification systems.

- *In class, the teacher used "subfamily taxodiaceae" to mean coniferous trees; traditionally considered an....*
- *They discussed "subfamily taxodiaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

subjectiveness *(noun)*

Judgment based on individual personal impressions and feelings and opinions rather than external facts.

- *They discussed "subjectiveness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "subjectiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

submediant *(noun)*

(music) the sixth note of a major or minor scale (or the third below the tonic).

- *In class, the teacher used "submediant" to mean (music) the sixth note of a major or minor scale....*
- *They discussed "submediant" during the group presentation.*

---

subvent *(verb)*

Guarantee financial support of.

- *The opera tour was subvented by a bank.*
- *Can you use "subvent" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

subvocalise *(verb)*

Articulate without making audible sounds.

- *She tried to use "subvocalise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "subvocalise" and when to wait.*

---

subvocalize *(verb)*

Articulate without making audible sounds.

- *She was reading to herself and merely subvocalized.*

- *In everyday English, people use “subvocalize” when talking about this idea.*

---

summate *(verb)*

Determine the sum of.

- *She tried to use “summate” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “summate” and when to wait.*

---

sumpsimus *(noun)*

A correct expression that takes the place of a popular but incorrect expression.

- *He preferred his erroneous but pleasing mumpsimus to the correct sumpsimus.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sumpsimus” to mean a correct expression that takes the place of a....*

---

superjacent *(adjective)*

Lying immediately above or on something else.

- *It is useful to describe something as “superjacent” when it is lying immediately above or on something else.*
- *A “superjacent” approach may work better in this case.*

---

suppresser *(noun)*

An electrical device for suppressing unwanted currents.

- *In class, the teacher used “suppresser” to mean an electrical device for suppressing unwanted currents.*
- *The article explained what “suppresser” means with a simple example.*

---

suppresser gene *(noun)*

A gene that suppresses the phenotypic expression of another gene (especially of a mutant gene).

- *The article explained what “suppresser gene” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “suppresser gene” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surmisal *(noun)*

A message expressing an opinion based on incomplete evidence.

- *He looked up “surmisal” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “surmisal.”*

---

susurrate *(verb)*

Issue soft noises.

- *The coach explained when to use “susurrate” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “susurrate” until he saw an example.*

---

syllabise *(verb)*

Utter with distinct articulation of each syllable.

- *She tried to use “syllabise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “syllabise” when talking about this idea.*

---

syllabize *(verb)*

Utter with distinct articulation of each syllable.

- *The poet syllabized the verses he read.*
- *In everyday English, people use “syllabize” when talking about this idea.*

---

syncategorem *(noun)*

A syncategorematic expression; a word that cannot be used alone as a term in a logical proposition.

- *Logical quantifiers, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions are called syncategoremes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “syncategorem.”*

---

syncategoreme *(noun)*

A syncategorematic expression; a word that cannot be used alone as a term in a logical proposition.

- *Logical quantifiers, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions are called syncategoremes.*
- *In class, the teacher used “syncategoreme” to mean a syncategorematic expression; a word that cannot....*

---

synonymity *(noun)*

The semantic relation that holds between two words that can (in a given context) express the same meaning.

- *They discussed "synonymity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synonymity."*

---

synonymousness *(noun)*

The semantic relation that holds between two words that can (in a given context) express the same meaning.

- *The article explained what "synonymousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synonymousness" to mean the semantic relation that holds between two words....*

---

ta'ziyeh *(noun)*

(Islam) a form of Iranian musical pageant that is the theatrical expression of religious passion; based on the Battle of Kerbala and performed annually (in Farsi).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ta'ziyeh."*
- *He looked up "ta'ziyeh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

taxodiaceae *(noun)*

Coniferous trees; traditionally considered an independent family though recently included in Cupressaceae in some classification systems.

- *He looked up "taxodiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "taxodiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taxodium mucronatum *(noun)*

Cypress of river valleys of Mexican highlands.

- *Understanding "taxodium mucronatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxodium mucronatum."*

---

telecommunicate *(verb)*

Communicate over long distances, as via the telephone or e-mail.

- *In everyday English, people use "telecommunicate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "telecommunicate" in real sentences.*

---

telepathise *(verb)*

Communicate nonverbally by telepathy.

- *Learners should practice how to use "telepathise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "telepathise" when talking about this idea.*

---

telepathize *(verb)*

Communicate nonverbally by telepathy.

- *Some people believe they can telepathize with others around the world.*
- *Can you use "telepathize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tensimeter *(noun)*

A manometer for measuring vapor pressure.

- *Understanding "tensimeter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tensimeter" means with a simple example.*

---

tergiversate *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *He did not know how to use "tergiversate" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tergiversate" and when to wait.*

---

thalidone *(noun)*

A diuretic (trade names Hygroton and Thalidone) used to control hypertension and conditions that cause edema; effective in lowering blood pressure to prevent heart attacks.

- *He looked up "thalidone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thalidone" to mean a diuretic (trade names hygroton and thalidone)....*

---

theologise *(verb)*

Treat from a theological viewpoint or render theological in character.

- *Can you use "theologise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "theologise" and when to wait.*

---

theologize *(verb)*

Treat from a theological viewpoint or render theological in character.

- *She tried to use "theologize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "theologize" until he saw an example.*

---

thiouracil *(noun)*

Depresses the function of the thyroid gland.

- *Understanding "thiouracil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thiouracil."*

---

thoriated *(adjective)*

Being or sounding of nervous or suppressed laughter.

- *Students compared "thoriated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "thoriated"? Explain why.*

---

timeserving *(adjective)*

Taking immediate advantage, often unethically, of any circumstance of possible benefit.

- *The speaker chose "timeserving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "timeserving."*

---

tittup *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *The coach explained when to use "tittup" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tittup" in real sentences.*

---

topicalize *(verb)*

Emphasize by putting heavy stress on or by moving to the front of the sentence.

- *Speakers topicalize more often than they realize.*
- *The object of the sentence is topicalized in what linguists call 'Yiddish Movement'.*

---

trandate *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade names Trandate and Normodyne) that blocks alpha and beta-adrenergic receptors of the sympathetic nervous system (leading to a decrease in blood pressure).

- *They discussed "trandate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trandate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trenchancy *(noun)*

Keenness and forcefulness of thought or expression or intellect.

- *The article explained what "trenchancy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trenchancy" to mean keenness and forcefulness of thought or expression....*

---

triavil *(noun)*

Tranquilizer and antidepressant (trade name Triavil) sometimes used as an antiemetic for adults.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triavil."*
- *He looked up "triavil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trichodontidae *(noun)*

Two species of elongate compressed scaleless large-eyed fishes that live in sand or mud.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichodontidae."*
- *They discussed "trichodontidae" during the group presentation.*

---

troat *(verb)*

Emit a cry intended to attract other animals; used especially of animals at rutting time.

- *She tried to use "troat" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "troat" and when to wait.*

typewrite *(verb)*

Write by means of a keyboard with types.

- *In everyday English, people use "typewrite" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "typewrite" until he saw an example.*

ululate *(verb)*

Emit long loud cries.

- *She tried to use "ululate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ululate" and when to wait.*

unbosom *(verb)*

Relieve oneself of troubling information.

- *In everyday English, people use "unbosom" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unbosom" in real sentences.*

unbreakableness *(noun)*

A consistency of something that does not break under pressure.

- *They discussed "unbreakableness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unbreakableness."*

unchurch *(verb)*

Exclude from a church or a religious community.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unchurch" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unchurch" when talking about this idea.*

uncloak *(verb)*

Reveal the true nature of.

- *He did not know how to use "uncloak" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "uncloak" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

undeceive *(verb)*

Free from deception or illusion.

- *The coach explained when to use "undeceive" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "undeceive" in real sentences.*

undersign *(verb)*

Sign at the bottom of (a document).

- *In everyday English, people use "undersign" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "undersign" until he saw an example.*

unexpressible *(adjective)*

Defying expression.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unexpressible."*
- *The speaker chose "unexpressible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unexpressive *(adjective)*

Deliberately impassive in manner.

- *The speaker chose "unexpressive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unexpressive" when it is deliberately impassive in manner.*

unfurrowed *(adjective)*

Not marked with shallow depressions or furrows.

- *An unfurrowed field.*
- *Unfurrowed cheeks.*

ungracefulness *(noun)*

An unpleasant lack of grace in carriage or form or movement or expression.

- *The article explained what “ungracefulness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ungracefulness” to mean an unpleasant lack of grace in carriage or form or....*

ungradable opposition *(noun)*

An opposition that has no intermediate grade; either one or the other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ungradable opposition.”*
- *He looked up “ungradable opposition” because he had never seen it before.*

unhallow *(verb)*

Remove the consecration from a person or an object.

- *The coach explained when to use “unhallow” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “unhallow” carefully so everyone would understand.*

unimpressionable *(adjective)*

Not sensitive or susceptible to impression.

- *An unimpressionable mind.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “unimpressionable” when it is not sensitive or susceptible to impression.*

unimpressively *(adverb)*

In an unimpressive manner.

- *She scored unimpressively low in the first round of the competition.*
- *Using “unimpressively” can make your explanation more exact.*

universalise *(verb)*

Make universal.

- *The coach explained when to use “universalise” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “universalise” until he saw an example.*

unrepressed *(adjective)*

Not repressed.

- *Unrepressed hostilities.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “unrepressed” when it is not repressed.*

unrhetorical *(adjective)*

Not rhetorical.

- *It is useful to describe something as “unrhetorical” when it is not rhetorical.*
- *The speaker chose “unrhetorical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unspell *(verb)*

Release from a spell.

- *In everyday English, people use “unspell” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “unspell” in real sentences.*

unsympathising *(adjective)*

Not showing or expressing sympathy.

- *The speaker chose “unsympathising” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “unsympathising” when it is not showing or expressing sympathy.*

unsympathizing *(adjective)*

Not showing or expressing sympathy.

- *An uncharitable and unsympathizing attitude.*
- *Students compared “unsympathizing” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unteach *(verb)*

Cause to disbelieve; teach someone the contrary of what he or she had learned earlier.

- *Learners should practice how to use “unteach” in real sentences.*

- *In everyday English, people use "unteach" when talking about this idea.*

---

untellable *(adjective)*

Defying expression or description.

- *A thing of untellable splendor.*
- *Would you call this situation "untellable"? Explain why.*

---

upthrow *(noun)*

(geology) a rise of land to a higher elevation (as in the process of mountain building).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "upthrow."*
- *He looked up "upthrow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vaticinate *(verb)*

Foretell through or as if through the power of prophecy.

- *She tried to use "vaticinate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vaticinate" and when to wait.*

---

vena nasofrontalis *(noun)*

A vein located in the anterior medial part of the orbit; connects the superior ophthalmic with the angular vein.

- *The article explained what "vena nasofrontalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena nasofrontalis" to mean a vein located in the anterior medial part of the....*

---

verbalisation *(noun)*

The activity of expressing something in words.

- *The article explained what "verbalisation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "verbalisation" during the group presentation.*

---

verbaliser *(noun)*

Someone who expresses in language; someone who talks (especially someone who delivers a public speech or someone especially garrulous).

- *The article explained what "verbaliser" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "verbaliser" to mean someone who expresses in language; someone who....*

---

verbalizer *(noun)*

Someone who expresses in language; someone who talks (especially someone who delivers a public speech or someone especially garrulous).

- *He looked up "verbalizer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verbalizer."*

---

verboseness *(noun)*

An expressive style that uses excessive or empty words.

- *They discussed "verboseness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verboseness."*

---

viewless *(adjective)*

Not having or expressing opinions or views.

- *It is useful to describe something as "viewless" when it is not having or expressing opinions or views.*
- *Students compared "viewless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

virazole *(noun)*

An inhaled antiviral agent (trade name Virazole) that may be used to treat serious virus infections.

- *In class, the teacher used "virazole" to mean an inhaled antiviral agent (trade name virazole)....*
- *The article explained what "virazole" means with a simple example.*

---

vituperate *(verb)*

Spread negative information about.

- *He did not know how to use "vituperate" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "vituperate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vociferate *(verb)*

Utter in a very loud voice.

- *They vociferated their demands.*
- *She tried to use "vociferate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vowelise *(verb)*

Pronounce as a vowel.

- *She tried to use "vowelise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "vowelise" when talking about this idea.*

---

vowelize *(verb)*

Pronounce as a vowel.

- *Between two consonants, this liquid is vowelized.*
- *In everyday English, people use "vowelize" when talking about this idea.*

---

vulgarise *(verb)*

Cater to popular taste to make popular and present to the general public; bring into general or common use.

- *Learners should practice how to use "vulgarise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "vulgarise" until he saw an example.*

---

vulgarize *(verb)*

Cater to popular taste to make popular and present to the general public; bring into general or common use.

- *Relativity Theory was vulgarized by these authors.*
- *The Press has vulgarized Love and Marriage.*

---

wailful *(adjective)*

Vocally expressing grief or sorrow or resembling such expression; ; ; ; ; - Shakespeare.

- *Wailful bagpipes.*
- *Tangle her desires with wailful sonnets.*

---

watercannon *(noun)*

A hose (carried on a truck) that fires water under high pressure to disperse crowds (especially crowds of rioters).

- *Understanding "watercannon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "watercannon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wawl *(verb)*

Make high-pitched, whiney noises.

- *He did not know how to use "wawl" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "wawl" in real sentences.*

---

weatherglass *(noun)*

A simple barometer for indicating changes in atmospheric pressure.

- *In class, the teacher used "weatherglass" to mean a simple barometer for indicating changes in....*
- *Understanding "weatherglass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

william claude dukenfield *(noun)*

United States comedian and film actor (1880-1946).

- *He looked up "william claude dukenfield" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william claude dukenfield."*

---

wrawl *(verb)*

Cry loudly, as of animals.

- *He did not know how to use "wrawl" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "wrawl" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

wytensin *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade name Wytensin) that reduces blood pressure by its effect on the central nervous system.

- *The article explained what "wytensin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wytensin."*

---

xanthous *(adjective)*

Of the color intermediate between green and orange in the color spectrum; of something resembling the color of an egg yolk.

- *Would you call this situation "xanthous"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "xanthous" when it is of the color intermediate between green and orange....*

---

yaup *(verb)*

Emit long loud cries.

- *In everyday English, people use "yaup" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "yaup" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

yellow vetchling *(noun)*

Scrambling perennial Eurasian wild pea having yellowish flowers and compressed seed pods; cultivated for forage.

- *Understanding "yellow vetchling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "yellow vetchling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zalcitabine *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used to combat HIV infection.

- *In class, the teacher used "zalcitabine" to mean an antiviral drug used to combat hiv infection.*
- *They discussed "zalcitabine" during the group presentation.*

---

zdv *(noun)*

An antiviral drug (trade name Retrovir) used in the treatment of AIDS; adverse side effects include liver damage and suppression of the bone marrow.

- *He looked up "zdv" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zdv."*

---

zizz *(noun)*

A buzzing or whizzing sound.

- *A nasty zizz in the engine.*
- *Arthur's taking a short zizz.*

---

caprimulgus carolinensis *(noun)*

Large whippoorwill-like bird of the southern United States.

- *He looked up "caprimulgus carolinensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caprimulgus carolinensis."*

---

caprimulgus europaeus *(noun)*

Old World goatsucker.

- *They discussed "caprimulgus europaeus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caprimulgus europaeus" to mean old world goatsucker.*

---

caprimulgus vociferus *(noun)*

American nocturnal goatsucker with grey-and-white plumage.

- *Understanding "caprimulgus vociferus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caprimulgus vociferus" to mean american nocturnal goatsucker with grey-and-white....*

---

capriole *(verb)*

Perform a capriole, of horses in dressage.

- *Can you use "capriole" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "capriole" when talking about this idea.*

---

caproic acid *(noun)*

A fatty acid found in animal oils and fats or made synthetically; smells like goats.

- *In class, the teacher used "caproic acid" to mean a fatty acid found in animal oils and fats or made....*
- *Understanding "caproic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capros *(noun)*

A genus of fish in the family Caproidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “capros” to mean a genus of fish in the family caproidae.*
- *They discussed “capros” during the group presentation.*

capros aper *(noun)*

Fish with a projecting snout.

- *In class, the teacher used “capros aper” to mean fish with a projecting snout.*
- *The article explained what “capros aper” means with a simple example.*

capsella *(noun)*

Shepherd’s purse.

- *The article explained what “capsella” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capsella.”*

capsella bursa-pastoris *(noun)*

White-flowered annual European herb bearing triangular notched pods; nearly cosmopolitan as an introduced weed.

- *In class, the teacher used “capsella bursa-pastoris” to mean white-flowered annual european herb bearing....*
- *Understanding “capsella bursa-pastoris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capsicum annuum cerasiforme *(noun)*

Plant bearing small rounded usually pungent fruits.

- *The article explained what “capsicum annuum cerasiforme” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “capsicum annuum cerasiforme” during the group presentation.*

capsicum annuum conoides *(noun)*

Plant bearing erect pungent conical red or yellow or purple fruits; sometimes grown as an ornamental.

- *They discussed “capsicum annuum conoides” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capsicum annuum conoides.”*

capsicum annuum grossum *(noun)*

Plant bearing large mild thick-walled usually bell-shaped fruits; the principal salad peppers.

- *The article explained what “capsicum annuum grossum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “capsicum annuum grossum” to mean plant bearing large mild thick-walled usually....*

capsicum baccatum *(noun)*

Plant bearing very small and very hot oblong red fruits; includes wild forms native to tropical America; thought to be ancestral to the sweet pepper and many hot peppers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capsicum baccatum.”*
- *The article explained what “capsicum baccatum” means with a simple example.*

capsicum frutescens baccatum *(noun)*

Plant bearing very small and very hot oblong red fruits; includes wild forms native to tropical America; thought to be ancestral to the sweet pepper and many hot peppers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capsicum frutescens baccatum.”*
- *They discussed “capsicum frutescens baccatum” during the group presentation.*

capsulate *(adjective)*

Used of seeds or spores that are enclosed in a capsule.

- *Would you call this situation “capsulate”? Explain why.*
- *A “capsulate” approach may work better in this case.*

capsulise *(verb)*

Put in a short or concise form; reduce in volume.

- *In everyday English, people use “capsulise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “capsulise” in real sentences.*

capsulize *(verb)*

Put in a short or concise form; reduce in volume.

- *Capsulize the news.*
- *The coach explained when to use "capsulize" and when to wait.*

captiously *(adverb)*

In a captious, carping manner.

- *He was captiously pedantic.*
- *Using "captiously" can make your explanation more exact.*

capulin *(noun)*

Mexican black cherry tree having edible fruit.

- *He looked up "capulin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capulin."*

capulin tree *(noun)*

Mexican black cherry tree having edible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "capulin tree" to mean mexican black cherry tree having edible fruit.*
- *He looked up "capulin tree" because he had never seen it before.*

carabineer *(noun)*

A soldier (historically a mounted soldier) who is armed with a carbine.

- *He looked up "carabineer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carabineer" during the group presentation.*

carabinier *(noun)*

A soldier (historically a mounted soldier) who is armed with a carbine.

- *Understanding "carabinier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carabinier" to mean a soldier (historically a mounted soldier) who is....*

carack *(noun)*

A large galleon sailed in the Mediterranean as a merchantman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carack."*
- *He looked up "carack" because he had never seen it before.*

caracole *(verb)*

Make a half turn on a horse, in dressage.

- *The coach explained when to use "caracole" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "caracole" until he saw an example.*

caracolito *(noun)*

Large Costa Rican tree having light-colored wood suitable for cabinetry; similar to the African lepidobotrys in wood structure as well as in fruit and flowers and leaves and seeds; often classified in other families.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caracolito."*
- *The article explained what "caracolito" means with a simple example.*

caracul *(noun)*

Hardy coarse-haired sheep of central Asia; lambs are valued for their soft curly black fur.

- *They discussed "caracul" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "caracul" because he had never seen it before.*

carageen *(noun)*

Dark purple edible seaweed of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "carageen" to mean dark purple edible seaweed of the atlantic coasts....*
- *He looked up "carageen" because he had never seen it before.*

carancha *(noun)*

South American caracara.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carancha."*

- *The article explained what “carancha” means with a simple example.*

---

caranda *(noun)*

South American palm yielding a wax similar to carnauba wax.

- *In class, the teacher used “caranda” to mean south american palm yielding a wax similar to....*
- *The article explained what “caranda” means with a simple example.*

---

caranda palm *(noun)*

South American palm yielding a wax similar to carnauba wax.

- *Understanding “caranda palm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “caranda palm” during the group presentation.*

---

caranday *(noun)*

South American palm yielding a wax similar to carnauba wax.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “caranday.”*
- *He looked up “caranday” because he had never seen it before.*

---

carangid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to fish of the family Carangidae.

- *The speaker chose “carangid” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “carangid” approach may work better in this case.*

---

carangid fish *(noun)*

A percoid fish of the family Carangidae.

- *They discussed “carangid fish” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “carangid fish” to mean a percoid fish of the family carangidae.*

---

carangidae *(noun)*

Large family of narrow-bodied marine food fishes with widely forked tails; chiefly of warm seas.

- *The article explained what “carangidae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “carangidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caranx *(noun)*

Type genus of the Carangidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “caranx.”*
- *The article explained what “caranx” means with a simple example.*

---

caranx bartholomaei *(noun)*

Fish of western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

- *Understanding “caranx bartholomaei” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “caranx bartholomaei” to mean fish of western atlantic and gulf of mexico.*

---

caranx crysos *(noun)*

Fish of western Atlantic: Cape Cod to Brazil.

- *In class, the teacher used “caranx crysos” to mean fish of western atlantic: cape cod to brazil.*
- *The article explained what “caranx crysos” means with a simple example.*

---

caranx hippos *(noun)*

Fish of western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

- *Understanding “caranx hippos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “caranx hippos” means with a simple example.*

---

carapidae *(noun)*

Pearlfishes: related to the Brotulidae.

- *He looked up “carapidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “carapidae” to mean pearlfishes: related to the brotulidae.*

---

carbamic acid *(noun)*

An acid that is known only by virtue of its salts (as ammonium carbamate) or its esters (as urethane).

- *The article explained what "carbamic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carbamic acid" to mean an acid that is known only by virtue of its salts....*

---

carbineer *(noun)*

A soldier (historically a mounted soldier) who is armed with a carbine.

- *The article explained what "carbineer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carbineer" to mean a soldier (historically a mounted soldier) who is....*

---

carbolated *(adjective)*

Containing or treated with carbolic acid.

- *The speaker chose "carbolated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "carbolated" when it is containing or treated with carbolic acid.*

---

carboloy *(noun)*

An alloy based on tungsten with cobalt or nickel as a binder; used in making metal-cutting tools.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carboloy."*
- *They discussed "carboloy" during the group presentation.*

---

carbomycin *(noun)*

A colorless basic antibiotic that inhibits the growth of Gram-positive organisms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carbomycin."*
- *He looked up "carbomycin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carbon tetrahalide *(noun)*

Compounds composed of 1 carbon and 4 halogen molecules.

- *Understanding "carbon tetrahalide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carbon tetrahalide" to mean compounds composed of 1 carbon and 4 halogen molecules.*

---

carbonise *(verb)*

Turn into carbon, as by burning.

- *She tried to use "carbonise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "carbonise" in real sentences.*

---

carbonnade flamande *(noun)*

Beef stewed in beer seasoned with garlic and served with boiled potatoes.

- *The article explained what "carbonnade flamande" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "carbonnade flamande" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carbonous *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of or yielding carbon.

- *It is useful to describe something as "carbonous" when it is relating to or consisting of or yielding carbon.*
- *Students compared "carbonous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

carbonylic *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing the carbonyl group.

- *It is useful to describe something as "carbonylic" when it is relating to or containing the carbonyl group.*
- *Students compared "carbonylic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

carbuncled *(adjective)*

Afflicted with or resembling a carbuncle.

- *A "carbuncled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "carbuncled" when it is afflicted with or resembling a carbuncle.*

---

carbuncular *(adjective)*

Afflicted with or resembling a carbuncle.

- *It is useful to describe something as "carbuncular" when it is afflicted with or resembling a carbuncle.*
- *Would you call this situation "carbuncular"? Explain why.*

---

carburet *(verb)*

Combine with carbon.

- *The coach explained when to use "carburet" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "carburet" until he saw an example.*

---

carburise *(verb)*

Unite with carbon.

- *Learners should practice how to use "carburise" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "carburise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

carburize *(verb)*

Unite with carbon.

- *Carburize metal.*
- *Can you use "carburize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

carcajou *(noun)*

Stocky shaggy-coated North American carnivorous mammal.

- *In class, the teacher used "carcajou" to mean stocky shaggy-coated north american carnivorous mammal.*
- *Understanding "carcajou" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carcharhinidae *(noun)*

Largest family of living sharks; found worldwide especially in tropical waters; dorsal fin lacks spines: requiem sharks including tiger sharks and soupfin sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used "carcharhinidae" to mean largest family of living sharks; found worldwide....*
- *The article explained what "carcharhinidae" means with a simple example.*

---

carcharhinus limbatus *(noun)*

Widely distributed shallow-water shark with fins seemingly dipped in ink.

- *In class, the teacher used "carcharhinus limbatus" to mean widely distributed shallow-water shark with fins....*
- *He looked up "carcharhinus limbatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carcharhinus plumbeus *(noun)*

Most common grey shark along coasts of middle Atlantic states; sluggish and occasionally caught by fishermen.

- *In class, the teacher used "carcharhinus plumbeus" to mean most common grey shark along coasts of middle....*
- *The article explained what "carcharhinus plumbeus" means with a simple example.*

---

carchariidae *(noun)*

Sand sharks; in some classifications coextensive with family Carcharhinidae.

- *Understanding "carchariidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "carchariidae" during the group presentation.*

---

carcharinus longimanus *(noun)*

Large deep-water shark with white-tipped dorsal fin; worldwide distribution; most dangerous shark.

- *Understanding "carcharinus longimanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carcharinus longimanus" means with a simple example.*

---

carcinomatous *(adjective)*

Being or relating to carcinoma.

- *A carcinomatous lesion.*
- *Would you call this situation "carcinomatous"? Explain why.*

---

carcinomatous myopathy *(noun)*

A disease seen in patients with lung cancer and characterized by weakness and fatigue of hip and thigh muscles and an aching back; caused by antibodies directed against the neuromuscular junctions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carcinomatous myopathy."*
- *He looked up "carcinomatous myopathy" because he had never seen it before.*

carcinosarcoma *(noun)*

A malignant neoplasm composed of carcinoma and sarcoma extensively intermixed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carcinosarcoma."*
- *The article explained what "carcinosarcoma" means with a simple example.*

cardamine bulbifera *(noun)*

European bittercress having a knotted white rootstock.

- *Understanding "cardamine bulbifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cardamine bulbifera" because he had never seen it before.*

cardamine diphylla *(noun)*

North American herb with pungent scaly or toothed roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardamine diphylla."*
- *They discussed "cardamine diphylla" during the group presentation.*

cardamum *(noun)*

Aromatic seeds used as seasoning like cinnamon and cloves especially in pickles and barbecue sauces.

- *Understanding "cardamum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cardamum" during the group presentation.*

cardcase *(noun)*

A small case for carrying business cards.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardcase" to mean a small case for carrying business cards.*
- *He looked up "cardcase" because he had never seen it before.*

cardcastle *(noun)*

An unstable construction with playing cards.

- *He built three levels of his cardcastle before it collapsed.*
- *Understanding "cardcastle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cardhouse *(noun)*

An unstable construction with playing cards.

- *He looked up "cardhouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardhouse."*

cardiidae *(noun)*

Somewhat heart-shaped sand-burrowing bivalve mollusks.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardiidae" to mean somewhat heart-shaped sand-burrowing bivalve mollusks.*
- *They discussed "cardiidae" during the group presentation.*

cardinalfish *(noun)*

Small red fishes of coral reefs and inshore tropical waters.

- *Understanding "cardinalfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardinalfish."*

cardinalship *(noun)*

The office of cardinal.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardinalship" to mean the office of cardinal.*
- *The article explained what "cardinalship" means with a simple example.*

cardiographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a cardiograph.

- *Students compared "cardiographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cardiographic."*

cardiography *(noun)*

Diagnostic procedure consisting of recording the activity of the heart electronically with a cardiograph (and producing a cardiogram).

- *They discussed "cardiography" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cardiography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cardiologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or used in or practicing cardiology.

- *Cardiologic evidence.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cardiologic" when it is of or relating to or used in or practicing cardiology.*

---

cardiopathy *(noun)*

A disease of the heart.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardiopathy" to mean a disease of the heart.*
- *The article explained what "cardiopathy" means with a simple example.*

---

cardiospasm *(noun)*

A spasm of the cardiac sphincter (between the esophagus and the stomach); if the cardiac sphincter does not relax during swallowing the passage of food into the stomach is obstructed.

- *He looked up "cardiospasm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cardiospasm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cardiospermum *(noun)*

Tendril-climbing herbs or shrubs whose seeds have a white heart-shaped spot.

- *They discussed "cardiospermum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cardiospermum" to mean tendril-climbing herbs or shrubs whose seeds have a....*

---

cardiospermum grandiflorum *(noun)*

Herbaceous vine of tropical America and Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiospermum grandiflorum."*
- *He looked up "cardiospermum grandiflorum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cardiospermum halicacabum *(noun)*

Woody perennial climbing plant with large ornamental seed pods that resemble balloons; tropical India and Africa and America.

- *The article explained what "cardiospermum halicacabum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cardiospermum halicacabum" during the group presentation.*

---

cardsharper *(noun)*

A professional card player who makes a living by cheating at card games.

- *The article explained what "cardsharper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardsharper."*

---

carduelinae *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for a subgroup of finches.

- *The article explained what "carduelinae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carduelinae" to mean used in some classifications for a subgroup of finches.*

---

carduelis *(noun)*

In some classifications considered the type genus of a subfamily Carduelinae of the family Fringillidae: goldfinches; siskins; redpolls; linnets.

- *Understanding "carduelis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carduelis."*

---

carduelis cannabina *(noun)*

Small Old World finch whose male has a red breast and forehead.

- *The article explained what "carduelis cannabina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carduelis cannabina" to mean small old world finch whose male has a red breast....*

---

carduelis carduelis *(noun)*

Small European finch having a crimson face and yellow-and-black wings.

- *In class, the teacher used "carduelis carduelis" to mean small european finch having a crimson face and....*

- *The article explained what “carduelis carduelis” means with a simple example.*

---

carduelis cucullata *(noun)*

South American species of scarlet finch with black head and wings and tail.

- *Understanding “carduelis cucullata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “carduelis cucullata.”*

---

carduelis flammea *(noun)*

Small siskin-like finch with a red crown and a rosy breast and rump.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “carduelis flammea.”*
- *Understanding “carduelis flammea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carduelis hornemanni *(noun)*

Small siskin-like finch with a red crown.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “carduelis hornemanni.”*
- *They discussed “carduelis hornemanni” during the group presentation.*

---

carduelis spinus *(noun)*

Small yellow-and-black Eurasian finch with a sharp beak.

- *In class, the teacher used “carduelis spinus” to mean small yellow-and-black eurasian finch with a sharp beak.*
- *He looked up “carduelis spinus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cardura *(noun)*

An antihypertensive drug (trade name Cardura) that works by relaxing blood vessels so that blood passes through them more easily; it is also used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia.

- *In class, the teacher used “cardura” to mean an antihypertensive drug (trade name cardura) that....*
- *They discussed “cardura” during the group presentation.*

---

carefreeness *(noun)*

The trait of being without worry or responsibility.

- *He looked up “carefreeness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “carefreeness.”*

---

carelian *(noun)*

A Finnic language spoken by the people of Karelia.

- *The article explained what “carelian” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “carelian” to mean a finnic language spoken by the people of karelia.*

---

carex pseudocyperus *(noun)*

Tufted sedge of temperate regions; nearly cosmopolitan.

- *In class, the teacher used “carex pseudocyperus” to mean tufted sedge of temperate regions; nearly cosmopolitan.*
- *They discussed “carex pseudocyperus” during the group presentation.*

---

cariama *(noun)*

The type genus of the Cariamidae comprising only the crested cariama.

- *He looked up “cariama” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cariama.”*

---

cariama cristata *(noun)*

Brazilian Cariama; sole representative of the genus Cariama.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cariama cristata.”*
- *They discussed “cariama cristata” during the group presentation.*

---

cariamidae *(noun)*

Crane-like South American wading birds.

- *He looked up “cariamidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “cariamidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caribees *(noun)*

A group of islands in the southeastern West Indies.

- *Understanding "caribees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caribees" to mean a group of islands in the southeastern west indies.*

---

caricaceae *(noun)*

Trees native to tropical America and Africa with milky juice and large palmately lobed leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caricaceae."*
- *They discussed "caricaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

carillonneur *(noun)*

A musician who plays a carillon.

- *He looked up "carillonneur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "carillonneur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carina fornicis *(noun)*

Ridge on the lower surface of the fornix of the brain.

- *The article explained what "carina fornicis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "carina fornicis" during the group presentation.*

---

carinal *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a carina.

- *Students compared "carinal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "carinal."*

---

carissa bispinosa *(noun)*

South African shrub having forked spines and plumlike fruit; frequently used as hedging.

- *Understanding "carissa bispinosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "carissa bispinosa" during the group presentation.*

---

carl gustaf mossander *(noun)*

Swedish chemist who discovered rare earth elements (1797-1858).

- *He looked up "carl gustaf mossander" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "carl gustaf mossander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carlovingian *(noun)*

A member of the Carolingian dynasty.

- *They discussed "carlovingian" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "carlovingian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carlovingian dynasty *(noun)*

A Frankish dynasty founded by Charlemagne's father that ruled from 751 to 987.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carlovingian dynasty."*
- *They discussed "carlovingian dynasty" during the group presentation.*

---

carnalise *(verb)*

Debase through carnal gratification.

- *The coach explained when to use "carnalise" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "carnalise" until he saw an example.*

---

carnalize *(verb)*

Represent materialistically, as in a painting or a sculpture.

- *He did not know how to use "carnalize" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "carnalize" in real sentences.*

---

carnegiea *(noun)*

Caryophylloid dicot genus with only one species: saguaro.

- *The article explained what "carnegiea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carnegiea."*

---

carnegiea gigantea *(noun)*

Extremely large treelike cactus of desert regions of southwestern United States having a thick columnar sparsely branched trunk bearing white flowers and edible red pulpy fruit.

- *The article explained what "carnegiea gigantea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carnegiea gigantea" to mean extremely large treelike cactus of desert regions....*

---

carnify *(verb)*

Become muscular or fleshy.

- *The coach explained when to use "carnify" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "carnify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

carniolan bee *(noun)*

Greyish highly productive European honeybee that has a quiet disposition.

- *They discussed "carniolan bee" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carniolan bee" to mean greyish highly productive european honeybee that....*

---

carnosaura *(noun)*

Largest carnivorous land animals ever known.

- *The article explained what "carnosaura" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carnosaura" to mean largest carnivorous land animals ever known.*

---

carnot's ideal cycle *(noun)*

A cycle (of expansion and compression) of an idealized reversible heat engine that does work without loss of heat.

- *Understanding "carnot's ideal cycle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carnot's ideal cycle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carnotite *(noun)*

A yellow radioactive mineral; an ore of uranium and radium and vanadium.

- *The article explained what "carnotite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carnotite" to mean a yellow radioactive mineral; an ore of uranium and....*

---

caroche *(noun)*

A luxurious carriage suitable for nobility in the 16th and 17th century.

- *They discussed "caroche" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "caroche" means with a simple example.*

---

carolean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the life and times of kings Charles I or Charles II of England.

- *The speaker chose "carolean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "carolean."*

---

carolina moonseed *(noun)*

Woody vine of southeastern United States resembling the common moonseed but having red fruits.

- *The article explained what "carolina moonseed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carolina moonseed" to mean woody vine of southeastern united states resembling....*

---

caroller *(noun)*

A singer of carols.

- *In class, the teacher used "caroller" to mean a singer of carols.*
- *He looked up "caroller" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carotenemia *(noun)*

Excess carotene in the blood stream; can cause the skin to turn a pale yellow or red color.

- *Understanding "carotenemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carotenemia" to mean excess carotene in the blood stream; can cause the....*

carotin *(noun)*

An orange isomer of an unsaturated hydrocarbon found in many plants; is converted into vitamin A in the liver.

- *Understanding "carotin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "carotin" during the group presentation.*

carouser *(noun)*

Someone who enjoys riotous drinking.

- *He looked up "carouser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carouser."*

carpellary *(adjective)*

Belonging to or forming or containing carpels.

- *The speaker chose "carpellary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "carpellary" when it is belonging to or forming or containing carpels.*

carpellate *(adjective)*

Bearing or consisting of carpels.

- *The speaker chose "carpellate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "carpellate"? Explain why.*

carpenteria *(noun)*

California evergreen shrub having glossy opposite leaves and terminal clusters of a few fragrant white flowers.

- *Understanding "carpenteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carpenteria."*

carpenteria californica *(noun)*

California evergreen shrub having glossy opposite leaves and terminal clusters of a few fragrant white flowers.

- *They discussed "carpenteria californica" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "carpenteria californica" means with a simple example.*

carpetweed *(noun)*

Annual prostrate mat-forming weed having whorled leaves and small greenish-white flowers; widespread throughout North America.

- *He looked up "carpetweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carpetweed."*

carpetweed family *(noun)*

Succulent herbs or small shrubs mostly of South Africa but also New Zealand and North America: carpetweeds; fig marigolds.

- *In class, the teacher used "carpetweed family" to mean succulent herbs or small shrubs mostly of south....*
- *The article explained what "carpetweed family" means with a simple example.*

carphophis *(noun)*

Thunder snake.

- *They discussed "carphophis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carphophis" to mean thunder snake.*

carphophis amoenus *(noun)*

Small reddish wormlike snake of eastern United States.

- *They discussed "carphophis amoenus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "carphophis amoenus" means with a simple example.*

carpinaceae *(noun)*

Used in some classification systems for the genera Carpinus, Ostryopsis, and Ostryopsis.

- *He looked up "carpinaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carpinaceae" to mean used in some classification systems for the genera....*

carpinus betulus *(noun)*

Medium-sized Old World tree with smooth grey bark and leaves like beech that turn yellow-orange in autumn.

- *They discussed “carpinus betulus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “carpinus betulus” to mean medium-sized old world tree with smooth grey bark....*

---

carpobrotus *(noun)*

A caryophyllaceous genus of Carpobrotus.

- *He looked up “carpobrotus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “carpobrotus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carpobrotus edulis *(noun)*

Low-growing South African succulent plant having a capsular fruit containing edible pulp.

- *He looked up “carpobrotus edulis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “carpobrotus edulis” to mean low-growing south african succulent plant having a....*

---

carpocapsa *(noun)*

Codling moths.

- *The article explained what “carpocapsa” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “carpocapsa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carpocapsa pomonella *(noun)*

A small grey moth whose larvae live in apples and English walnuts.

- *In class, the teacher used “carpocapsa pomonella” to mean a small grey moth whose larvae live in apples and....*
- *He looked up “carpocapsa pomonella” because he had never seen it before.*

---

carpodacus *(noun)*

House finches and purple finches.

- *They discussed “carpodacus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “carpodacus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

carpodacus mexicanus *(noun)*

Small finch originally of the western United States and Mexico.

- *Understanding “carpodacus mexicanus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “carpodacus mexicanus.”*

---

carpodacus purpureus *(noun)*

North American finch having a raspberry-red head and breast and rump.

- *In class, the teacher used “carpodacus purpureus” to mean north american finch having a raspberry-red head....*
- *He looked up “carpodacus purpureus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

carpophagous *(adjective)*

Feeding on fruit.

- *Would you call this situation “carpophagous”? Explain why.*
- *A “carpophagous” approach may work better in this case.*

---

carpophore *(noun)*

A slender stalk that furnishes an axis for a carpel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “carpophore.”*
- *He looked up “carpophore” because he had never seen it before.*

---

carpospore *(noun)*

A nonmotile spore of red algae.

- *In class, the teacher used “carpospore” to mean a nonmotile spore of red algae.*
- *The article explained what “carpospore” means with a simple example.*

---

carposporic *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a carpospore.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “carposporic.”*

- *A "carposporic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

carposporous *(adjective)*

Having carpospores.

- *Would you call this situation "carposporous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "carposporous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

carrageen *(noun)*

Dark purple edible seaweed of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "carrageen" to mean dark purple edible seaweed of the atlantic coasts....*
- *The article explained what "carrageen" means with a simple example.*

---

carrageenin *(noun)*

A colloidal extract from carrageen seaweed and other red algae.

- *They discussed "carrageenin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "carrageenin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carragheen *(noun)*

Dark purple edible seaweed of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America.

- *Understanding "carragheen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carragheen" to mean dark purple edible seaweed of the atlantic coasts....*

---

carrottop *(noun)*

Someone who has red hair.

- *In class, the teacher used "carrottop" to mean someone who has red hair.*
- *Understanding "carrottop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carrycot *(noun)*

Box-shaped baby bed with handles (for a baby to sleep in while being carried).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carrycot."*
- *Understanding "carrycot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cartilaginification *(noun)*

Abnormal formation of cartilage from other tissues; observed in some Asians.

- *In class, the teacher used "cartilaginification" to mean abnormal formation of cartilage from other tissues;....*
- *The article explained what "cartilaginification" means with a simple example.*

---

cartonful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a carton.

- *Understanding "cartonful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cartonful" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cartouch *(noun)*

A cartridge (usually with paper casing).

- *They discussed "cartouch" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cartouch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cartroad *(noun)*

Any road or path affording passage especially a rough one.

- *Understanding "cartroad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cartroad" means with a simple example.*

---

carum carvi *(noun)*

A Eurasian plant with small white flowers yielding caraway seed.

- *The article explained what "carum carvi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carum carvi" to mean a eurasian plant with small white flowers yielding....*

---

caruncula *(noun)*

An outgrowth on a plant or animal such as a fowl's wattle or a protuberance near the hilum of certain seeds.

- *He looked up "caruncula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caruncula."*

---

caruncular *(adjective)*

Resembling a caruncle.

- *Students compared "caruncular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "caruncular" when it is resembling a caruncle.*

---

carunculate *(adjective)*

Having a caruncle.

- *A "carunculate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "carunculate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

carunculated *(adjective)*

Having a caruncle.

- *The speaker chose "carunculated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "carunculated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

carunculous *(adjective)*

Resembling a caruncle.

- *Students compared "carunculous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "carunculous"? Explain why.*

---

carya cordiformis *(noun)*

Hickory of the eastern United States having a leaves with 7 or 9 leaflets and thin-shelled very bitter nuts.

- *They discussed "carya cordiformis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "carya cordiformis" means with a simple example.*

---

carya illinoensis *(noun)*

Tree of southern United States and Mexico cultivated for its nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carya illinoensis."*
- *He looked up "carya illinoensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carya illinoinsis *(noun)*

Tree of southern United States and Mexico cultivated for its nuts.

- *They discussed "carya illinoinsis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "carya illinoinsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carya laciniosa *(noun)*

Hickory of the eastern United States resembling the shagbark but having a much larger nut.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carya laciniosa."*
- *The article explained what "carya laciniosa" means with a simple example.*

---

carya myristicaeformis *(noun)*

Hickory of southern United States and Mexico having hard nutmeg-shaped nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "carya myristicaeformis" to mean hickory of southern united states and mexico having....*
- *They discussed "carya myristicaeformis" during the group presentation.*

---

carya myristiciformis *(noun)*

Hickory of southern United States and Mexico having hard nutmeg-shaped nuts.

- *The article explained what "carya myristiciformis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "carya myristiciformis" during the group presentation.*

---

caryocar *(noun)*

Type genus of the Caryocaraceae; South American trees yielding strong fine-grained wood and edible nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "caryocar" to mean type genus of the caryocaraceae; south american....*
- *He looked up "caryocar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caryocar nuciferum *(noun)*

Large South American evergreen tree trifoliate leaves and drupes with nutlike seeds used as food and a source of cooking oil.

- *He looked up "caryocar nuciferum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caryocar nuciferum."*

---

caryocaraceae *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical South American trees.

- *The article explained what "caryocaraceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caryocaraceae."*

---

caryophyllaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to plants of the family Caryophyllaceae.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "caryophyllaceous."*
- *Students compared "caryophyllaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

caryophyllaceous plant *(noun)*

A plant of the family Caryophyllaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "caryophyllaceous plant" to mean a plant of the family caryophyllaceae.*
- *Understanding "caryophyllaceous plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caryophyllales *(noun)*

Corresponds approximately to the older group Centrospermae.

- *He looked up "caryophyllales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "caryophyllales" during the group presentation.*

---

caryophylloid dicot family *(noun)*

Family of relatively early dicotyledonous plants including mostly flowers.

- *Understanding "caryophylloid dicot family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "caryophylloid dicot family" means with a simple example.*

---

caryophylloid dicot genus *(noun)*

Genus of relatively early dicotyledonous plants including mostly flowers.

- *Understanding "caryophylloid dicot genus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "caryophylloid dicot genus" during the group presentation.*

---

caryota *(noun)*

Fishtail palms.

- *They discussed "caryota" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "caryota" means with a simple example.*

---

caryota urens *(noun)*

Fishtail palm of India to Malay Peninsula; sap yields a brown sugar (jaggery) and trunk pith yields sago.

- *In class, the teacher used "caryota urens" to mean fishtail palm of india to malay peninsula; sap....*
- *The article explained what "caryota urens" means with a simple example.*

---

casanova de seingalt *(noun)*

An Italian adventurer who wrote vivid accounts of his sexual encounters (1725-1798).

- *Understanding "casanova de seingalt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "casanova de seingalt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

casava *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Manihot having fleshy roots yielding a nutritious starch.

- *They discussed "casava" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "casava" to mean any of several plants of the genus manihot having....*

cascade liquefier *(noun)*

An apparatus used to liquefy air or oxygen etc.

- *Understanding "cascade liquefier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cascade liquefier."*

cascarilla *(noun)*

West Indian shrub with aromatic bark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cascarilla."*
- *They discussed "cascarilla" during the group presentation.*

cascarilla bark *(noun)*

Aromatic bark of cascarilla; used as a tonic and for making incense.

- *They discussed "cascarilla bark" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cascarilla bark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caseate *(verb)*

Turn into cheese.

- *The milk caseated.*
- *Necrotic tissue caseates.*

caseful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a case.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caseful."*
- *They discussed "caseful" during the group presentation.*

casemaking clothes moth *(noun)*

The larvae live in tubes of its food material fastened with silk that it spins.

- *The article explained what "casemaking clothes moth" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "casemaking clothes moth" to mean the larvae live in tubes of its food material....*

caseous *(adjective)*

Of damaged or necrotic tissue; cheeselike.

- *A "caseous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "caseous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

casern *(noun)*

Military barracks in a garrison town.

- *In class, the teacher used "casern" to mean military barracks in a garrison town.*
- *The article explained what "casern" means with a simple example.*

caseworm *(noun)*

Insect larva that constructs a protective case around its body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caseworm."*
- *He looked up "caseworm" because he had never seen it before.*

cashable *(adjective)*

Able to be converted into ready money or the equivalent.

- *A cashable check.*
- *Cashable gambling chips.*

cashcard *(noun)*

A credit card that entitles the holder to receive cash.

- *The article explained what "cashcard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cashcard" during the group presentation.*

caskful *(noun)*

The quantity a cask will hold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caskful."*
- *He looked up "caskful" because he had never seen it before.*

---

casmerodius *(noun)*

A white egrets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "casmerodius."*
- *He looked up "casmerodius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

casmerodius albus *(noun)*

Widely distributed Old World white egret.

- *He looked up "casmerodius albus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "casmerodius albus."*

---

casquet *(noun)*

A light open casque without a visor or beaver.

- *Understanding "casquet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "casquet" means with a simple example.*

---

casquetel *(noun)*

A light open casque without a visor or beaver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "casquetel."*
- *The article explained what "casquetel" means with a simple example.*

---

cassareep *(noun)*

A flavoring made by boiling down the juice of the bitter cassava; used in West Indian cooking.

- *The article explained what "cassareep" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cassareep" to mean a flavoring made by boiling down the juice of the....*

---

cassegrainian telescope *(noun)*

A reflecting telescope that has a paraboloidal primary mirror and a hyperboloidal secondary mirror; light is brought to a focus through an aperture in the center of the primary mirror.

- *In class, the teacher used "cassegrainian telescope" to mean a reflecting telescope that has a paraboloidal....*
- *The article explained what "cassegrainian telescope" means with a simple example.*

---

cassia acutifolia *(noun)*

Erect shrub having racemes of tawny yellow flowers; the dried leaves are used medicinally as a cathartic; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cassia acutifolia."*
- *The article explained what "cassia acutifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

cassia augustifolia *(noun)*

Erect shrub having racemes of tawny yellow flowers; the dried leaves are used medicinally as a cathartic; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *The article explained what "cassia augustifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cassia augustifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cassia javonica *(noun)*

Deciduous ornamental hybrid of southeastern Asia and Hawaii having racemes of flowers ranging in color from cream-colored to orange and red.

- *The article explained what "cassia javonica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cassia javonica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cassia marilandica *(noun)*

North American perennial herb; leaves are used medicinally; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cassia marilandica."*
- *Understanding "cassia marilandica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cassia roxburghii *(noun)*

East Indian tree having long pods containing a black cathartic pulp used as a horse medicine.

- *They discussed "cassia roxburghii" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “cassia roxburghii” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cassin’s kingbird *(noun)*

A kingbird seen in the southwestern United States; largely grey with a yellow abdomen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cassin’s kingbird.”*
- *They discussed “cassin’s kingbird” during the group presentation.*

---

cassiope mertensiana *(noun)*

Heath of mountains of western United States having bell-shaped white flowers.

- *He looked up “cassiope mertensiana” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cassiope mertensiana” to mean heath of mountains of western united states having....*

---

cassiri *(noun)*

A drink resembling beer; made from fermented cassava juice.

- *In class, the teacher used “cassiri” to mean a drink resembling beer; made from fermented....*
- *Understanding “cassiri” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cassite *(noun)*

An ancient language spoken by the Kassites.

- *He looked up “cassite” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cassite.”*

---

cassocked *(adjective)*

Dressed in a cassock.

- *Cassocked monks.*
- *Would you call this situation “cassocked”? Explain why.*

---

castanea chrysophylla *(noun)*

Small ornamental evergreen tree of Pacific Coast whose glossy yellow-green leaves are yellow beneath; bears edible nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used “castanea chrysophylla” to mean small ornamental evergreen tree of pacific coast....*
- *They discussed “castanea chrysophylla” during the group presentation.*

---

castanea ozarkensis *(noun)*

Shrubby tree closely related to the Allegheny chinkapin but with larger leaves; southern midwestern United States.

- *They discussed “castanea ozarkensis” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “castanea ozarkensis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

castanopsis *(noun)*

Evergreen trees and shrubs of warm regions valued for their foliage; southeastern United States and eastern Australia and northern New Zealand.

- *He looked up “castanopsis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “castanopsis” to mean evergreen trees and shrubs of warm regions valued....*

---

castanopsis chrysophylla *(noun)*

Small ornamental evergreen tree of Pacific Coast whose glossy yellow-green leaves are yellow beneath; bears edible nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used “castanopsis chrysophylla” to mean small ornamental evergreen tree of pacific coast....*
- *They discussed “castanopsis chrysophylla” during the group presentation.*

---

castanospermum *(noun)*

A rosid dicot genus of the subfamily Papilionoideae having one species: Moreton Bay chestnut.

- *He looked up “castanospermum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “castanospermum” to mean a rosid dicot genus of the subfamily papilionoideae....*

---

castilleia *(noun)*

Genus of western North and South American perennials often partially parasitic on roots of grasses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “castilleia.”*
- *Understanding “castilleia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

castilleja chromosa *(noun)*

Most common paintbrush of western United States dry lands; having erect stems ending in dense spikes of bright orange to red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "castilleja chromosa" to mean most common paintbrush of western united states dry....*
- *The article explained what "castilleja chromosa" means with a simple example.*

castilleja sessiliflora *(noun)*

Hairy plant with pinkish flowers; Great Plains to northern Mexico.

- *He looked up "castilleja sessiliflora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "castilleja sessiliflora."*

castilleja sulphurea *(noun)*

Plant of moist highland meadows having ragged clusters of pale yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "castilleja sulphurea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "castilleja sulphurea."*

castoroides *(noun)*

Extinct beavers of the Pleistocene; of eastern and southern United States.

- *Understanding "castoroides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "castoroides" because he had never seen it before.*

castroism *(noun)*

A form of communism developed in Cuba by Fidel Castro.

- *The article explained what "castroism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "castroism" to mean a form of communism developed in cuba by fidel castro.*

casuaridae *(noun)*

A family of large ostrich-like birds including cassowaries.

- *He looked up "casuaridae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "casuaridae" to mean a family of large ostrich-like birds including....*

casuariiformes *(noun)*

A ratite bird order: cassowaries and emus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "casuariiformes."*
- *Understanding "casuariiformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

casuarina equisetfolia *(noun)*

Common Australian tree widely grown as an ornamental in tropical regions; yields heavy hard red wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "casuarina equisetfolia" to mean common australian tree widely grown as an....*
- *The article explained what "casuarina equisetfolia" means with a simple example.*

casuarinaceae *(noun)*

One genus: genus Casuarina.

- *They discussed "casuarinaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "casuarinaceae."*

casuarinales *(noun)*

Order of chiefly Australian trees and shrubs comprising the casuarinas; 1 family: Casuarinaceae.

- *The article explained what "casuarinales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "casuarinales" during the group presentation.*

casuarius *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Casuaridae: cassowaries.

- *He looked up "casuarius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "casuarius" during the group presentation.*

casuist *(noun)*

Someone whose reasoning is subtle and often specious.

- *Understanding "casuist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "casuist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

casuistical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or practicing casuistry.

- *The speaker chose "casuistical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "casuistical"? Explain why.*

---

catabatic *(adjective)*

Of an air current or wind; moving downward or down a slope because of cooling especially at night.

- *It is useful to describe something as "catabatic" when it is of an air current or wind; moving downward or down....*
- *The speaker chose "catabatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

catabatic wind *(noun)*

A wind caused by the downward motion of cold air.

- *He looked up "catabatic wind" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catabatic wind."*

---

catabiosis *(noun)*

Normal aging of cells.

- *Understanding "catabiosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "catabiosis" means with a simple example.*

---

catabolise *(verb)*

Subject to catabolism.

- *In everyday English, people use "catabolise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "catabolise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

catabolize *(verb)*

Subject to catabolism.

- *The coach explained when to use "catabolize" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "catabolize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

catacala *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are cutworms: underwings.

- *In class, the teacher used "catacala" to mean moths whose larvae are cutworms: underwings.*
- *Understanding "catacala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

catachresis *(noun)*

Strained or paradoxical use of words either in error (as 'blatant' to mean 'flagrant') or deliberately (as in a mixed metaphor: 'blind mouths').

- *He looked up "catachresis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "catachresis" to mean strained or paradoxical use of words either in....*

---

catachrestic *(adjective)*

Constituting or characterized by or given to catachresis.

- *Would you call this situation "catachrestic"? Explain why.*
- *A "catachrestic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

catachrestical *(adjective)*

Constituting or characterized by or given to catachresis.

- *The speaker chose "catachrestical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "catachrestical."*

---

cataclinal *(adjective)*

Of valleys and rivers; running in the direction of the dip in surrounding rock strata.

- *Students compared "cataclinal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "cataclinal" approach may work better in this case.*

cataclysmal *(adjective)*

Severely destructive.

- *Would you call this situation "cataclysmal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cataclysmal."*

catacorner *(adjective)*

Slanted across a polygon on a diagonal line.

- *Would you call this situation "catacorner"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "catacorner" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

catadromous *(adjective)*

Migrating from fresh water to the sea to spawn.

- *Students compared "catadromous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "catadromous" approach may work better in this case.*

cataflam *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Cataflam).

- *The article explained what "cataflam" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cataflam" during the group presentation.*

catalatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the enzyme catalase.

- *Students compared "catalatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "catalatic"? Explain why.*

catalectic *(noun)*

(prosody) a line of verse that lacks a syllable in the last metrical foot.

- *They discussed "catalectic" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "catalectic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

catalexis *(noun)*

The absence of a syllable in the last foot of a line or verse.

- *He looked up "catalexis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catalexis."*

catalpa bignioides *(noun)*

Catalpa tree of southern United States.

- *They discussed "catalpa bignioides" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "catalpa bignioides" because he had never seen it before.*

catalufa *(noun)*

Brightly colored carnivorous fish of western Atlantic and West Indies waters.

- *They discussed "catalufa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "catalufa" to mean brightly colored carnivorous fish of western....*

catamountain *(noun)*

Bushy-tailed wildcat of Europe that resembles the domestic cat and is regarded as the ancestor of the domestic cat.

- *In class, the teacher used "catamountain" to mean bushy-tailed wildcat of europe that resembles the....*
- *The article explained what "catamountain" means with a simple example.*

catananche *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Catananche having long-stalked heads of blue or yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "catananche" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catananche."*

catananche caerulea *(noun)*

South European plant having dark-eyed flowers with flat blue rays.

- *In class, the teacher used "catananche caerulea" to mean south european plant having dark-eyed flowers with....*
- *The article explained what "catananche caerulea" means with a simple example.*

---

cataphasia *(noun)*

A speech disorder in which the same word is repeated several times in succession.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cataphasia."*
- *They discussed "cataphasia" during the group presentation.*

---

cataphatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the religious belief that God can be known to humans positively or affirmatively.

- *Students compared "cataphatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cataphatic" when it is of or relating to the religious belief that god can....*

---

cataphatism *(noun)*

The religious belief that God has given enough clues to be known to humans positively and affirmatively (e.g., God created Adam 'in his own image').

- *The article explained what "cataphatism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cataphatism."*

---

cataphoresis *(noun)*

The motion of charged particles in a colloid under the influence of an electric field; particles with a positive charge go to the cathode and negative to the anode.

- *Understanding "cataphoresis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cataphoresis."*

---

cataphoretic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to electrophoresis.

- *A "cataphoretic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "cataphoretic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cataphyll *(noun)*

A reduced or scarcely developed leaf at the start of a plant's life (i.e., cotyledons) or in the early stages of leaf development.

- *Understanding "cataphyll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cataphyll" during the group presentation.*

---

cataplasia *(noun)*

(biology) degenerative reversion of cells or tissue to a less differentiated or more primitive form.

- *They discussed "cataplasia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cataplasia" to mean (biology) degenerative reversion of cells or tissue....*

---

cataplasm *(noun)*

A medical dressing consisting of a soft heated mass of meal or clay that is spread on a cloth and applied to the skin to treat inflamed areas or improve circulation etc.

- *Understanding "cataplasm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cataplasm" to mean a medical dressing consisting of a soft heated mass....*

---

cataplastic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cataplasia.

- *The speaker chose "cataplastic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cataplastic" when it is of or relating to cataplasia.*

---

catapres *(noun)*

An antihypertensive (trade name Catapres) that can be administered orally or via transdermal patches.

- *They discussed "catapres" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "catapres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

catapultian *(adjective)*

Of or like a catapult.

- *Students compared "catapultian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Would you call this situation “catapultian”? Explain why.*

---

catapultic *(adjective)*

Of or like a catapult.

- *A catapultic kind of action.*
- *Students compared “catapultic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

catarrhine *(noun)*

Of Africa or Arabia or Asia; having nonprehensile tails and nostrils close together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “catarrhine.”*
- *The article explained what “catarrhine” means with a simple example.*

---

catarrhinian *(adjective)*

Of or related to Old World monkeys that have nostrils together and opening downward.

- *Would you call this situation “catarrhinian”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “catarrhinian” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

catasetum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American orchids having showy male and female flowers usually on separate inflorescences.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “catasetum.”*
- *The article explained what “catasetum” means with a simple example.*

---

catasetum macrocarpum *(noun)*

Orchid having both male and female flowers in the same raceme; when a sensitive projection at the base of the column of the male flower is touched the pollen is suddenly ejected.

- *They discussed “catasetum macrocarpum” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “catasetum macrocarpum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

catbrier *(noun)*

A very prickly woody vine of the eastern United States growing in tangled masses having tough round stems with shiny leathery leaves and small greenish flowers followed by clusters of inedible shiny black berries.

- *He looked up “catbrier” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “catbrier” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

catchpenny *(adjective)*

Designed to sell quickly without concern for quality.

- *Catchpenny ornaments.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “catchpenny.”*

---

catchweed *(noun)*

Annual having the stem beset with curved prickles; North America and Europe and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used “catchweed” to mean annual having the stem beset with curved prickles;....*
- *The article explained what “catchweed” means with a simple example.*

---

catclaw *(noun)*

Erect shrub with small if any spines having racemes of white to yellow flowers followed by curved pointed pods and black shiny seeds; West Indies and Florida.

- *The article explained what “catclaw” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “catclaw” during the group presentation.*

---

catechetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a rigorous catechism.

- *A “catechetic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “catechetic”? Explain why.*

---

catechise *(verb)*

Examine through questioning and answering.

- *Can you use “catechise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “catechise” when talking about this idea.*

---

catechismal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a catechism summarizing the principles of Christianity.

- *Students compared "catechismal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "catechismal."*

---

catechistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a rigorous catechism.

- *The catechistic method.*
- *Students compared "catechistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

categorem *(noun)*

A categorematic expression; a term capable of standing alone as the subject or predicate of a logical proposition.

- *Names are called categorems.*
- *The article explained what "categorem" means with a simple example.*

---

categorematic *(adjective)*

Of a term or phrase capable of standing as the subject or (especially) the predicate of a proposition.

- *It is useful to describe something as "categorematic" when it is of a term or phrase capable of standing as the....*
- *A "categorematic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

categoreme *(noun)*

A categorematic expression; a term capable of standing alone as the subject or predicate of a logical proposition.

- *Understanding "categoreme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "categoreme" during the group presentation.*

---

catenate *(verb)*

Arrange in a series of rings or chains, as for spores.

- *In everyday English, people use "catenate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "catenate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

catenulate *(verb)*

Arrange in a series of rings or chains, as for spores.

- *Learners should practice how to use "catenulate" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "catenulate" and when to wait.*

---

catercorner *(adjective)*

Slanted across a polygon on a diagonal line.

- *It is useful to describe something as "catercorner" when it is slanted across a polygon on a diagonal line.*
- *The speaker chose "catercorner" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

catharacta skua *(noun)*

Large brown skua of the northern Atlantic.

- *He looked up "catharacta skua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "catharacta skua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cathartes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cathartidae: turkey vultures.

- *They discussed "cathartes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cathartes."*

---

cathartes aura *(noun)*

A New World vulture that is common in South America and Central America and the southern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "cathartes aura" to mean a new world vulture that is common in south america....*
- *The article explained what "cathartes aura" means with a simple example.*

---

cathartid *(noun)*

Large birds of prey superficially similar to Old World vultures.

- *In class, the teacher used “cathartid” to mean large birds of prey superficially similar to old....*
- *They discussed “cathartid” during the group presentation.*

---

cathartidae *(noun)*

Condors; turkey buzzards; king vultures.

- *In class, the teacher used “cathartidae” to mean condors; turkey buzzards; king vultures.*
- *The article explained what “cathartidae” means with a simple example.*

---

cathaya *(noun)*

Chinese evergreen conifer discovered in 1955; not yet cultivated elsewhere.

- *They discussed “cathaya” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cathaya” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cathect *(verb)*

Inject with libidinal energy.

- *Learners should practice how to use “cathect” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “cathect” and when to wait.*

---

cathectic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cathexis.

- *It is useful to describe something as “cathectic” when it is of or relating to cathexis.*
- *The speaker chose “cathectic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

catheterise *(verb)*

Insert a catheter into (a body part).

- *He did not know how to use “catheterise” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “catheterise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

catholicise *(verb)*

Cause to adopt Catholicism.

- *She tried to use “catholicise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “catholicise” in real sentences.*

---

catholicize *(verb)*

Cause to adopt Catholicism.

- *In everyday English, people use “catholicize” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “catholicize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

catjang pea *(noun)*

Tropical woody herb with showy yellow flowers and flat pods; much cultivated in the tropics.

- *Understanding “catjang pea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “catjang pea” to mean tropical woody herb with showy yellow flowers and....*

---

catkinate *(adjective)*

Resembling a catkin.

- *It is useful to describe something as “catkinate” when it is resembling a catkin.*
- *A “catkinate” approach may work better in this case.*

---

catocala nupta *(noun)*

Moth having dull forewings and red-marked hind wings.

- *He looked up “catocala nupta” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “catocala nupta.”*

---

catoptric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to catoptrics; produced by or based on mirrors.

- *The speaker chose “catoptric” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “catoptric” when it is of or relating to catoptrics; produced by or based....*

catoptrical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to catoptrics; produced by or based on mirrors.

- *Students compared "catoptrical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "catoptrical"? Explain why.*

catoptrics *(noun)*

Branch of optics dealing with formation of images by mirrors.

- *He looked up "catoptrics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "catoptrics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

catoptrophorus semipalmatus *(noun)*

Large North American shorebird of eastern and Gulf Coasts.

- *Understanding "catoptrophorus semipalmatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "catoptrophorus semipalmatus" during the group presentation.*

catostomid *(noun)*

A cypriniform fish of the family Catostomidae.

- *They discussed "catostomid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catostomid."*

catostomidae *(noun)*

Suckers; closely related to the family Cyprinidae.

- *They discussed "catostomidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "catostomidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cattalo *(noun)*

Hardy breed of cattle resulting from crossing domestic cattle with the American buffalo; yields leaner beef than conventional breeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "cattalo" to mean hardy breed of cattle resulting from crossing....*
- *The article explained what "cattalo" means with a simple example.*

cattie *(noun)*

Any of various units of weight used in southeastern Asia (especially a Chinese measure equal to 500 grams).

- *He looked up "cattie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cattie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cattish *(adjective)*

Marked by or arising from malice.

- *Would you call this situation "cattish"? Explain why.*
- *A "cattish" approach may work better in this case.*

cattleship *(noun)*

A cargo ship for the transport of livestock.

- *They discussed "cattleship" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cattleship" to mean a cargo ship for the transport of livestock.*

cattley guava *(noun)*

Small tropical shrubby tree bearing deep red oval fruit.

- *Understanding "cattley guava" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cattley guava" during the group presentation.*

cattleya citrina *(noun)*

Mexican epiphytic orchid with glaucous grey-green leaves and lemon- to golden-yellow flowers appearing only partially opened; sometimes placed in genus Cattleya.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cattleya citrina."*
- *He looked up "cattleya citrina" because he had never seen it before.*

caucasic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the geographical region of Caucasia.

- *It is useful to describe something as "caucasic" when it is of or relating to the geographical region of caucasia.*
- *A "caucasic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

caudated *(adjective)*

Having a tail or taillike appendage.

- *A "caudated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "caudated"? Explain why.*

---

caudine forks *(noun)*

A battle in the Apennines in 321 BC in which the Samnites defeated the Romans.

- *Understanding "caudine forks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caudine forks" to mean a battle in the apennines in 321 bc in which the....*

---

caulescent *(adjective)*

(of plants) producing a well-developed stem above ground.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "caulescent."*
- *Students compared "caulescent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

caulophyllum *(noun)*

Blue cohosh.

- *The article explained what "caulophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caulophyllum" to mean blue cohosh.*

---

caulophyllum thalictrioides *(noun)*

Tall herb of eastern North America and Asia having blue berrylike fruit and a thick knotty rootstock formerly used medicinally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caulophyllum thalictrioides."*
- *They discussed "caulophyllum thalictrioides" during the group presentation.*

---

caulophyllum thalictroides *(noun)*

Tall herb of eastern North America and Asia having blue berrylike fruit and a thick knotty rootstock formerly used medicinally.

- *He looked up "caulophyllum thalictroides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caulophyllum thalictroides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

causalgia *(noun)*

A burning pain in a limb along the course of a peripheral nerve; usually associated with skin changes.

- *Understanding "causalgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "causalgia" means with a simple example.*

---

causerie *(noun)*

Light informal conversation for social occasions.

- *The article explained what "causerie" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "causerie" to mean light informal conversation for social occasions.*

---

cauterant *(noun)*

An instrument or substance used to destroy tissue for medical reasons (eg removal of a wart) by burning it with a hot iron or an electric current or a caustic or by freezing it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cauterant."*
- *The article explained what "cauterant" means with a simple example.*

---

cauterisation *(noun)*

The act of coagulating blood and destroying tissue with a hot iron or caustic agent or by freezing.

- *They discussed "cauterisation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cauterisation" to mean the act of coagulating blood and destroying tissue....*

---

cavetto *(noun)*

A concave molding shaped like a quarter circle in cross section.

- *Understanding "cavetto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “cavetto” means with a simple example.*

---

cavia cobaya *(noun)*

Stout-bodied nearly tailless domesticated cavy; often kept as a pet and widely used in research.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cavia cobaya.”*
- *Understanding “cavia cobaya” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cavia porcellus *(noun)*

South American cavy; possibly ancestral to the domestic guinea pig.

- *The article explained what “cavia porcellus” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cavia porcellus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caviare *(noun)*

Salted roe of sturgeon or other large fish; usually served as an hors d’oeuvre.

- *They discussed “caviare” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “caviare” because he had never seen it before.*

---

caviidae *(noun)*

A family of Hystricomorpha.

- *In class, the teacher used “caviidae” to mean a family of hystricomorpha.*
- *He looked up “caviidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

caviler *(noun)*

A disputant who quibbles; someone who raises annoying petty objections.

- *He looked up “caviler” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “caviler” to mean a disputant who quibbles; someone who raises....*

---

caviller *(noun)*

A disputant who quibbles; someone who raises annoying petty objections.

- *He looked up “caviller” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “caviller.”*

---

cavitied *(adjective)*

Pitted with cell-like cavities (as a honeycomb).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cavitied.”*
- *Would you call this situation “cavitied”? Explain why.*

---

caviuna wood *(noun)*

An important Brazilian timber tree yielding a heavy hard dark-colored wood streaked with black.

- *He looked up “caviuna wood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “caviuna wood” during the group presentation.*

---

cazique *(noun)*

Black-and-red or black-and-yellow orioles of the American tropics.

- *He looked up “cazique” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “cazique” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ceaselessness *(noun)*

The quality of something that continues without end or interruption.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ceaselessness.”*
- *He looked up “ceaselessness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cebidae *(noun)*

All the New World monkeys except marmosets and tamarins.

- *They discussed “cebidae” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cebidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cebuan *(noun)*

Inhabitant of the island of Cebu; a member of the Visayan people of the Philippines.

- *He looked up "cebuan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cebuan" to mean inhabitant of the island of cebu; a member of the....*

---

cebuella *(noun)*

Pygmy marmosets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cebuella."*
- *They discussed "cebuella" during the group presentation.*

---

cebuella pygmaea *(noun)*

The smallest monkey; of tropical forests of the Amazon.

- *They discussed "cebuella pygmaea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cebuella pygmaea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cebus capucinus *(noun)*

Monkey of Central America and South America having thick hair on the head that resembles a monk's cowl.

- *The article explained what "cebus capucinus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cebus capucinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cecidomyidae *(noun)*

Gall midges.

- *In class, the teacher used "cecidomyidae" to mean gall midges.*
- *They discussed "cecidomyidae" during the group presentation.*

---

cecity *(noun)*

The state of being blind or lacking sight.

- *They discussed "cecity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cecity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cecropia peltata *(noun)*

Tropical American tree with large peltate leaves and hollow stems.

- *The article explained what "cecropia peltata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cecropia peltata."*

---

cecropiaceae *(noun)*

In some classifications included in family Moraceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "cecropiaceae" to mean in some classifications included in family moraceae.*
- *The article explained what "cecropiaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

cedarbird *(noun)*

Widely distributed over temperate North America.

- *He looked up "cedarbird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cedarbird."*

---

cedarn *(adjective)*

Consisting of or made of cedar.

- *Carved cedarn doors.*
- *The speaker chose "cedarn" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cedilla *(noun)*

A diacritical mark (¸) placed below the letter c to indicate that it is pronounced as an s.

- *He looked up "cedilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cedilla."*

---

cedrela calantas *(noun)*

Philippine timber tree having hard red fragrant wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cedrela calantas."*
- *Understanding "cedrela calantas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cedrus deodara *(noun)*

Tall East Indian cedar having spreading branches with nodding tips; highly valued for its appearance as well as its timber.

- *In class, the teacher used "cedrus deodara" to mean tall east indian cedar having spreading branches....*
- *They discussed "cedrus deodara" during the group presentation.*

---

cedrus libani *(noun)*

Cedar of Lebanon and northwestern Syria that attains great age and height.

- *They discussed "cedrus libani" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cedrus libani" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cefobid *(noun)*

A parenteral cephalosporin (trade name Cefobid) used for severe infections.

- *Understanding "cefobid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cefobid."*

---

cefoperazone *(noun)*

A parenteral cephalosporin (trade name Cefobid) used for severe infections.

- *The article explained what "cefoperazone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cefoperazone" to mean a parenteral cephalosporin (trade name cefobid)....*

---

ceftin *(noun)*

A cephalosporin that can be given parenterally (trade name Zinacef) or orally by tablets (trade name Ceftin); indicated for infections of the lungs or throat or ears or urinary tract or meninges.

- *The article explained what "ceftin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ceftin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ceiba pentandra *(noun)*

Massive tropical tree with deep ridges on its massive trunk and bearing large pods of seeds covered with silky floss; source of the silky kapok fiber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceiba pentandra."*
- *They discussed "ceiba pentandra" during the group presentation.*

---

ceibo *(noun)*

Small South American spiny tree with dark crimson and scarlet flowers solitary or clustered.

- *He looked up "ceibo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ceibo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

celastraceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs and woody vines usually having bright-colored fruits.

- *The article explained what "celastraceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "celastraceae" during the group presentation.*

---

celastric articulatus *(noun)*

Ornamental Asiatic vine with showy orange-yellow fruit with a scarlet aril; naturalized in North America.

- *The article explained what "celastric articulatus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celastric articulatus."*

---

celastrus *(noun)*

Genus of woody vines and erect shrubs (type genus of the Celastraceae) that is native chiefly to Asia and Australia: includes bittersweet.

- *He looked up "celastrus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "celastrus" to mean genus of woody vines and erect shrubs (type genus....*

---

celastrus orbiculatus *(noun)*

Ornamental Asiatic vine with showy orange-yellow fruit with a scarlet aril; naturalized in North America.

- *The article explained what "celastrus orbiculatus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "celastrus orbiculatus" to mean ornamental asiatic vine with showy orange-yellow....*

celastrus scandens *(noun)*

Twining shrub of North America having yellow capsules enclosing scarlet seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celastrus scandens."*
- *Understanding "celastrus scandens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

celebrater *(noun)*

A person who is celebrating.

- *They discussed "celebrater" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celebrater."*

celiocentesis *(noun)*

Removal of fluid from the abdomen by centesis.

- *In class, the teacher used "celiocentesis" to mean removal of fluid from the abdomen by centesis.*
- *The article explained what "celiocentesis" means with a simple example.*

celioma *(noun)*

An abdominal tumor.

- *He looked up "celioma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celioma."*

celioscopy *(noun)*

Endoscopic examination of the abdomen through the abdominal wall.

- *Understanding "celioscopy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "celioscopy" during the group presentation.*

cellarage *(noun)*

A storage area in a cellar.

- *He looked up "cellarage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cellarage."*

cellaret *(noun)*

Sideboard with compartments for holding bottles.

- *He looked up "cellaret" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cellaret" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cellulosid *(adjective)*

Of or containing or made from cellulose.

- *Students compared "cellulosid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cellulosid" when it is of or containing or made from cellulose.*

celom *(noun)*

A cavity in the mesoderm of an embryo that gives rise in humans to the pleural cavity and pericardial cavity and peritoneal cavity.

- *In class, the teacher used "celom" to mean a cavity in the mesoderm of an embryo that gives....*
- *They discussed "celom" during the group presentation.*

celoma *(noun)*

A cavity in the mesoderm of an embryo that gives rise in humans to the pleural cavity and pericardial cavity and peritoneal cavity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celoma."*
- *He looked up "celoma" because he had never seen it before.*

celtuce *(noun)*

Lettuce valued especially for its edible stems.

- *The article explained what "celtuce" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "celtuce" to mean lettuce valued especially for its edible stems.*

cembra nut *(noun)*

The seed of the Swiss pine.

- *The article explained what "cembra nut" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cembra nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cembra nut tree *(noun)*

Large five-needled European pine; yields cembra nuts and a resinous exudate.

- *They discussed "cembra nut tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cembra nut tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cenchrus tribuloides *(noun)*

Grass of the eastern United States and tropical America having spikelets enclosed in prickly burs.

- *They discussed "cenchrus tribuloides" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cenchrus tribuloides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cenobitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or befitting cenobites or their practices of communal living.

- *Would you call this situation "cenobitic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "cenobitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cenobitical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or befitting cenobites or their practices of communal living.

- *The speaker chose "cenobitical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cenobitical" when it is of or relating to or befitting cenobites or their....*

---

cenogenesis *(noun)*

Introduction during embryonic development of characters or structure not present in the earlier evolutionary history of the strain or species (such as the addition of the placenta in mammalian evolution).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cenogenesis."*
- *Understanding "cenogenesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cenogenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cenogenesis.

- *Students compared "cenogenetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "cenogenetic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

censurable *(adjective)*

Deserving blame or censure as being wrong or evil or injurious.

- *Censurable misconduct.*
- *Students compared "censurable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

centare *(noun)*

A centare is 1/100th of an are.

- *In class, the teacher used "centare" to mean a centare is 1/100th of an are.*
- *They discussed "centare" during the group presentation.*

---

centas *(noun)*

100 centas equal 1 litas in Lithuania.

- *Understanding "centas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "centas" means with a simple example.*

---

centaurea cyanus *(noun)*

An annual Eurasian plant cultivated in North America having showy heads of blue or purple or pink or white flowers.

- *They discussed "centaurea cyanus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centaurea cyanus" to mean an annual eurasian plant cultivated in north....*

---

centaurea gymnocarpa *(noun)*

A plant having leaves and stems covered with down that resembles dust.

- *They discussed "centaurea gymnocarpa" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “centaurea gymnocarpa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

odocoileus hemionus columbianus *(noun)*

Mule deer of western Rocky Mountains.

- *Understanding “odocoileus hemionus columbianus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “odocoileus hemionus columbianus” to mean mule deer of western rocky mountains.*

epilobium canum canum *(noun)*

Shrublet of southwestern United States to Mexico having brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “epilobium canum canum” to mean shrublet of southwestern united states to mexico....*
- *The article explained what “epilobium canum canum” means with a simple example.*

rhagoletis pomonella *(noun)*

Larvae bore into and feed on apples.

- *The article explained what “rhagoletis pomonella” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “rhagoletis pomonella” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crocuta crocuta *(noun)*

African hyena noted for its distinctive howl.

- *Understanding “crocuta crocuta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “crocuta crocuta” means with a simple example.*

cygnus columbianus columbianus *(noun)*

North American subspecies of tundra swan having a soft whistling note.

- *They discussed “cygnus columbianus columbianus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cygnus columbianus columbianus” because he had never seen it before.*

clitocybe inornata *(noun)*

A fungus with a cap that is creamy grey when young and turns brown with age and a whitish stalk that stains yellow when handled.

- *Understanding “clitocybe inornata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “clitocybe inornata” to mean a fungus with a cap that is creamy grey when young....*

lophophora williamsii *(noun)*

A small spineless globe-shaped cactus; source of mescal buttons.

- *Understanding “lophophora williamsii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “lophophora williamsii” during the group presentation.*

aquilegia scopulorum calcarea *(noun)*

Columbine of the Rocky Mountains having long-spurred blue flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aquilegia scopulorum calcarea.”*
- *He looked up “aquilegia scopulorum calcarea” because he had never seen it before.*

bemisia tabaci *(noun)*

A strain of pest accidentally imported into Florida from the Middle East then spread to California where it is a very serious pest feeding on almost all vegetable crops and poinsettias.

- *In class, the teacher used “bemisia tabaci” to mean a strain of pest accidentally imported into florida....*
- *The article explained what “bemisia tabaci” means with a simple example.*

coptis groenlandica *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial of North America woodlands having trifoliate leaves and yellow rootstock and white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coptis groenlandica.”*
- *He looked up “coptis groenlandica” because he had never seen it before.*

cyathea medullaris *(noun)*

A showy tree fern of New Zealand and Australia having a crown of pinnated fronds with whitish undersides.

- *They discussed “cyathea medullaris” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cyathea medullaris” because he had never seen it before.*

pinctada margaritifera *(noun)*

Tropical marine bivalve found chiefly off eastern Asia and Pacific coast of North America and Central America; a major source of pearls.

- *He looked up "pinctada margaritifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pinctada margaritifera" to mean tropical marine bivalve found chiefly off eastern....*

---

agastache foeniculum *(noun)*

Much-branched North American herb with an odor like fennel.

- *In class, the teacher used "agastache foeniculum" to mean much-branched north american herb with an odor like....*
- *Understanding "agastache foeniculum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leuciscus leuciscus *(noun)*

Small European freshwater fish with a slender bluish-green body.

- *He looked up "leuciscus leuciscus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "leuciscus leuciscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tacca pinnatifida *(noun)*

Perennial herb of East Indies to Polynesia and Australia; cultivated for its large edible root yielding Otaheite arrowroot starch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tacca pinnatifida."*
- *They discussed "tacca pinnatifida" during the group presentation.*

---

diomedea nigripes *(noun)*

A variety of albatross with black feet.

- *They discussed "diomedea nigripes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "diomedea nigripes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hedysarum boreale *(noun)*

Perennial of western United States having racemes of pink to purple flowers followed by flat pods that separate into nearly orbicular joints.

- *In class, the teacher used "hedysarum boreale" to mean perennial of western united states having racemes....*
- *Understanding "hedysarum boreale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nuphar advena *(noun)*

Common water lily of eastern and central North America, having broad leaves and globe-shaped yellow flowers; in sluggish fresh or slightly brackish water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuphar advena."*
- *They discussed "nuphar advena" during the group presentation.*

---

pipistrellus pipistrellus *(noun)*

Small European brown bat.

- *In class, the teacher used "pipistrellus pipistrellus" to mean small european brown bat.*
- *They discussed "pipistrellus pipistrellus" during the group presentation.*

---

brugmansia suaveolens *(noun)*

South American plant cultivated for its very large nocturnally fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "brugmansia suaveolens" to mean south american plant cultivated for its very large....*
- *Understanding "brugmansia suaveolens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crex crex *(noun)*

Common Eurasian rail that frequents grain fields.

- *In class, the teacher used "crex crex" to mean common eurasian rail that frequents grain fields.*
- *Understanding "crex crex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elaeis guineensis *(noun)*

Oil palm of Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elaeis guineensis."*
- *Understanding "elaeis guineensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erythronium californicum *(noun)*

California dogtooth violet with creamy white flowers sometimes yellow-tinged.

- *He looked up "erythronium californicum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erythronium californicum."*

---

sium latifolium *(noun)*

Large stout white-flowered perennial found wild in shallow fresh water; Europe.

- *Understanding "sium latifolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sium latifolium."*

---

vladimir kosma zworykin *(noun)*

United States physicist who invented the iconoscope (1889-1982).

- *He looked up "vladimir kosma zworykin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vladimir kosma zworykin."*

---

elaphe obsoleta *(noun)*

Large harmless shiny black North American snake.

- *In class, the teacher used "elaphe obsoleta" to mean large harmless shiny black north american snake.*
- *He looked up "elaphe obsoleta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erythronium montanum *(noun)*

Perennial herb having large white flowers marked with orange; found near the snow line in the northwestern United States.

- *The article explained what "erythronium montanum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "erythronium montanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

luscinia luscinia *(noun)*

Large nightingale of eastern Europe.

- *He looked up "luscinia luscinia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "luscinia luscinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tinca tinca *(noun)*

Freshwater dace-like game fish of Europe and western Asia noted for ability to survive outside water.

- *In class, the teacher used "tinca tinca" to mean freshwater dace-like game fish of europe and....*
- *The article explained what "tinca tinca" means with a simple example.*

---

lychnis coronaria *(noun)*

An old cottage garden plant of southeastern Europe widely cultivated for its attractive white woolly foliage and showy crimson flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lychnis coronaria" to mean an old cottage garden plant of southeastern europe....*
- *He looked up "lychnis coronaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

morchella conica *(noun)*

A morel whose pitted fertile body is attached to the stalk with little free skirt around it; the fertile body is grey when young and black in old age.

- *Understanding "morchella conica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "morchella conica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pilosella aurantiaca *(noun)*

European hawkweed having flower heads with bright orange-red rays; a troublesome weed especially as naturalized in northeastern North America; sometimes placed in genus Hieracium.

- *In class, the teacher used "pilosella aurantiaca" to mean european hawkweed having flower heads with bright....*
- *The article explained what "pilosella aurantiaca" means with a simple example.*

---

zanthoxylum clava-herculis *(noun)*

Densely spiny ornamental of southeastern United States and West Indies.

- *In class, the teacher used "zanthoxylum clava-herculis" to mean densely spiny ornamental of southeastern united....*
- *The article explained what "zanthoxylum clava-herculis" means with a simple example.*

---

cerastium tomentosum *(noun)*

Chickweed with hairy silver-grey leaves and rather large white flowers.

- *Understanding "cerastium tomentosum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cerastium tomentosum" to mean chickweed with hairy silver-grey leaves and rather....*

kochia scoparia *(noun)*

Densely branched Eurasian plant; foliage turns purple-red in autumn.

- *They discussed "kochia scoparia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kochia scoparia" means with a simple example.*

sphenodon punctatum *(noun)*

Only extant member of the order Rhynchocephalia of large spiny lizard-like diapsid reptiles of coastal islands off New Zealand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphenodon punctatum."*
- *They discussed "sphenodon punctatum" during the group presentation.*

callinectes sapidus *(noun)*

Bluish edible crab of Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of North America.

- *Understanding "callinectes sapidus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "callinectes sapidus" during the group presentation.*

cocculus carolinus *(noun)*

Woody vine of southeastern United States resembling the common moonseed but having red fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cocculus carolinus."*
- *He looked up "cocculus carolinus" because he had never seen it before.*

equus hemionus hemionus *(noun)*

Mongolian wild ass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equus hemionus hemionus."*
- *Understanding "equus hemionus hemionus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lutjanus analis *(noun)*

Similar to and often marketed as 'red snapper'.

- *Understanding "lutjanus analis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lutjanus analis" to mean similar to and often marketed as 'red snapper'.*

pilosella officinarum *(noun)*

European hawkweed having soft hairy leaves; sometimes placed in genus Hieracium.

- *Understanding "pilosella officinarum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pilosella officinarum" means with a simple example.*

poitrine d'agneau *(noun)*

A cut of lamb including the breastbone and attached muscles dressed as meat.

- *Understanding "poitrine d'agneau" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poitrine d'agneau" to mean a cut of lamb including the breastbone and attached....*

secale cereale *(noun)*

Hardy annual cereal grass widely cultivated in northern Europe where its grain is the chief ingredient of black bread and in North America for forage and soil improvement.

- *In class, the teacher used "secale cereale" to mean hardy annual cereal grass widely cultivated in....*
- *The article explained what "secale cereale" means with a simple example.*

trachurus trachurus *(noun)*

Large elongated compressed food fish of the Atlantic waters of Europe.

- *Understanding "trachurus trachurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trachurus trachurus" means with a simple example.*

adansonia gregorii *(noun)*

Australian tree having an agreeably acid fruit that resembles a gourd.

- *In class, the teacher used "adansonia gregorii" to mean australian tree having an agreeably acid fruit that....*
- *Understanding "adansonia gregorii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dipodomys ordi *(noun)*

Most widely distributed kangaroo rat: plains and mountain areas of central and western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "dipodomys ordi" to mean most widely distributed kangaroo rat: plains and....*
- *The article explained what "dipodomys ordi" means with a simple example.*

---

habenaria dilatata *(noun)*

Orchid with spikes of many fragrant white flowers on erect leafy stems; of wet or boggy ground through most of the West and northern North America.

- *The article explained what "habenaria dilatata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "habenaria dilatata" to mean orchid with spikes of many fragrant white flowers....*

---

haliaeetus pelagicus *(noun)*

Found on coasts of the northwestern Pacific.

- *He looked up "haliaeetus pelagicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haliaeetus pelagicus."*

---

momordica charantia *(noun)*

Tropical Old World vine with yellow-orange fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "momordica charantia" to mean tropical old world vine with yellow-orange fruit.*
- *The article explained what "momordica charantia" means with a simple example.*

---

pterocarpus marsupium *(noun)*

East Indian tree yielding a resin or extract often used medicinally and in e.g. tanning.

- *The article explained what "pterocarpus marsupium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pterocarpus marsupium" during the group presentation.*

---

pyrola uniflora *(noun)*

Delicate evergreen dwarf herb of north temperate regions having a solitary white terminal flower; sometimes placed in genus Pyrola.

- *They discussed "pyrola uniflora" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrola uniflora."*

---

tarsius glis *(noun)*

A variety of tarsier.

- *In class, the teacher used "tarsius glis" to mean a variety of tarsier.*
- *He looked up "tarsius glis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acer negundo californicum *(noun)*

Maple of the Pacific coast of the United States; fruits are white when mature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acer negundo californicum."*
- *He looked up "acer negundo californicum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adenium multiflorum *(noun)*

South African shrub having a swollen succulent stem and bearing showy pink and white flowers after the leaves fall; popular as an ornamental in tropics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenium multiflorum."*
- *The article explained what "adenium multiflorum" means with a simple example.*

---

cajanus cajan *(noun)*

Tropical woody herb with showy yellow flowers and flat pods; much cultivated in the tropics.

- *He looked up "cajanus cajan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cajanus cajan" to mean tropical woody herb with showy yellow flowers and....*

---

calliphora vicina *(noun)*

Blowfly with iridescent blue body; makes a loud buzzing noise in flight.

- *They discussed "calliphora vicina" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "calliphora vicina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cardamine bulbosa *(noun)*

Small white-flowered cress common in wet places in eastern North America.

- *He looked up "cardamine bulbosa" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardamine bulbosa."*

dendroica petechia *(noun)*

Yellow-throated American wood warbler.

- *He looked up "dendroica petechia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dendroica petechia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elaphe guttata *(noun)*

Large harmless snake of southeastern United States; often on farms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elaphe guttata."*
- *The article explained what "elaphe guttata" means with a simple example.*

lycopersicon esculentum *(noun)*

Native to South America; widely cultivated in many varieties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycopersicon esculentum."*
- *Understanding "lycopersicon esculentum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

musculus obliquus externus abdominis *(noun)*

A diagonally arranged abdominal muscle on either side of the torso.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus obliquus externus abdominis."*
- *Understanding "musculus obliquus externus abdominis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

podiceps ruficollis *(noun)*

Small European grebe.

- *The article explained what "podiceps ruficollis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "podiceps ruficollis" to mean small european grebe.*

tanacetum parthenium *(noun)*

Bushy aromatic European perennial herb having clusters of buttonlike white-rayed flower heads; valued traditionally for medicinal uses; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *The article explained what "tanacetum parthenium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tanacetum parthenium" to mean bushy aromatic european perennial herb having....*

trichomanes speciosum *(noun)*

Large stout fern of extreme western Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichomanes speciosum."*
- *The article explained what "trichomanes speciosum" means with a simple example.*

ulugh muz tagh *(noun)*

A mountain in the Kunlun range in China (25,340 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulugh muz tagh."*
- *Understanding "ulugh muz tagh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ajuga reptans *(noun)*

Low rhizomatous European carpeting plant having spikes of blue flowers; naturalized in parts of United States.

- *The article explained what "ajuga reptans" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ajuga reptans."*

apodemus sylvaticus *(noun)*

Nocturnal yellowish-brown mouse inhabiting woods and fields and gardens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apodemus sylvaticus."*
- *He looked up "apodemus sylvaticus" because he had never seen it before.*

emberiza aureola *(noun)*

Common in Russia and Siberia.

- *He looked up "emberiza aureola" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "emberiza aureola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

holcus lanatus *(noun)*

Tall European perennial grass having a velvety stem; naturalized in United States and used for forage.

- *In class, the teacher used "holcus lanatus" to mean tall european perennial grass having a velvety....*
- *The article explained what "holcus lanatus" means with a simple example.*

morchella crassipes *(noun)*

A delicious morel with a conic fertile portion having deep and irregular pits.

- *In class, the teacher used "morchella crassipes" to mean a delicious morel with a conic fertile portion....*
- *The article explained what "morchella crassipes" means with a simple example.*

mucuna pruriens utilis *(noun)*

The annual woody vine of Asia having long clusters of purplish flowers and densely hairy pods; cultivated in southern United States for green manure and grazing.

- *They discussed "mucuna pruriens utilis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mucuna pruriens utilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

talipes equinus *(noun)*

Talipes in which the toes are pointed downward.

- *He looked up "talipes equinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "talipes equinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

al-gama'a al-islamiyya *(noun)*

A terrorist organization of militant Islamists organized into tiny cells of extreme fundamentalists; emerged during the 1970s mainly in Egyptian jails.

- *Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya uses force to push Egyptian society toward Islamic rule.*
- *In class, the teacher used "al-gama'a al-islamiyya" to mean a terrorist organization of militant islamists....*

alca torda *(noun)*

Black-and-white northern Atlantic auk having a compressed sharp-edged bill.

- *They discussed "alca torda" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alca torda" because he had never seen it before.*

butea frondosa *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing a profusion of intense vermilion velvet-textured blooms and yielding a yellow dye.

- *They discussed "butea frondosa" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "butea frondosa" because he had never seen it before.*

ciconia ciconia *(noun)*

The common stork of Europe; white with black wing feathers and a red bill.

- *Understanding "ciconia ciconia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ciconia ciconia" because he had never seen it before.*

erythronium grandiflorum *(noun)*

Dogtooth violet of western North America having bright yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "erythronium grandiflorum" to mean dogtooth violet of western north america having....*
- *The article explained what "erythronium grandiflorum" means with a simple example.*

haliaeetus leucocephalus *(noun)*

A large eagle of North America that has a white head and dark wings and body.

- *He looked up "haliaeetus leucocephalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haliaeetus leucocephalus" to mean a large eagle of north america that has a white....*

tanacetum douglasii *(noun)*

Lightly hairy rhizomatous perennial having aromatic feathery leaves and stems bearing open clusters of small buttonlike yellow flowers; sand dunes of Pacific coast of North America.

- *They discussed "tanacetum douglasii" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tanacetum douglasii" means with a simple example.*

arctium lappa *(noun)*

Burdock having heart-shaped leaves found in open woodland, hedgerows and rough grassland of Europe (except extreme N) and Asia Minor; sometimes cultivated for medicinal and culinary use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arctium lappa."*
- *He looked up "arctium lappa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carthamus tinctorius *(noun)*

Thistlelike Eurasian plant widely grown for its red or orange flower heads and seeds that yield a valuable oil.

- *Understanding "carthamus tinctorius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carthamus tinctorius" means with a simple example.*

---

elymus arenarius *(noun)*

A dune grass of the Pacific seacoast used as a sand binder.

- *They discussed "elymus arenarius" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elymus arenarius" to mean a dune grass of the pacific seacoast used as a sand....*

---

epinephelus fulvus *(noun)*

Black-spotted usually dusky-colored fish with reddish fins.

- *They discussed "epinephelus fulvus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "epinephelus fulvus" means with a simple example.*

---

fritillaria micrantha *(noun)*

California herb with brownish-purple or greenish bell-shaped flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "fritillaria micrantha" to mean california herb with brownish-purple or greenish....*
- *The article explained what "fritillaria micrantha" means with a simple example.*

---

galina sergeevna ulanova *(noun)*

Russian ballet dancer (1910-1998).

- *Understanding "galina sergeevna ulanova" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "galina sergeevna ulanova" during the group presentation.*

---

gaultheria shallon *(noun)*

Small evergreen shrub of Pacific coast of North America having edible dark purple grape-sized berries.

- *They discussed "gaultheria shallon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gaultheria shallon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

idria columnaris *(noun)*

Candlewood of Mexico and southwestern California having tall columnar stems and bearing honey-scented creamy yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "idria columnaris" to mean candlewood of mexico and southwestern california....*
- *They discussed "idria columnaris" during the group presentation.*

---

perognathus hispidus *(noun)*

Large stiff-haired rodent of shortgrass prairies of United States.

- *They discussed "perognathus hispidus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "perognathus hispidus" means with a simple example.*

---

asarum canadense *(noun)*

Deciduous low-growing perennial of Canada and eastern and central United States.

- *The article explained what "asarum canadense" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asarum canadense" to mean deciduous low-growing perennial of canada and....*

---

brugmansia sanguinea *(noun)*

Arborescent South American shrub having very large orange-red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "brugmansia sanguinea" to mean arborescent south american shrub having very large....*
- *He looked up "brugmansia sanguinea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caragana arborescens *(noun)*

Large spiny shrub of eastern Asia having clusters of yellow flowers; often cultivated in shelterbelts and hedges.

- *They discussed "caragana arborescens" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "caragana arborescens" because he had never seen it before.*

cerastes cornutus *(noun)*

Highly venomous viper of northern Africa and southwestern Asia having a horny spine above each eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cerastes cornutus."*
- *They discussed "cerastes cornutus" during the group presentation.*

cortinarius gentilis *(noun)*

A poisonous fungus with a bright yellow brown cap and a long cinnamon colored stalk.

- *He looked up "cortinarius gentilis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortinarius gentilis."*

crotalus horridus horridus *(noun)*

Widely distributed in rugged ground of eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotalus horridus horridus."*
- *Understanding "crotalus horridus horridus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eryngium maritimum *(noun)*

European evergreen eryngo with twisted spiny leaves naturalized on United States east coast; roots formerly used as an aphrodisiac.

- *The article explained what "eryngium maritimum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eryngium maritimum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

euonymus fortunei radicans *(noun)*

Broad and bushy Asiatic twining shrub with pinkish fruit; many subspecies or varieties.

- *Understanding "euonymus fortunei radicans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "euonymus fortunei radicans" means with a simple example.*

glis glis *(noun)*

Large European dormouse.

- *In class, the teacher used "glis glis" to mean large european dormouse.*
- *The article explained what "glis glis" means with a simple example.*

inula helenium *(noun)*

Tall coarse Eurasian herb having daisylike yellow flowers with narrow petals whose rhizomatous roots are used medicinally.

- *Understanding "inula helenium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "inula helenium" because he had never seen it before.*

jasminum sambac *(noun)*

East Indian evergreen vine cultivated for its profuse fragrant white flowers.

- *The article explained what "jasminum sambac" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jasminum sambac" during the group presentation.*

mammillaria plumosa *(noun)*

A low tuberculate cactus with white feathery spines; northeastern Mexico.

- *The article explained what "mammillaria plumosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mammillaria plumosa" to mean a low tuberculate cactus with white feathery....*

micropterus salmoides *(noun)*

A large black bass; the angle of the jaw falls behind the eye.

- *He looked up "micropterus salmoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "micropterus salmoides" during the group presentation.*

pisonia aculeata *(noun)*

Small spiny West Indian tree.

- *They discussed "pisonia aculeata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pisonia aculeata."*

pleurotus ostreatus *(noun)*

Edible agaric with a soft greyish cap growing in shelving masses on dead wood.

- *They discussed "pleurotus ostreatus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pleurotus ostreatus" means with a simple example.*

---

ruscus aculeatus *(noun)*

Shrub with stiff flattened stems resembling leaves (cladophylls); used for making brooms.

- *Understanding "ruscus aculeatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruscus aculeatus."*

---

thamnophis sirtalis *(noun)*

A garter snake that is widespread in North America.

- *He looked up "thamnophis sirtalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thamnophis sirtalis."*

---

actinidia deliciosa *(noun)*

Climbing vine native to China; cultivated in New Zealand for its fuzzy edible fruit with green meat.

- *They discussed "actinidia deliciosa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "actinidia deliciosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ambystoma mexicanum *(noun)*

Larval salamander of mountain lakes of Mexico that usually lives without metamorphosing.

- *He looked up "ambystoma mexicanum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ambystoma mexicanum" to mean larval salamander of mountain lakes of mexico that....*

---

andropogon furcatus *(noun)*

Tall grass with smooth bluish leaf sheaths grown for hay in the United States.

- *Understanding "andropogon furcatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "andropogon furcatus" means with a simple example.*

---

arteria angularis *(noun)*

The terminal branch of the facial artery.

- *Understanding "arteria angularis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "arteria angularis" during the group presentation.*

---

arteria axillaris *(noun)*

The part of the main artery of the arm that lies in the armpit and is continuous with the subclavian artery above and the brachial artery below.

- *They discussed "arteria axillaris" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "arteria axillaris" means with a simple example.*

---

arteria coronaria *(noun)*

The artery that branches from the aorta to supply blood to the heart.

- *In class, the teacher used "arteria coronaria" to mean the artery that branches from the aorta to supply....*
- *The article explained what "arteria coronaria" means with a simple example.*

---

commiphora myrrha *(noun)*

Tree of eastern Africa and Asia yielding myrrh.

- *He looked up "commiphora myrrha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commiphora myrrha" to mean tree of eastern africa and asia yielding myrrh.*

---

consolida ambigua *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated larkspur of southern Europe having unbranched spikelike racemes of blue or sometimes purplish or pinkish flowers; sometime placed in genus Delphinium.

- *He looked up "consolida ambigua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "consolida ambigua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elaeis oleifera *(noun)*

Palm of Central and South America.

- *He looked up "elaeis oleifera" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elaeis oleifera."*

---

habenaria hookeri *(noun)*

A long-spurred orchid with base leaves and petals converging under the upper sepal.

- *He looked up "habenaria hookeri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "habenaria hookeri."*

---

lanius ludovicianus migrans *(noun)*

A shrike of central North America; winters in Texas and the southern Mississippi valley.

- *They discussed "lanius ludovicianus migrans" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lanius ludovicianus migrans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mesembryanthemum edule *(noun)*

Low-growing South African succulent plant having a capsular fruit containing edible pulp.

- *He looked up "mesembryanthemum edule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesembryanthemum edule."*

---

monarda citriodora *(noun)*

An annual horsemint of central and western United States and northern Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "monarda citriodora" to mean an annual horsemint of central and western united....*
- *He looked up "monarda citriodora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

podocarpus elatus *(noun)*

Large Australian tree with straight-grained yellow wood that turns brown on exposure.

- *He looked up "podocarpus elatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "podocarpus elatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pulex irritans *(noun)*

The most common flea attacking humans.

- *Understanding "pulex irritans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulex irritans."*

---

callirhoe digitata *(noun)*

Perennial poppy mallow of United States southern plains states having rose-red or rose-purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "callirhoe digitata" to mean perennial poppy mallow of united states southern....*
- *They discussed "callirhoe digitata" during the group presentation.*

---

cirsium lanceolatum *(noun)*

European thistle with rather large heads and prickly leaves; extensively naturalized as a weed in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cirsium lanceolatum."*
- *They discussed "cirsium lanceolatum" during the group presentation.*

---

cortinarius mutabilis *(noun)*

A fungus with a reddish purple cap having a smooth slimy surface; close violet gills; all parts stain dark purple when bruised.

- *The article explained what "cortinarius mutabilis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cortinarius mutabilis" during the group presentation.*

---

dendroica tigrina *(noun)*

North American wood warbler; olive green and yellow striped with black.

- *The article explained what "dendroica tigrina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dendroica tigrina" to mean north american wood warbler; olive green and yellow....*

---

eichhornia crassipes *(noun)*

A tropical floating aquatic plant having spikes of large blue flowers; troublesome in clogging waterways especially in southern United States.

- *The article explained what "eichhornia crassipes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "eichhornia crassipes" during the group presentation.*

---

fritillaria mutica *(noun)*

Herb of northwestern America having green-and-purple bell-shaped flowers.

- *He looked up "fritillaria mutica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fritillaria mutica" during the group presentation.*

---

gasterosteus aculeatus *(noun)*

Of rivers and coastal regions.

- *He looked up "gasterosteus aculeatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasterosteus aculeatus."*

---

lepomis gibbosus *(noun)*

Small brilliantly colored North American sunfish.

- *They discussed "lepomis gibbosus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lepomis gibbosus" means with a simple example.*

---

publius aelius hadrianus *(noun)*

Roman Emperor who was the adoptive son of Trajan; travelled throughout his empire to strengthen its frontiers and encourage learning and architecture; on a visit to Britain in 122 he ordered the construction of Hadrian's Wall (76-138).

- *Understanding "publius aelius hadrianus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "publius aelius hadrianus" means with a simple example.*

---

sansevieria guineensis *(noun)*

Bowstring hemp of South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "sansevieria guineensis" to mean bowstring hemp of south africa.*
- *He looked up "sansevieria guineensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sylvilagus floridanus *(noun)*

Widely distributed in United States except northwest and far west regions.

- *He looked up "sylvilagus floridanus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sylvilagus floridanus."*

---

teucrium canadense *(noun)*

Subshrub with serrate leaves and cream-colored to pink or purple flowers in spikelike racemes; North America.

- *He looked up "teucrium canadense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teucrium canadense."*

---

tunga penetrans *(noun)*

Small tropical flea; the fertile female burrows under the skin of the host including humans.

- *The article explained what "tunga penetrans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tunga penetrans" to mean small tropical flea; the fertile female burrows....*

---

ajuga pyramidalis *(noun)*

European evergreen carpeting perennial.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ajuga pyramidalis."*
- *He looked up "ajuga pyramidalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arteria nutricia *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the medullary cavity of the long bone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria nutricia."*
- *They discussed "arteria nutricia" during the group presentation.*

---

asplenium trichomanes *(noun)*

Small rock-inhabiting fern of northern temperate zone and Hawaii with pinnate fronds.

- *The article explained what "asplenium trichomanes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asplenium trichomanes."*

---

boswellia carteri *(noun)*

Tree yielding an aromatic gum resin burned as incense.

- *In class, the teacher used "boswellia carteri" to mean tree yielding an aromatic gum resin burned as incense.*
- *Understanding "boswellia carteri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

botrychium lunaria *(noun)*

Of America and Eurasia and Australia.

- *Understanding "botrychium lunaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "botrychium lunaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capparis flexuosa *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of southern Florida to Central and South America.

- *Understanding "capparis flexuosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "capparis flexuosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cypripedium fasciculatum *(noun)*

Clusters of several short stems each having 2 broad leaves and 2-4 drooping brownish to greenish flowers with pouches mottled with purple; British Columbia to central California and northern Colorado.

- *In class, the teacher used "cypripedium fasciculatum" to mean clusters of several short stems each having 2 broad....*
- *They discussed "cypripedium fasciculatum" during the group presentation.*

---

gentiana clausa *(noun)*

Similar to Gentiana andrewsii but with larger flowers.

- *He looked up "gentiana clausa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gentiana clausa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lauritz lebrecht hommel melchior *(noun)*

United States operatic tenor (born in Denmark) noted for his Wagnerian roles (1890-1973).

- *They discussed "lauritz lebrecht hommel melchior" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lauritz lebrecht hommel melchior."*

---

ledum palustre *(noun)*

Bog shrub of northern and central Europe and eastern Siberia to Korea and Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ledum palustre."*
- *The article explained what "ledum palustre" means with a simple example.*

---

oenothera biennis *(noun)*

A coarse biennial of eastern North America with yellow flowers that open in the evening; naturalized in Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oenothera biennis."*
- *Understanding "oenothera biennis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phocoena phocoena *(noun)*

The common porpoise of the northern Atlantic and Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "phocoena phocoena" to mean the common porpoise of the northern atlantic and....*
- *He looked up "phocoena phocoena" because he had never seen it before.*

---

punica granatum *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree native to southwestern Asia having large red many-seeded fruit.

- *They discussed "punica granatum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "punica granatum" means with a simple example.*

---

pyrola elliptica *(noun)*

North American evergreen with small pinkish bell-shaped flowers and oblong leaves used formerly for shinplasters.

- *Understanding "pyrola elliptica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrola elliptica."*

---

roseola infantum *(noun)*

A viral disease of infants and young children; characterized by abrupt high fever and mild sore throat; a few days later there is a faint pinkish rash that lasts for a few hours to a few days.

- *They discussed "roseola infantum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "roseola infantum" means with a simple example.*

teucrium marum *(noun)*

Mediterranean germander having small hairy leaves and reddish purple flowers; attractive to cats.

- *He looked up "teucrium marum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "teucrium marum" during the group presentation.*

arteria arcuata *(noun)*

Curved artery in the foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria arcuata."*
- *He looked up "arteria arcuata" because he had never seen it before.*

arteria ulnaris *(noun)*

Large artery that branches from the brachial artery to supply the muscles of the forearm and wrist and hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "arteria ulnaris" to mean large artery that branches from the brachial artery....*
- *He looked up "arteria ulnaris" because he had never seen it before.*

baptisia lactea *(noun)*

Erect or spreading herb having racemes of creamy white flowers; the eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baptisia lactea."*
- *He looked up "baptisia lactea" because he had never seen it before.*

caesalpinia pulcherrima *(noun)*

Tropical shrub or small tree having showy yellow to orange-red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *In class, the teacher used "caesalpinia pulcherrima" to mean tropical shrub or small tree having showy yellow to....*
- *They discussed "caesalpinia pulcherrima" during the group presentation.*

cercopithecus aethiops *(noun)*

White and olive green East African monkey with long white tufts of hair beside the face.

- *In class, the teacher used "cercopithecus aethiops" to mean white and olive green east african monkey with long....*
- *The article explained what "cercopithecus aethiops" means with a simple example.*

cistus albidus *(noun)*

Compact white pubescent shrub of southwestern Europe having pink flowers.

- *They discussed "cistus albidus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cistus albidus."*

claytonia caroliniana *(noun)*

Similar to Claytonia virginica but having usually pink flowers; eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "claytonia caroliniana."*
- *They discussed "claytonia caroliniana" during the group presentation.*

galium lanceolatum *(noun)*

Bedstraw with sweetish roots.

- *Understanding "galium lanceolatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "galium lanceolatum" because he had never seen it before.*

helleborus foetidus *(noun)*

Digitate-leaved hellebore with an offensive odor and irritant qualities when taken internally.

- *Understanding "helleborus foetidus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helleborus foetidus."*

locusta migratoria *(noun)*

Old World locust that travels in vast swarms stripping large areas of vegetation.

- *In class, the teacher used "locusta migratoria" to mean old world locust that travels in vast swarms....*
- *The article explained what "locusta migratoria" means with a simple example.*

ocimum basilicum *(noun)*

Annual or perennial of tropical Asia having spikes of small white flowers and aromatic leaves; one of the most important culinary herbs; used in salads, casseroles, sauces and some liqueurs.

- *The article explained what "ocimum basilicum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ocimum basilicum" during the group presentation.*

---

puffinus puffinus *(noun)*

Small black-and-white shearwater common in the northeastern Atlantic.

- *He looked up "puffinus puffinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "puffinus puffinus" to mean small black-and-white shearwater common in the....*

---

rudbeckia laciniata hortensia *(noun)*

Very tall branching herb with showy much-doubled yellow flower heads.

- *They discussed "rudbeckia laciniata hortensia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rudbeckia laciniata hortensia."*

---

salamandra maculosa *(noun)*

European salamander having dark skin with usually yellow spots.

- *The article explained what "salamandra maculosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salamandra maculosa" to mean european salamander having dark skin with usually....*

---

salvinia auriculata *(noun)*

Free-floating aquatic ferns.

- *He looked up "salvinia auriculata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "salvinia auriculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ursus arctos syriacus *(noun)*

Yellowish-grey Syrian brown bear.

- *They discussed "ursus arctos syriacus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ursus arctos syriacus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

verbascum thapsus *(noun)*

Tall-stalked very woolly mullein with densely packed yellow flowers; ancient Greeks and Romans dipped the stalks in tallow for funeral torches.

- *In class, the teacher used "verbascum thapsus" to mean tall-stalked very woolly mullein with densely....*
- *The article explained what "verbascum thapsus" means with a simple example.*

---

alopex lagopus *(noun)*

Thickly-furred fox of Arctic regions; brownish in summer and white in winter.

- *He looked up "alopex lagopus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "alopex lagopus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ancylus fluviatilis *(noun)*

Minute conical gastropod superficially resembling a limpet but living and feeding on freshwater plants.

- *The article explained what "ancylus fluviatilis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ancylus fluviatilis" during the group presentation.*

---

capreolus capreolus *(noun)*

Small graceful deer of Eurasian woodlands having small forked antlers.

- *In class, the teacher used "capreolus capreolus" to mean small graceful deer of eurasian woodlands having....*
- *Understanding "capreolus capreolus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carcharhinus leucas *(noun)*

A most common shark in temperate and tropical coastal waters worldwide; heavy-bodied and dangerous.

- *In class, the teacher used "carcharhinus leucas" to mean a most common shark in temperate and tropical....*
- *The article explained what "carcharhinus leucas" means with a simple example.*

---

cerastium alpinum *(noun)*

Widespread in the Arctic and on mountains in Europe.

- *They discussed "cerastium alpinum" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “cerastium alpinum” to mean widespread in the arctic and on mountains in europe.*

cinnamomum camphora *(noun)*

Large evergreen tree of warm regions whose aromatic wood yields camphor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cinnamomum camphora.”*
- *Understanding “cinnamomum camphora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cleome serrulata *(noun)*

Plant of western North America having trifoliate leaves and white or pink spider-shaped flowers; sometimes used as an ornamental.

- *Understanding “cleome serrulata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cleome serrulata” to mean plant of western north america having trifoliate....*

clitocybe nuda *(noun)*

Edible agaric that is pale lilac when young; has a smooth moist cap.

- *He looked up “clitocybe nuda” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “clitocybe nuda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dendroica coronata *(noun)*

Similar to Audubon’s warbler.

- *In class, the teacher used “dendroica coronata” to mean similar to audubon’s warbler.*
- *The article explained what “dendroica coronata” means with a simple example.*

george charles hevesy de hevesy *(noun)*

Hungarian chemist who studied radioisotopes and was one of the discoverers of the element hafnium (1885-1966).

- *Understanding “george charles hevesy de hevesy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “george charles hevesy de hevesy” to mean hungarian chemist who studied radioisotopes and was....*

gerris lacustris *(noun)*

A variety of water strider.

- *Understanding “gerris lacustris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gerris lacustris” to mean a variety of water strider.*

liriodendron tulipifera *(noun)*

Tall North American deciduous timber tree having large tulip-shaped greenish yellow flowers and conelike fruit; yields soft white woods used especially for cabinet work.

- *He looked up “liriodendron tulipifera” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “liriodendron tulipifera.”*

liriope muscari *(noun)*

Asiatic perennial tufted herb with grasslike evergreen foliage and clusters of dark mauve grapelike flowers; grown as ground cover.

- *Understanding “liriope muscari” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “liriope muscari” because he had never seen it before.*

nephrops norvegicus *(noun)*

Edible European lobster resembling the American lobster but slenderer.

- *In class, the teacher used “nephrops norvegicus” to mean edible european lobster resembling the american....*
- *The article explained what “nephrops norvegicus” means with a simple example.*

nervus ulnaris *(noun)*

A nerve running along the inner side of the arm and passing near the elbow; supplies intrinsic muscles of the hand and the skin of the medial side of the hand.

- *The article explained what “nervus ulnaris” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “nervus ulnaris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

perognathus flavescens *(noun)*

Small rodent of open areas of United States plains states.

- *In class, the teacher used “perognathus flavescens” to mean small rodent of open areas of united states plains....*
- *They discussed “perognathus flavescens” during the group presentation.*

polistes annularis *(noun)*

A variety of paper wasp.

- *He looked up "polistes annularis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polistes annularis."*

sansevieria zeylanica *(noun)*

Plant having thick fibrous leaves transversely banded in light and dark green.

- *He looked up "sansevieria zeylanica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sansevieria zeylanica."*

stephanotis floribunda *(noun)*

Twining woody vine of Madagascar having thick dark waxy evergreen leaves and clusters of large fragrant waxy white flowers along the stems; widely cultivated in warm regions.

- *He looked up "stephanotis floribunda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stephanotis floribunda" during the group presentation.*

tomentum cerebri *(noun)*

A network of tiny blood vessels between the cerebral surface of the pia mater and the cerebral cortex.

- *The article explained what "tomentum cerebri" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tomentum cerebri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zanthoxylum flavum *(noun)*

West Indian tree with smooth lustrous and slightly oily wood.

- *He looked up "zanthoxylum flavum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zanthoxylum flavum."*

adansonia digitata *(noun)*

African tree having an exceedingly thick trunk and fruit that resembles a gourd and has an edible pulp called monkey bread.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adansonia digitata."*
- *He looked up "adansonia digitata" because he had never seen it before.*

ananas comosus *(noun)*

A tropical American plant bearing a large fleshy edible fruit with a terminal tuft of stiff leaves; widely cultivated in the tropics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ananas comosus."*
- *He looked up "ananas comosus" because he had never seen it before.*

asplenium nigripes *(noun)*

A fern of the genus Schaffneria.

- *They discussed "asplenium nigripes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "asplenium nigripes" because he had never seen it before.*

brugmansia arborea *(noun)*

A South American plant that is cultivated for its large fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "brugmansia arborea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brugmansia arborea."*

cedrela odorata *(noun)*

Tropical American tree yielding fragrant wood used especially for boxes.

- *He looked up "cedrela odorata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cedrela odorata."*

cnemidophorus velox *(noun)*

Having distinct longitudinal stripes: of Colorado Plateau from Arizona to western Colorado.

- *In class, the teacher used "cnemidophorus velox" to mean having distinct longitudinal stripes: of colorado....*
- *They discussed "cnemidophorus velox" during the group presentation.*

crocodylus porosus *(noun)*

Estuarine crocodile of eastern Asia and Pacific islands.

- *Understanding "crocodylus porosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "crocodylus porosus" during the group presentation.*

---

crotalus cerastes *(noun)*

Small pale-colored desert rattlesnake of southwestern United States; body moves in an s-shaped curve.

- *The article explained what "crotalus cerastes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotalus cerastes."*

---

epimedium grandiflorum *(noun)*

Slow-growing creeping plant with semi-evergreen leaves on erect wiry stems; used as ground cover.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epimedium grandiflorum."*
- *Understanding "epimedium grandiflorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

humulus lupulus *(noun)*

European twining plant whose flowers are used chiefly to flavor malt liquors; cultivated in America.

- *They discussed "humulus lupulus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "humulus lupulus" to mean european twining plant whose flowers are used....*

---

lamna nasus *(noun)*

Voracious pointed-nose shark of northern Atlantic and Pacific.

- *The article explained what "lamna nasus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamna nasus."*

---

mashie niblick *(noun)*

Iron with a lofted face for hitting high shots to the green.

- *The article explained what "mashie niblick" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mashie niblick" during the group presentation.*

---

peziza coccinea *(noun)*

A scarlet European fungus with cup-shaped ascocarp.

- *In class, the teacher used "peziza coccinea" to mean a scarlet european fungus with cup-shaped ascocarp.*
- *He looked up "peziza coccinea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pteridium esculentum *(noun)*

Fern of southeastern Asia; not hardy in cold temperate regions.

- *He looked up "pteridium esculentum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pteridium esculentum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

araucaria cunninghamii *(noun)*

Pine of Australia and New Guinea; yields a valuable light even-textured wood.

- *They discussed "araucaria cunninghamii" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "araucaria cunninghamii" to mean pine of australia and new guinea; yields a valuable....*

---

arteria pudenda *(noun)*

Arteries supplying the external genital organs of humans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria pudenda."*
- *He looked up "arteria pudenda" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caesalpinia echinata *(noun)*

Tropical tree with prickly trunk; its heavy red wood yields a red dye and is used for cabinetry.

- *The article explained what "caesalpinia echinata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caesalpinia echinata."*

---

castilleja miniata *(noun)*

Wildflower of western North America having ragged clusters of crimson or scarlet flowers.

- *They discussed "castilleja miniata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "castilleja miniata" to mean wildflower of western north america having ragged....*

cerastium arvense *(noun)*

Densely tufted perennial chickweed of north temperate zone.

- *The article explained what "cerastium arvense" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cerastium arvense" to mean densely tufted perennial chickweed of north....*

cimex lectularius *(noun)*

Bug of temperate regions that infests especially beds and feeds on human blood.

- *They discussed "cimex lectularius" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cimex lectularius" to mean bug of temperate regions that infests especially....*

cupressus arizonica *(noun)*

Arizona timber tree with bluish silvery foliage.

- *They discussed "cupressus arizonica" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cupressus arizonica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cytisus scoparius *(noun)*

Deciduous erect spreading broom native to western Europe; widely cultivated for its rich yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "cytisus scoparius" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cytisus scoparius" means with a simple example.*

dandie dinmont terrier *(noun)*

A breed of small terrier with long wiry coat and drooping ears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dandie dinmont terrier."*
- *He looked up "dandie dinmont terrier" because he had never seen it before.*

eptesicus fuscus *(noun)*

Rather large North American brown bat; widely distributed.

- *He looked up "eptesicus fuscus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eptesicus fuscus."*

erythronium americanum *(noun)*

Eastern North American dogtooth having solitary yellow flowers marked with brown or purple and spotted interiors.

- *Understanding "erythronium americanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "erythronium americanum" during the group presentation.*

francisella tularensis *(noun)*

The type species of the genus Francisella and the causal agent of tularemia in humans; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *In class, the teacher used "francisella tularensis" to mean the type species of the genus francisella and the....*
- *The article explained what "francisella tularensis" means with a simple example.*

gadus macrocephalus *(noun)*

Closely related to Atlantic cod.

- *The article explained what "gadus macrocephalus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gadus macrocephalus."*

leuciscus cephalus *(noun)*

European freshwater game fish with a thick spindle-shaped body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leuciscus cephalus."*
- *Understanding "leuciscus cephalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mergus merganser americanus *(noun)*

Common North American diving duck considered a variety of the European goosander.

- *The article explained what "mergus merganser americanus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mergus merganser americanus" to mean common north american diving duck considered a....*

morchella esculenta *(noun)*

An edible and choice morel with a globular to elongate head with an irregular pattern of pits and ridges.

- *The article explained what "morchella esculenta" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morchella esculenta."*

---

proboscidea fragrans *(noun)*

A herbaceous plant of the genus Proboscidea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proboscidea fragrans."*
- *The article explained what "proboscidea fragrans" means with a simple example.*

---

pyrola rotundifolia *(noun)*

Evergreen with rounded leaves and very fragrant creamy-white flowers; widely distributed in northern parts of Old and New Worlds.

- *They discussed "pyrola rotundifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pyrola rotundifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyrola rotundifolia americana *(noun)*

Evergreen of eastern North America with leathery leaves and numerous white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyrola rotundifolia americana" to mean evergreen of eastern north america with leathery....*
- *He looked up "pyrola rotundifolia americana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salsola kali tenuifolia *(noun)*

Prickly bushy Eurasian plant; a troublesome weed in central and western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "salsola kali tenuifolia" to mean prickly bushy eurasian plant; a troublesome weed in....*
- *The article explained what "salsola kali tenuifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

scabiosa atropurpurea *(noun)*

Old World annual having fragrant purple to deep crimson flower heads; naturalized in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scabiosa atropurpurea."*
- *Understanding "scabiosa atropurpurea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scire facias *(noun)*

A judicial writ based on some record and requiring the party against whom it is brought to show cause why the record should not be enforced or annulled.

- *They discussed "scire facias" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scire facias" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scomber colias *(noun)*

Medium-sized mackerel of temperate Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

- *He looked up "scomber colias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scomber colias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

talipes calcaneus *(noun)*

Talipes in which the toes are pointed upward and the person walks on the heel of the foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talipes calcaneus."*
- *They discussed "talipes calcaneus" during the group presentation.*

---

vipera aspis *(noun)*

Of southern Europe; similar to but smaller than the adder.

- *They discussed "vipera aspis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vipera aspis" to mean of southern europe; similar to but smaller than the....*

---

ambystoma tigrinum *(noun)*

Widely distributed brown or black North American salamander with vertical yellowish blotches.

- *In class, the teacher used "ambystoma tigrinum" to mean widely distributed brown or black north american....*
- *The article explained what "ambystoma tigrinum" means with a simple example.*

---

arenaria interpres *(noun)*

Common Arctic turnstone that winters in South America and Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arenaria interpres."*

- *He looked up “arenaria interpres” because he had never seen it before.*

argiope aurantia *(noun)*

A widely distributed North American garden spider.

- *Understanding “argiope aurantia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “argiope aurantia” means with a simple example.*

caesalpinia ferrea *(noun)*

Thornless tree yielding heavy wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “caesalpinia ferrea.”*
- *The article explained what “caesalpinia ferrea” means with a simple example.*

dandie dinmont *(noun)*

A breed of small terrier with long wiry coat and drooping ears.

- *Understanding “dandie dinmont” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dandie dinmont.”*

dryopteris dilatata *(noun)*

European shield fern.

- *The article explained what “dryopteris dilatata” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dryopteris dilatata.”*

galium boreale *(noun)*

North American stoloniferous perennial having white flowers; sometimes used as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what “galium boreale” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “galium boreale” to mean north american stoloniferous perennial having white....*

ipomoea fastigiata *(noun)*

Tropical American prostrate or climbing herbaceous perennial having an enormous starchy root; sometimes held to be source of the sweet potato.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ipomoea fastigiata.”*
- *Understanding “ipomoea fastigiata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lutjanus griseus *(noun)*

Found in shallow waters off the coast of Florida.

- *Understanding “lutjanus griseus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “lutjanus griseus” means with a simple example.*

morone interrupta *(noun)*

North American freshwater bass resembling the larger marine striped bass.

- *Understanding “morone interrupta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “morone interrupta” to mean north american freshwater bass resembling the....*

odocoileus hemionus *(noun)*

Long-eared deer of western North America with two-pronged antlers.

- *Understanding “odocoileus hemionus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “odocoileus hemionus” during the group presentation.*

olea cunninghamii *(noun)*

Northern Zealand tree having dense hard light-brown wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “olea cunninghamii.”*
- *He looked up “olea cunninghamii” because he had never seen it before.*

oxalis acetosella *(noun)*

Eurasian plant with heart-shaped trifoliate leaves and white purple-veined flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oxalis acetosella.”*
- *Understanding “oxalis acetosella” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

papaver argemone *(noun)*

Annual Old World poppy with orange-red flowers and bristly fruit.

- *The article explained what "papaver argemone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "papaver argemone" to mean annual old world poppy with orange-red flowers and....*

---

rumex acetosella *(noun)*

Small plant having pleasantly acid-tasting arrow-shaped leaves; common in dry places.

- *Understanding "rumex acetosella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rumex acetosella."*

---

sylvilagus aquaticus *(noun)*

A wood rabbit of southeastern United States swamps and lowlands.

- *The article explained what "sylvilagus aquaticus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sylvilagus aquaticus" during the group presentation.*

---

thorstein bunde veblen *(noun)*

United States economist who wrote about conspicuous consumption (1857-1929).

- *He looked up "thorstein bunde veblen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thorstein bunde veblen."*

---

tulipa suaveolens *(noun)*

Small early blooming tulip.

- *He looked up "tulipa suaveolens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tulipa suaveolens."*

---

vena nasalis externa *(noun)*

One of the veins that drain the external nose and empty into the angular or facial vein.

- *He looked up "vena nasalis externa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vena nasalis externa" during the group presentation.*

---

alopecurus pratensis *(noun)*

Stout erect perennial grass of northern parts of Old World having silky flowering spikes; widely cultivated for pasture and hay; naturalized in North America.

- *Understanding "alopecurus pratensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alopecurus pratensis" means with a simple example.*

---

andropogon virginicus *(noun)*

Tall tufted grass of southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "andropogon virginicus" to mean tall tufted grass of southeastern united states.*
- *He looked up "andropogon virginicus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

auricularia auricula *(noun)*

Widely distributed edible fungus shaped like a human ear and growing on decaying wood.

- *He looked up "auricularia auricula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "auricularia auricula" during the group presentation.*

---

cardamine douglasii *(noun)*

Small perennial herb of cooler regions of North America with racemose purple flowers.

- *They discussed "cardamine douglasii" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cardamine douglasii" means with a simple example.*

---

cenchrus ciliaris *(noun)*

Erect tussock-forming perennial bur grass used particularly in South Africa and Australia for pasture and forage.

- *They discussed "cenchrus ciliaris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cenchrus ciliaris."*

---

ceratitis capitata *(noun)*

Small black-and-white fly that damages citrus and other fruits by implanting eggs that hatch inside the fruit.

- *The article explained what "ceratitis capitata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ceratitis capitata" to mean small black-and-white fly that damages citrus and....*

---

erinaceus europaeus *(noun)*

Small nocturnal Old World mammal covered with both hair and protective spines.

- *Understanding "erinaceus europaeus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erinaceus europaeus."*

---

festuca elatior *(noun)*

Grass with wide flat leaves cultivated in Europe and America for permanent pasture and hay and for lawns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "festuca elatior."*
- *Understanding "festuca elatior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

habenaria fimbriata *(noun)*

North American orchid similar to Habenaria psycodes with larger paler flowers.

- *Understanding "habenaria fimbriata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "habenaria fimbriata" means with a simple example.*

---

lespedeza cuneata *(noun)*

Perennial widely planted as for forage and as hay crop especially on poor land.

- *He looked up "lespedeza cuneata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lespedeza cuneata" during the group presentation.*

---

monodon monoceros *(noun)*

Small Arctic whale the male having a long spiral ivory tusk.

- *They discussed "monodon monoceros" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "monodon monoceros" means with a simple example.*

---

mustela nigripes *(noun)*

Musteline mammal of prairie regions of United States; nearly extinct.

- *He looked up "mustela nigripes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mustela nigripes."*

---

myristica fragrans *(noun)*

East Indian tree widely cultivated in the tropics for its aromatic seed; source of two spices: nutmeg and mace.

- *They discussed "myristica fragrans" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "myristica fragrans" means with a simple example.*

---

oryctolagus cuniculus *(noun)*

Common greyish-brown burrowing animal native to southern Europe and northern Africa but introduced elsewhere; widely domesticated and developed in various colors and for various needs; young are born naked and helpless.

- *They discussed "oryctolagus cuniculus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oryctolagus cuniculus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

passiflora mollissima *(noun)*

Cultivated for fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "passiflora mollissima" to mean cultivated for fruit.*
- *Understanding "passiflora mollissima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perilla frutescens crispa *(noun)*

Plant grown for its ornamental red or purple foliage.

- *The article explained what "perilla frutescens crispa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perilla frutescens crispa" to mean plant grown for its ornamental red or purple foliage.*

---

pteris serrulata *(noun)*

Fern of North Africa and Azores and Canary Islands.

- *In class, the teacher used "pteris serrulata" to mean fern of north africa and azores and canary islands.*
- *The article explained what "pteris serrulata" means with a simple example.*

talipes valgus *(noun)*

Deformity of the foot in which the foot is twisted outward.

- *He looked up "talipes valgus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "talipes valgus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tamias striatus *(noun)*

Small striped semiterrestrial eastern American squirrel with cheek pouches.

- *In class, the teacher used "tamias striatus" to mean small striped semiterrestrial eastern american....*
- *The article explained what "tamias striatus" means with a simple example.*

taxodium distichum *(noun)*

Common cypress of southeastern United States having trunk expanded at base; found in coastal swamps and flooding river bottoms.

- *They discussed "taxodium distichum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "taxodium distichum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

toxicodendron vernix *(noun)*

Smooth American swamp shrub with pinnate leaves and greenish flowers followed by greenish white berries; yields an irritating oil.

- *Understanding "toxicodendron vernix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "toxicodendron vernix" means with a simple example.*

trapa bicornis *(noun)*

Water chestnut whose spiny fruit has two rather than 4 prongs.

- *The article explained what "trapa bicornis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trapa bicornis" during the group presentation.*

turdus migratorius *(noun)*

Large American thrush having a rust-red breast and abdomen.

- *The article explained what "turdus migratorius" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turdus migratorius."*

xiphias gladius *(noun)*

Large toothless marine food fish with a long swordlike upper jaw; not completely cold-blooded i.e. they are able to warm their brains and eyes: worldwide in warm waters but feed on cold ocean floor coming to surface at night.

- *They discussed "xiphias gladius" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "xiphias gladius" means with a simple example.*

zanthoxylum americanum *(noun)*

Small deciduous aromatic shrub (or tree) having spiny branches and yellowish flowers; eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "zanthoxylum americanum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zanthoxylum americanum" during the group presentation.*

alauda arvensis *(noun)*

Brown-speckled European lark noted for singing while hovering at a great height.

- *They discussed "alauda arvensis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alauda arvensis" to mean brown-speckled european lark noted for singing....*

arenaria groenlandica *(noun)*

Boreal or alpine sandwort.

- *He looked up "arenaria groenlandica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arenaria groenlandica" to mean boreal or alpine sandwort.*

carduus nutans *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial naturalized in eastern North America having very spiny white cottony foliage and nodding musky crimson flower heads; valuable source of nectar.

- *He looked up "carduus nutans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carduus nutans" during the group presentation.*

corticium solani *(noun)*

Fungus causing bottom rot in lettuce.

- *The article explained what "corticium solani" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "corticium solani" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cynocephalus variegatus *(noun)*

A variety of flying lemur.

- *The article explained what "cynocephalus variegatus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cynocephalus variegatus" to mean a variety of flying lemur.*

cypripedium californicum *(noun)*

Often having many yellow-green orchids with white pouches growing along streams and seeps of southwestern Oregon and northern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cypripedium californicum."*
- *He looked up "cypripedium californicum" because he had never seen it before.*

foeniculum vulgare *(noun)*

Strongly aromatic with a smell of aniseed; leaves and seeds used for seasoning.

- *The article explained what "foeniculum vulgare" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foeniculum vulgare" to mean strongly aromatic with a smell of aniseed; leaves....*

foeniculum vulgare dulce *(noun)*

Grown especially for its edible aromatic bulbous stem base.

- *Understanding "foeniculum vulgare dulce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foeniculum vulgare dulce."*

lychnis dioica *(noun)*

Biennial European catchfly having red or pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Lychnis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lychnis dioica."*
- *Understanding "lychnis dioica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mephitis mephitis *(noun)*

Most common and widespread North American skunk.

- *Understanding "mephitis mephitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mephitis mephitis."*

mergus merganser *(noun)*

Common merganser of Europe and North America.

- *They discussed "mergus merganser" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mergus merganser" means with a simple example.*

muscicapa striata *(noun)*

Common European woodland flycatcher with greyish-brown plumage.

- *Understanding "muscicapa striata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "muscicapa striata" during the group presentation.*

mustela putorius *(noun)*

Dark brown mustelid of woodlands of Eurasia that gives off an unpleasant odor when threatened.

- *He looked up "mustela putorius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mustela putorius" to mean dark brown mustelid of woodlands of eurasia that....*

oncorhynchus kisutch *(noun)*

Small salmon of northern Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes.

- *He looked up "oncorhynchus kisutch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oncorhynchus kisutch."*

passiflora quadrangularis *(noun)*

Tropical American passionflower yielding the large granadilla fruit.

- *They discussed "passiflora quadrangularis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "passiflora quadrangularis" means with a simple example.*

---

pilea microphylla *(noun)*

Tropical American stingless nettle that discharges its pollen explosively.

- *The article explained what "pilea microphylla" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pilea microphylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plethodon cinereus *(noun)*

Common salamander of eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plethodon cinereus."*
- *The article explained what "plethodon cinereus" means with a simple example.*

---

ranunculus aquatilis *(noun)*

Plant of ponds and slow streams having submerged and floating leaves and white flowers; Europe and North America.

- *The article explained what "ranunculus aquatilis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ranunculus aquatilis" to mean plant of ponds and slow streams having submerged....*

---

salvadora persica *(noun)*

Glabrous or pubescent evergreen shrub or tree of the genus Salvadora; twigs are fibrous and in some parts of the world are bound together in clusters and used as a toothbrush; shoots are used as camel fodder; plant ash provides salt.

- *He looked up "salvadora persica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salvadora persica" to mean glabrous or pubescent evergreen shrub or tree of....*

---

scarabaeus sacer *(noun)*

Scarabaeid beetle considered divine by ancient Egyptians.

- *In class, the teacher used "scarabaeus sacer" to mean scarabaeid beetle considered divine by ancient....*
- *They discussed "scarabaeus sacer" during the group presentation.*

---

solidago odora *(noun)*

Goldenrod of eastern America having aromatic leaves from which a medicinal tea is made.

- *They discussed "solidago odora" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "solidago odora" means with a simple example.*

---

usnea barbata *(noun)*

Greenish grey pendulous lichen growing on trees.

- *They discussed "usnea barbata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "usnea barbata."*

---

vaccinium vitis-idaea *(noun)*

Low evergreen shrub of high north temperate regions of Europe and Asia and America bearing red edible berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaccinium vitis-idaea."*
- *He looked up "vaccinium vitis-idaea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allium triquetrum *(noun)*

European leek naturalized in Great Britain; leaves are triangular.

- *He looked up "allium triquetrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allium triquetrum."*

---

arteria labialis *(noun)*

An artery that is a branch of the facial artery that supplies the lips of the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria labialis."*
- *They discussed "arteria labialis" during the group presentation.*

---

arteria labialis inferior *(noun)*

An artery that is a branch of the facial artery that supplies the lower lip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria labialis inferior."*
- *He looked up "arteria labialis inferior" because he had never seen it before.*

arteria labialis superior *(noun)*

An artery that is a branch of the facial artery that supplies the upper lip.

- *He looked up "arteria labialis superior" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria labialis superior."*

asplenium montanum *(noun)*

A spleenwort of eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asplenium montanum."*
- *He looked up "asplenium montanum" because he had never seen it before.*

astatic galvanometer *(noun)*

Has a moving magnet and astatic coils arranged to cancel the effect of the Earth's magnetic field.

- *He looked up "astatic galvanometer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "astatic galvanometer" to mean has a moving magnet and astatic coils arranged to....*

caragana sinica *(noun)*

Shrub with dark-green glossy foliage and solitary pale yellow flowers; northern China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caragana sinica."*
- *The article explained what "caragana sinica" means with a simple example.*

castanea mollissima *(noun)*

A small tree with small sweet nuts; wild or naturalized in Korea and China.

- *Understanding "castanea mollissima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "castanea mollissima."*

clitocybe robusta *(noun)*

A large white agaric; edible but not palatable.

- *In class, the teacher used "clitocybe robusta" to mean a large white agaric; edible but not palatable.*
- *They discussed "clitocybe robusta" during the group presentation.*

cuon alpinus *(noun)*

Fierce wild dog of the forests of central and southeast Asia that hunts in packs.

- *The article explained what "cuon alpinus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cuon alpinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deoxyadenosine monophosphate *(noun)*

One of the four nucleotides used in building DNA; all four nucleotides have a common phosphate group and a sugar (ribose).

- *Understanding "deoxyadenosine monophosphate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "deoxyadenosine monophosphate" means with a simple example.*

gaius plinius caecilius secundus *(noun)*

Roman writer and nephew of Pliny the Elder; author of books of letters that commented on affairs of the day (62-113).

- *The article explained what "gaius plinius caecilius secundus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gaius plinius caecilius secundus" during the group presentation.*

genista anglica *(noun)*

Prickly yellow-flowered shrub of the moors of New England and Europe.

- *He looked up "genista anglica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genista anglica."*

gentiana acaulis *(noun)*

Low-growing alpine plant cultivated for its dark glossy green leaves in basal rosettes and showy solitary bell-shaped blue flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana acaulis."*
- *They discussed "gentiana acaulis" during the group presentation.*

glyceryl trinitrate *(noun)*

A heavy yellow poisonous oily explosive liquid obtained by nitrating glycerol; used in making explosives and medically as a vasodilator (trade names Nitrospan and Nitrostat).

- *The article explained what "glyceryl trinitrate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glyceryl trinitrate" to mean a heavy yellow poisonous oily explosive liquid....*

---

marcus aurelius valerius maximianus *(noun)*

Roman Emperor from 286 until he abdicated in 305; when Diocletian divided the Roman Empire in 286 Maximian became emperor in the west (died in 311).

- *He looked up "marcus aurelius valerius maximianus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marcus aurelius valerius maximianus."*

---

marmota monax *(noun)*

Reddish brown North American marmot.

- *In class, the teacher used "marmota monax" to mean reddish brown north american marmot.*
- *He looked up "marmota monax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monarda didyma *(noun)*

Perennial aromatic herb of eastern North America having variously colored tubular flowers in dense showy heads.

- *He looked up "monarda didyma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monarda didyma" to mean perennial aromatic herb of eastern north america....*

---

nelumbo nucifera *(noun)*

Native to eastern Asia; widely cultivated for its large pink or white flowers.

- *They discussed "nelumbo nucifera" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nelumbo nucifera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ostrya virginiana *(noun)*

Medium-sized hop hornbeam of eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "ostrya virginiana" to mean medium-sized hop hornbeam of eastern north america.*
- *Understanding "ostrya virginiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parus caeruleus *(noun)*

Widely distributed European titmouse with bright cobalt blue wings and tail and crown of the head.

- *Understanding "parus caeruleus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parus caeruleus."*

---

perognathus flavus *(noun)*

Small pale yellowish soft-furred rodent of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "perognathus flavus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perognathus flavus."*

---

platanus wrightii *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of Arizona and adjacent regions having deeply lobed leaves and collective fruits in groups of 3 to 5.

- *They discussed "platanus wrightii" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "platanus wrightii" means with a simple example.*

---

potamogeton nodosus *(noun)*

Pondweed with floating leaves; of northern United States and Europe.

- *He looked up "potamogeton nodosus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potamogeton nodosus."*

---

primula elatior *(noun)*

Eurasian primrose with yellow flowers clustered in a one-sided umbel.

- *He looked up "primula elatior" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "primula elatior" during the group presentation.*

---

prosopis juliflora *(noun)*

Mesquite of Gulf Coast and Caribbean Islands from Mexico to Venezuela.

- *They discussed "prosopis juliflora" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “prosopis juliflora” means with a simple example.*

rangifer tarandus *(noun)*

Arctic deer with large antlers in both sexes; called ‘reindeer’ in Eurasia and ‘caribou’ in North America.

- *He looked up “rangifer tarandus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “rangifer tarandus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rudbeckia laciniata *(noun)*

Tall leafy plant with erect branches ending in large yellow flower heads with downward-arching rays; grow in Rocky Mountains south to Arizona and east to the Atlantic coast.

- *Understanding “rudbeckia laciniata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “rudbeckia laciniata” because he had never seen it before.*

sphenoidal fontanel *(noun)*

The irregularly shaped area on either side of the cranium where the frontal bone and the anterior tip of the parietal bone and the temporal bone and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone meet; corresponds to the pterion when bones have ossified.

- *In class, the teacher used “sphenoidal fontanel” to mean the irregularly shaped area on either side of the....*
- *Understanding “sphenoidal fontanel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

suborder sauria *(noun)*

True lizards; including chameleons and geckos.

- *They discussed “suborder sauria” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “suborder sauria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subphylum vertebrata *(noun)*

Fishes; amphibians; reptiles; birds; mammals.

- *They discussed “subphylum vertebrata” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “subphylum vertebrata” means with a simple example.*

trapa natans *(noun)*

A variety of water chestnut.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trapa natans.”*
- *He looked up “trapa natans” because he had never seen it before.*

ulex europaeus *(noun)*

Very spiny and dense evergreen shrub with fragrant golden-yellow flowers; common throughout western Europe.

- *They discussed “ulex europaeus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ulex europaeus” to mean very spiny and dense evergreen shrub with fragrant....*

actaea rubra *(noun)*

North American perennial herb with alternately compound leaves and racemes of small white flowers followed by bright red oval poisonous berries.

- *The article explained what “actaea rubra” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “actaea rubra” to mean north american perennial herb with alternately....*

agropyron smithii *(noun)*

Valuable forage grass of western United States.

- *Understanding “agropyron smithii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “agropyron smithii” because he had never seen it before.*

alcedo atthis *(noun)*

Small kingfisher with greenish-blue and orange plumage.

- *They discussed “alcedo atthis” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “alcedo atthis” because he had never seen it before.*

anacardium occidentale *(noun)*

Tropical American evergreen tree bearing kidney-shaped nuts that are edible only when roasted.

- *He looked up “anacardium occidentale” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “anacardium occidentale” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

andropogon scoparius *(noun)*

Handsome hardy North American grass with foliage turning pale bronze in autumn.

- *Understanding "andropogon scoparius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andropogon scoparius."*

arethusa bulbosa *(noun)*

A bog orchid with usually a solitary fragrant magenta pink blossom with a wide gaping corolla; Canada.

- *They discussed "arethusa bulbosa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "arethusa bulbosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arteria palatina *(noun)*

One of several arteries supplying the face.

- *He looked up "arteria palatina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria palatina."*

basso rilievo *(noun)*

A sculptural relief in which forms extend only slightly from the background; no figures are undercut.

- *He looked up "basso rilievo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basso rilievo."*

capparis arborea *(noun)*

Small Australian tree bearing edible fruit resembling the pomegranate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capparis arborea."*
- *He looked up "capparis arborea" because he had never seen it before.*

carlina acaulis *(noun)*

Stemless perennial having large flowers with white or purple-brown florets nestled in a rosette of long spiny leaves hairy beneath; of alpine regions of southern and eastern Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "carlina acaulis" to mean stemless perennial having large flowers with white....*
- *Understanding "carlina acaulis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

claytonia virginica *(noun)*

Small cormous perennial grown for its low rosette of succulent foliage and racemes of pink-tinged white flowers; eastern North America.

- *Understanding "claytonia virginica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "claytonia virginica" during the group presentation.*

eriophorum angustifolium *(noun)*

Having densely tufted white cottony or downlike glumes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eriophorum angustifolium."*
- *He looked up "eriophorum angustifolium" because he had never seen it before.*

felis chaus *(noun)*

Small Asiatic wildcat.

- *The article explained what "felis chaus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "felis chaus" during the group presentation.*

galium odoratum *(noun)*

Old World fragrant stoloniferous perennial having small white flowers and narrow leaves used as flavoring and in sachets; widely cultivated as a ground cover; in some classifications placed in genus Asperula.

- *He looked up "galium odoratum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "galium odoratum" during the group presentation.*

lathyrus tuberosus *(noun)*

European herb bearing small tubers used for food and in Scotland to flavor whiskey.

- *Understanding "lathyrus tuberosus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lathyrus tuberosus" means with a simple example.*

leucaena leucocephala *(noun)*

Low scrubby tree of tropical and subtropical North America having white flowers tinged with yellow resembling mimosa and long flattened pods.

- *He looked up "leucaena leucocephala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "leucaena leucocephala" during the group presentation.*

---

marchantia polymorpha *(noun)*

A common liverwort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marchantia polymorpha."*
- *They discussed "marchantia polymorpha" during the group presentation.*

---

monarda pectinata *(noun)*

Annual of southern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monarda pectinata."*
- *He looked up "monarda pectinata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peromyscus maniculatus *(noun)*

Brownish New World mouse; most widely distributed member of the genus.

- *Understanding "peromyscus maniculatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peromyscus maniculatus."*

---

picea engelmannii *(noun)*

Tall spruce of Rocky Mountains and British Columbia with blue-green needles and acutely conic crown; wood used for rough lumber and boxes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picea engelmannii."*
- *He looked up "picea engelmannii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reseda luteola *(noun)*

European mignonette cultivated as a source of yellow dye; naturalized in North America.

- *Understanding "reseda luteola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reseda luteola" means with a simple example.*

---

sanguinaria canadensis *(noun)*

Perennial woodland native of North America having a red root and red sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and white flower in early spring and having acrid emetic properties; rootstock used as a stimulant and expectorant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanguinaria canadensis."*
- *Understanding "sanguinaria canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saxifraga granulata *(noun)*

Rosette-forming perennial having compact panicles of white flowers; Europe.

- *The article explained what "saxifraga granulata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saxifraga granulata" to mean rosette-forming perennial having compact panicles....*

---

sterculia rupestris *(noun)*

Large tree of Queensland having cream-colored flowers blotched with red inside; sometimes placed in genus Sterculia.

- *The article explained what "sterculia rupestris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sterculia rupestris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superclass myriapoda *(noun)*

Used in some classifications to encompass the millipedes (Diplopoda) and centipedes (Chilopoda); formerly a large taxon including also the Pauropoda and Symphyla; the term Myriapoda now usually used synonymously with Diplopoda and limited to the millipedes.

- *The article explained what "superclass myriapoda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "superclass myriapoda" to mean used in some classifications to encompass the....*

---

tanacetum vulgare *(noun)*

Common perennial aromatic herb native to Eurasia having buttonlike yellow flower heads and bitter-tasting pinnate leaves sometimes used medicinally.

- *In class, the teacher used "tanacetum vulgare" to mean common perennial aromatic herb native to eurasia....*
- *He looked up "tanacetum vulgare" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toxicodendron radicans *(noun)*

Climbing plant common in eastern and central United States with ternate leaves and greenish flowers followed by white berries; yields an irritating oil that causes a rash on contact.

- *The article explained what "toxicodendron radicans" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toxicodendron radicans."*

---

venire facias *(noun)*

A judicial writ ordering a sheriff to summon people for jury duty.

- *In class, the teacher used "venire facias" to mean a judicial writ ordering a sheriff to summon people....*
- *The article explained what "venire facias" means with a simple example.*

---

yellowbelly marmot *(noun)*

Heavy-bodied yellowish-brown marmot of rocky areas of western North America.

- *Understanding "yellowbelly marmot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yellowbelly marmot" during the group presentation.*

---

zoysia tenuifolia *(noun)*

Asiatic creeping perennial grass; introduced in southern United States as a drought-resistant lawn grass.

- *They discussed "zoysia tenuifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zoysia tenuifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

amygdalus communis amara *(noun)*

Almond trees having white blossoms and poisonous nuts yielding an oil used for flavoring and for medicinal purposes.

- *Understanding "amygdalus communis amara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amygdalus communis amara" to mean almond trees having white blossoms and poisonous....*

---

aquila rapax *(noun)*

Brownish eagle of Africa and parts of Asia.

- *The article explained what "aquila rapax" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aquila rapax" to mean brownish eagle of africa and parts of asia.*

---

calidris ferruginea *(noun)*

Old World sandpiper with a curved bill like a curlew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calidris ferruginea."*
- *They discussed "calidris ferruginea" during the group presentation.*

---

celosia argentea cristata *(noun)*

Garden annual with featherlike spikes of red or yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "celosia argentea cristata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "celosia argentea cristata" means with a simple example.*

---

chenopodium murale *(noun)*

European annual with coarsely dentate leaves; widespread in United States and southern Canada.

- *The article explained what "chenopodium murale" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chenopodium murale."*

---

cirsium eriophorum *(noun)*

Woolly thistle of western and central Europe and Balkan Peninsula.

- *He looked up "cirsium eriophorum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cirsium eriophorum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

convolvulus sepium *(noun)*

Common Eurasian and American wild climber with pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Convolvulus.

- *The article explained what "convolvulus sepium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "convolvulus sepium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cypripedium montanum *(noun)*

Leafy plant having a few stems in a clump with 1 white and dull purple flower in each upper leaf axil; Alaska to northern California and Wyoming.

- *In class, the teacher used "cypripedium montanum" to mean leafy plant having a few stems in a clump with 1....*

- *The article explained what "cypripedium montanum" means with a simple example.*

dag hjalmar agne carl hammarskjold *(noun)*

Swedish diplomat who greatly extended the influence of the United Nations in peacekeeping matters (1905-1961).

- *They discussed "dag hjalmar agne carl hammarskjold" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dag hjalmar agne carl hammarskjold."*

danaus plexippus *(noun)*

Large migratory American butterfly having deep orange wings with black and white markings; the larvae feed on milkweed.

- *Understanding "danaus plexippus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "danaus plexippus" to mean large migratory american butterfly having deep....*

eucalyptus maculata citriodora *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than the spotted gum and having lemon-scented leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eucalyptus maculata citriodora."*
- *They discussed "eucalyptus maculata citriodora" during the group presentation.*

glyceria grandis *(noun)*

A pasture grass of moist places throughout North America.

- *He looked up "glyceria grandis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "glyceria grandis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grewia asiatica *(noun)*

Drought-resistant Asiatic treelike shrub bearing pleasantly acid small red edible fruits commonly used in sherbets.

- *Understanding "grewia asiatica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "grewia asiatica" during the group presentation.*

guine-bissau *(noun)*

A republic on the northwestern coast of Africa; recognized as independent by Portugal in 1974.

- *He looked up "guine-bissau" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guine-bissau."*

gyps fulvus *(noun)*

Large vulture of southern Europe and northern Africa having pale plumage with black wings.

- *Understanding "gyps fulvus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gyps fulvus" to mean large vulture of southern europe and northern....*

hibiscus elatus *(noun)*

Erect forest tree of Cuba and Jamaica having variably hairy leaves and orange-yellow or orange-red flowers; yields a moderately dense timber for cabinetwork and gunstocks.

- *Understanding "hibiscus elatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hibiscus elatus" because he had never seen it before.*

hypo-eutectoid steel *(noun)*

A steel that contains less that 0.9% carbon.

- *He looked up "hypo-eutectoid steel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypo-eutectoid steel" to mean a steel that contains less that 0.9% carbon.*

le douanier rousseau *(noun)*

French primitive painter (1844-1910).

- *They discussed "le douanier rousseau" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "le douanier rousseau" means with a simple example.*

manassa mauler *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who was world heavyweight champion (1895-1983).

- *Understanding "manassa mauler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "manassa mauler" means with a simple example.*

mercenaria mercenaria *(noun)*

An edible American clam; the heavy shells were used as money by some American Indians.

- *Understanding "mercenaria mercenaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mercenaria mercenaria."*

---

mezzo-rilievo *(noun)*

A sculptural relief between low relief and high relief.

- *He looked up "mezzo-rilievo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mezzo-rilievo" to mean a sculptural relief between low relief and high relief.*

---

mildred ella didrikson zaharias *(noun)*

Outstanding United States athlete (1914-1956).

- *They discussed "mildred ella didrikson zaharias" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mildred ella didrikson zaharias" means with a simple example.*

---

milvus migrans *(noun)*

Dark Old World kite feeding chiefly on carrion.

- *They discussed "milvus migrans" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "milvus migrans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musculus abductor digiti minimi pedis *(noun)*

The abductor muscles of the little toe.

- *The article explained what "musculus abductor digiti minimi pedis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus abductor digiti minimi pedis."*

---

oenanthe aquatica *(noun)*

European poisonous herb with fibrous roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oenanthe aquatica."*
- *He looked up "oenanthe aquatica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

papaver californicum *(noun)*

Showy annual of California with red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "papaver californicum."*
- *They discussed "papaver californicum" during the group presentation.*

---

pediculosis capitis *(noun)*

Infestation of the scalp with lice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pediculosis capitis."*
- *They discussed "pediculosis capitis" during the group presentation.*

---

phaseolus angularis *(noun)*

Bushy annual widely grown in China and Japan for the flour made from its seeds.

- *He looked up "phaseolus angularis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phaseolus angularis."*

---

prunus padus *(noun)*

Small European cherry tree closely resembling the American chokecherry.

- *He looked up "prunus padus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prunus padus."*

---

rangifer arcticus *(noun)*

Of tundra of northern Canada; in some classifications included in the species Rangifer tarandus.

- *In class, the teacher used "rangifer arcticus" to mean of tundra of northern canada; in some....*
- *Understanding "rangifer arcticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rodya raskolnikov *(noun)*

A fictional character in Dostoevsky's novel 'Crime and Punishment'; he kills old women because he believes he is beyond the bounds of good or evil.

- *Understanding "rodya raskolnikov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rodya raskolnikov" means with a simple example.*

---

scaly lentinus *(noun)*

A fungus with a scaly cap and white flesh and a ring on the stalk (with scales below the ring); odor reminiscent of licorice.

- *Understanding "scaly lentinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scaly lentinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soapwort gentian *(noun)*

Erect perennial of wet woodlands of North America having leaves and flower buds resembling those of soapwort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soapwort gentian."*
- *They discussed "soapwort gentian" during the group presentation.*

---

sterculia foetida *(noun)*

Large tree of Old World tropics having foul-smelling orange-red blossoms followed by red pods enclosing oil-rich seeds sometimes used as food.

- *Understanding "sterculia foetida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sterculia foetida."*

---

abdications *(noun)*

A formal resignation and renunciation of powers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abdications."*
- *He looked up "abdications" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accentor *(noun)*

Small sparrow-like songbird of mountainous regions of Eurasia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accentor."*
- *The article explained what "accentor" means with a simple example.*

---

accouchement *(noun)*

The parturition process in human beings; having a baby; the process of giving birth to a child.

- *The article explained what "accouchement" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "accouchement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

achievability *(noun)*

The state of being achievable.

- *In class, the teacher used "achievability" to mean the state of being achievable.*
- *The article explained what "achievability" means with a simple example.*

---

achondrites *(noun)*

A stony meteor lacking chondrules.

- *Understanding "achondrites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "achondrites" during the group presentation.*

---

adenoidectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the adenoids; commonly performed along with tonsillectomy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenoidectomy."*
- *Understanding "adenoidectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adjured *(verb)*

Ask for or request earnestly.

- *In everyday English, people use "adjured" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "adjured" until he saw an example.*

---

advantaging *(verb)*

Give an advantage to.

- *The coach explained when to use "advantaging" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "advantaging" until he saw an example.*

aerology *(noun)*

Meteorology of the total extent of the atmosphere; especially the upper layers.

- *Understanding "aerology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aerology."*

akvavit *(noun)*

Scandinavian liquor usually flavored with caraway seeds.

- *Understanding "akvavit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "akvavit" means with a simple example.*

allium carinatum *(noun)*

Eurasian bulbous plant.

- *Understanding "allium carinatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allium carinatum" to mean eurasian bulbous plant.*

alouatta *(noun)*

Howler monkeys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alouatta."*
- *They discussed "alouatta" during the group presentation.*

alphanumerical *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to alphanumeric characters.

- *Would you call this situation "alphanumerical"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "alphanumerical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

alphanumerics *(noun)*

A character set that includes letters and digits and punctuation.

- *Understanding "alphanumerics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alphanumerics" means with a simple example.*

alto rilievo *(noun)*

A sculptural relief in which forms extend out from the background to at least half their depth.

- *Understanding "alto rilievo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alto rilievo."*

amsterdams *(noun)*

An industrial center and the nominal capital of the Netherlands; center of the diamond-cutting industry; seat of an important stock exchange; known for its canals and art museum.

- *They discussed "amsterdams" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amsterdams" to mean an industrial center and the nominal capital of the....*

amygdalus communis *(noun)*

Small bushy deciduous tree native to Asia and North Africa having pretty pink blossoms and highly prized edible nuts enclosed in a hard green hull; cultivated in southern Australia and California.

- *Understanding "amygdalus communis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "amygdalus communis" because he had never seen it before.*

anagrammatic *(adjective)*

Related to anagrams or containing or making an anagram.

- *A "anagrammatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anagrammatic" when it is related to anagrams or containing or making an anagram.*

anemone nemorosa *(noun)*

European anemone with solitary white flowers common in deciduous woodlands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anemone nemorosa."*
- *They discussed "anemone nemorosa" during the group presentation.*

anglians *(noun)*

One of the major dialects of Old English.

- *They discussed "anglians" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anglians" means with a simple example.*

---

anhinga anhinga *(noun)*

Blackish New World snakebird of swampy regions.

- *Understanding "anhinga anhinga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anhinga anhinga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antimetabolite *(noun)*

An antineoplastic drug that inhibits the utilization of a metabolite.

- *Understanding "antimetabolite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antimetabolite" to mean an antineoplastic drug that inhibits the....*

---

aotus *(noun)*

Douroucoulis.

- *He looked up "aotus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aotus" during the group presentation.*

---

aquaplane *(noun)*

A board that is pulled by a speedboat as a person stands on it and skims over the top of the water.

- *He looked up "aquaplane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aquaplane" to mean a board that is pulled by a speedboat as a person....*

---

aralia elata *(noun)*

Deciduous clump-forming Asian shrub or small tree; adventive in the eastern United States.

- *They discussed "aralia elata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aralia elata."*

---

aranyaka *(noun)*

A treatise resembling a Brahmana but to be read or expounded by anchorites in the quiet of the forest.

- *In class, the teacher used "aranyaka" to mean a treatise resembling a brahmana but to be read or....*
- *Understanding "aranyaka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arguers *(noun)*

Someone who engages in debate.

- *They discussed "arguers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arguers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ascaris lumbricoides *(noun)*

Intestinal parasite of humans and pigs.

- *He looked up "ascaris lumbricoides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ascaris lumbricoides" during the group presentation.*

---

ascendence *(noun)*

The state that exists when one person or group has power over another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascendence."*
- *He looked up "ascendence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ascomycota *(noun)*

A large subdivision of Eumycota including Hemiascomycetes and Plectomycetes and Pyrenomycetes and Discomycetes; sac fungi; in some classification systems considered a division of the kingdom Fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascomycota."*
- *He looked up "ascomycota" because he had never seen it before.*

---

assimilations *(noun)*

The process of absorbing nutrients into the body after digestion.

- *He looked up "assimilations" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assimilations."*

athyrium *(noun)*

Temperate and tropical lady ferns; in some classifications placed in family Polypodiaceae or in the genus Asplenium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athyrium."*
- *He looked up "athyrium" because he had never seen it before.*

audiograms *(noun)*

A graphical representation of a person's auditory sensitivity to sound.

- *In class, the teacher used "audiograms" to mean a graphical representation of a person's auditory....*
- *They discussed "audiograms" during the group presentation.*

auditory hyperesthesia *(noun)*

Abnormal acuteness of hearing due to increased irritability of the sensory neural mechanism; characterized by intolerance for ordinary sound levels.

- *The article explained what "auditory hyperesthesia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auditory hyperesthesia" to mean abnormal acuteness of hearing due to increased....*

badmouths *(verb)*

Speak unfavorably about.

- *She badmouths her husband everywhere.*
- *Can you use "badmouths" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

basiliscus *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Iguanidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "basiliscus" to mean a reptile genus of iguanidae.*
- *The article explained what "basiliscus" means with a simple example.*

basts *(noun)*

Cat- or lion-headed Egyptian goddess; represents life-giving power of the sun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basts."*
- *Understanding "basts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bedspring *(noun)*

(usually plural) one of the springs holding up the mattress of a bed.

- *He looked up "bedspring" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedspring."*

beefalo *(noun)*

Hardy breed of cattle resulting from crossing domestic cattle with the American buffalo; yields leaner beef than conventional breeds.

- *He looked up "beefalo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beefalo."*

benzofuran *(noun)*

A colorless oily compound extracted from coal tar and used in manufacturing synthetic resins.

- *Understanding "benzofuran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "benzofuran" during the group presentation.*

bergmans *(noun)*

Swedish film director who used heavy symbolism and explored the psychology of the characters (born 1918).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bergmans."*
- *The article explained what "bergmans" means with a simple example.*

bewails *(verb)*

Regret strongly.

- *He did not know how to use "bewails" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bewails" in real sentences.*

bifilar *(adjective)*

Having or using two filaments.

- *A bifilar suspension of a waving part of an instrument.*
- *The speaker chose "bifilar" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bilgewater *(noun)*

Pretentious or silly talk or writing.

- *In class, the teacher used "bilgewater" to mean pretentious or silly talk or writing.*
- *He looked up "bilgewater" because he had never seen it before.*

biquadratic *(noun)*

An algebraic equation of the fourth degree.

- *The article explained what "biquadratic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biquadratic" to mean an algebraic equation of the fourth degree.*

biquadratic equation *(noun)*

An equation of the fourth degree.

- *They discussed "biquadratic equation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biquadratic equation" to mean an equation of the fourth degree.*

biquadratic polynomial *(noun)*

A polynomial of the fourth degree.

- *They discussed "biquadratic polynomial" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "biquadratic polynomial" means with a simple example.*

bismarckian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Prince Otto von Bismarck or his accomplishments.

- *Students compared "bismarckian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "bismarckian" approach may work better in this case.*

black medick *(noun)*

Prostrate European herb with small yellow flowers and curved black pods; naturalized in North America.

- *He looked up "black medick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black medick" to mean prostrate european herb with small yellow flowers....*

blamelessness *(noun)*

A state of innocence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blamelessness."*
- *He looked up "blamelessness" because he had never seen it before.*

blithesome *(adjective)*

Carefree and happy and lighthearted.

- *A merry blithesome nature.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "blithesome" when it is carefree and happy and lighthearted.*

blobbed *(verb)*

Make a spot or mark onto.

- *Learners should practice how to use "blobbed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "blobbed" when talking about this idea.*

boardinghouses *(noun)*

A private house that provides accommodations and meals for paying guests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boardinghouses."*
- *Understanding "boardinghouses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bos'n *(noun)*

A petty officer on a merchant ship who controls the work of other seamen.

- *They discussed "bos'n" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bos'n" to mean a petty officer on a merchant ship who controls the....*

---

brachydactyly *(noun)*

Abnormal shortness of fingers and toes.

- *The article explained what "brachydactyly" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "brachydactyly" during the group presentation.*

---

breeziness *(noun)*

A mildly windy state of the air.

- *A delightful breeziness of manner.*
- *Understanding "breeziness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brinded *(adjective)*

Having a grey or brown streak or a pattern or a patchy coloring; used especially of the patterned fur of cats.

- *Would you call this situation "brinded"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "brinded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cakehole *(noun)*

Informal terms for the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "cakehole" to mean informal terms for the mouth.*
- *They discussed "cakehole" during the group presentation.*

---

cambial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or functioning as a cambium.

- *A "cambial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cambial" when it is of or relating to or functioning as a cambium.*

---

canal of schlemm *(noun)*

A circular canal in the eye that drains aqueous humor from the anterior chamber of the eye into the anterior ciliary veins.

- *The article explained what "canal of schlemm" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "canal of schlemm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canalicular *(adjective)*

Relating to or like or having a canaliculus.

- *A "canalicular" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "canalicular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

canaliculus *(noun)*

A small canal or duct as in some bones and parts of plants.

- *Understanding "canaliculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "canaliculus" during the group presentation.*

---

candytuft *(noun)*

Any of various flowering plants of the genus Iberis cultivated for their showy clusters of white to red or purple flowers; native to Mediterranean region.

- *In class, the teacher used "candytuft" to mean any of various flowering plants of the genus iberis....*
- *They discussed "candytuft" during the group presentation.*

---

capsula glomeruli *(noun)*

Thin double membrane surrounding the glomerulus of a nephron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capsula glomeruli."*
- *He looked up "capsula glomeruli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caragana *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Caragana having even-pinnate leaves and mostly yellow flowers followed by seeds in a linear pod.

- *He looked up "caragana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caragana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carbonisation *(noun)*

The destructive distillation of coal (as in coke ovens).

- *Understanding "carbonisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carbonisation" means with a simple example.*

carnallite *(noun)*

A white or reddish mineral consisting of hydrous chlorides of potassium and magnesium; used as a fertilizer and as a source of potassium and magnesium.

- *They discussed "carnallite" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "carnallite" means with a simple example.*

caryopsis *(noun)*

Dry seed-like fruit produced by the cereal grasses: e.g. wheat, barley, Indian corn.

- *They discussed "caryopsis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caryopsis."*

catamites *(noun)*

A boy who submits to a sexual relationship with a man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catamites."*
- *He looked up "catamites" because he had never seen it before.*

chaires *(verb)*

Act or preside as chair, as of an academic department in a university.

- *In everyday English, people use "chaires" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "chaires" until he saw an example.*

chanceries *(noun)*

An office of archives for public or ecclesiastic records; a court of public records.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chanceries."*
- *He looked up "chanceries" because he had never seen it before.*

chanoyu *(noun)*

An ancient ritual for preparing and serving and drinking tea.

- *The article explained what "chanoyu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chanoyu" to mean an ancient ritual for preparing and serving and....*

chatoyant *(adjective)*

Varying in color when seen in different lights or from different angles.

- *Chatoyant (or shot) silk.*
- *A "chatoyant" approach may work better in this case.*

chichis *(noun)*

Someone who dresses in a trendy fashionable way.

- *They discussed "chichis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chichis" because he had never seen it before.*

chicken provencale *(noun)*

Chicken cooked in a sauce made with tomatoes, garlic, and olive oil.

- *He looked up "chicken provencale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken provencale."*

chickenshits *(noun)*

A false statement that is considered to indicate timidity or fear.

- *Understanding "chickenshits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chickenshits" to mean a false statement that is considered to indicate....*

cholesterols *(noun)*

An animal sterol that is normally synthesized by the liver; the most abundant steroid in animal tissues.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cholesterols.”*
- *He looked up “cholesterols” because he had never seen it before.*

---

clitocybe *(noun)*

A genus of agarics with white to pale yellow spore deposits and fleshy stalks centrally attached to the cap and closely attached gills.

- *He looked up “clitocybe” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clitocybe.”*

---

clitocybe irina *(noun)*

An edible agaric with large silky white caps and thick stalks.

- *The article explained what “clitocybe irina” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “clitocybe irina” to mean an edible agaric with large silky white caps and....*

---

cmbr *(noun)*

(cosmology) the cooled remnant of the hot big bang that fills the entire universe and can be observed today with an average temperature of about 2.725 kelvin.

- *In class, the teacher used “cmbr” to mean (cosmology) the cooled remnant of the hot big bang....*
- *Understanding “cmbr” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cnemidophorus tigris *(noun)*

Active lizard having a network of dusky dark markings; of semiarid areas from Oregon and Idaho to Baja California.

- *He looked up “cnemidophorus tigris” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cnemidophorus tigris.”*

---

collateralize *(verb)*

Pledge as a collateral.

- *The loan was collateralized by government bonds.*
- *Can you use “collateralize” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

comedowns *(noun)*

Decline to a lower status or level.

- *The article explained what “comedowns” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “comedowns” during the group presentation.*

---

comfortableness *(noun)*

A state of being relaxed and feeling no pain.

- *She longed for the comfortableness of her armchair.*
- *They discussed “comfortableness” during the group presentation.*

---

commissures *(noun)*

A bundle of nerve fibers passing from one side to the other of the brain or spinal cord.

- *He looked up “commissures” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “commissures.”*

---

concuss *(verb)*

Injure the brain; sustain a concussion.

- *The coach explained when to use “concuss” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “concuss” until he saw an example.*

---

coolheaded *(adjective)*

Marked by calm self-control (especially in trying circumstances); unemotional.

- *Stayed coolheaded in the crisis.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “coolheaded” when it is marked by calm self-control (especially in trying....*

---

copperplates *(noun)*

A print made from an engraved copperplate.

- *Understanding “copperplates” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “copperplates” means with a simple example.*

---

cor pulmonale *(noun)*

Enlargement of the right ventricle of the heart due to disease of the lungs or of the pulmonary blood vessels.

- *The article explained what “cor pulmonale” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cor pulmonale” to mean enlargement of the right ventricle of the heart due....*

---

coreference *(noun)*

The grammatical relation between two words that have a common referent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coreference.”*
- *He looked up “coreference” because he had never seen it before.*

---

counterfoil *(noun)*

The part of a check that is retained as a record.

- *In class, the teacher used “counterfoil” to mean the part of a check that is retained as a record.*
- *The article explained what “counterfoil” means with a simple example.*

---

crassest *(adjective)*

(of persons) so unrefined as to be lacking in discrimination and sensibility.

- *Would you call this situation “crassest”? Explain why.*
- *A “crassest” approach may work better in this case.*

---

creaseless *(adjective)*

Used especially of fabrics.

- *Students compared “creaseless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “creaseless” approach may work better in this case.*

---

cyanohydrin *(noun)*

Any organic compound in which the cyano radical -CN and the hydroxyl radical -OH are attached to the same carbon atom.

- *He looked up “cyanohydrin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cyanohydrin” to mean any organic compound in which the cyano radical -cn....*

---

deafens *(verb)*

Make soundproof.

- *Learners should practice how to use “deafens” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “deafens” when talking about this idea.*

---

debonnaire *(adjective)*

Having a sophisticated charm.

- *The speaker chose “debonnaire” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “debonnaire.”*

---

decolonised *(verb)*

Grant independence to (a former colony).

- *In everyday English, people use “decolonised” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “decolonised” in real sentences.*

---

dehumidified *(verb)*

Make less humid.

- *Can you use “dehumidified” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “dehumidified” until he saw an example.*

---

dempseys *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who was world heavyweight champion (1895-1983).

- *He looked up “dempseys” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “dempseys” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dermatophytosis *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the skin (especially of moist parts covered by clothing).

- *The article explained what "dermatophytosis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dermatophytosis."*

---

desisting *(verb)*

Choose not to consume.

- *The coach explained when to use "desisting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "desisting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

detractions *(noun)*

The act of discrediting or detracting from someone's reputation (especially by slander).

- *Understanding "detractions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "detractions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diflunisal *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (trade name Dolobid) used to treat arthritis and other inflammatory conditions.

- *They discussed "diflunisal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "diflunisal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disbarring *(verb)*

Remove from the bar; expel from the practice of law by official action.

- *He did not know how to use "disbarring" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disbarring" and when to wait.*

---

disgorges *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Can you use "disgorges" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "disgorges" when talking about this idea.*

---

disinherits *(verb)*

Prevent deliberately (as by making a will) from inheriting.

- *She tried to use "disinherits" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disinherits" in real sentences.*

---

disputant *(noun)*

A person who disputes; who is good at or enjoys controversy.

- *He looked up "disputant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disputant."*

---

dissipations *(noun)*

Breaking up and scattering by dispersion.

- *He looked up "dissipations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dissipations" during the group presentation.*

---

dryopteris marginalis *(noun)*

North American fern with evergreen fronds.

- *Understanding "dryopteris marginalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dryopteris marginalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

earliness *(noun)*

Quality of coming early or earlier in time.

- *In class, the teacher used "earliness" to mean quality of coming early or earlier in time.*
- *The article explained what "earliness" means with a simple example.*

---

earlyish *(adjective)*

Being somewhat early.

- *At an earlyish hour.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "earlyish."*

---

eddying *(verb)*

Flow in a circular current, of liquids.

- *She tried to use "eddying" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "eddying" in real sentences.*

---

educe *(verb)*

Deduce (a principle) or construe (a meaning).

- *She tried to use "educe" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "educe" when talking about this idea.*

---

elaphe *(noun)*

North American rat snakes.

- *They discussed "elaphe" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elaphe" to mean north american rat snakes.*

---

enchantresses *(noun)*

A woman who is considered to be dangerously seductive.

- *In class, the teacher used "enchantresses" to mean a woman who is considered to be dangerously seductive.*
- *They discussed "enchantresses" during the group presentation.*

---

encopresis *(noun)*

Involuntary defecation not attributable to physical defects or illness.

- *The article explained what "encopresis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "encopresis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

encyclopedist *(noun)*

A person who compiles information for encyclopedias.

- *In class, the teacher used "encyclopedist" to mean a person who compiles information for encyclopedias.*
- *They discussed "encyclopedist" during the group presentation.*

---

enshrouding *(verb)*

Cover as if with a shroud.

- *She tried to use "enshrouding" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enshrouding" in real sentences.*

---

ephemerals *(noun)*

Anything short-lived, as an insect that lives only for a day in its winged form.

- *In class, the teacher used "ephemerals" to mean anything short-lived, as an insect that lives only....*
- *He looked up "ephemerals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epiphenomena *(noun)*

A secondary phenomenon that is a by-product of another phenomenon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epiphenomena."*
- *He looked up "epiphenomena" because he had never seen it before.*

---

episcleritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the sclera of the eye.

- *In class, the teacher used "episcleritis" to mean inflammation of the sclera of the eye.*
- *The article explained what "episcleritis" means with a simple example.*

---

esselen *(noun)*

The Hokan language spoken by the Esselen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "esselen."*
- *Understanding "esselen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

estranges *(verb)*

Remove from customary environment or associations.

- *Learners should practice how to use “estranges” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “estranges” and when to wait.*

eulogist *(noun)*

An orator who delivers eulogies or panegyrics.

- *In class, the teacher used “eulogist” to mean an orator who delivers eulogies or panegyrics.*
- *The article explained what “eulogist” means with a simple example.*

eutectoid steel *(noun)*

A steel that contains 0.9% carbon (the eutectic point); a carbon steel with 0.9% carbon is pure pearlite.

- *The article explained what “eutectoid steel” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eutectoid steel” to mean a steel that contains 0.9% carbon (the eutectic....*

execrated *(verb)*

Curse or declare to be evil or anathema or threaten with divine punishment.

- *Can you use “execrated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “execrated” until he saw an example.*

exotropia *(noun)*

Strabismus in which one or both eyes are directed outward.

- *The article explained what “exotropia” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “exotropia.”*

expectorants *(noun)*

A medicine promoting expectoration.

- *He looked up “expectorants” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “expectorants” to mean a medicine promoting expectoration.*

eyeshades *(noun)*

A brim that projects to the front to shade the eyes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “eyeshades.”*
- *He looked up “eyeshades” because he had never seen it before.*

family unionidae *(noun)*

Freshwater mussels found worldwide.

- *He looked up “family unionidae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family unionidae.”*

family zingiberaceae *(noun)*

A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants of order Musales.

- *They discussed “family zingiberaceae” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “family zingiberaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

favouritest *(adjective)*

Preferred above all others and treated with partiality.

- *It is useful to describe something as “favouritest” when it is preferred above all others and treated with partiality.*
- *Students compared “favouritest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

feifer *(noun)*

United States cartoonist who created a sarcastic comic strip (born in 1929).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “feifer.”*
- *He looked up “feifer” because he had never seen it before.*

fermium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic metallic element produced by bombarding plutonium with neutrons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fermium."*
- *The article explained what "fermium" means with a simple example.*

---

ferroconcrete *(noun)*

Concrete with metal and/or mesh added to provide extra support against stresses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ferroconcrete."*
- *He looked up "ferroconcrete" because he had never seen it before.*

---

festuca ovina *(noun)*

Cultivated for sheep pasturage in upland regions or used as a lawn grass.

- *In class, the teacher used "festuca ovina" to mean cultivated for sheep pasturage in upland regions or....*
- *Understanding "festuca ovina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

filigrees *(noun)*

Delicate and intricate ornamentation (usually in gold or silver or other fine twisted wire).

- *In class, the teacher used "filigrees" to mean delicate and intricate ornamentation (usually in....*
- *The article explained what "filigrees" means with a simple example.*

---

fishtails *(verb)*

Slow down by moving the tail sideways.

- *Can you use "fishtails" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "fishtails" when talking about this idea.*

---

flutings *(noun)*

A groove or furrow in cloth etc (particularly a shallow concave groove on the shaft of a column).

- *In class, the teacher used "flutings" to mean a groove or furrow in cloth etc (particularly a....*
- *The article explained what "flutings" means with a simple example.*

---

flyleaves *(noun)*

A blank leaf in the front or back of a book.

- *They discussed "flyleaves" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "flyleaves" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foeniculum dulce *(noun)*

Grown especially for its edible aromatic bulbous stem base.

- *He looked up "foeniculum dulce" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "foeniculum dulce" during the group presentation.*

---

foliaged *(adjective)*

Bearing numerous leaves.

- *A "foliaged" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "foliaged"? Explain why.*

---

frivolousness *(noun)*

The trait of being frivolous; not serious or sensible.

- *Understanding "frivolousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "frivolousness" during the group presentation.*

---

fundulus majalis *(noun)*

Black-barred fish of bays and coastal marshes of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast of the United States.

- *They discussed "fundulus majalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fundulus majalis" means with a simple example.*

---

garishness *(noun)*

Strident color or excessive ornamentation.

- *They discussed "garishness" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “garishness.”*

gartered *(verb)*

Fasten with or as if with a garter.

- *Learners should practice how to use “gartered” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “gartered” when talking about this idea.*

gentled *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *Can you use “gentled” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “gentled” until he saw an example.*

genus alouatta *(noun)*

Howler monkeys.

- *The article explained what “genus alouatta” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus alouatta.”*

genus aotus *(noun)*

Douroucoulis.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus aotus” to mean douroucoulis.*
- *The article explained what “genus aotus” means with a simple example.*

genus athyrium *(noun)*

Temperate and tropical lady ferns; in some classifications placed in family Polypodiaceae or in the genus Asplenium.

- *The article explained what “genus athyrium” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus athyrium” to mean temperate and tropical lady ferns; in some....*

genus basiliscus *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Iguanidae.

- *Understanding “genus basiliscus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus basiliscus” during the group presentation.*

genus caragana *(noun)*

Large genus of Asiatic deciduous shrubs or small trees.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus caragana” to mean large genus of asiatic deciduous shrubs or small trees.*
- *He looked up “genus caragana” because he had never seen it before.*

genus clitocybe *(noun)*

A genus of agarics with white to pale yellow spore deposits and fleshy stalks centrally attached to the cap and closely attached gills.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus clitocybe” to mean a genus of agarics with white to pale yellow spore....*
- *The article explained what “genus clitocybe” means with a simple example.*

genus elaphe *(noun)*

North American rat snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus elaphe.”*
- *Understanding “genus elaphe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lentinus *(noun)*

A genus of fungus belonging to the family Tricholomataceae.

- *Understanding “genus lentinus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus lentinus” to mean a genus of fungus belonging to the family....*

genus morchella *(noun)*

Genus of edible fungi: morel.

- *They discussed “genus morchella” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus morchella.”*

genus najas *(noun)*

Sole genus of the family Naiadaceae.

- *They discussed "genus najas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus najas" to mean sole genus of the family naiadaceae.*

---

genus olearia *(noun)*

Large genus of Australian evergreen shrubs or small trees with large daisylike flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus olearia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus olearia" to mean large genus of australian evergreen shrubs or small....*

---

genus peneus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Peneidae.

- *He looked up "genus peneus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus peneus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus pisonia *(noun)*

Genus of often thorny tropical trees and shrubs and some vines; mainly America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pisonia."*
- *He looked up "genus pisonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus rhagoletis *(noun)*

A genus of Trypetidae.

- *Understanding "genus rhagoletis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus rhagoletis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus sanguinaria *(noun)*

One species: bloodroot.

- *Understanding "genus sanguinaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus sanguinaria" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sphenodon *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Rhynchocephalia: tuataras.

- *He looked up "genus sphenodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sphenodon" to mean coextensive with the order rhynchocephalia: tuataras.*

---

genus xiphias *(noun)*

Type genus of the Xiphiidae.

- *He looked up "genus xiphias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus xiphias" during the group presentation.*

---

geometrid *(noun)*

Slender-bodied broad-winged moth whose larvae are called measuring worms.

- *In class, the teacher used "geometrid" to mean slender-bodied broad-winged moth whose larvae are....*
- *Understanding "geometrid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geometrid moth *(noun)*

Slender-bodied broad-winged moth whose larvae are called measuring worms.

- *He looked up "geometrid moth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "geometrid moth" to mean slender-bodied broad-winged moth whose larvae are....*

---

geomorphologic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to geological structure.

- *Geomorphological features of the Black Hills.*
- *Would you call this situation "geomorphologic"? Explain why.*

---

geothermally *(adverb)*

By means of heat from the interior of the earth.

- *Using "geothermally" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "geothermally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

gibbsite *(noun)*

White crystalline mineral consisting of aluminum hydroxide; a constituent of bauxite and a source of alumina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gibbsite."*
- *Understanding "gibbsite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glassworkers *(noun)*

Someone who cuts flat glass to size.

- *They discussed "glassworkers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glassworkers."*

---

glistering *(adjective)*

Having brief brilliant points or flashes of light.

- *'glistering' is an archaic term.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "glistering" when it is having brief brilliant points or flashes of light.*

---

goldplated *(verb)*

Plate with gold.

- *Learners should practice how to use "goldplated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "goldplated" when talking about this idea.*

---

goosy *(adjective)*

Having or revealing stupidity.

- *The speaker chose "goosy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "goosy" when it is having or revealing stupidity.*

---

gougers *(noun)*

An attacker who gouges out the antagonist's eye.

- *Understanding "gougers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gougers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

governador valadares *(noun)*

A city in eastern Brazil to the northeast of Belo Horizonte.

- *In class, the teacher used "governador valadares" to mean a city in eastern brazil to the northeast of belo....*
- *They discussed "governador valadares" during the group presentation.*

---

grandaunt *(noun)*

An aunt of your father or mother.

- *He looked up "grandaunt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grandaunt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grandnephews *(noun)*

A son of your niece or nephew.

- *Understanding "grandnephews" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grandnephews."*

---

gristmills *(noun)*

A mill for grinding grain (especially the customer's own grain).

- *In class, the teacher used "gristmills" to mean a mill for grinding grain (especially the....*
- *They discussed "gristmills" during the group presentation.*

---

gyrfalcons *(noun)*

Large and rare Arctic falcon having white and dark color phases.

- *In class, the teacher used "gyrfalcons" to mean large and rare arctic falcon having white and dark....*
- *Understanding "gyrfalcons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hectolitre *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 100 liters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hectolitre."*
- *He looked up "hectolitre" because he had never seen it before.*

helas *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) goddess of the dead and queen of the underworld.

- *The article explained what "helas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "helas" during the group presentation.*

hemorrhoidectomy *(noun)*

Surgical procedure for tying hemorrhoids and excising them.

- *Understanding "hemorrhoidectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hemorrhoidectomy" to mean surgical procedure for tying hemorrhoids and....*

homiletical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to homiletics.

- *A "homiletical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "homiletical" when it is of or relating to homiletics.*

hospitalities *(noun)*

Kindness in welcoming guests or strangers.

- *In class, the teacher used "hospitalities" to mean kindness in welcoming guests or strangers.*
- *Understanding "hospitalities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hybridising *(verb)*

Breed animals or plants using parents of different races and varieties.

- *The coach explained when to use "hybridising" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "hybridising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

hyper-eutectoid steel *(noun)*

A steel that contains more than 0.9% carbon.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyper-eutectoid steel" to mean a steel that contains more than 0.9% carbon.*
- *The article explained what "hyper-eutectoid steel" means with a simple example.*

hypogammaglobulinemia *(noun)*

An abnormally low concentration of gamma globulin in the blood and increased risk of infection.

- *The article explained what "hypogammaglobulinemia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hypogammaglobulinemia" during the group presentation.*

ideologic *(adjective)*

Concerned with or suggestive of ideas.

- *Ideological application of a theory.*
- *The drama's symbolism was very ideological.*

imperturbability *(noun)*

Calm and unruffled self-assurance.

- *Understanding "imperturbability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperturbability."*

importunately *(adverb)*

In a beseeching manner.

- *Using "importunately" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "importunately" naturally.*

inapplicability *(noun)*

Irrelevance by virtue of being inapplicable to the matter at hand.

- *Understanding "inapplicability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inapplicability" means with a simple example.*

---

indigofera tinctoria *(noun)*

Deciduous subshrub of southeastern Asia having pinnate leaves and clusters of red or purple flowers; a source of indigo dye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indigofera tinctoria."*
- *He looked up "indigofera tinctoria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

individualizes *(verb)*

Make personal or more personal.

- *She tried to use "individualizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "individualizes" when talking about this idea.*

---

indusium *(noun)*

A membrane enclosing and protecting the developing spores especially that covering the sori of a fern.

- *Understanding "indusium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "indusium" means with a simple example.*

---

infamies *(noun)*

A state of extreme dishonor; - F.D.Roosevelt.

- *He looked up "infamies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "infamies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

infernals *(noun)*

An inhabitant of Hell.

- *His roar made the infernals quake.*
- *Understanding "infernals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

interrelates *(verb)*

Be in a relationship with.

- *She tried to use "interrelates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "interrelates" when talking about this idea.*

---

interrelating *(verb)*

Be in a relationship with.

- *She tried to use "interrelating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "interrelating" in real sentences.*

---

intradermally *(adverb)*

Into the skin.

- *She spoke "intradermally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "intradermally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

iyar *(noun)*

The eighth month of the civil year; the second month of the ecclesiastical year (in April and May).

- *They discussed "iyar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "iyar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jibbing *(verb)*

Shift from one side of the ship to the other.

- *He did not know how to use "jibbing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jibbing" when talking about this idea.*

---

jinrikisha *(noun)*

A small two-wheeled cart for one passenger; pulled by one person.

- *In class, the teacher used "jinrikisha" to mean a small two-wheeled cart for one passenger; pulled....*

- *They discussed "jinrikisha" during the group presentation.*

---

journeyings *(noun)*

The act of traveling from one place to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "journeyings."*
- *He looked up "journeyings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jules feifer *(noun)*

United States cartoonist who created a sarcastic comic strip (born in 1929).

- *He looked up "jules feifer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jules feifer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

keratinizing *(verb)*

Become horny and impregnated with keratin.

- *He did not know how to use "keratinizing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "keratinizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

kidskin *(noun)*

Soft smooth leather from the hide of a young goat.

- *They discussed "kidskin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kidskin."*

---

kippered herring *(noun)*

Salted and smoked herring.

- *The article explained what "kippered herring" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kippered herring" during the group presentation.*

---

kippered salmon *(noun)*

Salted and smoked salmon.

- *He looked up "kippered salmon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kippered salmon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lensmen *(noun)*

Someone who takes photographs professionally.

- *He looked up "lensmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lensmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lentinus *(noun)*

A genus of fungus belonging to the family Tricholomataceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "lentinus" to mean a genus of fungus belonging to the family....*
- *He looked up "lentinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lightering *(verb)*

Transport in a flatbottom boat.

- *Can you use "lightering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "lightering" until he saw an example.*

---

linkups *(noun)*

A fastener that serves to join or connect.

- *In class, the teacher used "linkups" to mean a fastener that serves to join or connect.*
- *The article explained what "linkups" means with a simple example.*

---

literatim *(adverb)*

Letter for letter.

- *The message was transcribed literatim.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "literatim" in the final chapter.*

---

loiterer *(noun)*

Someone who lingers aimlessly in or about a place.

- *In class, the teacher used "loiterer" to mean someone who lingers aimlessly in or about a place.*
- *Understanding "loiterer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

louis le hutin *(noun)*

King of France (1289-1316).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis le hutin."*
- *Understanding "louis le hutin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lunations *(noun)*

The period between successive new moons (29.531 days).

- *They discussed "lunations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunations."*

---

lxxxvii *(adjective)*

Being seven more than eighty.

- *Students compared "lxxxvii" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "lxxxvii" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lysin *(noun)*

Any substance (such as an antibody) or agent that can cause lysis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysin."*
- *They discussed "lysin" during the group presentation.*

---

maculated *(verb)*

Make dirty or spotty, as by exposure to air; also used metaphorically.

- *She tried to use "maculated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "maculated" and when to wait.*

---

madames *(noun)*

Title used for a married Frenchwoman.

- *Understanding "madames" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "madames" means with a simple example.*

---

madwomen *(noun)*

A woman lunatic.

- *He looked up "madwomen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "madwomen" during the group presentation.*

---

mandril *(noun)*

Any of various rotating shafts that serve as axes for larger rotating parts.

- *They discussed "mandril" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mandril" to mean any of various rotating shafts that serve as axes....*

---

manometers *(noun)*

A pressure gauge for comparing pressures of a gas.

- *The article explained what "manometers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "manometers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marmoreal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of marble.

- *It is useful to describe something as "marmoreal" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of marble.*
- *Would you call this situation "marmoreal"? Explain why.*

---

mccartneys *(noun)*

English rock star and bass guitarist and songwriter who with John Lennon wrote most of the music for the Beatles (born in 1942).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mccartneys."*
- *Understanding "mccartneys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mechanists *(noun)*

A philosopher who subscribes to the doctrine of mechanism.

- *The article explained what "mechanists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mechanists" to mean a philosopher who subscribes to the doctrine of....*

---

mediatorial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a mediator or the duties of a mediator.

- *A "mediatorial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mediatorial" when it is of or relating to a mediator or the duties of a....*

---

medick *(noun)*

Any of several Old World herbs of the genus Medicago having small flowers and trifoliate compound leaves.

- *The article explained what "medick" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medick" to mean any of several old world herbs of the genus....*

---

mehemet ali *(noun)*

Albanian soldier in the service of Turkey who was made viceroy of Egypt and took control away from the Ottoman Empire and established Egypt as a modern state (1769-1849).

- *The article explained what "mehemet ali" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mehemet ali" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mendelevium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element synthesized by bombarding einsteinium with alpha particles (Md is the current symbol for mendelevium but Mv was formerly the symbol).

- *The article explained what "mendelevium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mendelevium" to mean a radioactive transuranic element synthesized by....*

---

mephistophelian *(adjective)*

Showing the cunning or ingenuity or wickedness typical of a devil.

- *A mephistophelian glint in his eye.*
- *Would you call this situation "mephistophelian"? Explain why.*

---

mesmerises *(verb)*

Attract strongly, as if with a magnet.

- *He did not know how to use "mesmerises" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "mesmerises" when talking about this idea.*

---

metritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the lining of the uterus (of the endometrium).

- *They discussed "metritis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "metritis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

militarise *(verb)*

Lend a military character to (a country), as by building up a military force.

- *Can you use "militarise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "militarise" and when to wait.*

---

miros *(noun)*

New Zealand conifer used for lumber; the dark wood is used for interior carpentry.

- *Understanding "miros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "miros" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misapprehend *(verb)*

Interpret in the wrong way.

- *She tried to use "misapprehend" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misapprehend" in real sentences.*

monoatomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an element consisting of a single atom.

- *Students compared "monoatomic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monoatomic."*

monsieurs *(noun)*

Used as a French courtesy title; equivalent to English 'Mr'.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monsieurs."*
- *The article explained what "monsieurs" means with a simple example.*

mopper *(noun)*

A worker who uses a mop to clean a surface.

- *They discussed "mopper" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mopper."*

morchella *(noun)*

Genus of edible fungi: morel.

- *The article explained what "morchella" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "morchella" to mean genus of edible fungi: morel.*

moshed *(verb)*

Dance the slam dance.

- *The coach explained when to use "moshed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "moshed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

mutawa *(noun)*

Religious police in Saudi Arabia whose duty is to ensure strict adherence to established codes of conduct; offenders may be detained indefinitely; foreigners are not excluded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mutawa."*
- *He looked up "mutawa" because he had never seen it before.*

muumuus *(noun)*

A woman's loose unbelted dress.

- *The article explained what "muumuus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muumuus" to mean a woman's loose unbelted dress.*

najas *(noun)*

Sole genus of the family Naiadaceae.

- *The article explained what "najas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "najas" during the group presentation.*

nervus spinalis *(noun)*

Any of the 31 pairs of nerves emerging from each side of the spinal cord (each attached to the cord by two roots: ventral and dorsal).

- *Understanding "nervus spinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nervus spinalis" because he had never seen it before.*

neutralists *(noun)*

An advocate of neutrality in international affairs.

- *Understanding "neutralists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "neutralists" because he had never seen it before.*

nicknacks *(noun)*

Miscellaneous curios.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nicknacks."*
- *They discussed "nicknacks" during the group presentation.*

nonbeing *(noun)*

The state of not being.

- *Understanding "nonbeing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nonbeing" means with a simple example.*

---

nonconscious *(adjective)*

Concerning mental functioning that is not represented in consciousness.

- *Nonconscious psychic processes.*
- *A "nonconscious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

noninstitutionalized *(adjective)*

Not committed to an institution.

- *It is useful to describe something as "noninstitutionalized" when it is not committed to an institution.*
- *Would you call this situation "noninstitutionalized"? Explain why.*

---

nonliteral *(adjective)*

(used of the meanings of words or text) not literal; using figures of speech.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonliteral" when it is (used of the meanings of words or text) not....*
- *Would you call this situation "nonliteral"? Explain why.*

---

nosegays *(noun)*

An arrangement of flowers that is usually given as a present.

- *The article explained what "nosegays" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nosegays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obtunded *(verb)*

Reduce the edge or violence of.

- *Obtunded reflexes.*
- *Can you use "obtunded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

oenophiles *(noun)*

Someone who appreciates wine.

- *He looked up "oenophiles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oenophiles."*

---

offprints *(noun)*

A separately printed article that originally appeared in a larger publication.

- *The article explained what "offprints" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "offprints."*

---

olearia *(noun)*

Large genus of Australian evergreen shrubs or small trees with large daisylike flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olearia."*
- *He looked up "olearia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oligospermia *(noun)*

Insufficient spermatozoa in the semen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligospermia."*
- *Understanding "oligospermia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ombs *(noun)*

The executive agency that advises the President on the federal budget.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ombs."*
- *He looked up "ombs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

os triquetrum *(noun)*

A wrist bone that articulates with the pisiform and hamate and lunate bones.

- *In class, the teacher used "os triquetrum" to mean a wrist bone that articulates with the pisiform and....*

- *Understanding "os triquetrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ossifies *(verb)*

Make rigid and set into a conventional pattern.

- *He did not know how to use "ossifies" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "ossifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

outsail *(verb)*

Sail faster or better than.

- *They outsailed the Roman fleet.*
- *Can you use "outsail" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

oxygenases *(noun)*

An oxidoreductase that catalyzes the incorporation of molecular oxygen.

- *Understanding "oxygenases" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oxygenases" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parieto-occipital sulcus *(noun)*

A sulcus near the posterior end of each hemisphere that separates the parietal lobes and the occipital lobes in both hemispheres.

- *Understanding "parieto-occipital sulcus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parieto-occipital sulcus."*

---

patka *(noun)*

A scarf worn by Sikh men.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patka."*
- *They discussed "patka" during the group presentation.*

---

peneus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Peneidae.

- *Understanding "peneus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peneus."*

---

penologist *(noun)*

A person who studies the theory and practice of prison management.

- *In class, the teacher used "penologist" to mean a person who studies the theory and practice of....*
- *He looked up "penologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perus *(noun)*

A republic in western South America; achieved independence from Spain in 1821; was the heart of the Inca empire from the 12th to 16th centuries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perus."*
- *They discussed "perus" during the group presentation.*

---

pharmas *(noun)*

A company that makes and sells pharmaceuticals.

- *He looked up "pharmas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pharmas."*

---

phylum acanthocephala *(noun)*

Phylum or class of elongated wormlike parasites that live in the intestines of vertebrates: spiny-headed worms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phylum acanthocephala."*
- *He looked up "phylum acanthocephala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phytohormone *(noun)*

(botany) a plant product that acts like a hormone.

- *He looked up "phytohormone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phytohormone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pisonia *(noun)*

Genus of often thorny tropical trees and shrubs and some vines; mainly America.

- *They discussed "pisonia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pisonia" means with a simple example.*

---

plaguy *(adverb)*

In a disagreeable manner.

- *Place "plaguy" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "plaguy" naturally.*

---

polony *(noun)*

Another name for Bologna sausage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polony."*
- *He looked up "polony" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pompadours *(noun)*

A hair style in which the front hair is swept up from the forehead.

- *In class, the teacher used "pompadours" to mean a hair style in which the front hair is swept up....*
- *They discussed "pompadours" during the group presentation.*

---

potful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a pot.

- *In class, the teacher used "potful" to mean the quantity contained in a pot.*
- *The article explained what "potful" means with a simple example.*

---

predetermining *(verb)*

Determine beforehand.

- *Can you use "predetermining" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "predetermining" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

prenominal *(adjective)*

Of adjectives; placed before the nouns they modify.

- *The speaker chose "prenominal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "prenominal."*

---

processs *(noun)*

A mental process that you are not directly aware of.

- *In class, the teacher used "processs" to mean a mental process that you are not directly aware of.*
- *He looked up "processs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

promptitude *(noun)*

The characteristic of doing things without delay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "promptitude."*
- *He looked up "promptitude" because he had never seen it before.*

---

provisioners *(noun)*

A supplier of victuals or supplies to an army.

- *They discussed "provisioners" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "provisioners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pushtuns *(noun)*

A member of the mountain people living in the eastern regions of Afghanistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "pushtuns" to mean a member of the mountain people living in the....*
- *The article explained what "pushtuns" means with a simple example.*

---

qabalistic *(adjective)*

Having a secret or hidden meaning; ; ; - John Gunther.

- *The speaker chose “qabalistic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “qabalistic”? Explain why.*

---

quartan *(noun)*

A malarial fever that recurs every fourth day.

- *Understanding “quartan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “quartan” because he had never seen it before.*

---

radiograms *(noun)*

A message transmitted by wireless telegraphy.

- *The article explained what “radiograms” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “radiograms” during the group presentation.*

---

rawboned *(adjective)*

Having a lean and bony physique.

- *A rawboned cow hand.*
- *Students compared “rawboned” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

reachs *(noun)*

The limits within which something can be effective.

- *In class, the teacher used “reachs” to mean the limits within which something can be effective.*
- *Understanding “reachs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

redoes *(verb)*

Do over, as of (part of) a house.

- *Learners should practice how to use “redoes” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “redoes” and when to wait.*

---

reservedly *(adverb)*

With reserve; in a reserved manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “reservedly” naturally.*
- *Place “reservedly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

rhagoletis *(noun)*

A genus of Trypetidae.

- *In class, the teacher used “rhagoletis” to mean a genus of trypetidae.*
- *The article explained what “rhagoletis” means with a simple example.*

---

rilievo *(noun)*

Sculpture consisting of shapes carved on a surface so as to stand out from the surrounding background.

- *In class, the teacher used “rilievo” to mean sculpture consisting of shapes carved on a surface....*
- *He looked up “rilievo” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rocklike *(adjective)*

Hard as granite.

- *It is useful to describe something as “rocklike” when it is hard as granite.*
- *Students compared “rocklike” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

roomes *(verb)*

Live and take one’s meals at or in.

- *Can you use “roomes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “roomes” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rumrunners *(noun)*

Someone who illegally smuggles liquor across a border.

- *They discussed “rumrunners” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “rumrunners” because he had never seen it before.*

sable's hair pencil *(noun)*

An artist's brush made of sable hairs.

- *He looked up "sable's hair pencil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sable's hair pencil" to mean an artist's brush made of sable hairs.*

sacculus *(noun)*

A small sac or pouch (especially the smaller chamber of the membranous labyrinth).

- *The article explained what "sacculus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacculus."*

sacrificers *(noun)*

A religious person who offers up a sacrifice.

- *Understanding "sacrificers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacrificers."*

salix herbacea *(noun)*

Widely distributed boreal shrubby willow with partially underground creeping stems and bright green glossy leaves.

- *Understanding "salix herbacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "salix herbacea" means with a simple example.*

sanguinaria *(noun)*

One species: bloodroot.

- *In class, the teacher used "sanguinaria" to mean one species: bloodroot.*
- *Understanding "sanguinaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sayda *(noun)*

The main city of ancient Phoenicia.

- *Understanding "sayda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sayda" to mean the main city of ancient phoenicia.*

sbes *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point east of due south.

- *The article explained what "sbes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sbes" to mean the compass point that is one point east of due south.*

scullions *(noun)*

A kitchen servant employed to do menial tasks (especially washing).

- *He looked up "scullions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scullions."*

seltzers *(noun)*

Effervescent beverage artificially charged with carbon dioxide.

- *He looked up "seltzers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seltzers" to mean effervescent beverage artificially charged with....*

sheares *(verb)*

Cut or cut through with shears.

- *In everyday English, people use "sheares" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sheares" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

shys *(noun)*

A quick throw.

- *They discussed "shys" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shys" means with a simple example.*

sickle medick *(noun)*

European medic naturalized in North America having yellow flowers and sickle-shaped pods.

- *He looked up "sickle medick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sickle medick."*

---

sideswiping *(verb)*

Strike from the side.

- *She tried to use "sideswiping" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sideswiping" in real sentences.*

---

slatternly *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or befitting a slut or slattern; used especially of women.

- *Would you call this situation "slatternly"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "slatternly."*

---

slugfests *(noun)*

A fight with bare fists.

- *Understanding "slugfests" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "slugfests" during the group presentation.*

---

sonsie *(adjective)*

(of a woman's body) having a large bosom and pleasing curves.

- *The speaker chose "sonsie" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sonsie."*

---

spaghettini *(noun)*

Thin spaghetti.

- *Understanding "spaghettini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spaghettini" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spaghettis *(noun)*

Pasta in the form of long strings.

- *He looked up "spaghettis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spaghettis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sphenodon *(noun)*

Coextensive with the order Rhynchocephalia: tuataras.

- *Understanding "sphenodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sphenodon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spiritualised *(verb)*

Purify from the corrupting influences of the world.

- *Learners should practice how to use "spiritualised" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "spiritualised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

splashers *(noun)*

A protective covering over or beside a wheel to protect the upper part of a vehicle from splashes of mud.

- *The article explained what "splashers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "splashers" to mean a protective covering over or beside a wheel to....*

---

stammerers *(noun)*

Someone who speaks with involuntary pauses and repetitions.

- *They discussed "stammerers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stammerers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

steads *(noun)*

The post or function properly or customarily occupied or served by another.

- *Understanding "steads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “steads” because he had never seen it before.*

steped *(verb)*

Move with one’s feet in a specific manner.

- *In everyday English, people use “steped” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “steped” until he saw an example.*

strafes *(noun)*

An attack of machine-gun fire or cannon fire from a low flying airplane.

- *He looked up “strafes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “strafes.”*

straiten *(verb)*

Bring into difficulties or distress, especially financial hardship.

- *The coach explained when to use “straiten” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “straiten” carefully so everyone would understand.*

stratum basale *(noun)*

The innermost layer of the epidermis.

- *He looked up “stratum basale” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stratum basale” to mean the innermost layer of the epidermis.*

stropped *(verb)*

Sharpen on a strop.

- *He did not know how to use “stropped” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “stropped” and when to wait.*

stupors *(noun)*

The feeling of distress and disbelief that you have when something bad happens accidentally.

- *Understanding “stupors” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stupors” to mean the feeling of distress and disbelief that you have....*

subdivision ascomycota *(noun)*

A large subdivision of Eumycota including Hemiascomycetes and Plectomycetes and Pyrenomycetes and Discomycetes; sac fungi; in some classification systems considered a division of the kingdom Fungi.

- *Understanding “subdivision ascomycota” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “subdivision ascomycota.”*

superposing *(verb)*

Place (one geometric figure) upon another so that their perimeters coincide.

- *In everyday English, people use “superposing” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “superposing” until he saw an example.*

supertonic *(noun)*

(music) the second note of a diatonic scale.

- *Understanding “supertonic” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “supertonic” to mean (music) the second note of a diatonic scale.*

tablatures *(noun)*

A musical notation indicating the fingering to be used.

- *They discussed “tablatures” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tablatures.”*

tactfulness *(noun)*

Consideration in dealing with others and avoiding giving offense.

- *Understanding “tactfulness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tactfulness.”*

tailpieces *(noun)*

Appendage added to extend the length of something.

- *The article explained what "tailpieces" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tailpieces" to mean appendage added to extend the length of something.*

talipes *(noun)*

Congenital deformity of the foot usually marked by a curled shape or twisted position of the ankle and heel and toes.

- *He looked up "talipes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "talipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tallyman *(noun)*

One who sells goods on the installment plan.

- *Understanding "tallyman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tallyman."*

tarquins *(noun)*

According to legend, the seventh and last Etruscan king of Rome who was expelled for his cruelty (reigned from 534 to 510 BC).

- *They discussed "tarquins" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tarquins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

taximeters *(noun)*

A meter in a taxi that registers the fare (based on the length of the ride).

- *Understanding "taximeters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "taximeters" because he had never seen it before.*

teashops *(noun)*

A restaurant where tea and light meals are available.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teashops."*
- *Understanding "teashops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

teethe *(verb)*

Grow teeth; cut the baby teeth.

- *In everyday English, people use "teethe" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "teethe" in real sentences.*

thanatopsis *(noun)*

An essay expressing a view on the subject of death.

- *He looked up "thanatopsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thanatopsis."*

theophanies *(noun)*

A visible (but not necessarily material) manifestation of a deity to a human person.

- *In class, the teacher used "theophanies" to mean a visible (but not necessarily material)....*
- *The article explained what "theophanies" means with a simple example.*

thievish *(adjective)*

Given to thievery.

- *Students compared "thievish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thievish."*

thriftily *(adverb)*

In a thrifty manner.

- *A used towel that he had used and had left thriftily on the ledge below the mirror rather than consign to the linen basket.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "thriftily" naturally.*

transvestic *(adjective)*

Receiving sexual gratification from wearing clothing of the opposite sex.

- *It is useful to describe something as "transvestic" when it is receiving sexual gratification from wearing....*
- *The speaker chose "transvestic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tringa flavipes *(noun)*

A variety of yellowlegs.

- *They discussed "tringa flavipes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tringa flavipes" means with a simple example.*

---

undogmatic *(adjective)*

Unwilling to accept authority or dogma (especially in religion).

- *A "undogmatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "undogmatic"? Explain why.*

---

unflustered *(adjective)*

Free from emotional agitation or nervous tension; ; - Anthony Trollope.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unflustered."*
- *Would you call this situation "unflustered"? Explain why.*

---

unionidae *(noun)*

Freshwater mussels found worldwide.

- *Understanding "unionidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unionidae."*

---

unpurified *(adjective)*

Not made pure.

- *The speaker chose "unpurified" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unpurified"? Explain why.*

---

vancouvers *(noun)*

A town in southwestern Washington on the Columbia River across from Portland, Oregon.

- *Understanding "vancouvers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vancouvers" to mean a town in southwestern washington on the columbia....*

---

vaporisers *(noun)*

A device that puts out a substance in the form of a vapor (especially for medicinal inhalation).

- *He looked up "vaporisers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaporisers" to mean a device that puts out a substance in the form of a....*

---

variolation *(noun)*

The obsolete process of inoculating a susceptible person with material taken from a vesicle of a person who has smallpox.

- *He looked up "variolation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "variolation" to mean the obsolete process of inoculating a susceptible....*

---

vasopressor *(noun)*

Any agent that produces vasoconstriction and a rise in blood pressure (usually understood as increased arterial pressure).

- *They discussed "vasopressor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vasopressor" to mean any agent that produces vasoconstriction and a rise....*

---

vespula maculata *(noun)*

North American hornet.

- *Understanding "vespula maculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vespula maculata" to mean north american hornet.*

---

vicia sepium *(noun)*

European purple-flowered with slender stems; occurs as a weed in hedges.

- *The article explained what "vicia sepium" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "vicia sepium" during the group presentation.*

---

vigorish *(noun)*

An exorbitant or unlawful rate of interest.

- *They discussed "vigorish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vigorish" means with a simple example.*

---

vireo solitarius solitarius *(noun)*

Common vireo of northeastern North America with bluish slaty-grey head.

- *They discussed "vireo solitarius solitarius" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vireo solitarius solitarius."*

---

vivisect *(verb)*

Cut (a body) open while still alive.

- *People no longer vivisect animals–it's considered unethical.*
- *Can you use "vivisect" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

vocalises *(verb)*

Sing (each note a scale or in a melody) with the same vowel.

- *In everyday English, people use "vocalises" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "vocalises" in real sentences.*

---

wearier *(adjective)*

Physically and mentally fatigued.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wearier."*
- *Would you call this situation "wearier"? Explain why.*

---

weirdy *(noun)*

Someone unpleasantly strange or eccentric.

- *In class, the teacher used "weirdy" to mean someone unpleasantly strange or eccentric.*
- *Understanding "weirdy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

worrys *(noun)*

A strong feeling of anxiety.

- *He looked up "worrys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "worrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

worstest *(adjective)*

(superlative of 'bad') most wanting in quality or value or condition.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "worstest."*
- *The speaker chose "worstest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

xiphias *(noun)*

Type genus of the Xiphiidae.

- *Understanding "xiphias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "xiphias" means with a simple example.*

---

yales *(noun)*

A university in Connecticut.

- *Understanding "yales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yales" during the group presentation.*

---

zettabyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 exabytes or 10^21 bytes.

- *He looked up "zettabyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zettabyte."*

---

zingiberaceae *(noun)*

A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants of order Musales.

- *The article explained what "zingiberaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zingiberaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abash *(verb)*

Cause to be embarrassed; cause to feel self-conscious.

- *Can you use "abash" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "abash" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

abies bracteata *(noun)*

A pyramidal fir of southwestern California having spiny pointed leaves and cone scales with long spines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abies bracteata."*
- *He looked up "abies bracteata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

absinthes *(noun)*

Strong green liqueur flavored with wormwood and anise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "absinthes."*
- *Understanding "absinthes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abutters *(noun)*

The owner of contiguous property.

- *He looked up "abutters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "abutters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acacia melanoxylon *(noun)*

Tall Australian acacia yielding highly valued black timber.

- *Understanding "acacia melanoxylon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "acacia melanoxylon" during the group presentation.*

---

acarina *(noun)*

Mites and ticks.

- *They discussed "acarina" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acarina."*

---

accipiter gentilis *(noun)*

Large hawk of Eurasia and North America used in falconry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accipiter gentilis."*
- *He looked up "accipiter gentilis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acromegalic *(adjective)*

Marked or affected by enlargement or hypertrophy of the extremities or the face.

- *A protruding acromegalic jaw.*
- *The speaker chose "acromegalic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

adorability *(noun)*

Extreme attractiveness.

- *Understanding "adorability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "adorability" during the group presentation.*

---

aerobes *(noun)*

An organism (especially a bacterium) that requires air or free oxygen for life.

- *They discussed "aerobes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aerobes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

afterglows *(noun)*

The pleasure of remembering some pleasant event.

- *In class, the teacher used “afterglows” to mean the pleasure of remembering some pleasant event.*
- *The article explained what “afterglows” means with a simple example.*

---

aigrette *(noun)*

A long plume (especially one of egret feathers) worn on a hat or a piece of jewelry in the shape of a plume.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aigrette.”*
- *He looked up “aigrette” because he had never seen it before.*

---

akinetic epilepsy *(noun)*

Epilepsy characterized by akinesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “akinetic epilepsy.”*
- *The article explained what “akinetic epilepsy” means with a simple example.*

---

anopheline *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of malaria mosquitoes.

- *The speaker chose “anopheline” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “anopheline” when it is relating to or characteristic of malaria mosquitoes.*

---

anthropomorphise *(verb)*

Ascribe human features to something.

- *Learners should practice how to use “anthropomorphise” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “anthropomorphise” when talking about this idea.*

---

aphorist *(noun)*

Someone who formulates aphorisms or who repeats aphorisms.

- *He looked up “aphorist” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “aphorist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apteryx *(noun)*

Nocturnal flightless bird of New Zealand having a long neck and stout legs; only surviving representative of the order Apterygiformes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apteryx.”*
- *Understanding “apteryx” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

argemone mexicana *(noun)*

Annual herb with prickly stems and large yellow flowers; southern United States to West Indies and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used “argemone mexicana” to mean annual herb with prickly stems and large yellow....*
- *The article explained what “argemone mexicana” means with a simple example.*

---

aristocratically *(adverb)*

In an aristocratic manner.

- *They behaved aristocratically.*
- *He answered “aristocratically,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

asparagus plumosus *(noun)*

A fernlike plant native to South Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “asparagus plumosus.”*
- *He looked up “asparagus plumosus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

auscultate *(verb)*

Examine by auscultation.

- *In everyday English, people use “auscultate” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “auscultate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

avaritia *(noun)*

Reprehensible acquisitiveness; insatiable desire for wealth (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *The article explained what “avaritia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “avaritia” to mean reprehensible acquisitiveness; insatiable desire....*

azadirachtin *(noun)*

Insecticide.

- *In class, the teacher used "azadirachtin" to mean insecticide.*
- *The article explained what "azadirachtin" means with a simple example.*

backstays *(noun)*

A stay that supports the back of something.

- *They discussed "backstays" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "backstays" means with a simple example.*

bakus *(noun)*

A port city on the Caspian Sea that is the capital of Azerbaijan and an important center for oil production.

- *In class, the teacher used "bakus" to mean a port city on the caspian sea that is the capital....*
- *The article explained what "bakus" means with a simple example.*

balaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Balaenidae: Greenland whales.

- *In class, the teacher used "balaena" to mean type genus of the balaenidae: greenland whales.*
- *They discussed "balaena" during the group presentation.*

baptisia tinctoria *(noun)*

Much-branched erect herb with bright yellow flowers; distributed from Massachusetts to Florida.

- *Understanding "baptisia tinctoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baptisia tinctoria" to mean much-branched erect herb with bright yellow....*

barbettes *(noun)*

(formerly) a mound of earth inside a fort from which heavy gun can be fired over the parapet.

- *Understanding "barbettes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barbettes."*

barytone *(noun)*

A male singer.

- *He looked up "barytone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barytone."*

betokened *(verb)*

Be a signal for or a symptom of.

- *In everyday English, people use "betokened" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "betokened" until he saw an example.*

biocatalytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to biocatalysts.

- *It is useful to describe something as "biocatalytic" when it is of or relating to biocatalysts.*
- *Students compared "biocatalytic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

blistery *(adjective)*

Hot enough to raise (or as if to raise) blisters.

- *Would you call this situation "blistery"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "blistery" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

boltzmann's constant *(noun)*

Constant used in the calculation of the ideal gas constant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boltzmann's constant."*
- *Understanding "boltzmann's constant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bookstalls *(noun)*

A shop where books are sold.

- *In class, the teacher used "bookstalls" to mean a shop where books are sold.*
- *The article explained what "bookstalls" means with a simple example.*

---

boozes *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage that is distilled rather than fermented.

- *He looked up "boozes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boozes."*

---

briery *(adjective)*

Having or covered with protective barbs or quills or spines or thorns or setae etc.

- *A "briery" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "briery" when it is having or covered with protective barbs or quills....*

---

buffaloed *(verb)*

Intimidate or overawe.

- *Learners should practice how to use "buffaloed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "buffaloed" when talking about this idea.*

---

bulbuls *(noun)*

Nightingale spoken of in Persian poetry.

- *They discussed "bulbuls" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bulbuls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

burnishes *(noun)*

The property of being smooth and shiny.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burnishes."*
- *They discussed "burnishes" during the group presentation.*

---

calabashes *(noun)*

A pipe for smoking; has a curved stem and a large bowl made from a calabash gourd.

- *They discussed "calabashes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "calabashes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caramelizes *(verb)*

Be converted into caramel.

- *The coach explained when to use "caramelizes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "caramelizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

caribous *(noun)*

Arctic deer with large antlers in both sexes; called 'reindeer' in Eurasia and 'caribou' in North America.

- *He looked up "caribous" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "caribous" during the group presentation.*

---

carollers *(noun)*

A singer of carols.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carollers."*
- *The article explained what "carollers" means with a simple example.*

---

caymen *(noun)*

A semiaquatic reptile of Central and South America that resembles an alligator but has a more heavily armored belly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caymen."*
- *The article explained what "caymen" means with a simple example.*

---

cayugas *(noun)*

The Iroquoian language spoken by the Cayuga.

- *They discussed "cayugas" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cayugas."*

---

chromates *(noun)*

Any salt or ester of chromic acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "chromates" to mean any salt or ester of chromic acid.*
- *The article explained what "chromates" means with a simple example.*

---

cicatrix *(noun)*

A mark left (usually on the skin) by the healing of injured tissue.

- *The article explained what "cicatrix" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cicatrix" during the group presentation.*

---

circumambulating *(verb)*

Walk around something.

- *He did not know how to use "circumambulating" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "circumambulating" in real sentences.*

---

class echinoidea *(noun)*

Sea urchins and sand dollars.

- *The article explained what "class echinoidea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class echinoidea" to mean sea urchins and sand dollars.*

---

class trematoda *(noun)*

Parasitic flatworms (including flukes).

- *The article explained what "class trematoda" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class trematoda."*

---

clerisy *(noun)*

An educated and intellectual elite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clerisy."*
- *He looked up "clerisy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clinged *(verb)*

To remain emotionally or intellectually attached.

- *Learners should practice how to use "clinged" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "clinged" when talking about this idea.*

---

cocoyam *(noun)*

Edible starchy tuberous root of taro plants.

- *The article explained what "cocoyam" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cocoyam."*

---

coffea canephora *(noun)*

Native to West Africa but grown in Java and elsewhere; resistant to coffee rust.

- *They discussed "coffea canephora" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffea canephora."*

---

coffeecake *(noun)*

A cake or sweet bread usually served with coffee.

- *In class, the teacher used "coffeecake" to mean a cake or sweet bread usually served with coffee.*
- *Understanding "coffeecake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cogged *(adjective)*

Having cogs.

- *A cogged wheel.*
- *A "cogged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cornpone *(noun)*

Cornbread often made without milk or eggs and baked or fried (southern).

- *He looked up "cornpone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornpone."*

---

corydalis solida *(noun)*

Herb of northern Europe and Asia having erect racemes of red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "corydalis solida" to mean herb of northern europe and asia having erect....*
- *They discussed "corydalis solida" during the group presentation.*

---

counterposed *(verb)*

Constitute a counterweight or counterbalance to.

- *He did not know how to use "counterposed" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "counterposed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

courageousness *(noun)*

A quality of spirit that enables you to face danger or pain without showing fear.

- *Understanding "courageousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "courageousness."*

---

crenellate *(verb)*

Supply with battlements.

- *He did not know how to use "crenellate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "crenellate" when talking about this idea.*

---

crepuscule *(noun)*

The time of day immediately following sunset.

- *The article explained what "crepuscule" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "crepuscule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crescendoing *(verb)*

Grow louder.

- *She tried to use "crescendoing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "crescendoing" when talking about this idea.*

---

crevalle jack *(noun)*

Fish of western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "crevalle jack" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crevalle jack."*

---

crocuta *(noun)*

A genus of Hyaenidae.

- *The article explained what "crocuta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "crocuta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crossties *(noun)*

One of the cross braces that support the rails on a railway track.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crossties."*
- *Understanding "crossties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cubbing *(verb)*

Give birth to cubs.

- *The coach explained when to use "cubbing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "cubbing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cultivatable *(adjective)*

(of farmland) capable of being farmed productively.

- *Would you call this situation "cultivatable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cultivatable" when it is (of farmland) capable of being farmed productively.*

---

cutworms *(noun)*

North American moth whose larvae feed on young plant stems cutting them off at the ground.

- *In class, the teacher used "cutworms" to mean north american moth whose larvae feed on young....*
- *Understanding "cutworms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cygnus columbianus *(noun)*

Swan that nests in tundra regions of the New and Old Worlds.

- *They discussed "cygnus columbianus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cygnus columbianus" to mean swan that nests in tundra regions of the new and....*

---

dalmane *(noun)*

Tranquilizer (trade name Dalmane) used to treat insomnia.

- *Understanding "dalmane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dalmane" during the group presentation.*

---

dantean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Dante Alighieri or his writings.

- *A "dantean" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "dantean" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

decarbonising *(verb)*

Remove carbon from (an engine).

- *Learners should practice how to use "decarbonising" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "decarbonising" until he saw an example.*

---

decussation *(noun)*

An intersection or crossing of two tracts in the form of the letter X.

- *He looked up "decussation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "decussation" during the group presentation.*

---

defacements *(noun)*

The act of damaging the appearance or surface of something.

- *They discussed "defacements" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "defacements" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dehorned *(verb)*

Prevent the growth of horns of certain animals.

- *Can you use "dehorned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "dehorned" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dehumanises *(verb)*

Deprive of human qualities.

- *The coach explained when to use "dehumanises" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "dehumanises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dementedly *(adverb)*

In an insane manner.

- *Screaming dementedly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "dementedly" in the final chapter.*

---

demineralizing *(verb)*

Remove the minerals or salts from.

- *She tried to use "demineralizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "demineralizing" in real sentences.*

demoniacal *(adjective)*

Frenzied as if possessed by a demon.

- *A "demoniacal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "demoniacal"? Explain why.*

dendroica fusca *(noun)*

Black-and-white North American wood warbler having an orange-and-black head and throat.

- *They discussed "dendroica fusca" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dendroica fusca."*

deoxyadenosine *(noun)*

A nucleoside component of DNA; composed of adenosine and deoxyribose.

- *The article explained what "deoxyadenosine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "deoxyadenosine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

desalinating *(verb)*

Remove salt from.

- *Can you use "desalinating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "desalinating" when talking about this idea.*

desolately *(adverb)*

In grief-stricken loneliness; without comforting circumstances or prospects.

- *Place "desolately" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "desolately" naturally.*

desponding *(verb)*

Lose confidence or hope; become dejected.

- *He did not know how to use "desponding" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "desponding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

diapir *(noun)*

A domed rock formation where a core of rock has moved upward and pierced through the more brittle overlying strata.

- *The article explained what "diapir" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "diapir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

discant *(noun)*

A decorative musical accompaniment (often improvised) added above a basic melody.

- *He looked up "discant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "discant" to mean a decorative musical accompaniment (often....*

disconcerts *(verb)*

Cause to feel embarrassment.

- *In everyday English, people use "disconcerts" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "disconcerts" until he saw an example.*

disfranchise *(verb)*

Deprive of voting rights.

- *Can you use "disfranchise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "disfranchise" when talking about this idea.*

disgustingness *(noun)*

The property of being extremely unacceptable to the mind.

- *In class, the teacher used "disgustingness" to mean the property of being extremely unacceptable to the....*
- *Understanding "disgustingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

disharmonies *(noun)*

A lack of harmony.

- *Understanding "disharmonies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disharmonies."*

---

dismission *(noun)*

The termination of someone's employment (leaving them free to depart).

- *He looked up "dismission" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dismission."*

---

dissemblers *(noun)*

A person who professes beliefs and opinions that he or she does not hold in order to conceal his or her real feelings or motives.

- *They discussed "dissemblers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dissemblers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diversifications *(noun)*

The act of introducing variety (especially in investments or in the variety of goods and services offered).

- *Understanding "diversifications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "diversifications" means with a simple example.*

---

dock-walloper *(noun)*

A laborer who loads and unloads vessels in a port.

- *In class, the teacher used "dock-walloper" to mean a laborer who loads and unloads vessels in a port.*
- *He looked up "dock-walloper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

donees *(noun)*

The recipient of funds or other benefits.

- *Understanding "donees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "donees" means with a simple example.*

---

dytiscidae *(noun)*

Water beetles.

- *The article explained what "dytiscidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dytiscidae" to mean water beetles.*

---

echinocactus *(noun)*

Any cactus of the genus Echinocactus; strongly ribbed and very spiny; southwestern United States to Brazil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echinocactus."*
- *He looked up "echinocactus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

echinoidea *(noun)*

Sea urchins and sand dollars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echinoidea."*
- *He looked up "echinoidea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ectoparasite *(noun)*

Any external parasitic organism (as fleas).

- *In class, the teacher used "ectoparasite" to mean any external parasitic organism (as fleas).*
- *The article explained what "ectoparasite" means with a simple example.*

---

elderlies *(noun)*

People who are old collectively.

- *They discussed "elderlies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elderlies" to mean people who are old collectively.*

---

engorging *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *Learners should practice how to use "engorging" in real sentences.*

- *She tried to use “engorging” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

engrosses *(verb)*

Devote (oneself) fully to.

- *Can you use “engrosses” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “engrosses” and when to wait.*

---

enlightenments *(noun)*

A movement in Europe from about 1650 until 1800 that advocated the use of reason and individualism instead of tradition and established doctrine.

- *The article explained what “enlightenments” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “enlightenments” to mean a movement in europe from about 1650 until 1800....*

---

enwrap *(verb)*

Enclose or enfold completely with or as if with a covering.

- *He did not know how to use “enwrap” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “enwrap” in real sentences.*

---

epiphyllum *(noun)*

Any cactus of the genus Epiphyllum having flattened jointed irregularly branching stems and showy tubular flowers.

- *They discussed “epiphyllum” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “epiphyllum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epsilons *(noun)*

The 5th letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “epsilons.”*
- *The article explained what “epsilons” means with a simple example.*

---

eptesicus *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *The article explained what “eptesicus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eptesicus” to mean a genus of vespertilionidae.*

---

equably *(adverb)*

In an equable manner.

- *He is an equably cheerful fellow.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “equably” in the final chapter.*

---

equisetum variegatum *(noun)*

Northern North America; Greenland; northern and central Europe.

- *The article explained what “equisetum variegatum” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “equisetum variegatum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erysimum *(noun)*

Large genus of annual or perennial herbs some grown for their flowers and some for their attractive evergreen leaves; Old World and North America.

- *The article explained what “erysimum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “erysimum” to mean large genus of annual or perennial herbs some grown....*

---

erythronium dens-canis *(noun)*

Sturdy European dogtooth with rose to mauve flowers; cultivated in many varieties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “erythronium dens-canis.”*
- *Understanding “erythronium dens-canis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eucalypti *(noun)*

A tree of the genus Eucalyptus.

- *He looked up “eucalypti” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “eucalypti” during the group presentation.*

---

euphausia pacifica *(noun)*

Food for jellyfish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphausia pacifica."*
- *He looked up "euphausia pacifica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

extemporized *(verb)*

Manage in a makeshift way; do with whatever is at hand.

- *He extemporized a speech at the wedding.*
- *The coach explained when to use "extemporized" and when to wait.*

---

family dytiscidae *(noun)*

Water beetles.

- *They discussed "family dytiscidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family dytiscidae" to mean water beetles.*

---

farrows *(noun)*

The production of a litter of pigs.

- *He looked up "farrows" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "farrows" to mean the production of a litter of pigs.*

---

fatwah *(noun)*

(Islam) a legal opinion or ruling issued by an Islamic scholar.

- *Bin Laden issued three fatwahs calling upon Muslims to take up arms against the United States.*
- *They discussed "fatwah" during the group presentation.*

---

featherbedding *(noun)*

The practice (usually by a labor union) of requiring an employer to hire more workers than are required.

- *In class, the teacher used "featherbedding" to mean the practice (usually by a labor union) of....*
- *He looked up "featherbedding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

filaggrin *(noun)*

The main protein of the keratohyalin granules.

- *The specific target of the immune response in rheumatoid arthritis is filaggrin.*
- *They discussed "filaggrin" during the group presentation.*

---

filmdom *(noun)*

The personnel of the film industry.

- *In class, the teacher used "filmdom" to mean the personnel of the film industry.*
- *The article explained what "filmdom" means with a simple example.*

---

filtrations *(noun)*

The act of changing a fluid by passing it through a filter.

- *They discussed "filtrations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filtrations."*

---

first baron passfield *(noun)*

English sociologist and economist and a central member of the Fabian Society (1859-1947).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first baron passfield."*
- *Understanding "first baron passfield" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fleapit *(noun)*

An old shabby movie theater.

- *The article explained what "fleapit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fleapit" to mean an old shabby movie theater.*

---

flittering scotoma *(noun)*

A localized area of diminished vision edged by shimmering colored lights; in many people it indicates the onset of migraine.

- *He looked up "flittering scotoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flittering scotoma."*

---

foeniculum *(noun)*

Very small genus of aromatic European herbs with pinnately compound leaves and yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "foeniculum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foeniculum."*

---

foliaceous *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or resembling the leaf of a plant.

- *Students compared "foliaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "foliaceous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fontanelles *(noun)*

Any membranous gap between the bones of the cranium in an infant or fetus.

- *The article explained what "fontanelles" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fontanelles" to mean any membranous gap between the bones of the cranium....*

---

foxhunt *(noun)*

Mounted hunters follow hounds in pursuit of a fox.

- *In class, the teacher used "foxhunt" to mean mounted hunters follow hounds in pursuit of a fox.*
- *Understanding "foxhunt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freehanded *(adjective)*

Done by hand without mechanical aids or devices.

- *A freehanded host.*
- *Students compared "freehanded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fulcrums *(noun)*

The pivot about which a lever turns.

- *They discussed "fulcrums" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fulcrums" because he had never seen it before.*

---

furcation *(noun)*

The place where something divides into branches.

- *They discussed "furcation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "furcation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geles *(verb)*

Apply a styling gel to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "geles" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "geles" until he saw an example.*

---

gelsemium sempervirens *(noun)*

Poisonous woody evergreen vine of southeastern United States having fragrant yellow funnel-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "gelsemium sempervirens" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gelsemium sempervirens" means with a simple example.*

---

genus apteryx *(noun)*

Type genus of the Apterygidae: kiwis.

- *The article explained what "genus apteryx" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus apteryx" to mean type genus of the apterygidae: kiwis.*

---

genus balaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Balaenidae: Greenland whales.

- *Understanding "genus balaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus balaena."*

genus crocuta *(noun)*

A genus of Hyaenidae.

- *They discussed "genus crocuta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus crocuta" because he had never seen it before.*

genus echinocactus *(noun)*

Globular or cylindrical cacti; southwestern United States to Brazil.

- *The article explained what "genus echinocactus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus echinocactus" to mean globular or cylindrical cacti; southwestern united....*

genus epiphyllum *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American (mainly Central America) cacti.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus epiphyllum."*
- *He looked up "genus epiphyllum" because he had never seen it before.*

genus eptesicus *(noun)*

A genus of Vespertilionidae.

- *They discussed "genus eptesicus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eptesicus."*

genus erysimum *(noun)*

Large genus of annual or perennial herbs some grown for their flowers and some for their attractive evergreen leaves; Old World and North America.

- *They discussed "genus erysimum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus erysimum."*

genus foeniculum *(noun)*

Very small genus of aromatic European herbs with pinnately compound leaves and yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus foeniculum."*
- *The article explained what "genus foeniculum" means with a simple example.*

genus hedysarum *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of north temperate regions.

- *Understanding "genus hedysarum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hedysarum."*

genus lamna *(noun)*

A genus of Lamnidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lamna."*
- *They discussed "genus lamna" during the group presentation.*

genus lophophora *(noun)*

Two species of small cacti of northeastern Mexico and southwestern United States having rounded stems covered with jointed tubercles: mescal.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lophophora" to mean two species of small cacti of northeastern mexico....*
- *He looked up "genus lophophora" because he had never seen it before.*

genus ruscus *(noun)*

A genus of European evergreen shrubs; sometimes placed in family Asparagaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ruscus."*
- *He looked up "genus ruscus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus serranus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Serranidae: mostly small Pacific sea basses.

- *The article explained what "genus serranus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus serranus" to mean type genus of the serranidae: mostly small pacific....*

genus stephanotis *(noun)*

Genus of Old World tropical woody vines.

- *He looked up "genus stephanotis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus stephanotis."*

---

genus trichomanes *(noun)*

Bristle ferns; kidney ferns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus trichomanes."*
- *They discussed "genus trichomanes" during the group presentation.*

---

giovanni maria mastai-ferretti *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1846 to 1878 who in 1854 declared the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.

- *He looked up "giovanni maria mastai-ferretti" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giovanni maria mastai-ferretti."*

---

giovanni mastai-ferretti *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1846 to 1878 who in 1854 declared the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.

- *Understanding "giovanni mastai-ferretti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "giovanni mastai-ferretti" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glooms *(noun)*

An atmosphere of depression and melancholy.

- *The article explained what "glooms" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glooms."*

---

gloucesters *(noun)*

A city in southwestern England in Gloucestershire on the Severn.

- *In class, the teacher used "gloucesters" to mean a city in southwestern england in gloucestershire....*
- *Understanding "gloucesters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grandnieces *(noun)*

A daughter of your niece or nephew.

- *The article explained what "grandnieces" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "grandnieces" during the group presentation.*

---

gravelling *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *He did not know how to use "gravelling" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "gravelling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

grecos *(noun)*

Spanish painter (born in Greece) remembered for his religious works characterized by elongated human forms and dramatic use of color (1541-1614).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grecos."*
- *He looked up "grecos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guelder rose *(noun)*

Deciduous thicket-forming Old World shrub with clusters of white flowers and small bright red berries.

- *They discussed "guelder rose" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "guelder rose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gulling *(verb)*

Make a fool or dupe of.

- *The coach explained when to use "gulling" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "gulling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hafts *(noun)*

The handle of a weapon or tool.

- *In class, the teacher used "hafts" to mean the handle of a weapon or tool.*

- *The article explained what "hafts" means with a simple example.*

---

halberdier *(noun)*

A guard who carries a halberd (as a symbol of his duty).

- *He looked up "halberdier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "halberdier" to mean a guard who carries a halberd (as a symbol of his duty).*

---

hatchways *(noun)*

An entrance equipped with a hatch; especially a passageway between decks of a ship.

- *In class, the teacher used "hatchways" to mean an entrance equipped with a hatch; especially a....*
- *He looked up "hatchways" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hedysarum *(noun)*

Genus of herbs of north temperate regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "hedysarum" to mean genus of herbs of north temperate regions.*
- *They discussed "hedysarum" during the group presentation.*

---

hennas *(noun)*

A reddish brown dye used especially on hair.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hennas."*
- *The article explained what "hennas" means with a simple example.*

---

hexahedron *(noun)*

Any polyhedron having six plane faces.

- *In class, the teacher used "hexahedron" to mean any polyhedron having six plane faces.*
- *He looked up "hexahedron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

highbrows *(noun)*

A person of intellectual or erudite tastes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "highbrows."*
- *He looked up "highbrows" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hornbeams *(noun)*

Any of several trees or shrubs of the genus Carpinus.

- *They discussed "hornbeams" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hornbeams."*

---

humification *(noun)*

The process of the formation of humus from plant remains.

- *Understanding "humification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "humification" to mean the process of the formation of humus from plant....*

---

huskiness *(noun)*

The property of being big and strong.

- *They discussed "huskiness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huskiness."*

---

indifferences *(noun)*

The trait of lacking enthusiasm for or interest in things generally.

- *The article explained what "indifferences" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "indifferences" during the group presentation.*

---

inorganically *(adverb)*

Not involving carbon compounds.

- *Inorganically bound molecules.*
- *She spoke "inorganically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

inspirited *(verb)*

Infuse with spirit.

- *In everyday English, people use "inspirited" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "inspirited" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

instructress *(noun)*

A woman instructor.

- *They discussed "instructress" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "instructress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intermezzi *(noun)*

A short movement coming between the major sections of a symphony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intermezzi."*
- *He looked up "intermezzi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

internes *(noun)*

An advanced student or graduate in medicine gaining supervised practical experience ('houseman' is a British term).

- *Understanding "internes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "internes" during the group presentation.*

---

invaginations *(noun)*

The folding in of an outer layer so as to form a pocket in the surface.

- *He looked up "invaginations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "invaginations" to mean the folding in of an outer layer so as to form a....*

---

jack crevalle *(noun)*

Fish of western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "jack crevalle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jack crevalle."*

---

jaggedly *(adverb)*

With a ragged and uneven appearance.

- *The narrator describes the scene "jaggedly" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "jaggedly" naturally.*

---

jewels-of-opar *(noun)*

Erect plant with tuberous roots and terminal panicles of red to yellow flowers; southwestern North America to Central America; widely introduced elsewhere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewels-of-opar."*
- *The article explained what "jewels-of-opar" means with a simple example.*

---

jibbed *(verb)*

Shift from one side of the ship to the other.

- *The sail jibbed wildly.*
- *She tried to use "jibbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

joggling *(verb)*

Fasten or join with a joggle.

- *In everyday English, people use "joggling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "joggling" in real sentences.*

---

jounce *(noun)*

A sudden jarring impact.

- *Understanding "jounce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jounce" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jumpstarts *(noun)*

Starting an automobile engine that has a weak battery by means of jumper cables to another car.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jumpstarts."*
- *The article explained what "jumpstarts" means with a simple example.*

---

jungians *(noun)*

A follower or advocate of Carl Jung's theories.

- *They discussed "jungians" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jungians" to mean a follower or advocate of carl jung's theories.*

---

kassites *(noun)*

An ancient language spoken by the Kassites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kassites."*
- *Understanding "kassites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kinin *(noun)*

Any of a class of plant hormones that promote cell division and delay the senescence of leaves.

- *The article explained what "kinin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinin."*

---

knotgrass *(noun)*

Low-growing weedy grass with spikelets along the leaf stems.

- *He looked up "knotgrass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knotgrass."*

---

kuis *(noun)*

A member of the Dravidian people living in southeastern India.

- *In class, the teacher used "kuis" to mean a member of the dravidian people living in....*
- *The article explained what "kuis" means with a simple example.*

---

ladened *(adjective)*

Filled with a great quantity.

- *'ladened' is not current usage.*
- *The speaker chose "ladened" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lamna *(noun)*

A genus of Lamnidae.

- *They discussed "lamna" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lamna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lazes *(verb)*

Be idle; exist in a changeless situation.

- *In everyday English, people use "lazes" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "lazes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

leukaemias *(noun)*

Malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues; characterized by abnormal proliferation of leukocytes; one of the four major types of cancer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leukaemias."*
- *The article explained what "leukaemias" means with a simple example.*

---

libbers *(noun)*

A supporter of feminism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "libbers."*
- *They discussed "libbers" during the group presentation.*

---

ligneous *(adjective)*

Consisting of or containing lignin or xylem.

- *Ligneous (or woody) tissue.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ligneous" when it is consisting of or containing lignin or xylem.*

ligneous plant *(noun)*

A plant having hard lignified tissues or woody parts especially stems.

- *They discussed "ligneous plant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ligneous plant" means with a simple example.*

lineally *(adverb)*

By an unbroken line of descent.

- *She is related lineally to the Royal Family.*
- *He answered "lineally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

lobbys *(noun)*

A large entrance or reception room or area.

- *The article explained what "lobbys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lobbys" to mean a large entrance or reception room or area.*

logrono *(noun)*

A city in northern Spain on the Ebro River.

- *In class, the teacher used "logrono" to mean a city in northern spain on the ebro river.*
- *They discussed "logrono" during the group presentation.*

lohans *(noun)*

A Buddhist who has attained nirvana.

- *The article explained what "lohans" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lohans" during the group presentation.*

lolloping *(verb)*

Walk clumsily and with a bounce.

- *The coach explained when to use "lolloping" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "lolloping" until he saw an example.*

lophophora *(noun)*

Two species of small cacti of northeastern Mexico and southwestern United States having rounded stems covered with jointed tubercles: mescal.

- *He looked up "lophophora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lophophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lotus corniculatus *(noun)*

European forage plant having claw-shaped pods introduced in America.

- *They discussed "lotus corniculatus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lotus corniculatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malversation *(noun)*

Misconduct in public office.

- *They discussed "malversation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "malversation" because he had never seen it before.*

mammae *(noun)*

Informal terms for a mother.

- *He looked up "mammae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mammae" to mean informal terms for a mother.*

mandatary *(noun)*

The recipient of a mandate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mandatary."*
- *Understanding "mandatary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mastabas *(noun)*

An ancient Egyptian mud-brick tomb with a rectangular base and sloping sides and flat roof.

- *He looked up "mastabas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mastabas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metaphysis *(noun)*

The growing part of a long bone between the diaphysis and the epiphysis.

- *The article explained what "metaphysis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "metaphysis" during the group presentation.*

---

mogadiscio *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Somalia; a port on the Indian Ocean.

- *They discussed "mogadiscio" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mogadiscio" means with a simple example.*

---

moshes *(verb)*

Dance the slam dance.

- *Can you use "moshes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "moshes" and when to wait.*

---

motherwort *(noun)*

Bitter Old World herb of hedgerows and woodland margins having toothed leaves and white or pale pink flowers.

- *They discussed "motherwort" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "motherwort" means with a simple example.*

---

movability *(noun)*

The quality of being movable; capable of being moved or rearranged.

- *Understanding "movability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "movability" means with a simple example.*

---

mugil cephalus *(noun)*

Most important commercial mullet in eastern United States.

- *They discussed "mugil cephalus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mugil cephalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mullas *(noun)*

A Muslim trained in the doctrine and law of Islam; the head of a mosque.

- *In class, the teacher used "mullas" to mean a muslim trained in the doctrine and law of islam;....*
- *The article explained what "mullas" means with a simple example.*

---

musculus sphincter ani externus *(noun)*

An external ring of striated muscle surrounding the anus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus sphincter ani externus."*
- *He looked up "musculus sphincter ani externus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muskmelon *(noun)*

The fruit of a muskmelon vine; any of several sweet melons related to cucumbers.

- *The article explained what "muskmelon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muskmelon."*

---

mycoplasmas *(noun)*

Any of a group of small parasitic bacteria that lack cell walls and can survive without oxygen; can cause pneumonia and urinary tract infection.

- *They discussed "mycoplasmas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mycoplasmas" to mean any of a group of small parasitic bacteria that....*

---

myriapod *(noun)*

General term for any terrestrial arthropod having an elongated body composed of many similar segments: e.g. centipedes and millipedes.

- *They discussed "myriapod" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “myriapod.”*

mythologists *(noun)*

An expert on mythology.

- *Understanding “mythologists” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “mythologists” because he had never seen it before.*

napery *(noun)*

Linens for the dining table.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “napery.”*
- *He looked up “napery” because he had never seen it before.*

negativeness *(noun)*

The character of the negative electric pole.

- *Understanding “negativeness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “negativeness” during the group presentation.*

nervures *(noun)*

One of the horny ribs that stiffen and support the wing of an insect.

- *Understanding “nervures” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nervures” to mean one of the horny ribs that stiffen and support the....*

nervus abducens *(noun)*

A small motor nerve supplying the lateral rectus muscle of the eye.

- *Understanding “nervus abducens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “nervus abducens” because he had never seen it before.*

nitpicked *(verb)*

Be overly critical; criticize minor details.

- *Can you use “nitpicked” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “nitpicked” and when to wait.*

nominalists *(noun)*

A philosopher who has adopted the doctrine of nominalism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nominalists.”*
- *Understanding “nominalists” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

noncoms *(noun)*

A military officer appointed from enlisted personnel.

- *The article explained what “noncoms” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “noncoms” during the group presentation.*

nonparticipants *(noun)*

A person who does not participate.

- *The article explained what “nonparticipants” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nonparticipants” to mean a person who does not participate.*

notarizing *(verb)*

Authenticate as a notary.

- *Can you use “notarizing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “notarizing” and when to wait.*

nullahs *(noun)*

A ravine or gully in southern Asia.

- *The article explained what “nullahs” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nullahs” to mean a ravine or gully in southern asia.*

nurturant *(adjective)*

Providing physical and emotional care and nourishment.

- *The speaker chose "nurturant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nurturant" when it is providing physical and emotional care and nourishment.*

---

nutsedge *(noun)*

A widely distributed perennial sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.

- *They discussed "nutsedge" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nutsedge" to mean a widely distributed perennial sedge having small....*

---

oakleaf goosefoot *(noun)*

Annual European plant with spikes of greenish flowers and leaves that are white and hairy on the underside; common as a weed in North America.

- *Understanding "oakleaf goosefoot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oakleaf goosefoot."*

---

okapis *(noun)*

Similar to the giraffe but smaller with much shorter neck and stripe on the legs.

- *They discussed "okapis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "okapis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order acarina *(noun)*

Mites and ticks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order acarina."*
- *Understanding "order acarina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order pulmonata *(noun)*

Large order of gastropods usually breathing by means of a lung-like sac comprising most land snails and slugs and many freshwater snails.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order pulmonata."*
- *They discussed "order pulmonata" during the group presentation.*

---

outlandishness *(noun)*

Strikingly out of the ordinary.

- *In class, the teacher used "outlandishness" to mean strikingly out of the ordinary.*
- *The article explained what "outlandishness" means with a simple example.*

---

outranged *(verb)*

Have a greater range than (another gun).

- *In everyday English, people use "outranged" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "outranged" in real sentences.*

---

overachievement *(noun)*

Better than expected performance (better than might have been predicted from intelligence tests).

- *The article explained what "overachievement" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "overachievement" during the group presentation.*

---

overprotect *(verb)*

Care for like a mother.

- *Don't overprotect your son–he is an adult now!*
- *Can you use "overprotect" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overprotection *(noun)*

Excessive protection.

- *The article explained what "overprotection" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "overprotection" to mean excessive protection.*

---

pacas *(noun)*

Large burrowing rodent of South America and Central America; highly esteemed as food.

- *He looked up “pacas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pacas.”*

---

parashurama *(noun)*

An incarnation of Vishnu who rid the earth of Kshatriyas.

- *The article explained what “parashurama” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “parashurama” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parieto-occipital fissure *(noun)*

A sulcus near the posterior end of each hemisphere that separates the parietal lobes and the occipital lobes in both hemispheres.

- *He looked up “parieto-occipital fissure” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “parieto-occipital fissure” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paseos *(noun)*

A path set aside for walking.

- *The article explained what “paseos” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “paseos” to mean a path set aside for walking.*

---

patellas *(noun)*

A small flat triangular bone in front of the knee that protects the knee joint.

- *Understanding “patellas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “patellas” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pediculosis corporis *(noun)*

Infestation of body skin with lice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pediculosis corporis.”*
- *Understanding “pediculosis corporis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perdix perdix *(noun)*

Common European partridge.

- *He looked up “perdix perdix” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “perdix perdix” during the group presentation.*

---

perfluorocarbon *(noun)*

A powerful greenhouse gas emitted during the production of aluminum.

- *They discussed “perfluorocarbon” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “perfluorocarbon.”*

---

petfoods *(noun)*

Food prepared for animal pets.

- *He looked up “petfoods” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “petfoods.”*

---

peyer’s patch *(noun)*

Any of several lymph nodes in the walls of the intestines near the junction of the ileum and colon.

- *The article explained what “peyer’s patch” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “peyer’s patch” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pillowing *(verb)*

Rest on or as if on a pillow.

- *In everyday English, people use “pillowing” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “pillowing” in real sentences.*

---

playscripts *(noun)*

A written version of a play or other dramatic composition; used in preparing for a performance.

- *Understanding “playscripts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “playscripts” because he had never seen it before.*

pleochroism *(noun)*

The phenomenon of different colors appearing when certain crystals are viewed from different directions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pleochroism."*
- *They discussed "pleochroism" during the group presentation.*

postpositive *(adjective)*

(of a modifier) placed after another word.

- *A "postpositive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "postpositive"? Explain why.*

presentes *(verb)*

Give an exhibition of to an interested audience.

- *Can you use "presentes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "presentes" and when to wait.*

preterit *(noun)*

A term formerly used to refer to the simple past tense.

- *The article explained what "preterit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "preterit" to mean a term formerly used to refer to the simple past tense.*

prunus amygdalus *(noun)*

Small bushy deciduous tree native to Asia and North Africa having pretty pink blossoms and highly prized edible nuts enclosed in a hard green hull; cultivated in southern Australia and California.

- *He looked up "prunus amygdalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prunus amygdalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prunus armeniaca *(noun)*

Temperate zone tree bearing downy yellow to rosy fruits.

- *Understanding "prunus armeniaca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prunus armeniaca."*

prunus mume *(noun)*

Japanese ornamental tree with fragrant white or pink blossoms and small yellow fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prunus mume."*
- *He looked up "prunus mume" because he had never seen it before.*

pseudos *(noun)*

A person who makes deceitful pretenses.

- *The article explained what "pseudos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudos" to mean a person who makes deceitful pretenses.*

pulmonata *(noun)*

Large order of gastropods usually breathing by means of a lung-like sac comprising most land snails and slugs and many freshwater snails.

- *They discussed "pulmonata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pulmonata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quassia amara *(noun)*

Handsome South American shrub or small tree having bright scarlet flowers and yielding a valuable fine-grained yellowish wood; yields the bitter drug quassia from its wood and bark.

- *The article explained what "quassia amara" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "quassia amara" during the group presentation.*

ragpickers *(noun)*

An unskilled person who picks up rags from trash cans and public dumps as a means of livelihood.

- *They discussed "ragpickers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ragpickers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

redetermined *(verb)*

Fix, find, or establish again.

- *The physicists redetermined Planck's constant.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "redetermined" in real sentences.*

---

reenforcing *(verb)*

Make stronger.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reenforcing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "reenforcing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

regular hexahedron *(noun)*

A hexahedron with six equal squares as faces.

- *In class, the teacher used "regular hexahedron" to mean a hexahedron with six equal squares as faces.*
- *They discussed "regular hexahedron" during the group presentation.*

---

reichstein *(noun)*

A Swiss chemist born in Poland; studied the hormones of the adrenal cortex.

- *Understanding "reichstein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reichstein" to mean a swiss chemist born in poland; studied the....*

---

renaissances *(noun)*

The period of European history at the close of the Middle Ages and the rise of the modern world; a cultural rebirth from the 14th through the middle of the 17th centuries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "renaissances."*
- *They discussed "renaissances" during the group presentation.*

---

reproofs *(noun)*

An act or expression of criticism and censure.

- *He looked up "reproofs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reproofs."*

---

resplendence *(noun)*

Brilliant radiant beauty.

- *In class, the teacher used "resplendence" to mean brilliant radiant beauty.*
- *He looked up "resplendence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

restrainer *(noun)*

A chemical that is added to a photographic developer in order to retard development and reduce the amount of fog on a film.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "restrainer."*
- *The article explained what "restrainer" means with a simple example.*

---

riposted *(verb)*

Make a return thrust.

- *His opponent riposted.*
- *The coach explained when to use "riposted" and when to wait.*

---

robalo *(noun)*

A kind of percoid fish.

- *The article explained what "robalo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "robalo" to mean a kind of percoid fish.*

---

romanist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Romanism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "romanist."*
- *The speaker chose "romanist" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rosiness *(noun)*

A rosy color (especially in the cheeks) taken as a sign of good health.

- *He looked up "rosiness" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "rosiness" during the group presentation.*

---

ruscus *(noun)*

A genus of European evergreen shrubs; sometimes placed in family Asparagaceae.

- *They discussed "ruscus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ruscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sabbatarians *(noun)*

One who observes Saturday as the Sabbath (as in Judaism).

- *They discussed "sabbatarians" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sabbatarians."*

---

sapid *(adjective)*

Full of flavor.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sapid."*
- *A "sapid" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sauria *(noun)*

True lizards; including chameleons and geckos.

- *The article explained what "sauria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sauria" during the group presentation.*

---

sceloporus undulatus *(noun)*

Small active lizard of United States and north to British Columbia.

- *Understanding "sceloporus undulatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sceloporus undulatus" during the group presentation.*

---

schnook *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a gullible simpleton more to be pitied than despised.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schnook."*
- *The article explained what "schnook" means with a simple example.*

---

scrabbles *(noun)*

A board game in which words are formed from letters in patterns similar to a crossword puzzle; each letter has a value and those values are used to score the game.

- *The article explained what "scrabbles" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "scrabbles" during the group presentation.*

---

scudded *(verb)*

Run or move very quickly or hastily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "scudded" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "scudded" and when to wait.*

---

seamster *(noun)*

A person whose occupation is making and altering garments.

- *He looked up "seamster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seamster."*

---

selectivities *(noun)*

The property of being selective.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selectivities."*
- *He looked up "selectivities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sellings *(noun)*

The exchange of goods for an agreed sum of money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sellings."*
- *He looked up "sellings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

semibreve *(noun)*

A musical note having the longest time value (equal to four beats in common time).

- *Understanding "semibreve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "semibreve" during the group presentation.*

---

semiskilled *(adjective)*

Possessing or requiring limited skills.

- *Semiskilled dockworkers.*
- *A semiskilled job.*

---

sepiolite *(noun)*

A white clayey mineral.

- *Understanding "sepiolite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sepiolite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

serranus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Serranidae: mostly small Pacific sea basses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serranus."*
- *He looked up "serranus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sesamum indicum *(noun)*

East Indian annual erect herb; source of sesame seed or benniseed and sesame oil.

- *He looked up "sesamum indicum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sesamum indicum."*

---

setose *(adjective)*

Having or covered with protective barbs or quills or spines or thorns or setae etc.

- *A "setose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "setose."*

---

sideroblastic anaemia *(noun)*

Refractory anemia characterized by sideroblasts in the bone marrow.

- *Understanding "sideroblastic anaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sideroblastic anaemia" during the group presentation.*

---

siphonophores *(noun)*

A floating or swimming oceanic colony of polyps often transparent or showily colored.

- *The article explained what "siphonophores" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "siphonophores" during the group presentation.*

---

sirenians *(noun)*

Any of two families of large herbivorous aquatic mammals with paddle-shaped tails and flipper-like forelimbs and no hind limbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "sirenians" to mean any of two families of large herbivorous aquatic....*
- *He looked up "sirenians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sitas *(noun)*

Wife of the Hindu god Rama; regarded as an ideal of womanhood.

- *Understanding "sitas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sitas" means with a simple example.*

---

smoothening *(verb)*

Make smooth or smoother, as if by rubbing.

- *Can you use "smoothening" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "smoothening" and when to wait.*

---

snobbishly *(adverb)*

In a snobbish manner.

- *They snobbishly excluded their less wealthy friends from the party.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "snobbishly" in the final chapter.*

---

snowcaps *(noun)*

A covering of snow (as on a mountain peak).

- *Understanding "snowcaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "snowcaps" means with a simple example.*

---

solea solea *(noun)*

Highly valued as food.

- *He looked up "solea solea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "solea solea" during the group presentation.*

---

soutane *(noun)*

A long cassock with buttons down the front; worn by Roman Catholic priests.

- *They discussed "soutane" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "soutane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spended *(verb)*

Pass time in a specific way.

- *Can you use "spended" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "spended" until he saw an example.*

---

spondee *(noun)*

A metrical unit with stressed-stressed syllables.

- *In class, the teacher used "spondee" to mean a metrical unit with stressed-stressed syllables.*
- *Understanding "spondee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

springtail *(noun)*

Any of numerous minute wingless primitive insects possessing a special abdominal appendage that allows the characteristic nearly perpetual springing pattern; found in soil rich in organic debris or on the surface of snow or water.

- *They discussed "springtail" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "springtail" means with a simple example.*

---

staghounds *(noun)*

A large heavy hound formerly used in hunting stags and other large game; similar to but larger than a foxhound.

- *Understanding "staghounds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "staghounds" means with a simple example.*

---

starflower *(noun)*

Common Old World herb having grasslike leaves and clusters of star-shaped white flowers with green stripes; naturalized in the eastern United States.

- *They discussed "starflower" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "starflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stephanotis *(noun)*

Any of various evergreen climbing shrubs of the genus Stephanotis having fragrant waxy flowers.

- *Understanding "stephanotis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "stephanotis" during the group presentation.*

---

stheno *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) one of the three Gorgons.

- *The article explained what "stheno" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stheno."*

---

stridulating *(verb)*

Make a shrill creaking noise by rubbing together special bodily structures.

- *The coach explained when to use "stridulating" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "stridulating" until he saw an example.*

sumed *(verb)*

Determine the sum of.

- *She tried to use "sumed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "sumed" until he saw an example.*

superceding *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *Can you use "superceding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "superceding" when talking about this idea.*

suppurate *(verb)*

Cause to ripen and discharge pus.

- *The oil suppurates the pustules.*
- *He did not know how to use "suppurate" until he saw an example.*

surds *(noun)*

A consonant produced without sound from the vocal cords.

- *The article explained what "surds" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surds" to mean a consonant produced without sound from the vocal cords.*

surprisal *(noun)*

The act of surprising someone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surprisal."*
- *The article explained what "surprisal" means with a simple example.*

syntagmatic *(adjective)*

Related as members of a syntagma.

- *Syntagmatic word associations.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "syntagmatic" when it is related as members of a syntagma.*

tallows *(noun)*

Obtained from suet and used in making soap, candles and lubricants.

- *In class, the teacher used "tallows" to mean obtained from suet and used in making soap, candles....*
- *The article explained what "tallows" means with a simple example.*

taxations *(noun)*

The imposition of taxes; the practice of the government in levying taxes on the subjects of a state.

- *The article explained what "taxations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxations."*

thermoelectricity *(noun)*

Electricity produced by heat (as in a thermocouple).

- *He looked up "thermoelectricity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermoelectricity."*

thickenings *(noun)*

Any material used to thicken.

- *They discussed "thickenings" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thickenings" means with a simple example.*

thioguanine *(noun)*

An antineoplastic drug used to treat acute leukemias.

- *The article explained what "thioguanine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thioguanine" to mean an antineoplastic drug used to treat acute leukemias.*

thirstiness *(noun)*

Strong desire for something (not food or drink).

- *He looked up "thirstiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thirstiness" during the group presentation.*

---

threshes *(verb)*

Move or stir about violently.

- *Learners should practice how to use "threshes" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "threshes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tinging *(verb)*

Affect as in thought or feeling.

- *She tried to use "tinging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "tinging" until he saw an example.*

---

tousling *(verb)*

Disarrange or rumple; dishevel.

- *In everyday English, people use "tousling" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "tousling" until he saw an example.*

---

trampers *(noun)*

A foot traveler; someone who goes on an extended walk (for pleasure).

- *Understanding "trampers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trampers" means with a simple example.*

---

transfixes *(verb)*

To render motionless, as with a fixed stare or by arousing terror or awe.

- *In everyday English, people use "transfixes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "transfixes" until he saw an example.*

---

transmigrated *(verb)*

Be born anew in another body after death.

- *This tribe transmigrated many times over the centuries.*
- *He did not know how to use "transmigrated" until he saw an example.*

---

trematoda *(noun)*

Parasitic flatworms (including flukes).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trematoda."*
- *Understanding "trematoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trental *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Trental) used to treat claudication; believed to increase the flexibility of red blood cells so they can flow through the blood vessels to the legs and feet.

- *In class, the teacher used "trental" to mean a drug (trade name trental) used to treat....*
- *He looked up "trental" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trichomanes *(noun)*

Bristle ferns; kidney ferns.

- *They discussed "trichomanes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trichomanes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trypsinogen *(noun)*

Inactive precursor of trypsin; a substance secreted by the pancreas and converted to active trypsin by enterokinase in the small intestine.

- *In class, the teacher used "trypsinogen" to mean inactive precursor of trypsin; a substance secreted....*
- *They discussed "trypsinogen" during the group presentation.*

---

tympana *(noun)*

The membrane in the ear that vibrates to sound.

- *In class, the teacher used "tympana" to mean the membrane in the ear that vibrates to sound.*

- *He looked up "tympana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tyroleans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the Tyrol.

- *The article explained what "tyroleans" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tyroleans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ubiquitousness *(noun)*

The state of being everywhere at once (or seeming to be everywhere at once).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ubiquitousness."*
- *He looked up "ubiquitousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ugli *(noun)*

Large sweet juicy hybrid between tangerine and grapefruit having a thick wrinkled skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ugli."*
- *He looked up "ugli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ugli fruit *(noun)*

Hybrid between grapefruit and mandarin orange; cultivated especially in Florida.

- *They discussed "ugli fruit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ugli fruit."*

---

ultimata *(noun)*

A final peremptory demand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ultimata."*
- *He looked up "ultimata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unadoptable *(adjective)*

Difficult to place in an adoptive home.

- *The speaker chose "unadoptable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unadoptable."*

---

uncomplete *(adjective)*

Not complete or total; not completed.

- *Students compared "uncomplete" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "uncomplete"? Explain why.*

---

underdress *(verb)*

Dress informally and casually.

- *On Fridays, employees can underdress.*
- *She was underdressed for the hiking trip and suffered hypothermia.*

---

undesigned *(adjective)*

Not done or made or performed with purpose or intent.

- *It is useful to describe something as "undesigned" when it is not done or made or performed with purpose or intent.*
- *Students compared "undesigned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unpractised *(adjective)*

Not having had extensive practice.

- *Students compared "unpractised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "unpractised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unscrupulousness *(noun)*

The quality of unscrupulous dishonesty.

- *They discussed "unscrupulousness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unscrupulousness" to mean the quality of unscrupulous dishonesty.*

---

visites *(verb)*

Come to see in an official or professional capacity.

- *Can you use “visites” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “visites” and when to wait.*

---

volitionally *(adverb)*

In a willing manner.

- *Place “volitionally” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “volitionally” naturally.*

---

vouchsafing *(verb)*

Grant in a condescending manner.

- *He did not know how to use “vouchsafing” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “vouchsafing” and when to wait.*

---

walloper *(noun)*

A winner by a wide margin.

- *In class, the teacher used “walloper” to mean a winner by a wide margin.*
- *Understanding “walloper” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weighers *(noun)*

An official who weighs and records the weight.

- *He looked up “weighers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “weighers” to mean an official who weighs and records the weight.*

---

weldments *(noun)*

An assembly of parts welded together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “weldments.”*
- *They discussed “weldments” during the group presentation.*

---

whishes *(verb)*

Move with a whishing sound.

- *Can you use “whishes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “whishes” and when to wait.*

---

winkers *(noun)*

Blind consisting of a leather eyepatch sewn to the side of the halter that prevents a horse from seeing something on either side.

- *The article explained what “winkers” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “winkers” to mean blind consisting of a leather eyepatch sewn to the....*

---

winninger *(adjective)*

Very attractive; capturing interest.

- *A “winninger” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “winninger”? Explain why.*

---

wirings *(noun)*

A circuit of wires for the distribution of electricity.

- *The article explained what “wirings” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wirings” to mean a circuit of wires for the distribution of electricity.*

---

woolfs *(noun)*

English author whose work used such techniques as stream of consciousness and the interior monologue; prominent member of the Bloomsbury Group (1882-1941).

- *In class, the teacher used “woolfs” to mean english author whose work used such techniques as....*
- *The article explained what “woolfs” means with a simple example.*

---

yawed *(verb)*

Swerve off course momentarily.

- *The ship yawed when the huge waves hit it.*
- *The coach explained when to use "yawed" and when to wait.*

---

yobbos *(noun)*

A cruel and brutal fellow.

- *In class, the teacher used "yobbos" to mean a cruel and brutal fellow.*
- *The article explained what "yobbos" means with a simple example.*

---

acanthocephala *(noun)*

Phylum or class of elongated wormlike parasites that live in the intestines of vertebrates: spiny-headed worms.

- *In class, the teacher used "acanthocephala" to mean phylum or class of elongated wormlike parasites....*
- *He looked up "acanthocephala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acaricides *(noun)*

A chemical agent used to kill mites.

- *In class, the teacher used "acaricides" to mean a chemical agent used to kill mites.*
- *He looked up "acaricides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acris gryllus *(noun)*

A cricket frog of eastern United States.

- *He looked up "acris gryllus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acris gryllus."*

---

actaea alba *(noun)*

North American herb with white poisonous berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actaea alba."*
- *They discussed "actaea alba" during the group presentation.*

---

actinidia chinensis *(noun)*

Climbing vine native to China; cultivated in New Zealand for its fuzzy edible fruit with green meat.

- *He looked up "actinidia chinensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinidia chinensis."*

---

addend *(noun)*

A number that is added to another number (the augend).

- *Understanding "addend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "addend" means with a simple example.*

---

addlepated *(adjective)*

Stupid and confused; ; - Isaac Sterne.

- *Blathering like the addlepated nincompoop that you are.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "addlepated" when it is stupid and confused; ; - isaac sterne.*

---

admixing *(verb)*

Mix or blend.

- *In everyday English, people use "admixing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "admixing" in real sentences.*

---

agropyron intermedium *(noun)*

Asiatic grass introduced into United States rangelands for pasture and fodder.

- *He looked up "agropyron intermedium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agropyron intermedium" to mean asiatic grass introduced into united states....*

---

algonkin *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Algonkian.

- *They discussed "algonkin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "algonkin" because he had never seen it before.*

algonquians *(noun)*

A member of any of the North American Indian groups speaking an Algonquian language and originally living in the subarctic regions of eastern Canada; many Algonquian tribes migrated south into the woodlands from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic coast.

- *He looked up "algonquians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "algonquians" during the group presentation.*

allotropic *(adjective)*

Of or related to or exhibiting allotropism.

- *Carbon and sulfur and phosphorus are allotropic elements.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "allotropic."*

allowes *(verb)*

Allow the other (baseball) team to score.

- *In everyday English, people use "allowes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "allowes" in real sentences.*

alopex *(noun)*

Arctic foxes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alopex."*
- *They discussed "alopex" during the group presentation.*

ammoniated *(adjective)*

Combined or treated with ammonia.

- *Ammoniated mercury.*
- *A "ammoniated" approach may work better in this case.*

amphibolites *(noun)*

A metamorphic rock composed chiefly of amphibole and plagioclase.

- *The article explained what "amphibolites" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amphibolites" to mean a metamorphic rock composed chiefly of amphibole....*

answerability *(noun)*

Responsibility to someone or for some activity.

- *Understanding "answerability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "answerability."*

anthologised *(verb)*

Compile an anthology.

- *In everyday English, people use "anthologised" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "anthologised" in real sentences.*

anthonomus grandis *(noun)*

Greyish weevil that lays its eggs in cotton bolls destroying the cotton.

- *He looked up "anthonomus grandis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "anthonomus grandis" during the group presentation.*

arachis hypogaea *(noun)*

Widely cultivated American plant cultivated in tropical and warm regions; showy yellow flowers on stalks that bend over to the soil so that seed pods ripen underground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arachis hypogaea."*
- *They discussed "arachis hypogaea" during the group presentation.*

argali *(noun)*

Wild sheep of semidesert regions in central Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "argali" to mean wild sheep of semidesert regions in central asia.*
- *The article explained what "argali" means with a simple example.*

aroids *(noun)*

Any plant of the family Araceae; have small flowers massed on a spadix surrounded by a large spathe.

- *In class, the teacher used "aroids" to mean any plant of the family araceae; have small flowers....*
- *He looked up "aroids" because he had never seen it before.*

---

artier *(adjective)*

Showily imitative of art or artists.

- *A "artier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "artier"? Explain why.*

---

arundo donax *(noun)*

Large rhizomatous perennial grasses found by riversides and in ditches having jointed stems and large grey-white feathery panicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arundo donax."*
- *They discussed "arundo donax" during the group presentation.*

---

asarum *(noun)*

Wild ginger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asarum."*
- *They discussed "asarum" during the group presentation.*

---

ascomycete *(noun)*

Any fungus of the class Ascomycetes (or subdivision Ascomycota) in which the spores are formed inside an ascus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascomycete."*
- *They discussed "ascomycete" during the group presentation.*

---

aster acuminatus *(noun)*

North American perennial with apparently whorled leaves and showy white purple-tinged flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aster acuminatus."*
- *The article explained what "aster acuminatus" means with a simple example.*

---

atlantic moonfish *(noun)*

Any of several silvery marine fishes with very flat bodies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atlantic moonfish."*
- *The article explained what "atlantic moonfish" means with a simple example.*

---

attempters *(noun)*

One who tries.

- *They discussed "attempters" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "attempters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

auscultatory *(adjective)*

Of or relating to auscultation.

- *Would you call this situation "auscultatory"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "auscultatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

baldest *(adjective)*

Lacking hair on all or most of the scalp.

- *The speaker chose "baldest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "baldest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

balfours *(noun)*

English statesman; member of the Conservative Party (1848-1930).

- *He looked up "balfours" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "balfours" to mean english statesman; member of the conservative party....*

---

bandmasters *(noun)*

The conductor of a band.

- *Understanding "bandmasters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bandmasters" during the group presentation.*

---

barbital *(noun)*

A barbiturate used as a hypnotic.

- *They discussed "barbital" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barbital" to mean a barbiturate used as a hypnotic.*

---

beaumonts *(noun)*

A city of southeastern Texas near Houston.

- *Understanding "beaumonts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "beaumonts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bemisia *(noun)*

Sweet-potato whitefly.

- *He looked up "bemisia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bemisia."*

---

biodegrades *(verb)*

Break down naturally through the action of biological agents.

- *He did not know how to use "biodegrades" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "biodegrades" when talking about this idea.*

---

bittercress *(noun)*

Any of various herbs of the genus Cardamine, having usually pinnate leaves and racemes of white, pink or purple flowers; cosmopolitan except Antarctic.

- *In class, the teacher used "bittercress" to mean any of various herbs of the genus cardamine, having....*
- *The article explained what "bittercress" means with a simple example.*

---

bohme *(noun)*

German mystic and theosophist who founded modern theosophy; influenced George Fox (1575-1624).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bohme."*
- *He looked up "bohme" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bombax ceiba *(noun)*

East Indian silk cotton tree yielding fibers inferior to kapok.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombax ceiba."*
- *He looked up "bombax ceiba" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bonier *(adjective)*

Having bones especially many or prominent bones.

- *The speaker chose "bonier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bonier" when it is having bones especially many or prominent bones.*

---

bouldery *(adjective)*

Abounding in rocks or stones.

- *Bouldery beaches.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bouldery" when it is abounding in rocks or stones.*

---

bouvines *(noun)*

In 1214 the French under Philip Augustus defeated a coalition formed against him in one of the greatest battles of the middle ages.

- *They discussed "bouvines" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bouvines" means with a simple example.*

---

brawns *(noun)*

Possessing muscular strength.

- *They discussed "brawns" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brawns" to mean possessing muscular strength.*

breakes *(verb)*

Become separated into pieces or fragments.

- *Can you use “breakes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “breakes” and when to wait.*

bricklayer’s hammer *(noun)*

A hammer used in laying bricks.

- *In class, the teacher used “bricklayer’s hammer” to mean a hammer used in laying bricks.*
- *The article explained what “bricklayer’s hammer” means with a simple example.*

brimstones *(noun)*

An old name for sulfur.

- *Understanding “brimstones” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “brimstones” because he had never seen it before.*

brooklyns *(noun)*

A borough of New York City.

- *They discussed “brooklyns” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “brooklyns” means with a simple example.*

brugmansia *(noun)*

Includes some plants often placed in the genus Datura: angel’s trumpets.

- *The article explained what “brugmansia” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “brugmansia” during the group presentation.*

bucolics *(noun)*

A short poem descriptive of rural or pastoral life.

- *In class, the teacher used “bucolics” to mean a short poem descriptive of rural or pastoral life.*
- *He looked up “bucolics” because he had never seen it before.*

caecilian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to the family Caeciliidae.

- *The speaker chose “caecilian” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “caecilian” when it is of or relating to or belonging to the family....*

capsulated *(adjective)*

Used of seeds or spores that are enclosed in a capsule.

- *It is useful to describe something as “capsulated” when it is used of seeds or spores that are enclosed in a capsule.*
- *Students compared “capsulated” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

cedrela *(noun)*

Tropical American trees.

- *In class, the teacher used “cedrela” to mean tropical american trees.*
- *Understanding “cedrela” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cerastes *(noun)*

Highly venomous viper of northern Africa and southwestern Asia having a horny spine above each eye.

- *In class, the teacher used “cerastes” to mean highly venomous viper of northern africa and....*
- *They discussed “cerastes” during the group presentation.*

ceros *(noun)*

Large edible mackerel of temperate United States coastal Atlantic waters.

- *In class, the teacher used “ceros” to mean large edible mackerel of temperate united states....*
- *Understanding “ceros” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cervid *(noun)*

Distinguished from Bovidae by the male's having solid deciduous antlers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cervid."*
- *The article explained what "cervid" means with a simple example.*

---

chacma baboon *(noun)*

Greyish baboon of southern and eastern Africa.

- *Understanding "chacma baboon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chacma baboon" during the group presentation.*

---

chokecherries *(noun)*

A common wild cherry of eastern North America having small bitter black berries favored by birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chokecherries."*
- *He looked up "chokecherries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cirrostratus *(noun)*

A thin uniform layer of hazy cloud at high altitude.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cirrostratus."*
- *He looked up "cirrostratus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cirrostratus cloud *(noun)*

A thin uniform layer of hazy cloud at high altitude.

- *He looked up "cirrostratus cloud" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cirrostratus cloud."*

---

clethra *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Clethraceae; deciduous shrubs or small trees: white alder, summer-sweet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clethra."*
- *They discussed "clethra" during the group presentation.*

---

coaled *(verb)*

Take in coal.

- *The big ship coaled.*
- *The coach explained when to use "coaled" and when to wait.*

---

colberts *(noun)*

Butter creamed with parsley and tarragon and beef extract.

- *He looked up "colberts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colberts" to mean butter creamed with parsley and tarragon and beef....*

---

collimate *(verb)*

Make or place parallel to something.

- *Learners should practice how to use "collimate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "collimate" when talking about this idea.*

---

complaisance *(noun)*

A disposition or tendency to yield to the will of others.

- *The article explained what "complaisance" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "complaisance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conclusiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being final or definitely settled.

- *In class, the teacher used "conclusiveness" to mean the quality of being final or definitely settled.*
- *The article explained what "conclusiveness" means with a simple example.*

---

contraltos *(noun)*

The lowest female singing voice.

- *They discussed "contraltos" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “contraltos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

convoking *(verb)*

Call together.

- *She tried to use “convoking” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “convoking” and when to wait.*

---

cooters *(noun)*

Large river turtle of the southern United States and northern Mexico.

- *They discussed “cooters” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “cooters” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coral-root bittercress *(noun)*

European bittercress having a knotted white rootstock.

- *Understanding “coral-root bittercress” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “coral-root bittercress” during the group presentation.*

---

corncrib *(noun)*

A crib for storing and drying ears of corn.

- *He looked up “corncrib” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “corncrib.”*

---

counterclaimed *(verb)*

Set up a claim in opposition to a previous claim.

- *He did not know how to use “counterclaimed” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “counterclaimed” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

crispen *(verb)*

Make brown and crisp by heating.

- *Learners should practice how to use “crispen” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “crispen” when talking about this idea.*

---

crupper *(noun)*

A strap from the back of a saddle passing under the horse’s tail; prevents saddle from slipping forward.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crupper.”*
- *They discussed “crupper” during the group presentation.*

---

crystalizes *(verb)*

Cause to take on a definite and clear shape.

- *Can you use “crystalizes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “crystalizes” and when to wait.*

---

cupule *(noun)*

A sucker on the feet of certain flies.

- *In class, the teacher used “cupule” to mean a sucker on the feet of certain flies.*
- *The article explained what “cupule” means with a simple example.*

---

cyberarts *(noun)*

Art that is produced with the help of computer hardware and software.

- *The article explained what “cyberarts” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “cyberarts” during the group presentation.*

---

cytotoxin *(noun)*

Any substance that has a toxic effect on cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cytotoxin.”*
- *They discussed “cytotoxin” during the group presentation.*

---

dahls *(noun)*

Small highly nutritious seed of the tropical pigeon-pea plant.

- *Understanding "dahls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dahls" because he had never seen it before.*

dalbergia retusa *(noun)*

A valuable timber tree of tropical South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dalbergia retusa."*
- *He looked up "dalbergia retusa" because he had never seen it before.*

darns *(noun)*

Sewing that repairs a worn or torn hole (especially in a garment).

- *Understanding "darns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darns."*

ddis *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used to combat HIV infection.

- *In class, the teacher used "ddis" to mean an antiviral drug used to combat hiv infection.*
- *Understanding "ddis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

decalcified *(verb)*

Remove calcium or lime from.

- *Can you use "decalcified" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "decalcified" when talking about this idea.*

decennium *(noun)*

A period of 10 years.

- *He looked up "decennium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decennium" to mean a period of 10 years.*

defamations *(noun)*

An abusive attack on a person's character or good name.

- *They discussed "defamations" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defamations" to mean an abusive attack on a person's character or good name.*

defibrillate *(verb)*

Stop the fibrillation and restore normal contractions, usually by means of electric shocks.

- *The patient's heart had to be defibrillated to save his life.*
- *Can you use "defibrillate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

defog *(verb)*

Free from mist.

- *Can you use "defog" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "defog" when talking about this idea.*

dematerializing *(verb)*

Become immaterial; disappear.

- *In everyday English, people use "dematerializing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "dematerializing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

dendroica striate *(noun)*

North American warbler having a black-and-white head.

- *They discussed "dendroica striate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dendroica striate" to mean north american warbler having a black-and-white head.*

deodorising *(verb)*

Eliminate the odor from.

- *He did not know how to use “deodorising” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “deodorising” when talking about this idea.*

---

deoxidizing *(verb)*

To remove oxygen from a compound, or cause to react with hydrogen or form a hydride, or to undergo an increase in the number of electrons.

- *Learners should practice how to use “deoxidizing” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “deoxidizing” and when to wait.*

---

depletions *(noun)*

The act of decreasing something markedly.

- *They discussed “depletions” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “depletions.”*

---

depraving *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *Learners should practice how to use “depraving” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “depraving” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dermaptera *(noun)*

Earwigs and a few related forms.

- *They discussed “dermaptera” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “dermaptera” because he had never seen it before.*

---

deskbound *(adjective)*

Restricted to working in an office rather than in an active physical capacity.

- *A “deskbound” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “deskbound.”*

---

dialyzing *(verb)*

Separate by dialysis.

- *He did not know how to use “dialyzing” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “dialyzing” and when to wait.*

---

digitalizing *(verb)*

Put into digital form, as for use in a computer.

- *Can you use “digitalizing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “digitalizing” until he saw an example.*

---

dissociations *(noun)*

A state in which some integrated part of a person’s life becomes separated from the rest of the personality and functions independently.

- *In class, the teacher used “dissociations” to mean a state in which some integrated part of a person’s....*
- *The article explained what “dissociations” means with a simple example.*

---

dreissena polymorpha *(noun)*

Inch long mollusk imported accidentally from Europe; clogs utility inlet pipes and feeds on edible freshwater mussels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dreissena polymorpha.”*
- *They discussed “dreissena polymorpha” during the group presentation.*

---

dysthymic depression *(noun)*

Mild chronic depression.

- *In class, the teacher used “dysthymic depression” to mean mild chronic depression.*
- *The article explained what “dysthymic depression” means with a simple example.*

---

eardrops *(noun)*

An earring with a pendant ornament.

- *In class, the teacher used “eardrops” to mean an earring with a pendant ornament.*
- *The article explained what “eardrops” means with a simple example.*

echinus esculentus *(noun)*

A sea urchin that can be eaten.

- *He looked up "echinus esculentus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "echinus esculentus" to mean a sea urchin that can be eaten.*

elaeagnus latifolia *(noun)*

Erect shrub or climber of India and China with red olivelike fruit.

- *He looked up "elaeagnus latifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elaeagnus latifolia."*

elutes *(verb)*

Wash out with a solvent, as in chromatography.

- *The coach explained when to use "elutes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "elutes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

emmets *(noun)*

Social insect living in organized colonies; characteristically the males and fertile queen have wings during breeding season; wingless sterile females are the workers.

- *The article explained what "emmets" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emmets" to mean social insect living in organized colonies;....*

empetrum *(noun)*

Crowberries.

- *The article explained what "empetrum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "empetrum" to mean crowberries.*

enfeeblement *(noun)*

Serious weakening and loss of energy.

- *He looked up "enfeeblement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enfeeblement."*

enfeoff *(verb)*

Put in possession of land in exchange for a pledge of service, in feudal society.

- *He enfeoffed his son-in-law with a large estate in Scotland.*
- *In everyday English, people use "enfeoff" when talking about this idea.*

entera *(noun)*

The alimentary canal (especially of an embryo or a coelenterate).

- *The article explained what "entera" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entera" to mean the alimentary canal (especially of an embryo or a....*

epical *(adjective)*

Constituting or having to do with or suggestive of a literary epic.

- *Students compared "epical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "epical" when it is constituting or having to do with or suggestive of....*

epideictic *(adjective)*

Designed primarily for rhetorical display.

- *Epideictic orations.*
- *A "epideictic" approach may work better in this case.*

epideictic oratory *(noun)*

A type of oratory used to eulogize or condemn a person or group of people.

- *Pericles' funeral oration for Athenians killed in the Peloponnesian War is a famous example of epideictic oratory.*
- *They discussed "epideictic oratory" during the group presentation.*

erysiphe *(noun)*

Genus of powdery mildews.

- *The article explained what "erysiphe" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "erysiphe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eternalize *(verb)*

Make famous forever.

- *Can you use "eternalize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "eternalize" and when to wait.*

---

eulogists *(noun)*

An orator who delivers eulogies or panegyrics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eulogists."*
- *Understanding "eulogists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evenki *(noun)*

The Tungusic language of the Evenki in eastern Siberia.

- *In class, the teacher used "evenki" to mean the tungusic language of the evenki in eastern siberia.*
- *He looked up "evenki" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exciseman *(noun)*

Someone who collects taxes for the government.

- *The article explained what "exciseman" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exciseman."*

---

expiates *(verb)*

Make amends for.

- *In everyday English, people use "expiates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "expiates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

expostulated *(verb)*

Reason with (somebody) for the purpose of dissuasion.

- *Learners should practice how to use "expostulated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "expostulated" when talking about this idea.*

---

extortioner *(noun)*

A criminal who extorts money from someone by threatening to expose embarrassing information about them.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extortioner."*
- *They discussed "extortioner" during the group presentation.*

---

extortioners *(noun)*

A criminal who extorts money from someone by threatening to expose embarrassing information about them.

- *Understanding "extortioners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "extortioners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fagus grandifolia *(noun)*

North American forest tree with light green leaves and edible nuts.

- *Understanding "fagus grandifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fagus grandifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

falteringly *(adverb)*

In an unsteady manner.

- *Using "falteringly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "falteringly" in the final chapter.*

---

family labiatae *(noun)*

A large family of aromatic herbs and shrubs having flowers resembling the lips of a mouth and four-lobed ovaries yielding four one-seeded nutlets and including mint; thyme; sage; rosemary.

- *They discussed "family labiatae" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "family labiatae" to mean a large family of aromatic herbs and shrubs having....*

---

family verbenaceae *(noun)*

Family of New World tropical and subtropical herbs and shrubs and trees.

- *They discussed "family verbenaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family verbenaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fauteuils *(noun)*

An upholstered armchair.

- *In class, the teacher used "fauteuils" to mean an upholstered armchair.*
- *They discussed "fauteuils" during the group presentation.*

---

fellated *(verb)*

Provide sexual gratification through oral stimulation.

- *He did not know how to use "fellated" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fellated" in real sentences.*

---

filtrated *(verb)*

Remove by passing through a filter.

- *He did not know how to use "filtrated" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "filtrated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

firelocks *(noun)*

A muzzle loader that had a flintlock type of gunlock.

- *Understanding "firelocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "firelocks" during the group presentation.*

---

fireproofed *(verb)*

Make resistant to fire.

- *In everyday English, people use "fireproofed" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "fireproofed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

flutterings *(noun)*

The motion made by flapping up and down.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flutterings."*
- *The article explained what "flutterings" means with a simple example.*

---

forelocks *(noun)*

A lock of hair growing (or falling) over the forehead.

- *Understanding "forelocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "forelocks" means with a simple example.*

---

fractioned *(verb)*

Perform a division.

- *He did not know how to use "fractioned" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fractioned" when talking about this idea.*

---

fractioning *(verb)*

Perform a division.

- *She tried to use "fractioning" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "fractioning" until he saw an example.*

---

fraternised *(verb)*

Be on friendly terms with someone, as if with a brother, especially with an enemy.

- *He did not know how to use "fraternised" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fraternised" when talking about this idea.*

---

fretfully *(adverb)*

In a fretful manner.

- *Fretfully, the baby tossed in his crib.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "fretfully" in the final chapter.*

fritillaria agrestis *(noun)*

A malodorous California herb with bell-shaped flowers; a common weed in grainfields.

- *They discussed "fritillaria agrestis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fritillaria agrestis."*

fumigator *(noun)*

A device that generates a gas for the purpose of disinfecting or eradicating pests.

- *Understanding "fumigator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fumigator" because he had never seen it before.*

furtherest *(adjective)*

More distant in especially degree.

- *Would you call this situation "furtherest"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "furtherest" when it is more distant in especially degree.*

furunculosis *(noun)*

Acute skin disease characterized by the presence of many furuncles.

- *He looked up "furunculosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furunculosis."*

gangplanks *(noun)*

A temporary bridge for getting on and off a vessel at dockside.

- *In class, the teacher used "gangplanks" to mean a temporary bridge for getting on and off a vessel....*
- *He looked up "gangplanks" because he had never seen it before.*

ganoid *(noun)*

Primitive fishes having thick bony scales with a shiny covering.

- *Understanding "ganoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ganoid."*

ganoid fish *(noun)*

Primitive fishes having thick bony scales with a shiny covering.

- *He looked up "ganoid fish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ganoid fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gaultheria procumbens *(noun)*

Creeping shrub of eastern North America having white bell-shaped flowers followed by spicy red berrylike fruit and shiny aromatic leaves that yield wintergreen oil.

- *Understanding "gaultheria procumbens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gaultheria procumbens" to mean creeping shrub of eastern north america having....*

gauntleted *(adjective)*

Wearing a protective glove.

- *Gestured with his gauntleted hand.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gauntleted."*

genets *(noun)*

Agile Old World viverrine having a spotted coat and long ringed tail.

- *He looked up "genets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genets" during the group presentation.*

genitives *(noun)*

The case expressing ownership.

- *Understanding "genitives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genitives" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gentiana saponaria *(noun)*

Erect perennial of wet woodlands of North America having leaves and flower buds resembling those of soapwort.

- *They discussed "gentiana saponaria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana saponaria."*

---

genus alopex *(noun)*

Arctic foxes.

- *The article explained what "genus alopex" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alopex."*

---

genus asarum *(noun)*

Wild ginger.

- *The article explained what "genus asarum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus asarum."*

---

genus bemisia *(noun)*

Sweet-potato whitefly.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus bemisia" to mean sweet-potato whitefly.*
- *They discussed "genus bemisia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus brugmansia *(noun)*

Includes some plants often placed in the genus Datura: angel's trumpets.

- *They discussed "genus brugmansia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus brugmansia" to mean includes some plants often placed in the genus....*

---

genus cedrela *(noun)*

Tropical American trees.

- *Understanding "genus cedrela" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus cedrela" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cerastes *(noun)*

Horned vipers.

- *Understanding "genus cerastes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cerastes."*

---

genus clethra *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Clethraceae; deciduous shrubs or small trees: white alder, summer-sweet.

- *The article explained what "genus clethra" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus clethra."*

---

genus empetrum *(noun)*

Crowberries.

- *They discussed "genus empetrum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus empetrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus erysiphe *(noun)*

Genus of powdery mildews.

- *They discussed "genus erysiphe" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus erysiphe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus layia *(noun)*

Genus of western United States annuals with showy yellow or white flowers.

- *Understanding "genus layia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus layia."*

genus muscicapa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Muscicapidae.

- *He looked up "genus muscicapa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus muscicapa."*

genus nephrops *(noun)*

A genus of Nephropsidae.

- *They discussed "genus nephrops" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus nephrops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus nerita *(noun)*

Type genus of the Neritidae.

- *The article explained what "genus nerita" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus nerita" to mean type genus of the neritidae.*

genus ostrya *(noun)*

Deciduous monoecious trees of Europe and Asia and America; sometimes placed in subfamily or family Carpinaceae.

- *He looked up "genus ostrya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ostrya" to mean deciduous monoecious trees of europe and asia and....*

genus peridinium *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Peridiniidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus peridinium" to mean type genus of the family peridiniidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus peridinium" means with a simple example.*

genus peziza *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pezizaceae: a variety of cup fungus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus peziza."*
- *The article explained what "genus peziza" means with a simple example.*

genus pinctada *(noun)*

Pearl oysters.

- *He looked up "genus pinctada" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus pinctada" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus pluvialis *(noun)*

Golden plovers.

- *The article explained what "genus pluvialis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus pluvialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus quassia *(noun)*

Tropical trees and shrubs with pinnate leaves and large scarlet flowers; bark is medicinal.

- *They discussed "genus quassia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus quassia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus saprolegnia *(noun)*

Aquatic fungi growing chiefly on plant debris and animal remains.

- *They discussed "genus saprolegnia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus saprolegnia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus sarcoptes *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Sarcoptidae: itch mites.

- *He looked up "genus sarcoptes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sarcoptes."*

genus spirillum *(noun)*

A genus of bacteria.

- *They discussed "genus spirillum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus spirillum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gibbers *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *She tried to use "gibbers" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gibbers" and when to wait.*

---

gillyflower *(noun)*

Any of several Old World plants cultivated for their brightly colored flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "gillyflower" to mean any of several old world plants cultivated for....*
- *Understanding "gillyflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

goldenrods *(noun)*

Any of numerous chiefly summer-blooming and fall-blooming North American plants especially of the genus Solidago.

- *They discussed "goldenrods" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goldenrods" to mean any of numerous chiefly summer-blooming and....*

---

gramicidin *(noun)*

An antibiotic produced by a soil bacterium; used chiefly as an antiseptic in treating local infections produced by Gram-positive bacteria.

- *The article explained what "gramicidin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gramicidin."*

---

graveness *(noun)*

A manner that is serious and solemn.

- *Understanding "graveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "graveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gregory nazianzen *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a church father known for his constant fight against perceived heresies; a saint and Doctor of the Church (329-391).

- *The article explained what "gregory nazianzen" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gregory nazianzen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gregory of nazianzen *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a church father known for his constant fight against perceived heresies; a saint and Doctor of the Church (329-391).

- *Understanding "gregory of nazianzen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gregory of nazianzen" means with a simple example.*

---

groined *(verb)*

Build with groins.

- *The ceiling was groined.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "groined" in real sentences.*

---

groined vault *(noun)*

Two barrel vaults intersecting at right angles.

- *In class, the teacher used "groined vault" to mean two barrel vaults intersecting at right angles.*
- *He looked up "groined vault" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gruntled *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *He did not know how to use "gruntled" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "gruntled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gulyas *(noun)*

A rich meat stew highly seasoned with paprika.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gulyas."*

- *Understanding "gulyas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haoma *(noun)*

Leafless East Indian vine; its sour milky juice formerly used to make an intoxicating drink.

- *Understanding "haoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "haoma" means with a simple example.*

---

hites *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *Can you use "hites" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "hites" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hnds *(noun)*

A diploma given for vocational training that prepares the student for a career in a particular area; good students may progress to a course leading to a degree.

- *The article explained what "hnds" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hnds" to mean a diploma given for vocational training that....*

---

hobbyhorses *(noun)*

A topic to which one constantly reverts.

- *He looked up "hobbyhorses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hobbyhorses" to mean a topic to which one constantly reverts.*

---

hornist *(noun)*

A musician who plays a horn (especially a French horn).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hornist."*
- *He looked up "hornist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hotest *(adjective)*

Of a seeker; very near to the object sought.

- *The speaker chose "hotest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "hotest"? Explain why.*

---

houyhnhnm *(noun)*

One of a race of intelligent horses who ruled the Yahoos in a novel by Jonathan Swift.

- *In class, the teacher used "houyhnhnm" to mean one of a race of intelligent horses who ruled the....*
- *Understanding "houyhnhnm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

huambo *(noun)*

A city in the mountains in western Angola.

- *In class, the teacher used "huambo" to mean a city in the mountains in western angola.*
- *The article explained what "huambo" means with a simple example.*

---

hyaena brunnea *(noun)*

Of southern Africa.

- *They discussed "hyaena brunnea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyaena brunnea."*

---

hypercalcaemia *(noun)*

The presence of abnormally high levels of calcium in the blood; usually the result of excessive bone resorption in hyperparathyroidism or Paget's disease.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypercalcaemia" to mean the presence of abnormally high levels of calcium....*
- *The article explained what "hypercalcaemia" means with a simple example.*

---

hyphenates *(verb)*

Divide or connect with a hyphen.

- *Can you use "hyphenates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "hyphenates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

icecreams *(noun)*

Frozen dessert containing cream and sugar and flavoring.

- *He looked up "icecreams" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "icecreams."*

inclosures *(noun)*

The act of enclosing something inside something else.

- *The article explained what "inclosures" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "inclosures" during the group presentation.*

incriminatory *(adjective)*

Charging or suggestive of guilt or blame.

- *Incriminatory testimony.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "incriminatory" when it is charging or suggestive of guilt or blame.*

individuating *(verb)*

Give individual shape or form to.

- *He did not know how to use "individuating" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "individuating" and when to wait.*

indue *(verb)*

Give qualities or abilities to.

- *He did not know how to use "indue" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "indue" in real sentences.*

infinitival *(adjective)*

Relating to or formed with the infinitive.

- *Infinitival clause.*
- *A "infinitival" approach may work better in this case.*

inhospitality *(noun)*

Unkind and inconsiderate welcome.

- *He was taken aback by such inhospitality.*
- *The article explained what "inhospitality" means with a simple example.*

injurys *(noun)*

An accident that results in physical damage or hurt.

- *Understanding "injurys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "injurys" means with a simple example.*

introspections *(noun)*

The contemplation of your own thoughts and desires and conduct.

- *He looked up "introspections" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "introspections."*

isomerize *(verb)*

Cause to change into an isomer.

- *He did not know how to use "isomerize" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "isomerize" in real sentences.*

isurus glaucus *(noun)*

Common blue-grey shark of southwest Pacific; sport and food fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isurus glaucus."*
- *Understanding "isurus glaucus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jackknifing *(verb)*

Dive into the water bending the body at the waist at a right angle, like a jackknife.

- *He did not know how to use "jackknifing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "jackknifing" and when to wait.*

---

jakob bohme *(noun)*

German mystic and theosophist who founded modern theosophy; influenced George Fox (1575-1624).

- *In class, the teacher used "jakob bohme" to mean german mystic and theosophist who founded modern....*
- *The article explained what "jakob bohme" means with a simple example.*

---

jamaica quassia *(noun)*

Similar to the extract from Quassia amara.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jamaica quassia."*
- *Understanding "jamaica quassia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jesuit's bark *(noun)*

Medicinal bark of cinchona trees; source of quinine and quinidine.

- *Understanding "jesuit's bark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jesuit's bark" during the group presentation.*

---

jitterbugging *(verb)*

Do the jitterbug.

- *He did not know how to use "jitterbugging" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "jitterbugging" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

joinings *(noun)*

The act of bringing two things into contact (especially for communication).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joinings."*
- *He looked up "joinings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jouncing *(verb)*

Move up and down repeatedly.

- *In everyday English, people use "jouncing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "jouncing" in real sentences.*

---

judases *(noun)*

A one-way peephole in a door.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "judases."*
- *Understanding "judases" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

juges *(verb)*

Stew in an earthenware jug.

- *She tried to use "juges" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "juges" until he saw an example.*

---

junco hyemalis *(noun)*

Common North American junco having grey plumage and eyes with dark brown irises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "junco hyemalis."*
- *He looked up "junco hyemalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kernicterus *(noun)*

An abnormal accumulation of bile pigment in the brain and other nerve tissue; causes yellow staining and tissue damage.

- *They discussed "kernicterus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kernicterus."*

---

kibitzer *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a meddler who offers unwanted advice to others.

- *He looked up "kibitzer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kibitzer."*

kopjes *(noun)*

A small hill rising up from the African veld.

- *He looked up “kopjes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kopjes” to mean a small hill rising up from the african veld.*

kumis *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage made from fermented mare’s milk; made originally by nomads of central Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kumis.”*
- *He looked up “kumis” because he had never seen it before.*

labiatae *(noun)*

A large family of aromatic herbs and shrubs having flowers resembling the lips of a mouth and four-lobed ovaries yielding four one-seeded nutlets and including mint; thyme; sage; rosemary.

- *The article explained what “labiatae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “labiatae” to mean a large family of aromatic herbs and shrubs having....*

lactarius delicioso *(noun)*

Edible mushroom.

- *They discussed “lactarius delicioso” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “lactarius delicioso” means with a simple example.*

lady’s-eardrops *(noun)*

Erect or climbing shrub of Brazil with deep pink to red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lady’s-eardrops.”*
- *They discussed “lady’s-eardrops” during the group presentation.*

laving *(verb)*

Wash one’s face and hands.

- *He did not know how to use “laving” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “laving” and when to wait.*

layia *(noun)*

Genus of western United States annuals with showy yellow or white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “layia” to mean genus of western united states annuals with showy....*
- *They discussed “layia” during the group presentation.*

leaveing *(verb)*

Put into the care or protection of someone.

- *In everyday English, people use “leaveing” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “leaveing” carefully so everyone would understand.*

lemur catta *(noun)*

Small lemur having its tail barred with black.

- *Understanding “lemur catta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lemur catta.”*

lettish *(noun)*

The official language of Latvia; belongs to the Baltic branch of Indo-European.

- *The article explained what “lettish” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “lettish” during the group presentation.*

licentiates *(noun)*

Holds a license (degree) from a (European) university.

- *The article explained what “licentiates” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “licentiates” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liebfraumilch *(noun)*

A sweetened Rhenish wine (especially one from Hesse in western Germany).

- *They discussed "liebfraumilch" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "liebfraumilch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lilium martagon *(noun)*

Lily with small dull purple flowers of northwestern Europe and northwestern Asia.

- *They discussed "lilium martagon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lilium martagon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

limning *(noun)*

A drawing of the outlines of forms or objects.

- *In class, the teacher used "limning" to mean a drawing of the outlines of forms or objects.*
- *Understanding "limning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loculi *(noun)*

A small cavity or space within an organ or in a plant or animal.

- *In class, the teacher used "loculi" to mean a small cavity or space within an organ or in a....*
- *They discussed "loculi" during the group presentation.*

---

loculus *(noun)*

A small cavity or space within an organ or in a plant or animal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loculus."*
- *He looked up "loculus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

loging *(verb)*

Enter into a log, as on ships and planes.

- *The coach explained when to use "loging" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "loging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

lomotil *(noun)*

Trade name of an antidiarrheal.

- *In class, the teacher used "lomotil" to mean trade name of an antidiarrheal.*
- *They discussed "lomotil" during the group presentation.*

---

loquats *(noun)*

Yellow olive-sized semitropical fruit with a large free stone and relatively little flesh; used for jellies.

- *The article explained what "loquats" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loquats."*

---

lugubriously *(adverb)*

In a sorrowful lugubrious manner.

- *His long face lugubriously reflecting a hidden and unexpressed compassion.*
- *She spoke "lugubriously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

luxemburger *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the capital city of Luxemburg.

- *Luxemburger streets.*
- *Would you call this situation "luxemburger"? Explain why.*

---

lxxxv *(adjective)*

Being five more than eighty.

- *Students compared "lxxxv" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "lxxxv" approach may work better in this case.*

---

makedonija *(noun)*

The ancient kingdom of Philip II and Alexander the Great in the southeastern Balkans that is now divided among modern Macedonia and Greece and Bulgaria.

- *They discussed "makedonija" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “makedonija” to mean the ancient kingdom of philip ii and alexander the....*

---

mammalogists *(noun)*

One skilled in the study of mammals.

- *He looked up “mammalogists” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “mammalogists” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manicheans *(noun)*

An adherent of Manichaeism.

- *The article explained what “manicheans” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “manicheans.”*

---

marie goeppert mayer *(noun)*

United States physicist (born in Germany) noted for her research on the structure of the atom (1906-1972).

- *He looked up “marie goeppert mayer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “marie goeppert mayer” to mean united states physicist (born in germany) noted for....*

---

mariposas *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Calochortus having tulip-shaped flowers with 3 sepals and 3 petals; southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *The article explained what “mariposas” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “mariposas” during the group presentation.*

---

martially *(adverb)*

In a martial manner.

- *Using “martially” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “martially” in the final chapter.*

---

mattole *(noun)*

The Athapaskan language spoken by the Mattole.

- *Understanding “mattole” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “mattole” means with a simple example.*

---

mel columcille gerard gibson *(noun)*

Australian actor (born in the United States in 1956).

- *Understanding “mel columcille gerard gibson” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mel columcille gerard gibson” to mean australian actor (born in the united states in 1956).*

---

memorises *(verb)*

Commit to memory; learn by heart.

- *She tried to use “memorises” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “memorises” in real sentences.*

---

micropyle *(noun)*

Minute opening in the wall of an ovule through which the pollen tube enters.

- *Understanding “micropyle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “micropyle” to mean minute opening in the wall of an ovule through....*

---

minelayers *(noun)*

Ship equipped for laying marine mines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “minelayers.”*
- *Understanding “minelayers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

minibikes *(noun)*

Small motorcycle with a low frame and small wheels and elevated handlebars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “minibikes.”*
- *He looked up “minibikes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

minuscules *(noun)*

The characters that were once kept in bottom half of a compositor's type case.

- *He looked up "minuscules" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "minuscules" during the group presentation.*

---

misnaming *(verb)*

Assign in incorrect name to.

- *In everyday English, people use "misnaming" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "misnaming" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

misogynous *(adjective)*

Hating women in particular.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "misogynous."*
- *The speaker chose "misogynous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mistreatments *(noun)*

The practice of treating (someone or something) badly.

- *Understanding "mistreatments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mistreatments" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mixings *(noun)*

The act of mixing together.

- *They discussed "mixings" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mixings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monish *(verb)*

Admonish or counsel in terms of someone's behavior.

- *Learners should practice how to use "monish" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "monish" when talking about this idea.*

---

moonfish *(noun)*

Any of several silvery marine fishes with very flat bodies.

- *The article explained what "moonfish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moonfish."*

---

motionlessly *(adverb)*

Without moving; in a motionless manner.

- *He saw the black-haired man waiting motionlessly behind the opposite side of the platform.*
- *Place "motionlessly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

moue *(noun)*

A disdainful grimace.

- *In class, the teacher used "moue" to mean a disdainful grimace.*
- *They discussed "moue" during the group presentation.*

---

muscicapa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Muscicapidae.

- *Understanding "muscicapa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muscicapa" to mean type genus of the muscicapidae.*

---

musculus abductor digiti minimi manus *(noun)*

The abductor muscle of the little finger.

- *In class, the teacher used "musculus abductor digiti minimi manus" to mean the abductor muscle of the little finger.*
- *He looked up "musculus abductor digiti minimi manus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musculus transversalis abdominis *(noun)*

A flat muscle with transverse fibers that forms the anterior and lateral walls of the abdominal cavity.

- *In class, the teacher used “musculus transversalis abdominis” to mean a flat muscle with transverse fibers that forms the....*
- *The article explained what “musculus transversalis abdominis” means with a simple example.*

---

muzhik *(noun)*

A Russian peasant (especially prior to 1917).

- *He looked up “muzhik” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “muzhik” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nadas *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *The article explained what “nadas” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nadas” to mean a quantity of no importance.*

---

neotoma floridana *(noun)*

Large greyish-brown wood rat of the southeastern United States.

- *The article explained what “neotoma floridana” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “neotoma floridana” to mean large greyish-brown wood rat of the southeastern....*

---

nephrops *(noun)*

A genus of Nephropsidae.

- *The article explained what “nephrops” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nephrops” to mean a genus of nephropsidae.*

---

nerita *(noun)*

A neritid gastropod having a short smooth or spirally ridged shell with thick usually toothed outer lip and toothed operculum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nerita.”*
- *He looked up “nerita” because he had never seen it before.*

---

novate *(verb)*

Replace with something new, especially an old obligation by a new one.

- *He did not know how to use “novate” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “novate” in real sentences.*

---

numskulls *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone’s intelligence.

- *He looked up “numskulls” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “numskulls” during the group presentation.*

---

oblivions *(noun)*

The state of being disregarded or forgotten.

- *The article explained what “oblivions” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “oblivions” to mean the state of being disregarded or forgotten.*

---

obtrude *(verb)*

Thrust oneself in as if by force.

- *Can you use “obtrude” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “obtrude” when talking about this idea.*

---

obtrude upon *(verb)*

To intrude upon, infringe, encroach on, violate.

- *In everyday English, people use “obtrude upon” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “obtrude upon” in real sentences.*

---

oceanics *(noun)*

An eastern subfamily of Malayo-Polynesian languages.

- *The article explained what “oceanics” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oceanics.”*

oleomargarine *(noun)*

A spread made chiefly from vegetable oils and used as a substitute for butter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oleomargarine."*
- *Understanding "oleomargarine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

operculate *(adjective)*

Having an operculum.

- *Would you call this situation "operculate"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "operculate."*

order dermaptera *(noun)*

Earwigs and a few related forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order dermaptera."*
- *He looked up "order dermaptera" because he had never seen it before.*

ordnances *(noun)*

Large but transportable armament.

- *The article explained what "ordnances" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ordnances."*

ostracoda *(noun)*

Seed shrimps.

- *In class, the teacher used "ostracoda" to mean seed shrimps.*
- *Understanding "ostracoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ostrya *(noun)*

Deciduous monoecious trees of Europe and Asia and America; sometimes placed in subfamily or family Carpinaceae.

- *Understanding "ostrya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ostrya" because he had never seen it before.*

overrates *(verb)*

Make too high an estimate of.

- *In everyday English, people use "overrates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "overrates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

overstressing *(verb)*

Place special or excessive emphasis on.

- *The coach explained when to use "overstressing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "overstressing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ovoids *(noun)*

An egg-shaped object.

- *In class, the teacher used "ovoids" to mean an egg-shaped object.*
- *Understanding "ovoids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ownes *(verb)*

Have ownership or possession of.

- *The coach explained when to use "ownes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "ownes" until he saw an example.*

oxidizable *(adjective)*

Capable of undergoing a chemical reaction with oxygen.

- *A "oxidizable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "oxidizable"? Explain why.*

padlocking *(verb)*

Fasten with a padlock.

- *She tried to use "padlocking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "padlocking" until he saw an example.*

---

panocha *(noun)*

Fudge made with brown sugar and butter and milk and nuts.

- *He looked up "panocha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panocha."*

---

paranoiacs *(noun)*

A person afflicted with paranoia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paranoiacs."*
- *The article explained what "paranoiacs" means with a simple example.*

---

passementerie *(noun)*

A decoration or adornment on a garment.

- *They discussed "passementerie" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "passementerie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

patellae *(noun)*

A small flat triangular bone in front of the knee that protects the knee joint.

- *In class, the teacher used "patellae" to mean a small flat triangular bone in front of the knee....*
- *Understanding "patellae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pennons *(noun)*

A long flag; often tapering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pennons."*
- *They discussed "pennons" during the group presentation.*

---

penumbras *(noun)*

A fringe region of partial shadow around an umbra.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penumbras."*
- *He looked up "penumbras" because he had never seen it before.*

---

percherons *(noun)*

One of a breed of grey or black draft horses originally used in France to draw heavy coaches or artillery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "percherons."*
- *Understanding "percherons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peridinium *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Peridiniidae.

- *He looked up "peridinium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peridinium."*

---

permissively *(adverb)*

In a permissive manner.

- *Place "permissively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "permissively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

peziza *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pezizaceae: a variety of cup fungus.

- *They discussed "peziza" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peziza."*

---

phaseolus lunatus *(noun)*

Bush bean plant cultivated especially in southern United States having small flat edible seeds.

- *He looked up "phaseolus lunatus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “phaseolus lunatus” to mean bush bean plant cultivated especially in southern....*

---

phratry *(noun)*

People descended from a common ancestor.

- *He looked up “phratry” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phratry.”*

---

phyllostachys aurea *(noun)*

Small bamboo of southeastern China having slender culms flexuous when young.

- *The article explained what “phyllostachys aurea” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phyllostachys aurea” to mean small bamboo of southeastern china having slender....*

---

pinctada *(noun)*

Pearl oysters.

- *Understanding “pinctada” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinctada.”*

---

pinocytosis *(noun)*

Process by which certain cells can engulf and incorporate droplets of fluid.

- *Understanding “pinocytosis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pinocytosis” to mean process by which certain cells can engulf and....*

---

pinus banksiana *(noun)*

Slender medium-sized two-needled pine of eastern North America; with yellow-green needles and scaly grey to red-brown fissured bark.

- *The article explained what “pinus banksiana” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinus banksiana.”*

---

piolet *(noun)*

An ax used by mountain climbers for cutting footholds in ice.

- *They discussed “piolet” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “piolet” to mean an ax used by mountain climbers for cutting....*

---

piroxicam *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Feldene) used to treat arthritis and other inflammatory conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used “piroxicam” to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name....*
- *He looked up “piroxicam” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pitahaya *(noun)*

Cactus of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico having edible juicy fruit.

- *The article explained what “pitahaya” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pitahaya” to mean cactus of the southwestern united states and....*

---

pitahaya cactus *(noun)*

Cactus of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico having edible juicy fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “pitahaya cactus” to mean cactus of the southwestern united states and....*
- *The article explained what “pitahaya cactus” means with a simple example.*

---

plains spadefoot *(noun)*

This spadefoot toad lives in plains and hills and river bottoms in areas of low rainfall east of the Rocky Mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used “plains spadefoot” to mean this spadefoot toad lives in plains and hills and....*
- *The article explained what “plains spadefoot” means with a simple example.*

---

planchets *(noun)*

A flat metal disk ready for stamping as a coin.

- *Understanding “planchets” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “planchets” during the group presentation.*

---

playday *(noun)*

Time for play or diversion.

- *In class, the teacher used "playday" to mean time for play or diversion.*
- *The article explained what "playday" means with a simple example.*

---

plethoric *(adjective)*

Excessively abundant.

- *Students compared "plethoric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "plethoric."*

---

pluckily *(adverb)*

In a plucky manner.

- *He was Brentford's defensive star in pluckily holding out the determined Reading raids for long periods.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pluckily" naturally.*

---

pluvialis *(noun)*

Golden plovers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pluvialis."*
- *He looked up "pluvialis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polyhedrons *(noun)*

A solid figure bounded by plane polygons or faces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyhedrons."*
- *The article explained what "polyhedrons" means with a simple example.*

---

polyhymnia *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the Muse of singing and mime and sacred dance.

- *In class, the teacher used "polyhymnia" to mean (greek mythology) the muse of singing and mime and....*
- *They discussed "polyhymnia" during the group presentation.*

---

pomes *(noun)*

A fleshy fruit (apple or pear or related fruits) having seed chambers and an outer fleshy part.

- *Understanding "pomes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pomes" means with a simple example.*

---

pommies *(noun)*

A disparaging term for a British person.

- *In class, the teacher used "pommies" to mean a disparaging term for a british person.*
- *He looked up "pommies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

porousness *(noun)*

The property of being porous; being able to absorb fluids.

- *They discussed "porousness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "porousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pragmatical *(adjective)*

Of or concerning the theory of pragmatism.

- *A "pragmatical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "pragmatical"? Explain why.*

---

prehend *(verb)*

Take hold of; grab.

- *The coach explained when to use "prehend" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prehend" in real sentences.*

---

preterist *(noun)*

A theologian who believes that the Scripture prophecies of the Apocalypse (the Book of Revelation) have already been fulfilled.

- *He looked up "preterist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "preterist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

privatizes *(verb)*

Change from governmental to private control or ownership.

- *Can you use "privatizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "privatizes" and when to wait.*

---

probations *(noun)*

A trial period during which an offender has time to redeem himself or herself.

- *The article explained what "probations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "probations" to mean a trial period during which an offender has time to....*

---

proboscidea arenaria *(noun)*

Alternatively placed in genus Martynia.

- *Understanding "proboscidea arenaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proboscidea arenaria" to mean alternatively placed in genus martynia.*

---

prosy *(adjective)*

Lacking wit or imagination.

- *The speaker chose "prosy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "prosy"? Explain why.*

---

psychopathologies *(noun)*

The branch of psychology concerned with abnormal behavior.

- *The article explained what "psychopathologies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "psychopathologies" during the group presentation.*

---

putouts *(noun)*

An out resulting from a fielding play (not a strikeout).

- *The first baseman made 15 putouts.*
- *In class, the teacher used "putouts" to mean an out resulting from a fielding play (not a strikeout).*

---

pyotr alexeyevich kropotkin *(noun)*

Russian anarchist (1842-1921).

- *He looked up "pyotr alexeyevich kropotkin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pyotr alexeyevich kropotkin" during the group presentation.*

---

quahogs *(noun)*

An edible American clam; the heavy shells were used as money by some American Indians.

- *He looked up "quahogs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quahogs."*

---

quassia *(noun)*

A bitter compound used as an insecticide and tonic and vermifuge; extracted from the wood and bark of trees of the genera Quassia and Picrasma.

- *The article explained what "quassia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quassia" to mean a bitter compound used as an insecticide and tonic....*

---

quassia family *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs with bitter bark having dry usually one-seeded winged fruit.

- *They discussed "quassia family" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quassia family" to mean chiefly tropical trees and shrubs with bitter bark....*

---

quixotically *(adverb)*

In a quixotic manner.

- *Sent to jail for two years, he has quixotically refused to clear himself by betraying his colleagues.*
- *He answered "quixotically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

rackers *(noun)*

An attendant who puts pool or billiard balls into a rack.

- *The article explained what "rackers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rackers."*

rames *(verb)*

Strike or drive against with a heavy impact.

- *She tried to use "rames" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "rames" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

rebating *(verb)*

Give a reduction in the price during a sale.

- *The store is rebating refrigerators this week.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rebating" and when to wait.*

recriminatory *(adjective)*

Countering one charge with another.

- *Recriminatory arguments.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "recriminatory" when it is countering one charge with another.*

rededicating *(verb)*

Dedicate anew.

- *In everyday English, people use "rededicating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rededicating" in real sentences.*

refurnish *(verb)*

Furnish with new or different furniture.

- *We refurnished the living room.*
- *The coach explained when to use "refurnish" and when to wait.*

reliabilities *(noun)*

The quality of being dependable or reliable.

- *He looked up "reliabilities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reliabilities."*

remonstrations *(noun)*

The act of expressing earnest opposition or protest.

- *Understanding "remonstrations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "remonstrations" because he had never seen it before.*

repossesses *(verb)*

Regain possession of something.

- *In everyday English, people use "repossesses" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "repossesses" until he saw an example.*

restfully *(adverb)*

In a restful manner.

- *The streets are restfully sunny and still for the town is at mass.*
- *He answered "restfully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

revisers *(noun)*

Someone who puts text into appropriate form for publication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revisers."*
- *He looked up "revisers" because he had never seen it before.*

rimed *(adjective)*

Covered with frost; ; -Wm.Faulkner.

- *Hedgerows were rimed and stiff with frost.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rimed."*

---

roleplayed *(verb)*

Perform on a stage or theater.

- *He did not know how to use "roleplayed" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "roleplayed" in real sentences.*

---

rostrums *(noun)*

A platform raised above the surrounding level to give prominence to the person on it.

- *They discussed "rostrums" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rostrums" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubeola *(noun)*

An acute and highly contagious viral disease marked by distinct red spots followed by a rash; occurs primarily in children.

- *Understanding "rubeola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubeola."*

---

rutilus rutilus *(noun)*

European freshwater food fish having a greenish back.

- *Understanding "rutilus rutilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rutilus rutilus."*

---

saprolegnia *(noun)*

Aquatic fungi growing chiefly on plant debris and animal remains.

- *The article explained what "saprolegnia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "saprolegnia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sarcoptes *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Sarcoptidae: itch mites.

- *Understanding "sarcoptes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcoptes" to mean type genus of the family sarcoptidae: itch mites.*

---

sarvepalli radhakrishnan *(noun)*

Indian philosopher and statesman who introduced Indian philosophy to the West (1888-1975).

- *The article explained what "sarvepalli radhakrishnan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarvepalli radhakrishnan" to mean indian philosopher and statesman who introduced....*

---

satyrical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having the characteristics of a satyr.

- *It is useful to describe something as "satyrical" when it is of or relating to or having the characteristics of....*
- *Students compared "satyrical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

saveloy *(noun)*

A ready-cooked and highly seasoned pork sausage.

- *The article explained what "saveloy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saveloy" to mean a ready-cooked and highly seasoned pork sausage.*

---

saxifraga stolonifera *(noun)*

Eastern Asiatic saxifrage with racemes of small red-and-white flowers; spreads by numerous creeping stolons.

- *In class, the teacher used "saxifraga stolonifera" to mean eastern asiatic saxifrage with racemes of small....*
- *He looked up "saxifraga stolonifera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scandalising *(verb)*

Strike with disgust or revulsion.

- *The coach explained when to use "scandalising" and when to wait.*

- *She tried to use "scandalising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

scantiness *(noun)*

The quality of being meager; -George Eliot.

- *The article explained what "scantiness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scantiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scorner *(noun)*

A person who expresses contempt by remarks or facial expression.

- *Understanding "scorner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scorner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

screecher *(noun)*

Someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.

- *In class, the teacher used "screecher" to mean someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.*
- *They discussed "screecher" during the group presentation.*

---

seeings *(noun)*

Perception by means of the eyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "seeings" to mean perception by means of the eyes.*
- *Understanding "seeings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seiches *(noun)*

A wave on the surface of a lake or landlocked bay; caused by atmospheric or seismic disturbances.

- *Understanding "seiches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seiches" to mean a wave on the surface of a lake or landlocked bay;....*

---

seleucus i nicator *(noun)*

Macedonian general who accompanied Alexander the Great into Asia; founded a line of kings who reigned in Asia Minor until 65 BC (358-281 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "seleucus i nicator" to mean macedonian general who accompanied alexander the....*
- *The article explained what "seleucus i nicator" means with a simple example.*

---

selloffs *(noun)*

A sale of a relatively large number of assets (stocks or bonds or commodities) at a low price typically done to dispose of them rather than as normal trade.

- *He looked up "selloffs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "selloffs" to mean a sale of a relatively large number of assets....*

---

sheerest *(adjective)*

Very steep; having a prominent and almost vertical front.

- *The speaker chose "sheerest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sheerest."*

---

sheikhdom *(noun)*

The domain ruled by a sheik.

- *Understanding "sheikhdom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sheikhdom."*

---

sheikhdoms *(noun)*

The domain ruled by a sheik.

- *The article explained what "sheikhdoms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sheikhdoms" to mean the domain ruled by a sheik.*

---

shortfin mako *(noun)*

Very swift active bluish shark found worldwide in warm waters; important game fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shortfin mako."*
- *He looked up "shortfin mako" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sideroblastic anemia *(noun)*

Refractory anemia characterized by sideroblasts in the bone marrow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sideroblastic anemia."*
- *He looked up "sideroblastic anemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

signalize *(verb)*

Communicate silently and non-verbally by signals or signs.

- *Signalize a busy intersection.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "signalize" in real sentences.*

---

silene acaulis *(noun)*

Tuft- or mat-forming dwarf perennial of Arctic regions of western and central Europe and North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "silene acaulis" to mean tuft- or mat-forming dwarf perennial of arctic....*
- *Understanding "silene acaulis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sinatras *(noun)*

United States singer and film actor (1915-1998).

- *They discussed "sinatras" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinatras."*

---

sir sarvepalli radhakrishnan *(noun)*

Indian philosopher and statesman who introduced Indian philosophy to the West (1888-1975).

- *The article explained what "sir sarvepalli radhakrishnan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir sarvepalli radhakrishnan."*

---

sir thomas wyat *(noun)*

English poet who introduced the sonnet form to English literature (1503-1542).

- *The article explained what "sir thomas wyat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sir thomas wyat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sistership *(noun)*

The kinship relation between a female offspring and the siblings.

- *He looked up "sistership" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sistership" to mean the kinship relation between a female offspring and....*

---

sium suave *(noun)*

Stout white-flowered perennial found wild in shallow fresh water; northern United States and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "sium suave" to mean stout white-flowered perennial found wild in....*
- *The article explained what "sium suave" means with a simple example.*

---

skycap *(noun)*

A porter who helps passengers with their baggage at an airport.

- *The article explained what "skycap" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skycap" to mean a porter who helps passengers with their baggage at....*

---

smoothers *(noun)*

A power tool used for sanding wood; an endless loop of sandpaper is moved at high speed by an electric motor.

- *In class, the teacher used "smoothers" to mean a power tool used for sanding wood; an endless loop....*
- *The article explained what "smoothers" means with a simple example.*

---

snugness *(noun)*

A state of warm snug comfort.

- *He looked up "snugness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "snugness" during the group presentation.*

---

soapwort *(noun)*

Plant of European origin having pink or white flowers and leaves yielding a detergent when bruised.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soapwort.”*
- *He looked up “soapwort” because he had never seen it before.*

---

socialisms *(noun)*

An economic system based on state ownership of capital.

- *They discussed “socialisms” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “socialisms.”*

---

solea lascaris *(noun)*

Small European sole.

- *He looked up “solea lascaris” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “solea lascaris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solidago nemoralis *(noun)*

A dyer’s weed of Canada and the eastern United States having yellow flowers sometimes used in dyeing.

- *He looked up “solidago nemoralis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “solidago nemoralis” to mean a dyer’s weed of canada and the eastern united....*

---

somberness *(noun)*

A state of partial or total darkness.

- *The article explained what “somberness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “somberness” to mean a state of partial or total darkness.*

---

sopes *(verb)*

Cover with liquid; pour liquid onto.

- *She tried to use “sopes” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “sopes” and when to wait.*

---

southern spadefoot *(noun)*

This spadefoot toad lives in the southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “southern spadefoot.”*
- *He looked up “southern spadefoot” because he had never seen it before.*

---

southernwood *(noun)*

Shrubby European wormwood naturalized in North America; sometimes used in brewing beer.

- *The article explained what “southernwood” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “southernwood” to mean shrubby european wormwood naturalized in north....*

---

spadefoot *(noun)*

A burrowing toad of the northern hemisphere with a horny spade-like projection on each hind foot.

- *They discussed “spadefoot” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “spadefoot” means with a simple example.*

---

spadefoot toad *(noun)*

A burrowing toad of the northern hemisphere with a horny spade-like projection on each hind foot.

- *They discussed “spadefoot toad” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “spadefoot toad” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spareness *(noun)*

The property of being scanty or scattered; lacking denseness.

- *Understanding “spareness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spareness” to mean the property of being scanty or scattered; lacking....*

---

spectated *(verb)*

Be a spectator in a sports event.

- *In everyday English, people use “spectated” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “spectated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

spirillum *(noun)*

Any flagellated aerobic bacteria having a spirally twisted rodlike form.

- *The article explained what "spirillum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spirillum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spirillum fever *(noun)*

The form of ratbite fever occurring in the Far East.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spirillum fever."*
- *Understanding "spirillum fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spirillum minus *(noun)*

A bacterium causing ratbite fever.

- *The article explained what "spirillum minus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spirillum minus" to mean a bacterium causing ratbite fever.*

spiritualizing *(verb)*

Purify from the corrupting influences of the world.

- *The coach explained when to use "spiritualizing" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "spiritualizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

spocks *(noun)*

United States pediatrician whose many books on child care influenced the upbringing of children around the world (1903-1998).

- *They discussed "spocks" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spocks."*

sporulated *(verb)*

Produce spores.

- *He did not know how to use "sporulated" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sporulated" and when to wait.*

squama *(noun)*

A protective structure resembling a scale.

- *In class, the teacher used "squama" to mean a protective structure resembling a scale.*
- *They discussed "squama" during the group presentation.*

squealers *(noun)*

One who reveals confidential information in return for money.

- *The article explained what "squealers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squealers" to mean one who reveals confidential information in return....*

stanched *(verb)*

Stop the flow of a liquid.

- *She tried to use "stanched" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "stanched" until he saw an example.*

stephensons *(noun)*

English railway pioneer who built the first passenger railway in 1825 (1781-1848).

- *He looked up "stephensons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stephensons."*

straggles *(noun)*

A wandering or disorderly grouping (of things or persons).

- *In class, the teacher used "straggles" to mean a wandering or disorderly grouping (of things or....*
- *He looked up "straggles" because he had never seen it before.*

stratum granulosum *(noun)*

The layer of epidermis just under the stratum corneum or (on the palms and soles) just under the stratum lucidum; contains cells (with visible granules) that die and move to the surface.

- *The article explained what "stratum granulosum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stratum granulosum."*

---

subclass ostracoda *(noun)*

Seed shrimps.

- *Understanding "subclass ostracoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass ostracoda."*

---

sulphurs *(noun)*

An abundant tasteless odorless multivalent nonmetallic element; best known in yellow crystals; occurs in many sulphide and sulphate minerals and even in native form (especially in volcanic regions).

- *Understanding "sulphurs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sulphurs" during the group presentation.*

---

superclasses *(noun)*

(biology) a taxonomic class below a phylum and above a class.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superclasses."*
- *They discussed "superclasses" during the group presentation.*

---

superficies *(noun)*

The purely external aspect of a thing; superficial appearance; -R.W.Speaight.

- *The audience was held by the substance of the play rather than by the superficies of the production.*
- *He looked up "superficies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

superorder *(noun)*

(biology) a taxonomic group ranking above an order and below a class or subclass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superorder."*
- *They discussed "superorder" during the group presentation.*

---

sutlers *(noun)*

A supplier of victuals or supplies to an army.

- *In class, the teacher used "sutlers" to mean a supplier of victuals or supplies to an army.*
- *The article explained what "sutlers" means with a simple example.*

---

swills *(verb)*

Drink large quantities of (liquid, especially alcoholic drink).

- *The coach explained when to use "swills" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "swills" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

systemizing *(verb)*

Arrange according to a system or reduce to a system.

- *The coach explained when to use "systemizing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "systemizing" in real sentences.*

---

tangelos *(noun)*

Hybrid between grapefruit and mandarin orange; cultivated especially in Florida.

- *The article explained what "tangelos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tangelos" to mean hybrid between grapefruit and mandarin orange;....*

---

taxus brevifolia *(noun)*

Small or medium irregularly branched tree of the Pacific coast of North America; yields fine hard close-grained wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "taxus brevifolia" to mean small or medium irregularly branched tree of the....*
- *The article explained what "taxus brevifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

thermoreceptors *(noun)*

A sensory receptor that responds to heat and cold.

- *In class, the teacher used "thermoreceptors" to mean a sensory receptor that responds to heat and cold.*

- *They discussed "thermoreceptors" during the group presentation.*

---

thraldom *(noun)*

The state of being under the control of another person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thraldom."*
- *They discussed "thraldom" during the group presentation.*

---

thrip *(noun)*

Any of various small to minute sucking insects with narrow feathery wings if any; they feed on plant sap and many are destructive.

- *They discussed "thrip" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thrip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thyroxin *(noun)*

Hormone produced by the thyroid glands to regulate metabolism by controlling the rate of oxidation in cells.

- *Thyroxine is 65% iodine.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thyroxin."*

---

timess *(noun)*

A more or less definite period of time now or previously present.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timess."*
- *Understanding "timess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tinea cruris *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the groin (most common in men).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tinea cruris."*
- *He looked up "tinea cruris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tisanes *(noun)*

Infusion of e.g. dried or fresh flowers or leaves.

- *The article explained what "tisanes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tisanes" to mean infusion of e.g. dried or fresh flowers or leaves.*

---

tisiphone *(noun)*

One of the three Furies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tisiphone."*
- *They discussed "tisiphone" during the group presentation.*

---

toters *(noun)*

Someone whose employment involves carrying something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toters."*
- *He looked up "toters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tracheas *(noun)*

One of the tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects and many arachnids.

- *The article explained what "tracheas" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tracheas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tramontane *(noun)*

A cold dry wind that blows south out of the mountains into Italy and the western Mediterranean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tramontane."*
- *Understanding "tramontane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transmigrate *(verb)*

Be born anew in another body after death.

- *Hindus believe that we transmigrate.*
- *This tribe transmigrated many times over the centuries.*

---

transmogrifying *(verb)*

Change completely the nature or appearance of.

- *In everyday English, people use "transmogrifying" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "transmogrifying" until he saw an example.*

transshipments *(noun)*

The transfer from one conveyance to another for shipment.

- *The article explained what "transshipments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transshipments" to mean the transfer from one conveyance to another for....*

trashiness *(noun)*

The quality of being cheaply imitative of something better.

- *In class, the teacher used "trashiness" to mean the quality of being cheaply imitative of something....*
- *He looked up "trashiness" because he had never seen it before.*

tsas *(noun)*

An agency established in 2001 to safeguard United States transportation systems and insure safe air travel.

- *They discussed "tsas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tsas" to mean an agency established in 2001 to safeguard united....*

twinged *(verb)*

Squeeze tightly between the fingers.

- *The coach explained when to use "twinged" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "twinged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

uma notata *(noun)*

With long pointed scales around toes; of deserts of United States and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "uma notata" to mean with long pointed scales around toes; of deserts of....*
- *He looked up "uma notata" because he had never seen it before.*

unbraced *(adjective)*

Without braces or props.

- *Would you call this situation "unbraced"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbraced."*

uncloaked *(verb)*

Reveal the true nature of.

- *She tried to use "uncloaked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "uncloaked" in real sentences.*

understructure *(noun)*

Lowest support of a structure.

- *The article explained what "understructure" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "understructure" to mean lowest support of a structure.*

undeterminable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being definitely decided or ascertained.

- *A "undeterminable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "undeterminable"? Explain why.*

unharnessed *(verb)*

Remove the harness from.

- *She tried to use "unharnessed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "unharnessed" and when to wait.*

unnoticeably *(adverb)*

In an imperceptible manner or to an imperceptible degree.

- *Using "unnoticeably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "unnoticeably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unpressed *(adjective)*

(of clothing) not smoothed with heat.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpressed."*
- *Students compared "unpressed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

uub *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *Understanding "uub" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "uub" during the group presentation.*

---

uxor *(noun)*

(legal terminology) the Latin word for wife.

- *In class, the teacher used "uxor" to mean (legal terminology) the latin word for wife.*
- *He looked up "uxor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena cutanea *(noun)*

One of a number of veins in the subcutaneous tissue that empty into deep veins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena cutanea."*
- *He looked up "vena cutanea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

venogram *(noun)*

An X ray of a vein injected with a radiopaque contrast medium.

- *They discussed "venogram" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venogram" to mean an x ray of a vein injected with a radiopaque....*

---

verbenaceae *(noun)*

Family of New World tropical and subtropical herbs and shrubs and trees.

- *The article explained what "verbenaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verbenaceae."*

---

verbenas *(noun)*

Any of numerous tropical or subtropical American plants of the genus Verbena grown for their showy spikes of variously colored flowers.

- *Understanding "verbenas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "verbenas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vermicular *(adjective)*

Decorated with wormlike tracery or markings.

- *Vermicular (or vermiculated) stonework.*
- *Would you call this situation "vermicular"? Explain why.*

---

vertebras *(noun)*

One of the bony segments of the spinal column.

- *Understanding "vertebras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vertebras" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vigna angularis *(noun)*

Bushy annual widely grown in China and Japan for the flour made from its seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vigna angularis."*
- *Understanding "vigna angularis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

viviparous eelpout *(noun)*

An eelpout of northern Europe that is viviparous.

- *Understanding "viviparous eelpout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viviparous eelpout" to mean an eelpout of northern europe that is viviparous.*

voicelessness *(noun)*

Having no voice in the management or control of affairs.

- *The voicelessness of those who live in situations of hopelessness.*
- *He looked up "voicelessness" because he had never seen it before.*

wainscoted *(adjective)*

Fitted or decorated with panels or wainscoting.

- *A "wainscoted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wainscoted" when it is fitted or decorated with panels or wainscoting.*

water gillyflower *(noun)*

A featherfoil of the eastern United States with submerged spongy inflated flower stalks and white flowers.

- *The article explained what "water gillyflower" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water gillyflower" to mean a featherfoil of the eastern united states with....*

weeders *(noun)*

A hand tool for removing weeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weeders."*
- *Understanding "weeders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

western spadefoot *(noun)*

This spadefoot toad live in California.

- *The article explained what "western spadefoot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "western spadefoot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

whippers *(noun)*

A person who administers punishment by wielding a switch or whip.

- *In class, the teacher used "whippers" to mean a person who administers punishment by wielding a....*
- *He looked up "whippers" because he had never seen it before.*

white-leaved rockrose *(noun)*

Compact white pubescent shrub of southwestern Europe having pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white-leaved rockrose."*
- *They discussed "white-leaved rockrose" during the group presentation.*

womanize *(verb)*

To give a (more) feminine, effeminate, or womanly quality or appearance to.

- *The coach explained when to use "womanize" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "womanize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

wraparounds *(noun)*

A garment (as a dress or coat) with a full length opening; adjusts to the body by wrapping around.

- *In class, the teacher used "wraparounds" to mean a garment (as a dress or coat) with a full length....*
- *The article explained what "wraparounds" means with a simple example.*

wraped *(verb)*

Arrange or fold as a cover or protection.

- *Can you use "wraped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "wraped" and when to wait.*

wyat *(noun)*

English poet who introduced the sonnet form to English literature (1503-1542).

- *The article explained what "wyat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wyat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zoophytes *(noun)*

Any of various invertebrate animals resembling a plant such as a sea anemone or coral or sponge.

- *They discussed "zoophytes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoophytes" to mean any of various invertebrate animals resembling a....*

---

zoospore *(noun)*

An asexual spore of some algae and fungi that moves by means of flagella.

- *The article explained what "zoospore" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zoospore."*

---

abdominal actinomycosis *(noun)*

A serious form of actinomycosis that affects the abdomen.

- *He looked up "abdominal actinomycosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abdominal actinomycosis."*

---

abstemiousness *(noun)*

Restricted to bare necessities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abstemiousness."*
- *He looked up "abstemiousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accelerative *(adjective)*

Tending to increase velocity.

- *Would you call this situation "accelerative"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "accelerative."*

---

acquittance *(noun)*

A legal document evidencing the discharge of a debt or obligation.

- *In class, the teacher used "acquittance" to mean a legal document evidencing the discharge of a debt....*
- *Understanding "acquittance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

actinomycosis *(noun)*

Disease of cattle that can be transmitted to humans; results from infection with actinomycetes; characterized by hard swellings that exude pus through long sinuses.

- *The article explained what "actinomycosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "actinomycosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adjudging *(verb)*

Declare to be.

- *He did not know how to use "adjudging" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "adjudging" and when to wait.*

---

afls *(noun)*

A federation of North American labor unions that merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955.

- *Understanding "afls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "afls" during the group presentation.*

---

agencys *(noun)*

The state of being in action or exerting power.

- *Understanding "agencys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agencys."*

---

airmailed *(verb)*

Send or transport by airmail.

- *Letters to Europe from the U.S. are best airmailed.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "airmailed" in real sentences.*

---

albigenses *(noun)*

A Christian religious sect in southern France in the 12th and 13th centuries; believers in Albigensianism.

- *The article explained what "albigenses" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “albigenses” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

all arounder *(noun)*

A versatile person who is expert at many things.

- *She’s the best all-rounder they’ve seen in years.*
- *The article explained what “all arounder” means with a simple example.*

---

alopecurus *(noun)*

Annual or perennial grasses including decorative and meadow species as well as notorious agricultural weeds.

- *They discussed “alopecurus” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “alopecurus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

altostratus *(noun)*

A stratus cloud at an intermediate altitude of 2 or 3 miles.

- *He looked up “altostratus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “altostratus” to mean a stratus cloud at an intermediate altitude of 2 or....*

---

altostratus cloud *(noun)*

A stratus cloud at an intermediate altitude of 2 or 3 miles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “altostratus cloud.”*
- *They discussed “altostratus cloud” during the group presentation.*

---

american spicebush *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of the eastern United States having highly aromatic leaves and bark and yellow flowers followed by scarlet or yellow berries.

- *In class, the teacher used “american spicebush” to mean deciduous shrub of the eastern united states having....*
- *Understanding “american spicebush” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amygdalus *(noun)*

Used in former classifications for peach and almond trees which are now included in genus Prunus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amygdalus.”*
- *The article explained what “amygdalus” means with a simple example.*

---

androecium *(noun)*

A male gametoecium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “androecium.”*
- *He looked up “androecium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anguishes *(verb)*

Cause emotional anguish or make miserable.

- *Can you use “anguishes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “anguishes” when talking about this idea.*

---

anointings *(noun)*

The act of applying oil or an oily liquid.

- *Understanding “anointings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “anointings” during the group presentation.*

---

antagonises *(verb)*

Provoke the hostility of.

- *The coach explained when to use “antagonises” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “antagonises” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

anticipative *(adjective)*

Marked by eager anticipation.

- *The speaker chose “anticipative” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “anticipative” when it is marked by eager anticipation.*

---

apiarists *(noun)*

A farmer who keeps bees for their honey.

- *He looked up "apiarists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "apiarists" during the group presentation.*

---

architeuthis *(noun)*

Largest mollusk known about but never seen (to 60 feet long).

- *The article explained what "architeuthis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "architeuthis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arcus zygomaticus *(noun)*

The slender arch formed by the temporal process of the cheekbone that bridges to the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arcus zygomaticus."*
- *They discussed "arcus zygomaticus" during the group presentation.*

---

ardas *(noun)*

An agency of the Intelligence Community that conducts advanced research and development related to information technology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ardas."*
- *He looked up "ardas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

argemone *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Argemone having large white or yellow flowers and prickly leaves and stems and pods; chiefly of tropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "argemone" to mean any plant of the genus argemone having large white....*
- *The article explained what "argemone" means with a simple example.*

---

argun *(noun)*

A river in eastern Asia that arises in China and flows northeast along the border between China and Russia to become a tributary of the Amur River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argun."*
- *Understanding "argun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

argun river *(noun)*

A river in eastern Asia that arises in China and flows northeast along the border between China and Russia to become a tributary of the Amur River.

- *The article explained what "argun river" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "argun river" during the group presentation.*

---

arteria brachialis *(noun)*

The main artery of the upper arm; a continuation of the axillary artery; bifurcates into the radial and ulnar arteries at the elbow.

- *In class, the teacher used "arteria brachialis" to mean the main artery of the upper arm; a continuation of....*
- *They discussed "arteria brachialis" during the group presentation.*

---

ascriptions *(noun)*

Assigning some quality or character to a person or thing.

- *They discussed "ascriptions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascriptions."*

---

asthenic *(adjective)*

Lacking strength or vigor.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "asthenic."*
- *The speaker chose "asthenic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

asthenic type *(noun)*

Slender, weak, and lightweight.

- *The article explained what "asthenic type" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asthenic type" to mean slender, weak, and lightweight.*

---

atactic *(adjective)*

Lacking motor coordination; marked or caused by ataxia.

- *The speaker chose "atactic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "atactic" when it is lacking motor coordination; marked or caused by ataxia.*

---

atavist *(noun)*

An organism that has the characteristics of a more primitive type of that organism.

- *Understanding "atavist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "atavist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

autoinjector *(noun)*

A hypodermic syringe to use in injecting yourself with a liquid.

- *United States troops now carry atropine and autoinjectors in their first-aid kits to use in case of organophosphate nerve agent poisoning.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autoinjector."*

---

avahi *(noun)*

A genus of Indriidae.

- *They discussed "avahi" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "avahi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

awarenesses *(noun)*

State of elementary or undifferentiated consciousness.

- *The article explained what "awarenesses" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "awarenesses" during the group presentation.*

---

babirusa *(noun)*

Indonesian wild pig with enormous curved canine teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babirusa."*
- *Understanding "babirusa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balkanised *(verb)*

Divide a territory into small, hostile states.

- *Learners should practice how to use "balkanised" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "balkanised" until he saw an example.*

---

bandsaws *(noun)*

An endless saw consisting of a toothed metal band that is driven around two wheels.

- *They discussed "bandsaws" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bandsaws" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bandstands *(noun)*

A platform where a (brass) band can play in the open air.

- *Understanding "bandstands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bandstands" means with a simple example.*

---

banian *(noun)*

A loose fitting jacket; originally worn in India.

- *They discussed "banian" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "banian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

banian tree *(noun)*

East Indian tree that puts out aerial shoots that grow down into the soil forming additional trunks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banian tree."*
- *Understanding "banian tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barleys *(noun)*

Cultivated since prehistoric times; grown for forage and grain.

- *He looked up "barleys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "barleys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

barrymores *(noun)*

United States actor; son of Maurice Barrymore and Georgiana Barrymore (1882-1942).

- *Understanding "barrymores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "barrymores" because he had never seen it before.*

bastardly *(adjective)*

Of no value or worth.

- *I was caught in the bastardly traffic.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bastardly" when it is of no value or worth.*

batterys *(noun)*

A collection of related things intended for use together.

- *Understanding "batterys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "batterys" means with a simple example.*

bedwetters *(noun)*

Someone suffering from enuresis; someone who urinates while asleep in bed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedwetters."*
- *Understanding "bedwetters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

behalves *(noun)*

As the agent of or on someone's part (usually expressed as rather than).

- *Understanding "behalves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "behalves" during the group presentation.*

bestowment *(noun)*

The act of conferring an honor or presenting a gift.

- *He looked up "bestowment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bestowment" during the group presentation.*

birching *(verb)*

Whip with a birch twig.

- *The coach explained when to use "birching" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "birching" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

blindest *(adjective)*

Unable or unwilling to perceive or understand.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blindest."*
- *Students compared "blindest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

blockings *(noun)*

The act of obstructing or deflecting someone's movements.

- *Understanding "blockings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blockings."*

bonneted *(verb)*

Dress in a bonnet.

- *Can you use "bonneted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "bonneted" when talking about this idea.*

bosk *(noun)*

A small wooded area.

- *They discussed "bosk" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bosk" because he had never seen it before.*

bovids *(noun)*

Hollow-horned ruminants.

- *They discussed "bovids" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bovids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brazilwood *(noun)*

Heavy wood of various brazilwood trees; used for violin bows and as dyewoods.

- *They discussed "brazilwood" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "brazilwood" means with a simple example.*

---

briefness *(noun)*

The attribute of being brief or fleeting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "briefness."*
- *Understanding "briefness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brooklet *(noun)*

A small brook.

- *Understanding "brooklet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brooklet."*

---

brooming *(verb)*

Sweep with a broom or as if with a broom.

- *In everyday English, people use "brooming" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "brooming" in real sentences.*

---

burlier *(adjective)*

Muscular and heavily built.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "burlier."*
- *The speaker chose "burlier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

butterballs *(noun)*

Small North American diving duck; males have bushy head plumage.

- *In class, the teacher used "butterballs" to mean small north american diving duck; males have bushy....*
- *They discussed "butterballs" during the group presentation.*

---

cajan pea *(noun)*

Small highly nutritious seed of the tropical pigeon-pea plant.

- *They discussed "cajan pea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cajan pea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calques *(noun)*

An expression introduced into one language by translating it from another language.

- *In class, the teacher used "calques" to mean an expression introduced into one language by....*
- *Understanding "calques" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canalisation *(noun)*

The production of a canal or a conversion to canals.

- *He looked up "canalisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canalisation."*

---

capparis spinosa *(noun)*

Prostrate spiny shrub of the Mediterranean region cultivated for its greenish flower buds which are pickled.

- *He looked up "capparis spinosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capparis spinosa."*

---

captaincies *(noun)*

The post of captain.

- *He looked up "captaincies" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "captaincies" during the group presentation.*

---

casaba *(noun)*

Melon having yellowish rind and whitish flesh.

- *The article explained what "casaba" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "casaba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

casaba melon *(noun)*

Melon having yellowish rind and whitish flesh.

- *He looked up "casaba melon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "casaba melon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

catamenia *(noun)*

The monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of nonpregnant women from puberty to menopause; ; –Hippocrates; –Aristotle.

- *The semen begins to appear in males and to be emitted at the same time of life that the catamenia begin to flow in females.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catamenia."*

---

catboat *(noun)*

A sailboat with a single mast set far forward.

- *Understanding "catboat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "catboat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

catharanthus roseus *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated Old World woody herb having large pinkish to red flowers.

- *They discussed "catharanthus roseus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "catharanthus roseus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cathers *(noun)*

United States writer who wrote about frontier life (1873-1947).

- *Understanding "cathers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cathers."*

---

cauterizes *(verb)*

Burn, sear, or freeze (tissue) using a hot iron or electric current or a caustic agent.

- *Can you use "cauterizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "cauterizes" when talking about this idea.*

---

cesarian *(noun)*

The delivery of a fetus by surgical incision through the abdominal wall and uterus (from the belief that Julius Caesar was born that way).

- *He looked up "cesarian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cesarian."*

---

cesarian section *(noun)*

The delivery of a fetus by surgical incision through the abdominal wall and uterus (from the belief that Julius Caesar was born that way).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cesarian section."*
- *The article explained what "cesarian section" means with a simple example.*

---

chacma *(noun)*

Greyish baboon of southern and eastern Africa.

- *They discussed "chacma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chacma" means with a simple example.*

---

chamberpot *(noun)*

A receptacle for urination or defecation in the bedroom.

- *They discussed "chamberpot" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chamberpot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chancelleries *(noun)*

A government building housing the office of a chancellor.

- *In class, the teacher used "chancelleries" to mean a government building housing the office of a....*
- *He looked up "chancelleries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chirpily *(adverb)*

In a cheerfully buoyant manner.

- *Place "chirpily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "chirpily" naturally.*

---

chthonian *(adjective)*

Dwelling beneath the surface of the earth.

- *Would you call this situation "chthonian"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chthonian."*

---

cleistogamous *(adjective)*

Exhibiting or relating to cleistogamy.

- *The speaker chose "cleistogamous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cleistogamous."*

---

cloudlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a cloud.

- *Would you call this situation "cloudlike"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cloudlike."*

---

colics *(noun)*

Acute abdominal pain (especially in infants).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colics."*
- *The article explained what "colics" means with a simple example.*

---

combustibility *(noun)*

The quality of being capable of igniting and burning.

- *They discussed "combustibility" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "combustibility" to mean the quality of being capable of igniting and burning.*

---

compartmentalizes *(verb)*

Separate into isolated compartments or categories.

- *Learners should practice how to use "compartmentalizes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "compartmentalizes" and when to wait.*

---

conceiver *(noun)*

Someone who creates new things.

- *He looked up "conceiver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conceiver."*

---

conjurors *(noun)*

A witch doctor who practices conjury.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conjurors."*
- *The article explained what "conjurors" means with a simple example.*

---

construals *(noun)*

An interpretation of the meaning of something; the act of construing.

- *He looked up "construals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "construals" to mean an interpretation of the meaning of something; the....*

---

controllership *(noun)*

The position of controller.

- *He looked up "controllership" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "controllership."*

---

copartnership *(noun)*

A partnership in which employees get a share of the profits in addition to their wages.

- *In class, the teacher used "copartnership" to mean a partnership in which employees get a share of the....*
- *Understanding "copartnership" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coptis *(noun)*

Small genus of low perennial herbs having yellow rhizomes and white or yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "coptis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coptis."*

---

corkscrewed *(verb)*

Move in a spiral or zigzag course.

- *The coach explained when to use "corkscrewed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "corkscrewed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cosmographer *(noun)*

A scientist knowledgeable about cosmography.

- *In class, the teacher used "cosmographer" to mean a scientist knowledgeable about cosmography.*
- *Understanding "cosmographer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

costus oil *(noun)*

A yellow volatile essential oil obtained from costusroot; used in perfumes.

- *The article explained what "costus oil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "costus oil" to mean a yellow volatile essential oil obtained from....*

---

counterfire *(noun)*

Fire intended to neutralize or destroy enemy weapons.

- *Understanding "counterfire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterfire" to mean fire intended to neutralize or destroy enemy weapons.*

---

cryptologists *(noun)*

Decoder skilled in the analysis of codes and cryptograms.

- *In class, the teacher used "cryptologists" to mean decoder skilled in the analysis of codes and....*
- *The article explained what "cryptologists" means with a simple example.*

---

cyanic acid *(noun)*

A colorless poisonous volatile liquid acid that hydrolyzes readily to ammonia and carbon dioxide.

- *Understanding "cyanic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cyanic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cybercafes *(noun)*

A cafe whose customers sit at computer terminals and log on to the internet while they eat and drink.

- *The article explained what "cybercafes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cybercafes."*

---

czechoslovakians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the former republic of Czechoslovakia.

- *The article explained what "czechoslovakians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "czechoslovakians" to mean a native or inhabitant of the former republic of....*

---

dagestanis *(noun)*

An ethnic minority living on the Caspian Sea in southwestern Russia and Azerbaijan.

- *The article explained what "dagestanis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dagestanis" to mean an ethnic minority living on the caspian sea in....*

dancings *(noun)*

Taking a series of rhythmical steps (and movements) in time to music.

- *They discussed "dancings" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dancings."*

dasheen *(noun)*

Edible starchy tuberous root of taro plants.

- *Understanding "dasheen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dasheen" means with a simple example.*

dasht-e-kavir *(noun)*

A salt desert in north central Iran.

- *He looked up "dasht-e-kavir" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dasht-e-kavir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

debauchee *(noun)*

A dissolute person; usually a man who is morally unrestrained.

- *In class, the teacher used "debauchee" to mean a dissolute person; usually a man who is morally....*
- *They discussed "debauchee" during the group presentation.*

decolonise *(verb)*

Grant independence to (a former colony).

- *He did not know how to use "decolonise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "decolonise" and when to wait.*

defenestrate *(verb)*

Throw through or out of the window.

- *The rebels stormed the palace and defenestrated the President.*
- *She tried to use "defenestrate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

defrosters *(noun)*

Heater that removes ice or frost (as from a windshield or a refrigerator or the wings of an airplane).

- *The article explained what "defrosters" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defrosters" to mean heater that removes ice or frost (as from a....*

deific *(adjective)*

Characterized by divine or godlike nature.

- *It is useful to describe something as "deific" when it is characterized by divine or godlike nature.*
- *Students compared "deific" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

delawareans *(noun)*

A native or resident of Delaware.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "delawareans."*
- *They discussed "delawareans" during the group presentation.*

demister *(noun)*

Heater that removes mist from the windshield of a car.

- *The article explained what "demister" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demister" to mean heater that removes mist from the windshield of a car.*

depolarizations *(noun)*

A loss of polarity or polarization.

- *He looked up "depolarizations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "depolarizations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

descants *(verb)*

Sing by changing register; sing by yodeling.

- *Can you use "descants" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "descants" and when to wait.*

---

devoirs *(noun)*

Formal expression of respect.

- *Understanding "devoirs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "devoirs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dextrorotatory *(adjective)*

Rotating to the right.

- *Would you call this situation "dextrorotatory"? Explain why.*
- *A "dextrorotatory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

diarchy *(noun)*

A form of government having two joint rulers.

- *Understanding "diarchy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diarchy" to mean a form of government having two joint rulers.*

---

dinkey *(noun)*

A small locomotive.

- *Understanding "dinkey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dinkey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dioxides *(noun)*

An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

- *They discussed "dioxides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dioxides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disapprovals *(noun)*

A feeling of disliking something or what someone is doing.

- *Understanding "disapprovals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "disapprovals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disarrange *(verb)*

Disturb the arrangement of.

- *Disarrange the papers.*
- *My son disarranged the papers on my desk.*

---

discourteously *(adverb)*

In an impolite manner.

- *She spoke "discourteously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "discourteously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

distributively *(adverb)*

As individuals or as separate units (not collectively).

- *Taken distributively, their rights are imperceptible.*
- *Marine vertebrates have their weight supported distributively by the water.*

---

doctrinaires *(noun)*

A stubborn person of arbitrary or arrogant opinions.

- *The article explained what "doctrinaires" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doctrinaires."*

---

doglegs *(noun)*

A golf hole with a sharp angle in the fairway.

- *The article explained what "doglegs" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “doglegs” to mean a golf hole with a sharp angle in the fairway.*

---

ecchymoses *(noun)*

The purple or black-and-blue area resulting from a bruise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ecchymoses.”*
- *He looked up “ecchymoses” because he had never seen it before.*

---

echovirus *(noun)*

Any of a group of viruses associated with various diseases including viral meningitis and mild respiratory disorders and diarrhea in newborn infants.

- *In class, the teacher used “echovirus” to mean any of a group of viruses associated with various....*
- *The article explained what “echovirus” means with a simple example.*

---

edifies *(verb)*

Make understand.

- *In everyday English, people use “edifies” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “edifies” in real sentences.*

---

effleurage *(noun)*

A rhythmic stroking.

- *Effleurage of the abdomen is used in the Lamaze method of childbirth.*
- *Understanding “effleurage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eightpence *(noun)*

A coin worth eight pennies.

- *Understanding “eightpence” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “eightpence” during the group presentation.*

---

eleusine indica *(noun)*

Coarse annual grass having fingerlike spikes of flowers; native to Old World tropics; a naturalized weed elsewhere.

- *In class, the teacher used “eleusine indica” to mean coarse annual grass having fingerlike spikes of....*
- *The article explained what “eleusine indica” means with a simple example.*

---

elymus hispidus *(noun)*

Asiatic grass introduced into United States rangelands for pasture and fodder.

- *He looked up “elymus hispidus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “elymus hispidus” during the group presentation.*

---

embrocation *(noun)*

A medicinal liquid that is rubbed into the skin to relieve muscular stiffness and pain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “embrocation.”*
- *Understanding “embrocation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enciphering *(verb)*

Convert ordinary language into code.

- *Learners should practice how to use “enciphering” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “enciphering” when talking about this idea.*

---

entombs *(verb)*

Place in a grave or tomb.

- *The coach explained when to use “entombs” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “entombs” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

eremite *(noun)*

A Christian recluse.

- *The article explained what “eremite” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “eremite.”*

---

erica vagans *(noun)*

Bushy shrub having pink to white flowers; common on the moors of Cornwall and in southwestern Europe; cultivated elsewhere.

- *In class, the teacher used "erica vagans" to mean bushy shrub having pink to white flowers; common on....*
- *They discussed "erica vagans" during the group presentation.*

---

erythronium *(noun)*

Perennial bulbous herbs most of northern United States: dogtooth violet; adder's tongue; trout lily; fawn lily.

- *He looked up "erythronium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erythronium" to mean perennial bulbous herbs most of northern united....*

---

evenhandedly *(adverb)*

Without favoring one party, in a fair evenhanded manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "evenhandedly" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "evenhandedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

exuviae *(noun)*

Cast-off skins or coverings of various organisms during ecdysis.

- *The article explained what "exuviae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exuviae" to mean cast-off skins or coverings of various organisms....*

---

faeroes *(noun)*

A self-governing colony that is a possession of Denmark in the Faroe Islands.

- *The article explained what "faeroes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faeroes" to mean a self-governing colony that is a possession of....*

---

falstaffian *(adjective)*

Of or resembling Falstaff.

- *A "falstaffian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "falstaffian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

family sapindaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical New and Old World deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs bearing leathery drupes with yellow translucent flesh; most plants produce toxic saponins.

- *Understanding "family sapindaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family sapindaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family vespidae *(noun)*

An arthropod family of the order Hymenoptera including: yellow jackets; hornets; mason wasps.

- *They discussed "family vespidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family vespidae" to mean an arthropod family of the order hymenoptera....*

---

fastigiate *(adjective)*

Having clusters of erect branches (often appearing to form a single column).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fastigiate."*
- *The speaker chose "fastigiate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fattiness *(noun)*

Having the property of containing fat.

- *They discussed "fattiness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fattiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fingerpointing *(noun)*

The imputation of blame.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fingerpointing."*
- *The article explained what "fingerpointing" means with a simple example.*

---

fishier *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling fish.

- *Would you call this situation "fishier"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fishier."*

---

flabbiness *(noun)*

A flabby softness.

- *They discussed "flabbiness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flabbiness."*

---

flautists *(noun)*

Someone who plays the flute.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flautists."*
- *Understanding "flautists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flocculating *(verb)*

Cause to become a fluffy or lumpy aggregate.

- *In everyday English, people use "flocculating" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "flocculating" until he saw an example.*

---

floorwalker *(noun)*

An employee of a retail store who supervises sales personnel and helps with customer problems.

- *A floorwalker is called a shopwalker in Britain.*
- *He looked up "floorwalker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

floppier *(adjective)*

Hanging limply.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "floppier."*
- *Students compared "floppier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

flumps *(verb)*

Set (something or oneself) down with or as if with a noise.

- *In everyday English, people use "flumps" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "flumps" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

forelands *(noun)*

A natural elevation (especially a rocky one that juts out into the sea).

- *He looked up "forelands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forelands."*

---

fronter *(adjective)*

Relating to or located in the front.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fronter" when it is relating to or located in the front.*
- *A "fronter" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fructified *(verb)*

Make productive or fruitful.

- *The earth that he fructified.*
- *The seeds fructified.*

---

galina ulanova *(noun)*

Russian ballet dancer (1910-1998).

- *In class, the teacher used "galina ulanova" to mean russian ballet dancer (1910-1998).*
- *Understanding "galina ulanova" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gamboling *(verb)*

Play boisterously.

- *The gamboling lambs in the meadows.*
- *She tried to use "gamboling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

gamest *(adjective)*

Disabled in the feet or legs.

- *A "gamest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "gamest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

gawks *(noun)*

An awkward stupid person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gawks."*
- *Understanding "gawks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus alopecurus *(noun)*

Annual or perennial grasses including decorative and meadow species as well as notorious agricultural weeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alopecurus."*
- *They discussed "genus alopecurus" during the group presentation.*

genus amygdalus *(noun)*

Used in former classifications for peach and almond trees which are now included in genus Prunus.

- *The article explained what "genus amygdalus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus amygdalus" during the group presentation.*

genus architeuthis *(noun)*

Giant squid.

- *They discussed "genus architeuthis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus architeuthis" because he had never seen it before.*

genus argemone *(noun)*

Prickly poppies.

- *Understanding "genus argemone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus argemone" because he had never seen it before.*

genus avahi *(noun)*

A genus of Indriidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus avahi."*
- *They discussed "genus avahi" during the group presentation.*

genus coptis *(noun)*

Small genus of low perennial herbs having yellow rhizomes and white or yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus coptis" to mean small genus of low perennial herbs having yellow....*
- *The article explained what "genus coptis" means with a simple example.*

genus erythronium *(noun)*

Perennial bulbous herbs most of northern United States: dogtooth violet; adder's tongue; trout lily; fawn lily.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus erythronium" to mean perennial bulbous herbs most of northern united....*
- *Understanding "genus erythronium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus glyceria *(noun)*

Manna grass.

- *He looked up "genus glyceria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus glyceria" during the group presentation.*

genus hesperis *(noun)*

Biennial or perennial erect herbs having nocturnally fragrant flowers.

- *They discussed "genus hesperis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus hesperis" means with a simple example.*

genus hirudo *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Hirudinidae.

- *They discussed "genus hirudo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hirudo."*

---

genus perognathus *(noun)*

Pocket mice.

- *Understanding "genus perognathus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus perognathus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pilosella *(noun)*

Genus of hairy perennial herbs with horizontal rhizomes and leafy or underground stolons; Eurasia and North Africa; often considered congeneric with Hieracium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pilosella."*
- *He looked up "genus pilosella" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sium *(noun)*

Perennial of wet and marshy places in the northern hemisphere: water parsnips.

- *He looked up "genus sium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus sium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus tanacetum *(noun)*

A large genus of plants resembling chrysanthemums; comprises some plants often included in other genera especially genus Chrysanthemum.

- *He looked up "genus tanacetum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tanacetum."*

---

girondist *(noun)*

A member of the moderate republican party that was in power during the French Revolution; the Girondists were overthrown by their more radical rivals the Jacobins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girondist."*
- *They discussed "girondist" during the group presentation.*

---

glyceria *(noun)*

Manna grass.

- *Understanding "glyceria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glyceria" means with a simple example.*

---

grabed *(verb)*

Make a grasping or snatching motion with the hand.

- *Can you use "grabed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "grabed" and when to wait.*

---

graduals *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) an antiphon (usually from the Book of Psalms) immediately after the epistle at Mass.

- *They discussed "graduals" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "graduals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

granulose *(adjective)*

Composed of or covered with particles resembling meal in texture or consistency.

- *Students compared "granulose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "granulose" approach may work better in this case.*

---

greenlands *(noun)*

The largest island in the world; lies between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean; a self-governing province of Denmark.

- *The article explained what "greenlands" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greenlands" to mean the largest island in the world; lies between the....*

---

guaiacum officinale *(noun)*

Small evergreen tree of Caribbean and southern Central America to northern South America; a source of lignum vitae wood, hardest of commercial timbers, and a medicinal resin.

- *Understanding "guaiacum officinale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “guaiacum officinale.”*

gudgeons *(noun)*

Small slender European freshwater fish often used as bait by anglers.

- *Understanding “gudgeons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gudgeons” to mean small slender european freshwater fish often used....*

haemoptysis *(noun)*

Coughing up blood from the respiratory tract; usually indicates a severe infection of the bronchi or lungs.

- *In class, the teacher used “haemoptysis” to mean coughing up blood from the respiratory tract;....*
- *The article explained what “haemoptysis” means with a simple example.*

hammerings *(noun)*

The act of pounding (delivering repeated heavy blows).

- *They discussed “hammerings” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “hammerings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heartens *(verb)*

Give encouragement to.

- *Learners should practice how to use “heartens” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “heartens” until he saw an example.*

hectically *(adverb)*

In a frenzied manner.

- *She spoke “hectically,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using “hectically” can make your explanation more exact.*

hemiacetal *(noun)*

An organic compound usually formed as an intermediate product in the preparation of acetals from aldehydes or ketones.

- *They discussed “hemiacetal” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “hemiacetal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hennaed *(verb)*

Apply henna to one’s hair.

- *In everyday English, people use “hennaed” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “hennaed” carefully so everyone would understand.*

hesperis *(noun)*

Biennial or perennial erect herbs having nocturnally fragrant flowers.

- *The article explained what “hesperis” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hesperis.”*

hiccoughs *(noun)*

(usually plural) the state of having reflex spasms of the diaphragm accompanied by a rapid closure of the glottis producing an audible sound; sometimes a symptom of indigestion.

- *The article explained what “hiccoughs” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hiccoughs.”*

hirudo *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Hirudinidae.

- *The article explained what “hirudo” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hirudo” to mean type genus of the family hirudinidae.*

holothuria edulis *(noun)*

Of warm coasts from Australia to Asia; used as food especially by Chinese.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “holothuria edulis.”*
- *He looked up “holothuria edulis” because he had never seen it before.*

hotelkeeper *(noun)*

An owner or manager of hotels.

- *In class, the teacher used "hotelkeeper" to mean an owner or manager of hotels.*
- *The article explained what "hotelkeeper" means with a simple example.*

housemaid's knee *(noun)*

Swelling of the bursa in the knee (due to trauma or excessive kneeling).

- *He looked up "housemaid's knee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "housemaid's knee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

huddie leadbetter *(noun)*

United States folk singer and composer (1885-1949).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huddie leadbetter."*
- *Understanding "huddie leadbetter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hulas *(noun)*

A Polynesian rain dance performed by a woman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hulas."*
- *Understanding "hulas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hybridise *(verb)*

Breed animals or plants using parents of different races and varieties.

- *In everyday English, people use "hybridise" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "hybridise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

hydrometers *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for determining the specific gravity of a liquid or solid.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrometers" to mean a measuring instrument for determining the specific....*
- *The article explained what "hydrometers" means with a simple example.*

iles comores *(noun)*

Three main islands and numerous islets in the Indian Ocean between Mozambique and Madagascar.

- *The article explained what "iles comores" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iles comores" to mean three main islands and numerous islets in the....*

illuminants *(noun)*

Something that can serve as a source of light.

- *In class, the teacher used "illuminants" to mean something that can serve as a source of light.*
- *Understanding "illuminants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ilmen *(noun)*

A lake in northwestern Russia; drains through the Volkhov River into Lake Ladoga.

- *They discussed "ilmen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ilmen" to mean a lake in northwestern russia; drains through the....*

imperfects *(noun)*

A tense of verbs used in describing action that is on-going.

- *In class, the teacher used "imperfects" to mean a tense of verbs used in describing action that is....*
- *The article explained what "imperfects" means with a simple example.*

inconsequentially *(adverb)*

Lacking consequence.

- *'You're so beautifully dressed,' she said and added quite inconsequentially, 'Can you stay the night?'.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "inconsequentially" in the final chapter.*

inhumations *(noun)*

The ritual placing of a corpse in a grave.

- *They discussed "inhumations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inhumations."*

---

inspiriting *(adjective)*

Cheerfully encouraging.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inspiriting" when it is cheerfully encouraging.*
- *Would you call this situation "inspiriting"? Explain why.*

---

insteps *(noun)*

The part of a shoe or stocking that covers the arch of the foot.

- *In class, the teacher used "insteps" to mean the part of a shoe or stocking that covers the arch....*
- *The article explained what "insteps" means with a simple example.*

---

intercalates *(verb)*

Insert (days) in a calendar.

- *Can you use "intercalates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "intercalates" until he saw an example.*

---

intercostals *(noun)*

Muscles between the ribs; they contract during inspiration.

- *They discussed "intercostals" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "intercostals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

interlayers *(noun)*

A layer placed between other layers.

- *Understanding "interlayers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "interlayers" during the group presentation.*

---

interlinks *(verb)*

Be interwoven or interconnected.

- *He did not know how to use "interlinks" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "interlinks" and when to wait.*

---

intermixture *(noun)*

An additional ingredient that is added by mixing with the base.

- *A large intermixture of sand.*
- *Understanding "intermixture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iodised *(adjective)*

Treated with iodine.

- *A "iodised" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "iodised"? Explain why.*

---

jaffar umar thalib *(noun)*

Indonesian terrorist and Islamic militant who commands the Laskar Jihad; uses violence to achieve political ends (1965-2000).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jaffar umar thalib."*
- *The article explained what "jaffar umar thalib" means with a simple example.*

---

jaywalked *(verb)*

Cross the road at a red light.

- *She tried to use "jaywalked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "jaywalked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

jerusalems *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of the modern state of Israel (although its status as capital is disputed); it was captured from Jordan in 1967 in the Six Day War; a holy city for Jews and Christians and Muslims; was the capital of an ancient kingdom.

- *The article explained what "jerusalems" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jerusalems" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jointers *(noun)*

A long carpenter's plane used to shape the edges of boards so they will fit together.

- *Understanding "jointers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jointers" means with a simple example.*

jotuns *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) one of a race of giants often in conflict with the Aesir.

- *The article explained what "jotuns" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jotuns" during the group presentation.*

joylessly *(adverb)*

In a joyless manner; without joy.

- *She greeted her guests joylessly.*
- *Place "joylessly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

kalon tripa *(noun)*

The chairman of the Kashag and essentially head of the Tibetan government-in-exile.

- *They discussed "kalon tripa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kalon tripa."*

kasbahs *(noun)*

An older or native quarter of many cities in northern Africa; the quarter in which the citadel is located.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kasbahs."*
- *He looked up "kasbahs" because he had never seen it before.*

kennings *(noun)*

Conventional metaphoric name for something, used especially in Old English and Old Norse poetry.

- *The article explained what "kennings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kennings" to mean conventional metaphoric name for something, used....*

ketoprofen *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Orudis or Orudis KT or Oruvail).

- *They discussed "ketoprofen" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ketoprofen" means with a simple example.*

kickstands *(noun)*

A swiveling metal rod attached to a bicycle or motorcycle or other two-wheeled vehicle; the rod lies horizontally when not in use but can be kicked into a vertical position as a support to hold the vehicle upright when it is not being ridden.

- *The article explained what "kickstands" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kickstands" to mean a swiveling metal rod attached to a bicycle or....*

kindlier *(adjective)*

Showing or motivated by sympathy and understanding and generosity.

- *Students compared "kindlier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kindlier."*

ladyfinger *(noun)*

Small finger-shaped sponge cake.

- *They discussed "ladyfinger" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ladyfinger" because he had never seen it before.*

laging *(verb)*

Lock up or confine, in or as in a jail.

- *She tried to use "laging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "laging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

lagune *(noun)*

A body of water cut off from a larger body by a reef of sand or coral.

- *In class, the teacher used "lagune" to mean a body of water cut off from a larger body by a....*
- *The article explained what "lagune" means with a simple example.*

lake ilmen *(noun)*

A lake in northwestern Russia; drains through the Volkhov River into Lake Ladoga.

- *In class, the teacher used "lake ilmen" to mean a lake in northwestern russia; drains through the....*
- *They discussed "lake ilmen" during the group presentation.*

landsmen *(noun)*

An inexperienced sailor; a sailor on the first voyage.

- *He looked up "landsmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landsmen."*

laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis *(noun)*

A refractive surgery procedure that reshapes the cornea.

- *The article explained what "laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis" to mean a refractive surgery procedure that reshapes the cornea.*

lazaret *(noun)*

Hospital for persons with infectious diseases (especially leprosy).

- *They discussed "lazaret" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lazaret" means with a simple example.*

lazarette *(noun)*

Hospital for persons with infectious diseases (especially leprosy).

- *In class, the teacher used "lazarette" to mean hospital for persons with infectious diseases....*
- *He looked up "lazarette" because he had never seen it before.*

leadings *(noun)*

The activity of leading.

- *They discussed "leadings" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leadings."*

lempiras *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Honduras; equal to 100 centavos.

- *The article explained what "lempiras" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lempiras" to mean the basic unit of money in honduras; equal to 100....*

licencees *(verb)*

Authorize officially.

- *In everyday English, people use "licencees" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "licencees" in real sentences.*

lipsticked *(verb)*

Form by tracing with lipstick.

- *The clown had lipsticked circles on his cheeks.*
- *She lipsticked her mouth.*

lotted *(verb)*

Administer or bestow, as in small portions.

- *The coach explained when to use "lotted" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lotted" in real sentences.*

lucius quinctius cincinnatus *(noun)*

Roman statesman regarded as a model of simple virtue; he twice was called to assume dictatorship of Rome and each time retired to his farm (519-438 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lucius quinctius cincinnatus."*
- *He looked up "lucius quinctius cincinnatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lxxv *(adjective)*

Being five more than seventy.

- *Students compared "lxxv" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "lxxv" approach may work better in this case.*

---

malus coronaria *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of the eastern United States having pink blossoms and small yellow fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "malus coronaria" to mean medium-sized tree of the eastern united states....*
- *The article explained what "malus coronaria" means with a simple example.*

---

meagrely *(adverb)*

To a meager degree or in a meager manner.

- *She spoke "meagrely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "meagrely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

medevacs *(noun)*

The evacuation of persons (usually by air transportation) to a place where they can receive medical care.

- *In class, the teacher used "medevacs" to mean the evacuation of persons (usually by air....*
- *Understanding "medevacs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

megaspores *(noun)*

Larger of the two types of spore produced in heterosporous plants; develops in ovule into a female gametophyte.

- *He looked up "megaspores" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megaspores."*

---

micmacs *(noun)*

A member of the Algonquian people inhabiting the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micmacs."*
- *He looked up "micmacs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

micturate *(verb)*

Eliminate urine.

- *She tried to use "micturate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "micturate" and when to wait.*

---

miles gloriosus *(noun)*

A braggart soldier (a stock figure in comedy).

- *The article explained what "miles gloriosus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "miles gloriosus" to mean a braggart soldier (a stock figure in comedy).*

---

minipress *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade name Minipress).

- *Understanding "minipress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minipress."*

---

minuter *(adjective)*

Characterized by painstaking care and detailed examination.

- *Students compared "minuter" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "minuter" when it is characterized by painstaking care and detailed....*

---

motherlands *(noun)*

The country where you were born.

- *The article explained what "motherlands" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "motherlands" during the group presentation.*

moutons *(noun)*

Meat from a mature domestic sheep.

- *The article explained what "moutons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moutons" to mean meat from a mature domestic sheep.*

musculus sphincter ani internus *(noun)*

An internal ring of smooth muscle formed by circular fibers of the rectum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus sphincter ani internus."*
- *They discussed "musculus sphincter ani internus" during the group presentation.*

mutative *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or marked by genetic mutation.

- *The speaker chose "mutative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mutative" when it is of or pertaining to or marked by genetic mutation.*

mydriatic *(noun)*

A drug that causes the pupil of the eye to dilate; used to aid eye examinations.

- *In class, the teacher used "mydriatic" to mean a drug that causes the pupil of the eye to dilate;....*
- *The article explained what "mydriatic" means with a simple example.*

mydriatic drug *(noun)*

A drug that causes the pupil of the eye to dilate; used to aid eye examinations.

- *He looked up "mydriatic drug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mydriatic drug" to mean a drug that causes the pupil of the eye to dilate;....*

myotomy *(noun)*

Surgical incision or division of a muscle.

- *In class, the teacher used "myotomy" to mean surgical incision or division of a muscle.*
- *They discussed "myotomy" during the group presentation.*

neat's-foot oil *(noun)*

A pale yellow oil made from the feet and legs of cattle; used as a dressing for leather.

- *The article explained what "neat's-foot oil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neat's-foot oil" to mean a pale yellow oil made from the feet and legs of....*

negatron *(noun)*

An elementary particle with negative charge.

- *He looked up "negatron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "negatron" to mean an elementary particle with negative charge.*

neotenous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by neoteny.

- *Would you call this situation "neotenous"? Explain why.*
- *A "neotenous" approach may work better in this case.*

newss *(noun)*

A program devoted to current events, often using interviews and commentary.

- *Understanding "newss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "newss" to mean a program devoted to current events, often using....*

neys *(noun)*

French marshal in the Napoleonic Wars (1769-1815).

- *The article explained what "neys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neys."*

nigeriens *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Niger.

- *He looked up "nigeriens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nigeriens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nondescripts *(noun)*

A person is not easily classified and not very interesting.

- *In class, the teacher used "nondescripts" to mean a person is not easily classified and not very....*
- *They discussed "nondescripts" during the group presentation.*

---

nonmusical *(adjective)*

Lacking interest in or talent for music.

- *It is unfortunate that her children were all nonmusical.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonmusical."*

---

norvir *(noun)*

A protease inhibitor (trade name Norvir) used in treating HIV.

- *In class, the teacher used "norvir" to mean a protease inhibitor (trade name norvir) used in....*
- *He looked up "norvir" because he had never seen it before.*

---

notropis cornutus *(noun)*

The common North American shiner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "notropis cornutus."*
- *He looked up "notropis cornutus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nubbly *(adjective)*

Of textiles; having a rough surface.

- *A sweater knitted of nubbly homespun yarns.*
- *Students compared "nubbly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nuphar lutea *(noun)*

A water lily with yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuphar lutea."*
- *He looked up "nuphar lutea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oculars *(noun)*

Combination of lenses at the viewing end of optical instruments.

- *They discussed "oculars" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oculars" because he had never seen it before.*

---

odiously *(adverb)*

In an offensive and hateful manner.

- *He answered "odiously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "odiously" in the final chapter.*

---

offsider *(adjective)*

Illegally beyond a prescribed line or area or ahead of the ball or puck.

- *Students compared "offsider" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "offsider."*

---

oligochaetes *(noun)*

Hermaphroditic terrestrial and aquatic annelids having bristles borne singly along the length of the body.

- *They discussed "oligochaetes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oligochaetes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ollas *(noun)*

Leaf or strip from a leaf of the talipot palm used in India for writing paper.

- *They discussed "ollas" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ollas.”*

one-flowered pyrola *(noun)*

Delicate evergreen dwarf herb of north temperate regions having a solitary white terminal flower; sometimes placed in genus Pyrola.

- *He looked up “one-flowered pyrola” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “one-flowered pyrola.”*

orangs *(noun)*

Large long-armed ape of Borneo and Sumatra having arboreal habits.

- *Understanding “orangs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “orangs” to mean large long-armed ape of borneo and sumatra having....*

orated *(verb)*

Talk pompously.

- *In everyday English, people use “orated” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “orated” in real sentences.*

outcastes *(noun)*

A person belonging to no caste.

- *The article explained what “outcastes” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “outcastes.”*

overdramatized *(verb)*

Present in an overly dramatic manner.

- *He did not know how to use “overdramatized” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “overdramatized” when talking about this idea.*

oversleeps *(verb)*

Sleep longer than intended.

- *The coach explained when to use “oversleeps” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “oversleeps” until he saw an example.*

overspends *(verb)*

Spend more than available of (a budget).

- *He did not know how to use “overspends” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “overspends” carefully so everyone would understand.*

palaeoclimatology *(noun)*

The study of the climate of past ages.

- *Understanding “palaeoclimatology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “palaeoclimatology” because he had never seen it before.*

panhandled *(verb)*

Beg by accosting people in the street and asking for money.

- *Can you use “panhandled” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “panhandled” until he saw an example.*

pauperization *(noun)*

A state of extreme poverty or destitution.

- *The article explained what “pauperization” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pauperization” to mean a state of extreme poverty or destitution.*

peabodys *(noun)*

Educator who founded the first kindergarten in the United States (1804-1894).

- *The article explained what “peabodys” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “peabodys” during the group presentation.*

peakes *(verb)*

To reach the highest point; attain maximum intensity, activity.

- *In everyday English, people use "peakes" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "peakes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pentamerous *(adjective)*

Divided into five parts; specifically, having each floral whorl consist of five (or a multiple of five) members.

- *Pentamerous flowers.*
- *The speaker chose "pentamerous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

perfectest *(adjective)*

Being complete of its kind and without defect or blemish.

- *The speaker chose "perfectest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "perfectest."*

---

permalloy *(noun)*

An 80/20 alloy of nickel and iron; easily magnetized and demagnetized.

- *The article explained what "permalloy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "permalloy" to mean an 80/20 alloy of nickel and iron; easily....*

---

permited *(verb)*

Allow the presence of or allow (an activity) without opposing or prohibiting.

- *Learners should practice how to use "permited" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "permited" until he saw an example.*

---

perognathus *(noun)*

Pocket mice.

- *In class, the teacher used "perognathus" to mean pocket mice.*
- *Understanding "perognathus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pettifog *(verb)*

Argue over petty things.

- *She tried to use "pettifog" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "pettifog" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

phalaris canariensis *(noun)*

Canary Islands grass; seeds used as feed for caged birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "phalaris canariensis" to mean canary islands grass; seeds used as feed for caged....*
- *He looked up "phalaris canariensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pheasant's-eye *(noun)*

Eurasian herb cultivated for its deep red flowers with dark centers.

- *In class, the teacher used "pheasant's-eye" to mean eurasian herb cultivated for its deep red flowers....*
- *The article explained what "pheasant's-eye" means with a simple example.*

---

philosophizes *(verb)*

Reason philosophically.

- *In everyday English, people use "philosophizes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "philosophizes" until he saw an example.*

---

photogravures *(noun)*

An intaglio print produced by gravure.

- *They discussed "photogravures" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "photogravures" to mean an intaglio print produced by gravure.*

---

photomicrograph *(noun)*

A photograph taken with the help of a microscope.

- *Understanding "photomicrograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "photomicrograph" during the group presentation.*

---

picketts *(noun)*

American Confederate general known for leading a disastrous charge at Gettysburg (1825-1875).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picketts."*
- *Understanding "picketts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pikestaff *(noun)*

The staff of a pike.

- *The article explained what "pikestaff" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pikestaff."*

---

pillories *(noun)*

A wooden instrument of punishment on a post with holes for the wrists and neck; offenders were locked in and so exposed to public scorn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pillories."*
- *They discussed "pillories" during the group presentation.*

---

pilosella *(noun)*

Genus of hairy perennial herbs with horizontal rhizomes and leafy or underground stolons; Eurasia and North Africa; often considered congeneric with Hieracium.

- *They discussed "pilosella" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pilosella" means with a simple example.*

---

pipefitting *(noun)*

Fitting consisting of threaded pieces of pipe for joining pipes together.

- *They discussed "pipefitting" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pipefitting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

placatory *(adjective)*

Intended to pacify by acceding to demands or granting concessions.

- *An astonishingly placatory speech.*
- *The speaker chose "placatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pleuropneumonia *(noun)*

Pleurisy and pneumonia.

- *The article explained what "pleuropneumonia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pleuropneumonia" during the group presentation.*

---

plymouths *(noun)*

A town in Massachusetts founded by Pilgrims in 1620.

- *They discussed "plymouths" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plymouths" to mean a town in massachusetts founded by pilgrims in 1620.*

---

podiceps cristatus *(noun)*

Large Old World grebe with black ear tufts.

- *The article explained what "podiceps cristatus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "podiceps cristatus" to mean large old world grebe with black ear tufts.*

---

policys *(noun)*

A plan of action adopted by an individual or social group.

- *The article explained what "policys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "policys" to mean a plan of action adopted by an individual or social....*

---

postdating *(verb)*

Establish something as being later relative to something else.

- *He did not know how to use "postdating" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "postdating" when talking about this idea.*

postmillennial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the period following the millennium.

- *The speaker chose "postmillennial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "postmillennial" approach may work better in this case.*

poxviruses *(noun)*

Any of a group of viruses that can cause pox diseases in vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "poxviruses" to mean any of a group of viruses that can cause pox....*
- *They discussed "poxviruses" during the group presentation.*

predestinarian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to predestination; holding the doctrine of predestination.

- *The speaker chose "predestinarian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "predestinarian."*

prelature *(noun)*

The office or station of a prelate.

- *Understanding "prelature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prelature" to mean the office or station of a prelate.*

professionalising *(verb)*

Make professional or give a professional character to.

- *In everyday English, people use "professionalising" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "professionalising" in real sentences.*

proliferations *(noun)*

A rapid increase in number (especially a rapid increase in the number of deadly weapons).

- *The article explained what "proliferations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proliferations" to mean a rapid increase in number (especially a rapid....*

protrusive *(adjective)*

Thrusting outward.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "protrusive."*
- *Students compared "protrusive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

putes *(verb)*

Arrange thoughts, ideas, temporal events.

- *In everyday English, people use "putes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "putes" in real sentences.*

pyretic *(adjective)*

Causing fever.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pyretic" when it is causing fever.*
- *A "pyretic" approach may work better in this case.*

qadis *(noun)*

An Islamic judge.

- *Understanding "qadis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "qadis" to mean an islamic judge.*

quicksteps *(noun)*

A ballroom dance with both quick and slow steps.

- *Understanding "quicksteps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quicksteps" to mean a ballroom dance with both quick and slow steps.*

raphanus sativus *(noun)*

Eurasian plant widely cultivated for its edible pungent root usually eaten raw.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “raphanus sativus.”*
- *Understanding “raphanus sativus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rawhides *(noun)*

Untanned hide especially of cattle; cut in strips it is used for whips and ropes.

- *The article explained what “rawhides” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “rawhides” during the group presentation.*

recommencement *(noun)*

Beginning again.

- *Understanding “recommencement” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “recommencement” to mean beginning again.*

releasees *(verb)*

Make (information) available for publication.

- *He did not know how to use “releasees” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “releasees” in real sentences.*

resole *(verb)*

Put a new sole on.

- *She tried to use “resole” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “resole” in real sentences.*

retrorockets *(noun)*

A small rocket engine on a larger rocket or spacecraft that is fired to slow or alter its course.

- *They discussed “retrorockets” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “retrorockets.”*

rhinoceros unicornis *(noun)*

Having one horn.

- *Understanding “rhinoceros unicornis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “rhinoceros unicornis” during the group presentation.*

righthander *(noun)*

A person who uses the right hand more skillfully than the left.

- *He looked up “righthander” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “righthander.”*

ripely *(adverb)*

With mature or developed appearance.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “ripely” naturally.*
- *She spoke “ripely,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

rockrose *(noun)*

Any of numerous varieties of helianthemums having small rose-like yellow or white or reddish flowers.

- *Understanding “rockrose” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “rockrose” during the group presentation.*

rockrose family *(noun)*

Shrubs or woody herbs of temperate regions especially Mediterranean.

- *He looked up “rockrose family” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “rockrose family” during the group presentation.*

runcible spoon *(noun)*

A fork-like spoon with a cutting edge; coined by Edward Lear.

- *The article explained what “runcible spoon” means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "runcible spoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salability *(noun)*

The quality of being salable or marketable.

- *Understanding "salability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salability" to mean the quality of being salable or marketable.*

---

sandpapered *(verb)*

Rub with sandpaper.

- *Can you use "sandpapered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sandpapered" until he saw an example.*

---

sanitaria *(noun)*

A hospital for recuperation or for the treatment of chronic diseases.

- *Understanding "sanitaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanitaria."*

---

sapindaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical New and Old World deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs bearing leathery drupes with yellow translucent flesh; most plants produce toxic saponins.

- *In class, the teacher used "sapindaceae" to mean chiefly tropical new and old world deciduous and....*
- *The article explained what "sapindaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

scintillations *(noun)*

A rapid change in brightness; a brief spark or flash.

- *Understanding "scintillations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scintillations" to mean a rapid change in brightness; a brief spark or flash.*

---

scuppering *(verb)*

Put in a dangerous, disadvantageous, or difficult position.

- *She tried to use "scuppering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "scuppering" when talking about this idea.*

---

seductresses *(noun)*

A woman who seduces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seductresses."*
- *They discussed "seductresses" during the group presentation.*

---

senors *(noun)*

A Spanish title or form of address for a man; similar to the English 'Mr' or 'sir'.

- *In class, the teacher used "senors" to mean a spanish title or form of address for a man;....*
- *The article explained what "senors" means with a simple example.*

---

shiitakes *(noun)*

Edible east Asian mushroom having a golden or dark brown to blackish cap and an inedible stipe.

- *They discussed "shiitakes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shiitakes" means with a simple example.*

---

shippings *(noun)*

The commercial enterprise of moving goods and materials.

- *The article explained what "shippings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shippings" to mean the commercial enterprise of moving goods and materials.*

---

shirtmaker *(noun)*

A maker of shirts.

- *Understanding "shirtmaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shirtmaker" during the group presentation.*

---

shirttails *(noun)*

A brief addendum at the end of a newspaper article.

- *The article explained what "shirttails" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shirttails" during the group presentation.*

showiest *(adjective)*

Marked by ostentation but often tasteless.

- *Students compared "showiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "showiest" approach may work better in this case.*

sild *(noun)*

Any of various young herrings (other than brislings) canned as sardines in Norway.

- *Understanding "sild" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sild" means with a simple example.*

sium *(noun)*

Perennial of wet and marshy places in the northern hemisphere: water parsnips.

- *Understanding "sium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sium."*

skived *(verb)*

Remove the surface of.

- *The coach explained when to use "skived" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "skived" until he saw an example.*

sogginess *(noun)*

A heavy wetness.

- *In class, the teacher used "sogginess" to mean a heavy wetness.*
- *They discussed "sogginess" during the group presentation.*

sooting *(verb)*

Coat with soot.

- *In everyday English, people use "sooting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sooting" in real sentences.*

sorbus sitchensis *(noun)*

An ash of the western coast of North America.

- *They discussed "sorbus sitchensis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sorbus sitchensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

speciated *(verb)*

Evolve so as to lead to a new species or develop in a way most suited to the environment.

- *The coach explained when to use "speciated" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "speciated" until he saw an example.*

spicebush *(noun)*

Straggling aromatic shrub of southwestern United States having fragrant brown flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "spicebush" to mean straggling aromatic shrub of southwestern united....*
- *The article explained what "spicebush" means with a simple example.*

spoilsports *(noun)*

Someone who spoils the pleasure of others.

- *He looked up "spoilsports" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spoilsports" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spritsail *(noun)*

A fore-and-aft sail extended by a sprit.

- *The article explained what "spritsail" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spritsail."*

---

stambul *(noun)*

The largest city and former capital of Turkey; rebuilt on the site of ancient Byzantium by Constantine I in the fourth century; renamed Constantinople by Constantine who made it the capital of the Byzantine Empire; now the seat of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *He looked up "stambul" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stambul."*

---

stoneworks *(noun)*

Masonry done with stone.

- *The article explained what "stoneworks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stoneworks" to mean masonry done with stone.*

---

strangulate *(verb)*

Kill by squeezing the throat of so as to cut off the air.

- *The hernia will strangulate.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "strangulate" in real sentences.*

---

studiousness *(noun)*

Diligent study.

- *They discussed "studiousness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "studiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superincumbent *(adjective)*

Lying or resting on and exerting pressure on something else.

- *Superincumbent layers of dead plants cut off the air and arrested decomposition.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "superincumbent" when it is lying or resting on and exerting pressure on....*

---

surfeited *(verb)*

Supply or feed to surfeit.

- *He did not know how to use "surfeited" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "surfeited" and when to wait.*

---

swathing *(noun)*

Cloth coverings wrapped around something (as a wound or a baby).

- *They discussed "swathing" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swathing."*

---

tambours *(noun)*

A frame made of two hoops; used for embroidering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tambours."*
- *The article explained what "tambours" means with a simple example.*

---

tanacetum *(noun)*

A large genus of plants resembling chrysanthemums; comprises some plants often included in other genera especially genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding "tanacetum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tanacetum" during the group presentation.*

---

tenderise *(verb)*

Make tender or more tender as by marinating, pounding, or applying a tenderizer.

- *In everyday English, people use "tenderise" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "tenderise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

thimbleweed *(noun)*

A common North American anemone with cylindrical fruit clusters resembling thimbles.

- *He looked up "thimbleweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thimbleweed" to mean a common north american anemone with cylindrical....*

thoracic actinomycosis *(noun)*

A serious form of actinomycosis that affects the chest.

- *He looked up "thoracic actinomycosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thoracic actinomycosis."*

tightropes *(noun)*

Tightly stretched rope or wire on which acrobats perform high above the ground.

- *They discussed "tightropes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tightropes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tlcs *(noun)*

Considerate and solicitous care.

- *In class, the teacher used "tlcs" to mean considerate and solicitous care.*
- *They discussed "tlcs" during the group presentation.*

toxicologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to toxicology.

- *It is useful to describe something as "toxicologic" when it is of or relating to toxicology.*
- *A "toxicologic" approach may work better in this case.*

transecting *(verb)*

Cut across or divide transversely.

- *The coach explained when to use "transecting" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "transecting" until he saw an example.*

transplacental *(adjective)*

Occurring through or by way of the placenta.

- *Transplacental passage of nutrients.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "transplacental" when it is occurring through or by way of the placenta.*

travelog *(noun)*

A film or illustrated lecture on traveling.

- *He looked up "travelog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "travelog."*

trigs *(noun)*

The mathematics of triangles and trigonometric functions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trigs."*
- *He looked up "trigs" because he had never seen it before.*

tropaeolum majus *(noun)*

Strong-growing annual climber having large flowers of all shades of orange from orange-red to yellowish orange and seeds that are pickled and used like capers.

- *He looked up "tropaeolum majus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tropaeolum majus" to mean strong-growing annual climber having large flowers....*

ultrasuede *(noun)*

A synthetic suede cloth.

- *In class, the teacher used "ultrasuede" to mean a synthetic suede cloth.*
- *The article explained what "ultrasuede" means with a simple example.*

unappeasable *(adjective)*

Not to be placated or appeased or moved by entreaty.

- *A "unappeasable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unappeasable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

underexpose *(verb)*

Expose to too little light.

- *The film is underexposed, so the image is very dark.*
- *The child was underexposed to language.*

---

undismayed *(adjective)*

Unshaken in purpose.

- *Wholly undismayed by the commercial failure of the three movies he had made.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undismayed."*

---

unflawed *(adjective)*

Without a flaw.

- *Would you call this situation "unflawed"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unflawed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unhorse *(verb)*

Alight from (a horse).

- *The coach explained when to use "unhorse" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unhorse" in real sentences.*

---

unobligated *(adjective)*

Not obligated.

- *Would you call this situation "unobligated"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unobligated."*

---

untoasted *(adjective)*

Not having been browned by exposure to heat.

- *A "untoasted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "untoasted" when it is not having been browned by exposure to heat.*

---

uplander *(adjective)*

Used of high or hilly country.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uplander."*
- *A "uplander" approach may work better in this case.*

---

verbalised *(adjective)*

Communicated in words.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "verbalised."*
- *The speaker chose "verbalised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

vespidae *(noun)*

An arthropod family of the order Hymenoptera including: yellow jackets; hornets; mason wasps.

- *The article explained what "vespidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vespidae" to mean an arthropod family of the order hymenoptera....*

---

viatical *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the purchase of insurance policies from terminally ill policy holders.

- *Viatical business.*
- *Viatical companies.*

---

viatical settlement *(noun)*

Sale of an insurance policy by a terminally ill policy holder.

- *Understanding "viatical settlement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viatical settlement" to mean sale of an insurance policy by a terminally ill....*

---

vipera berus *(noun)*

Small terrestrial viper common in northern Eurasia.

- *In class, the teacher used "vipera berus" to mean small terrestrial viper common in northern eurasia.*

- *The article explained what "vipera berus" means with a simple example.*

---

virgilia divaricata *(noun)*

Fast-growing roundheaded tree with fragrant white to deep rose flowers; planted as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what "virgilia divaricata" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "virgilia divaricata" during the group presentation.*

---

virginia thimbleweed *(noun)*

Thimbleweed of central and eastern North America.

- *They discussed "virginia thimbleweed" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "virginia thimbleweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

viscountcy *(noun)*

The dignity or rank or position of a viscount or viscountess.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viscountcy."*
- *Understanding "viscountcy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waffler *(noun)*

Someone who speaks or writes in a vague and evasive manner.

- *They discussed "waffler" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waffler" to mean someone who speaks or writes in a vague and evasive....*

---

welching *(verb)*

Cheat by avoiding payment of a gambling debt.

- *In everyday English, people use "welching" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "welching" in real sentences.*

---

wichitas *(noun)*

The Caddoan language spoken by the Wichita.

- *Understanding "wichitas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wichitas" to mean the caddoan language spoken by the wichita.*

---

wilhelm konrad rontgen *(noun)*

German physicist who discovered x-rays and developed roentgenography (1845-1923).

- *Understanding "wilhelm konrad rontgen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wilhelm konrad rontgen" during the group presentation.*

---

wisconsins *(noun)*

A tributary of the Mississippi River in Wisconsin.

- *In class, the teacher used "wisconsins" to mean a tributary of the mississippi river in wisconsin.*
- *The article explained what "wisconsins" means with a simple example.*

---

yakked *(verb)*

Talk profusely.

- *In everyday English, people use "yakked" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "yakked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

yevgeni aleksandrovich yevtushenko *(noun)*

Russian poet who expressed the feelings of the post-Stalinist generation (born in 1933).

- *Understanding "yevgeni aleksandrovich yevtushenko" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yevgeni aleksandrovich yevtushenko" to mean russian poet who expressed the feelings of the....*

---

zithers *(noun)*

A musical stringed instrument with strings stretched over a flat sounding board; it is laid flat and played with a plectrum and with fingers.

- *The article explained what "zithers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zithers."*

---

zrs *(noun)*

A lustrous grey strong metallic element resembling titanium; it is used in nuclear reactors as a neutron absorber; it occurs in baddeleyite but is obtained chiefly from zircon.

- *The article explained what "zrs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zrs" to mean a lustrous grey strong metallic element resembling....*

---

zuider zee *(noun)*

A former inlet of the North Sea in the northern coast of the Netherlands; sealed off from the sea in 1932 by a dam that created the IJsselmeer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zuider zee."*
- *He looked up "zuider zee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zwieback *(noun)*

Slice of sweet raised bread baked again until it is brown and hard and crisp.

- *Understanding "zwieback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "zwieback" means with a simple example.*

---

accomplishable *(adjective)*

Capable of existing or taking place or proving true; possible to do.

- *A "accomplishable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "accomplishable" when it is capable of existing or taking place or proving....*

---

accountings *(noun)*

A convincing explanation that reveals basic causes.

- *In class, the teacher used "accountings" to mean a convincing explanation that reveals basic causes.*
- *He looked up "accountings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

achillea millefolium *(noun)*

Ubiquitous strong-scented mat-forming Eurasian herb of wasteland, hedgerow or pasture having narrow serrate leaves and small usually white florets; widely naturalized in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "achillea millefolium" to mean ubiquitous strong-scented mat-forming eurasian herb....*
- *The article explained what "achillea millefolium" means with a simple example.*

---

acipenser huso *(noun)*

Valuable source of caviar and isinglass; found in Black and Caspian seas.

- *They discussed "acipenser huso" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acipenser huso" to mean valuable source of caviar and isinglass; found in....*

---

acrocentric *(adjective)*

Having a subterminal centromere.

- *An acrocentric chromosome.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acrocentric."*

---

acrocentric chromosome *(noun)*

A chromosome with the centromere near one end so that one chromosomal arm is short and one is long.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acrocentric chromosome."*
- *Understanding "acrocentric chromosome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

actioning *(verb)*

Institute legal proceedings against; file a suit against.

- *She tried to use "actioning" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "actioning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

adenopathy *(noun)*

A glandular disease or enlargement of glandular tissue (especially of the lymph glands).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenopathy."*
- *They discussed "adenopathy" during the group presentation.*

---

adhs *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland (trade name Pitressin) and also by nerve endings in the hypothalamus; affects blood pressure by stimulating capillary muscles and reduces urine flow by affecting reabsorption of water by kidney tubules.

- *Understanding "adhs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adhs."*

---

adjectivally *(adverb)*

As an adjective; in an adjectival manner.

- *Place "adjectivally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "adjectivally" in the final chapter.*

---

adorer *(noun)*

Someone who admires a young woman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adorer."*
- *The article explained what "adorer" means with a simple example.*

---

adventitia *(noun)*

An enveloping or covering membrane or layer of body tissue.

- *The article explained what "adventitia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "adventitia" during the group presentation.*

---

ailanthus altissima *(noun)*

Deciduous rapidly growing tree of China with foliage like sumac and sweetish fetid flowers; widely planted in United States as a street tree because of its resistance to pollution.

- *In class, the teacher used "ailanthus altissima" to mean deciduous rapidly growing tree of china with....*
- *They discussed "ailanthus altissima" during the group presentation.*

---

akinesia *(noun)*

Motionlessness attributable to a temporary paralysis.

- *The article explained what "akinesia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "akinesia."*

---

alauda *(noun)*

Type genus of the Alaudidae: skylarks.

- *He looked up "alauda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alauda" during the group presentation.*

---

algebraist *(noun)*

A mathematician whose specialty is algebra.

- *He looked up "algebraist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "algebraist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alphavirus *(noun)*

An arbovirus of the family Togaviridae that can cause a variety of encephalitis in horses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alphavirus."*
- *The article explained what "alphavirus" means with a simple example.*

---

amblyopic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to a kind of visual impairment without apparent organic pathology.

- *It is useful to describe something as "amblyopic" when it is pertaining to a kind of visual impairment without....*
- *Would you call this situation "amblyopic"? Explain why.*

---

ancylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ancylidae: river limpet.

- *They discussed "ancylus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ancylus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antidotal *(adjective)*

Counteracting the effects of a poison.

- *It is useful to describe something as "antidotal" when it is counteracting the effects of a poison.*
- *Would you call this situation "antidotal"? Explain why.*

apsis *(noun)*

A domed or vaulted recess or projection on a building especially the east end of a church; usually contains the altar.

- *He looked up "apsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "apsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

armistices *(noun)*

A state of peace agreed to between opponents so they can discuss peace terms.

- *Understanding "armistices" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armistices."*

arraigning *(verb)*

Call before a court to answer an indictment.

- *She tried to use "arraigning" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "arraigning" when talking about this idea.*

arrogating *(verb)*

Demand as being one's due or property; assert one's right or title to.

- *She tried to use "arrogating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "arrogating" in real sentences.*

arteria radialis *(noun)*

Branch of the brachial artery beginning below the elbow and extending down the forearm around the wrist and into the palm.

- *The article explained what "arteria radialis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria radialis."*

artiodactyls *(noun)*

Placental mammal having hooves with an even number of functional toes on each foot.

- *The article explained what "artiodactyls" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artiodactyls" to mean placental mammal having hooves with an even number....*

asls *(noun)*

The sign language used in the United States.

- *The article explained what "asls" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "asls" during the group presentation.*

atomizes *(verb)*

Break up into small particles.

- *Learners should practice how to use "atomizes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "atomizes" when talking about this idea.*

autochthon *(noun)*

The earliest known inhabitants of a region.

- *They discussed "autochthon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "autochthon" means with a simple example.*

aythya affinis *(noun)*

Common scaup of North America; males have purplish heads.

- *Understanding "aythya affinis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "aythya affinis" because he had never seen it before.*

baroreceptor *(noun)*

A sensory receptor that responds to pressure.

- *He looked up "baroreceptor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baroreceptor."*

baulking *(verb)*

Refuse to comply.

- *He did not know how to use "baulking" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "baulking" when talking about this idea.*

---

beanstalks *(noun)*

Stem of a bean plant.

- *Understanding "beanstalks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "beanstalks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bellwethers *(noun)*

Sheep that leads the herd often wearing a bell.

- *The article explained what "bellwethers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bellwethers" during the group presentation.*

---

bellying *(adjective)*

Curving outward.

- *Would you call this situation "bellying"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bellying" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

benignant *(adjective)*

Pleasant and beneficial in nature or influence.

- *Would you call this situation "benignant"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "benignant" when it is pleasant and beneficial in nature or influence.*

---

biramous *(adjective)*

Resembling a fork; divided or separated into two branches.

- *The biramous appendages of an arthropod.*
- *Would you call this situation "biramous"? Explain why.*

---

biserial correlation *(noun)*

A correlation coefficient in which one variable is many-valued and the other is dichotomous.

- *The article explained what "biserial correlation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biserial correlation" to mean a correlation coefficient in which one variable is....*

---

biserial correlation coefficient *(noun)*

A correlation coefficient in which one variable is many-valued and the other is dichotomous.

- *He looked up "biserial correlation coefficient" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "biserial correlation coefficient" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blisses *(noun)*

A state of extreme happiness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blisses."*
- *The article explained what "blisses" means with a simple example.*

---

blubs *(verb)*

Cry or whine with snuffling.

- *She tried to use "blubs" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "blubs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bobtails *(noun)*

A short or shortened tail of certain animals.

- *Understanding "bobtails" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bobtails" means with a simple example.*

---

boness *(noun)*

A percussion instrument consisting of a pair of hollow pieces of wood or bone (usually held between the thumb and fingers) that are made to click together (as by Spanish dancers) in rhythm with the dance.

- *Understanding "boness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "boness" to mean a percussion instrument consisting of a pair of....*

---

borgess *(noun)*

Argentinian writer remembered for his short stories (1899-1986).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "borgess."*
- *The article explained what "borgess" means with a simple example.*

---

bowings *(noun)*

Managing the bow in playing a stringed instrument.

- *They discussed "bowings" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bowings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brainpan *(noun)*

The part of the skull that encloses the brain.

- *The article explained what "brainpan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "brainpan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breathalysed *(verb)*

Test someone's alcohol level in his blood by means of a breathalyzer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "breathalysed" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "breathalysed" and when to wait.*

---

brummy *(noun)*

A native or resident of Birmingham, England.

- *Understanding "brummy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brummy" means with a simple example.*

---

bullyboy *(noun)*

A swaggering tough; usually one acting as an agent of a political faction.

- *In class, the teacher used "bullyboy" to mean a swaggering tough; usually one acting as an agent....*
- *He looked up "bullyboy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

byplay *(noun)*

Incidental activity performed by an actor for dramatic effect.

- *The article explained what "byplay" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "byplay."*

---

cachets *(noun)*

An indication of approved or superior status.

- *They discussed "cachets" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cachets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cagily *(adverb)*

In a cagey manner.

- *'I don't know yet,' he answered cagily.*
- *Using "cagily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

cakewalks *(noun)*

A strutting dance based on a march; was performed in minstrel shows; originated as a competition among Black dancers to win a cake.

- *Understanding "cakewalks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cakewalks" to mean a strutting dance based on a march; was performed....*

---

calders *(noun)*

United States sculptor who first created mobiles and stabiles (1898-1976).

- *Understanding "calders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "calders" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calicoes *(noun)*

Coarse cloth with a bright print.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calicoes."*
- *He looked up "calicoes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calypso bulbosa *(noun)*

Rare north temperate bog orchid bearing a solitary white to pink flower marked with purple at the tip of an erect reddish stalk above 1 basal leaf.

- *The article explained what "calypso bulbosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calypso bulbosa" to mean rare north temperate bog orchid bearing a solitary....*

---

calypsos *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the sea nymph who detained Odysseus for seven years.

- *Understanding "calypsos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "calypsos" means with a simple example.*

---

carditis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the heart.

- *They discussed "carditis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "carditis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carpinus caroliniana *(noun)*

Tree or large shrub with grey bark and blue-green leaves that turn red-orange in autumn.

- *Understanding "carpinus caroliniana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carpinus caroliniana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carracks *(noun)*

A large galleon sailed in the Mediterranean as a merchantman.

- *Understanding "carracks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "carracks" during the group presentation.*

---

cartooned *(verb)*

Draw cartoons of.

- *He did not know how to use "cartooned" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "cartooned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

chaetodon *(noun)*

Any fish of the genus Chaetodon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaetodon."*
- *They discussed "chaetodon" during the group presentation.*

---

chards *(noun)*

Long succulent whitish stalks with large green leaves.

- *They discussed "chards" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chards."*

---

chasidim *(noun)*

A sect of Orthodox Jews that arose out of a pietistic movement originating in eastern Europe in the second half of the 18th century; a sect that follows the Mosaic law strictly.

- *In class, the teacher used "chasidim" to mean a sect of orthodox jews that arose out of a....*
- *The article explained what "chasidim" means with a simple example.*

---

cheroots *(noun)*

A cigar with both ends cut flat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheroots."*
- *Understanding "cheroots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chirrups *(verb)*

Make high-pitched sounds.

- *The coach explained when to use “chirrups” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “chirrups” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

chloric acid *(noun)*

(HClO3) a strong unstable acid with an acrid odor found in chlorate salts.

- *The article explained what “chloric acid” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “chloric acid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chorals *(noun)*

A stately Protestant (especially Lutheran) hymn tune.

- *He looked up “chorals” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chorals.”*

---

cisternae *(noun)*

A sac or cavity containing fluid especially lymph or cerebrospinal fluid.

- *He looked up “cisternae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cisternae.”*

---

claes thure oldenburg *(noun)*

United States sculptor (born in Sweden); a leader of the pop art movement who was noted for giant sculptures of common objects (born in 1929).

- *He looked up “claes thure oldenburg” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “claes thure oldenburg.”*

---

class myriapoda *(noun)*

Arthropods having the body composed of numerous double somites each with two pairs of legs: millipedes.

- *Understanding “class myriapoda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “class myriapoda” during the group presentation.*

---

cleggs *(noun)*

Large swift fly the female of which sucks blood of various animals.

- *They discussed “cleggs” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cleggs.”*

---

cleopatras *(noun)*

Beautiful and charismatic queen of Egypt; mistress of Julius Caesar and later of Mark Antony; killed herself to avoid capture by Octavian (69-30 BC).

- *Understanding “cleopatras” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cleopatras” to mean beautiful and charismatic queen of egypt; mistress....*

---

clodhoppers *(noun)*

A thick and heavy shoe.

- *They discussed “clodhoppers” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “clodhoppers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

combustive *(adjective)*

Supporting combustion.

- *The speaker chose “combustive” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “combustive” when it is supporting combustion.*

---

common stinkhorn *(noun)*

A common fungus formerly used in preparing a salve for rheumatism.

- *They discussed “common stinkhorn” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “common stinkhorn” to mean a common fungus formerly used in preparing a salve....*

---

concavely *(adverb)*

In a concave way.

- *Shaped concavely.*
- *Place “concavely” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

confectionaries *(noun)*

A confectioner's shop.

- *In class, the teacher used "confectionaries" to mean a confectioner's shop.*
- *The article explained what "confectionaries" means with a simple example.*

confiture *(noun)*

Preserved or candied fruit.

- *The article explained what "confiture" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "confiture" during the group presentation.*

continueing *(verb)*

Move ahead; travel onward in time or space.

- *He did not know how to use "continueing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "continueing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

copecks *(noun)*

100 kopecks equal 1 ruble in Russia.

- *In class, the teacher used "copecks" to mean 100 kopecks equal 1 ruble in russia.*
- *The article explained what "copecks" means with a simple example.*

corticium *(noun)*

Genus of fungi having simple smooth sporophores; some are parasitic on wood or economic crops; some species formerly placed in form genus Rhizoctinia.

- *The article explained what "corticium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "corticium" during the group presentation.*

countermarch *(verb)*

Change the order of soldiers during a march.

- *Can you use "countermarch" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "countermarch" carefully so everyone would understand.*

counteroffers *(noun)*

An offer made by someone who has rejected a prior offer.

- *The article explained what "counteroffers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "counteroffers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

countersignature *(noun)*

A second confirming signature endorsing a document already signed.

- *In class, the teacher used "countersignature" to mean a second confirming signature endorsing a document....*
- *The article explained what "countersignature" means with a simple example.*

crangon *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Crangonidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "crangon" to mean type genus of the family crangonidae.*
- *The article explained what "crangon" means with a simple example.*

crocodylus niloticus *(noun)*

A dangerous crocodile widely distributed in Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crocodylus niloticus."*
- *He looked up "crocodylus niloticus" because he had never seen it before.*

crookback *(noun)*

A person whose back is hunched because of abnormal curvature of the upper spine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crookback."*
- *He looked up "crookback" because he had never seen it before.*

crosscurrent *(noun)*

Actions counter to the main group activity.

- *Political crosscurrents disrupted the conference.*
- *They discussed "crosscurrent" during the group presentation.*

---

cruelness *(noun)*

The quality of being cruel and causing tension or annoyance.

- *Understanding "cruelness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cruelness" to mean the quality of being cruel and causing tension or....*

---

cumbrous *(adjective)*

Difficult to handle or use especially because of size or weight.

- *Cumbrous protective clothing.*
- *Students compared "cumbrous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

curvey *(adjective)*

Having curves.

- *Students compared "curvey" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "curvey."*

---

cuspidor *(noun)*

A receptacle for spit (usually in a public place).

- *The article explained what "cuspidor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cuspidor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyathea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cyatheaceae: tree ferns of the tropical rain forest to temperate woodlands.

- *The article explained what "cyathea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cyathea" during the group presentation.*

---

cypriote *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Cyprus or its people or culture.

- *Cypriote monasteries.*
- *The speaker chose "cypriote" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dacites *(noun)*

A grey volcanic rock containing plagioclase and quartz and other crystalline minerals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dacites."*
- *He looked up "dacites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dashikis *(noun)*

A loose and brightly colored African shirt.

- *Understanding "dashikis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dashikis" means with a simple example.*

---

debarring *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *Learners should practice how to use "debarring" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "debarring" and when to wait.*

---

decimeters *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one tenth of a meter.

- *They discussed "decimeters" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "decimeters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dehumidify *(verb)*

Make less humid.

- *She tried to use "dehumidify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *The coach explained when to use "dehumidify" and when to wait.*

---

demodulating *(verb)*

Extract information from a modulated carrier wave.

- *He did not know how to use "demodulating" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "demodulating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deoxycytidine monophosphate *(noun)*

One of the four nucleotides used in building DNA; all four nucleotides have a common phosphate group and a sugar (ribose).

- *They discussed "deoxycytidine monophosphate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "deoxycytidine monophosphate" means with a simple example.*

---

desexing *(verb)*

Make infertile.

- *In everyday English, people use "desexing" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "desexing" until he saw an example.*

---

detrain *(verb)*

Leave a train.

- *He did not know how to use "detrain" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "detrain" in real sentences.*

---

deucedly *(adverb)*

(used as intensives) extremely.

- *Deucedly clever.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "deucedly" naturally.*

---

dicentra spectabilis *(noun)*

Garden plant having deep-pink drooping heart-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "dicentra spectabilis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dicentra spectabilis" means with a simple example.*

---

direr *(adjective)*

Fraught with extreme danger; nearly hopeless; ; - G.C.Marshall.

- *It is useful to describe something as "direr" when it is fraught with extreme danger; nearly hopeless; ; -....*
- *The speaker chose "direr" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

disembowels *(verb)*

Remove the entrails of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disembowels" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disembowels" and when to wait.*

---

disfluencies *(noun)*

Lack of skillfulness in speaking or writing.

- *In class, the teacher used "disfluencies" to mean lack of skillfulness in speaking or writing.*
- *They discussed "disfluencies" during the group presentation.*

---

dissimulate *(verb)*

Hide (feelings) from other people.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dissimulate" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "dissimulate" until he saw an example.*

---

dkl *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 10 liters.

- *The article explained what "dkl" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dkl" during the group presentation.*

---

dog stinkhorn *(noun)*

A stinkhorn having a stalk without a cap; the slimy gleba is simply plastered on its surface near the apex where winged insects can find it.

- *In class, the teacher used "dog stinkhorn" to mean a stinkhorn having a stalk without a cap; the slimy....*
- *They discussed "dog stinkhorn" during the group presentation.*

---

dohs *(noun)*

The syllable naming the first (tonic) note of any major scale in solmization.

- *He looked up "dohs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dohs."*

---

downtick *(noun)*

A transaction in the stock market at a price below the price of the preceding transaction.

- *The article explained what "downtick" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "downtick."*

---

drinked *(verb)*

Drink excessive amounts of alcohol; be an alcoholic.

- *He did not know how to use "drinked" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "drinked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

duckpin *(noun)*

A bowling pin that is short and squat by comparison with a tenpin.

- *In class, the teacher used "duckpin" to mean a bowling pin that is short and squat by comparison....*
- *Understanding "duckpin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dueler *(noun)*

A person who fights duels.

- *They discussed "dueler" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dueler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

duning *(verb)*

Persistently ask for overdue payment.

- *In everyday English, people use "duning" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "duning" until he saw an example.*

---

dusks *(noun)*

The time of day immediately following sunset.

- *Understanding "dusks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dusks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dyarchy *(noun)*

A form of government having two joint rulers.

- *In class, the teacher used "dyarchy" to mean a form of government having two joint rulers.*
- *The article explained what "dyarchy" means with a simple example.*

---

dynamiter *(noun)*

A person who uses dynamite in a revolutionary cause.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dynamiter."*
- *He looked up "dynamiter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eeriest *(adjective)*

Suggestive of the supernatural; mysterious.

- *The speaker chose "eeriest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "eeriest"? Explain why.*

---

eleusine *(noun)*

Annual and perennial grasses of savannas and upland grasslands.

- *In class, the teacher used "eleusine" to mean annual and perennial grasses of savannas and upland....*
- *They discussed "eleusine" during the group presentation.*

---

emmenagogue *(noun)*

Any agent that promotes menstrual discharge.

- *He looked up "emmenagogue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emmenagogue" to mean any agent that promotes menstrual discharge.*

---

equipotent *(adjective)*

Having equal strength or efficacy.

- *Students compared "equipotent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "equipotent" when it is having equal strength or efficacy.*

---

equus asinus *(noun)*

Domestic beast of burden descended from the African wild ass; patient but stubborn.

- *In class, the teacher used "equus asinus" to mean domestic beast of burden descended from the african....*
- *The article explained what "equus asinus" means with a simple example.*

---

ergocalciferol *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that prevents rickets.

- *The article explained what "ergocalciferol" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ergocalciferol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exhumes *(verb)*

Dig up for reburial or for medical investigation; of dead bodies.

- *He did not know how to use "exhumes" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "exhumes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

extemporize *(verb)*

Manage in a makeshift way; do with whatever is at hand.

- *He extemporized a speech at the wedding.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "extemporize" in real sentences.*

---

externalizes *(verb)*

Make external or objective, or give reality to.

- *Language externalizes our thoughts.*
- *She tried to use "externalizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

extortionately *(adverb)*

To an exorbitant degree.

- *The narrator describes the scene "extortionately" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "extortionately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

family palmae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually having a tall columnar trunk bearing a crown of very large leaves; coextensive with the order Palmales.

- *Understanding "family palmae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family palmae" means with a simple example.*

---

family tachinidae *(noun)*

Parasites on other insects.

- *He looked up "family tachinidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family tachinidae."*

---

fast of tevet *(noun)*

(Judaism) a minor fast day on Tevet 10 commemorates the beginning of the siege of Jerusalem and has also been proclaimed a memorial day for the six million Jews who died in the Holocaust.

- *They discussed "fast of tevet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fast of tevet."*

feminising *(verb)*

To give a (more) feminine, effeminate, or womanly quality or appearance to.

- *In everyday English, people use "feminising" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "feminising" until he saw an example.*

fescues *(noun)*

Grass with wide flat leaves cultivated in Europe and America for permanent pasture and hay and for lawns.

- *In class, the teacher used "fescues" to mean grass with wide flat leaves cultivated in europe....*
- *Understanding "fescues" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

filtrates *(noun)*

The product of filtration; a gas or liquid that has been passed through a filter.

- *Understanding "filtrates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "filtrates" because he had never seen it before.*

fimbriate *(adjective)*

Having a fringe of slender processes.

- *A "fimbriate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "fimbriate"? Explain why.*

fissuring *(verb)*

Break into fissures or fine cracks.

- *She tried to use "fissuring" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "fissuring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

floreal *(noun)*

Eighth month of the Revolutionary calendar (April and May); the month of flowers.

- *The article explained what "floreal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "floreal" to mean eighth month of the revolutionary calendar (april....*

fornicates *(verb)*

Have sex without being married.

- *She tried to use "fornicates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fornicates" in real sentences.*

fossilisation *(noun)*

The process of fossilizing a plant or animal that existed in some earlier age; the process of being turned to stone.

- *They discussed "fossilisation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fossilisation" means with a simple example.*

fourpenny *(adjective)*

Used of nail size; 1 3/8 in or 3.8 cm long.

- *Would you call this situation "fourpenny"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "fourpenny" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

fourpenny nail *(noun)*

A nail 1.5 inches long.

- *He looked up "fourpenny nail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fourpenny nail."*

freakishness *(noun)*

Marked strangeness as a consequence of being abnormal.

- *Understanding "freakishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freakishness."*

frighting *(verb)*

Cause fear in.

- *She tried to use "frighting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "frighting" until he saw an example.*

---

fuckings *(noun)*

Slang for sexual intercourse.

- *In class, the teacher used "fuckings" to mean slang for sexual intercourse.*
- *They discussed "fuckings" during the group presentation.*

---

fulmination *(noun)*

The act of exploding with noise and violence.

- *His fulminations frightened the horses.*
- *Understanding "fulmination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gaillardia pulchella *(noun)*

Annual of central United States having showy long-stalked yellow flower heads marked with scarlet or purple in the center.

- *He looked up "gaillardia pulchella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaillardia pulchella."*

---

gasfields *(noun)*

A region where there is natural gas underground.

- *He looked up "gasfields" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gasfields" during the group presentation.*

---

gasterosteus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Gasterosteidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasterosteus."*
- *Understanding "gasterosteus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gazetting *(verb)*

Publish in a gazette.

- *Can you use "gazetting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "gazetting" and when to wait.*

---

genista hispanica *(noun)*

Erect shrub of southwestern Europe having racemes of golden yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genista hispanica."*
- *He looked up "genista hispanica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genista tinctoria *(noun)*

Small Eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow flowers that yield a dye; common as a weed in Britain and the United States; sometimes grown as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "genista tinctoria" to mean small eurasian shrub having clusters of yellow....*
- *He looked up "genista tinctoria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus alauda *(noun)*

Type genus of the Alaudidae: skylarks.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus alauda" to mean type genus of the alaudidae: skylarks.*
- *The article explained what "genus alauda" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ancylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ancylidae: river limpet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ancylus."*
- *He looked up "genus ancylus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus chaetodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chaetodontidae.

- *The article explained what "genus chaetodon" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chaetodon."*

---

genus corticium *(noun)*

Genus of fungi having simple smooth sporophores; some are parasitic on wood or economic crops; some species formerly placed in form genus Rhizoctinia.

- *They discussed "genus corticium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus corticium" to mean genus of fungi having simple smooth sporophores;....*

---

genus crangon *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Crangonidae.

- *Understanding "genus crangon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus crangon" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cyathea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cyatheaceae: tree ferns of the tropical rain forest to temperate woodlands.

- *They discussed "genus cyathea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cyathea" to mean type genus of the cyatheaceae: tree ferns of the....*

---

genus eleusine *(noun)*

Annual and perennial grasses of savannas and upland grasslands.

- *Understanding "genus eleusine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eleusine."*

---

genus gasterosteus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Gasterosteidae.

- *The article explained what "genus gasterosteus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gasterosteus" to mean type genus of the family gasterosteidae.*

---

genus leuciscus *(noun)*

A genus of fish including: dace, chub.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus leuciscus" to mean a genus of fish including: dace, chub.*
- *The article explained what "genus leuciscus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lutjanus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lutjanidae: snappers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lutjanus" to mean type genus of the lutjanidae: snappers.*
- *The article explained what "genus lutjanus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lythrum *(noun)*

Loosestrife.

- *They discussed "genus lythrum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus lythrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus merops *(noun)*

Type genus of the Meropidae.

- *He looked up "genus merops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus merops."*

---

genus mesembryanthemum *(noun)*

South African annual or biennial plants having flowers that open only in bright sunlight.

- *They discussed "genus mesembryanthemum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mesembryanthemum."*

---

genus muhlenbergia *(noun)*

A genus of grasses of the family Gramineae grown in America and Asia.

- *The article explained what "genus muhlenbergia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus muhlenbergia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ornithorhynchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ornithorhynchidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ornithorhynchus."*
- *He looked up "genus ornithorhynchus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pinguicula *(noun)*

Butterworts: a large genus of almost stemless carnivorous bog plants; Europe and America to Antarctica.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pinguicula."*
- *Understanding "genus pinguicula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus pyrola *(noun)*

Short-stemmed perennial herbs of cool or temperate regions: wintergreen; shinleaf.

- *They discussed "genus pyrola" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus pyrola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

germander speedwell *(noun)*

Old World plant with axillary racemes of blue-and-white flowers.

- *Understanding "germander speedwell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "germander speedwell."*

---

gioacchino pecci *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1878 to 1903 who was interested in the advancement of learning and who opened the Vatican secret archives to all scholars.

- *Understanding "gioacchino pecci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gioacchino pecci" during the group presentation.*

---

glockenspiels *(noun)*

A percussion instrument consisting of a set of graduated metal bars mounted on a frame and played with small hammers.

- *The article explained what "glockenspiels" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "glockenspiels" during the group presentation.*

---

goatfish *(noun)*

Brightly colored tropical fishes with chin barbels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goatfish."*
- *He looked up "goatfish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gofers *(noun)*

An employee whose duties include running errands.

- *He looked up "gofers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gofers" during the group presentation.*

---

goodmen *(noun)*

United States clarinetist who in 1934 formed a big band (including black as well as white musicians) and introduced a kind of jazz known as swing (1909-1986).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goodmen."*
- *He looked up "goodmen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

greeds *(noun)*

Reprehensible acquisitiveness; insatiable desire for wealth (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *He looked up "greeds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "greeds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greenstick fracture *(noun)*

A partial fracture of a bone (usually in children); the bone is bent but broken on only one side.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greenstick fracture."*
- *He looked up "greenstick fracture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grinner *(noun)*

A person who grins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grinner."*
- *The article explained what "grinner" means with a simple example.*

---

grinners *(noun)*

A person who grins.

- *Understanding "grinners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "grinners" during the group presentation.*

---

guesstimating *(verb)*

Estimate based on a calculation.

- *She tried to use "guesstimating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "guesstimating" until he saw an example.*

---

gustation *(noun)*

The faculty of distinguishing sweet, sour, bitter, and salty properties in the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "gustation" to mean the faculty of distinguishing sweet, sour, bitter,....*
- *Understanding "gustation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haltered *(verb)*

Prevent the progress or free movement of.

- *Can you use "haltered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "haltered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

harmoniums *(noun)*

A free-reed instrument in which air is forced through the reeds by bellows.

- *They discussed "harmoniums" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "harmoniums" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harridans *(noun)*

A scolding (even vicious) old woman.

- *Understanding "harridans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harridans."*

---

hautbois *(noun)*

A slender double-reed instrument; a woodwind with a conical bore and a double-reed mouthpiece.

- *They discussed "hautbois" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hautbois" to mean a slender double-reed instrument; a woodwind with a....*

---

haversian canal *(noun)*

Any of the many tiny canals that contain blood vessels and connective tissue and that form a network in bone.

- *He looked up "haversian canal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "haversian canal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helianthus tuberosus *(noun)*

Tall perennial with hairy stems and leaves; widely cultivated for its large irregular edible tubers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helianthus tuberosus."*
- *He looked up "helianthus tuberosus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hidings *(noun)*

The state of being hidden.

- *He looked up "hidings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hidings" to mean the state of being hidden.*

---

highjacking *(noun)*

Robbery of a traveller or vehicle in transit or seizing control of a vehicle by the use of force.

- *The article explained what "highjacking" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "highjacking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

honeymooner *(noun)*

Someone recently married.

- *The article explained what "honeymooner" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "honeymooner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hoyles *(noun)*

An English astrophysicist and advocate of the steady state theory of cosmology; described processes of nucleosynthesis inside stars (1915-2001).

- *In class, the teacher used "hoyles" to mean an english astrophysicist and advocate of the....*
- *Understanding "hoyles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hylobates lar *(noun)*

Smallest and most perfectly anthropoid arboreal ape having long arms and no tail; of southern Asia and East Indies.

- *Understanding "hylobates lar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hylobates lar" during the group presentation.*

hyperacidity *(noun)*

Excessive acidity.

- *They discussed "hyperacidity" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hyperacidity" means with a simple example.*

hyperfocal distance *(noun)*

The distance in front of a lens that is focused at infinity beyond which all objects are well defined and clear.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperfocal distance" to mean the distance in front of a lens that is focused at....*
- *The article explained what "hyperfocal distance" means with a simple example.*

hypochromic anaemia *(noun)*

Anemia characterized by a decrease in the concentration of corpuscular hemoglobin.

- *They discussed "hypochromic anaemia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hypochromic anaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inebriety *(noun)*

A temporary state resulting from excessive consumption of alcohol.

- *They discussed "inebriety" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "inebriety" because he had never seen it before.*

inelasticity *(noun)*

The lack of elasticity.

- *Understanding "inelasticity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inelasticity" means with a simple example.*

ingenues *(noun)*

The role of an innocent artless young woman in a play.

- *He looked up "ingenues" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ingenues" to mean the role of an innocent artless young woman in a play.*

inquiringly *(adverb)*

In an inquiring manner.

- *Tom Swift looked at his cabin mates inquiringly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "inquiringly" in the final chapter.*

instauration *(noun)*

The act of starting something for the first time; introducing something new.

- *They discussed "instauration" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "instauration" to mean the act of starting something for the first time;....*

jafar umar thalib *(noun)*

Indonesian terrorist and Islamic militant who commands the Laskar Jihad; uses violence to achieve political ends (1965-2000).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jafar umar thalib."*
- *He looked up "jafar umar thalib" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jagging *(verb)*

Cut teeth into; make a jagged cutting edge.

- *Can you use "jagging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "jagging" when talking about this idea.*

---

jatis *(noun)*

(Hinduism) a Hindu caste or distinctive social group of which there are thousands throughout India; a special characteristic is often the exclusive occupation of its male members (such as barber or potter).

- *They discussed "jatis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jatis."*

---

jubilations *(noun)*

The utterance of sounds expressing great joy.

- *In class, the teacher used "jubilations" to mean the utterance of sounds expressing great joy.*
- *They discussed "jubilations" during the group presentation.*

---

kenneled *(verb)*

Put up in a kennel.

- *The coach explained when to use "kenneled" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "kenneled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

kotas *(noun)*

A member of the Dravidian people living in the Nilgiri Hills in southern India.

- *In class, the teacher used "kotas" to mean a member of the dravidian people living in the....*
- *The article explained what "kotas" means with a simple example.*

---

leuciscus *(noun)*

A genus of fish including: dace, chub.

- *He looked up "leuciscus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "leuciscus" during the group presentation.*

---

libber *(noun)*

A supporter of feminism.

- *In class, the teacher used "libber" to mean a supporter of feminism.*
- *The article explained what "libber" means with a simple example.*

---

lilts *(verb)*

Articulate in a very careful and rhythmic way.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lilts" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lilts" and when to wait.*

---

limpness *(noun)*

A flabby softness.

- *They discussed "limpness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "limpness" means with a simple example.*

---

linearize *(verb)*

Make linear or get into a linear form.

- *A catalyst linearizes polyethylene.*
- *In everyday English, people use "linearize" when talking about this idea.*

---

linkman *(noun)*

(formerly) an attendant hired to carry a torch for pedestrians in dark streets.

- *Understanding "linkman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “linkman.”*

linseeds *(noun)*

The seed of flax used as a source of oil.

- *The article explained what “linseeds” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “linseeds” during the group presentation.*

lints *(noun)*

Fine ravellings of cotton or linen fibers.

- *Understanding “lints” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “lints” because he had never seen it before.*

lionise *(verb)*

Assign great social importance to.

- *He did not know how to use “lionise” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “lionise” when talking about this idea.*

liquifies *(verb)*

Make (a solid substance) liquid, as by heating.

- *He did not know how to use “liquifies” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “liquifies” and when to wait.*

lolium multiflorum *(noun)*

European grass much used for hay and in United States also for turf and green manure.

- *He looked up “lolium multiflorum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “lolium multiflorum” during the group presentation.*

longfin mako *(noun)*

Similar to shortfin mako but darker blue.

- *They discussed “longfin mako” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “longfin mako” means with a simple example.*

loxodonta africana *(noun)*

An elephant native to Africa having enormous flapping ears and ivory tusks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “loxodonta africana.”*
- *The article explained what “loxodonta africana” means with a simple example.*

lumberman’s saw *(noun)*

A saw with handles at both ends; intended for use by two people.

- *He looked up “lumberman’s saw” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lumberman’s saw.”*

lusciousness *(noun)*

Extreme appetizingness.

- *Understanding “lusciousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “lusciousness” means with a simple example.*

lutjanus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lutjanidae: snappers.

- *He looked up “lutjanus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “lutjanus” during the group presentation.*

lymphoblasts *(noun)*

An immature lymphocyte.

- *In class, the teacher used “lymphoblasts” to mean an immature lymphocyte.*
- *The article explained what “lymphoblasts” means with a simple example.*

lythrum *(noun)*

Loosestrife.

- *The article explained what "lythrum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lythrum" to mean loosestrife.*

mahican *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Mohican.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahican."*
- *Understanding "mahican" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mahonia aquifolium *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen shrub of Pacific coast of North America having dark green pinnate leaves and racemes of yellow flowers followed by blue-black berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahonia aquifolium."*
- *They discussed "mahonia aquifolium" during the group presentation.*

malacostraca *(noun)*

Largest subclass of Crustacea including most of the well-known marine, freshwater, and terrestrial crustaceans: crabs; lobsters; shrimps; sow bugs; beach flies.

- *They discussed "malacostraca" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malacostraca."*

malpighian corpuscle *(noun)*

The capsule that contains Bowman's capsule and a glomerulus at the expanded end of a nephron.

- *In class, the teacher used "malpighian corpuscle" to mean the capsule that contains bowman's capsule and a....*
- *They discussed "malpighian corpuscle" during the group presentation.*

manhoods *(noun)*

The quality of being human.

- *They discussed "manhoods" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "manhoods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

manumissions *(noun)*

The formal act of freeing from slavery.

- *He looked up "manumissions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manumissions."*

mastics *(noun)*

A pasty cement used as an adhesive or filler.

- *In class, the teacher used "mastics" to mean a pasty cement used as an adhesive or filler.*
- *The article explained what "mastics" means with a simple example.*

maypoles *(noun)*

A vertical pole or post decorated with streamers that can be held by dancers celebrating May Day.

- *He looked up "maypoles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "maypoles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meekest *(adjective)*

Humble in spirit or manner; suggesting retiring mildness or even cowed submissiveness.

- *It is useful to describe something as "meekest" when it is humble in spirit or manner; suggesting retiring....*
- *Would you call this situation "meekest"? Explain why.*

merops *(noun)*

Type genus of the Meropidae.

- *Understanding "merops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "merops" during the group presentation.*

mesembryanthemum *(noun)*

South African annual or biennial plants having flowers that open only in bright sunlight.

- *The article explained what "mesembryanthemum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mesembryanthemum" to mean south african annual or biennial plants having....*

---

messiahship *(noun)*

The position of messiah.

- *In class, the teacher used "messiahship" to mean the position of messiah.*
- *He looked up "messiahship" because he had never seen it before.*

---

metaplastic anaemia *(noun)*

Pernicious anemia in which the various formed elements in the blood are changed.

- *The article explained what "metaplastic anaemia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "metaplastic anaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metastasised *(verb)*

Spread throughout the body.

- *In everyday English, people use "metastasised" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "metastasised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

michel eyquem montaigne *(noun)*

French writer regarded as the originator of the modern essay (1533-1592).

- *He looked up "michel eyquem montaigne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "michel eyquem montaigne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microvolts *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to one millionth of a volt.

- *Understanding "microvolts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microvolts."*

---

misappropriates *(verb)*

Appropriate (as property entrusted to one's care) fraudulently to one's own use.

- *In everyday English, people use "misappropriates" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "misappropriates" until he saw an example.*

---

miscreated *(verb)*

Shape or form or make badly.

- *Our miscreated fantasies.*
- *Can you use "miscreated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

moisturises *(verb)*

Make (more) humid.

- *He did not know how to use "moisturises" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "moisturises" in real sentences.*

---

momentums *(noun)*

The product of a body's mass and its velocity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "momentums."*
- *The article explained what "momentums" means with a simple example.*

---

moshavim *(noun)*

A cooperative Israeli village or settlement comprised of small farms.

- *He looked up "moshavim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moshavim."*

---

muffing *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *The coach explained when to use "muffing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "muffing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

muhlenbergia *(noun)*

A genus of grasses of the family Gramineae grown in America and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muhlenbergia."*
- *The article explained what "muhlenbergia" means with a simple example.*

myriapoda *(noun)*

Arthropods having the body composed of numerous double somites each with two pairs of legs: millipedes.

- *In class, the teacher used "myriapoda" to mean arthropods having the body composed of numerous....*
- *The article explained what "myriapoda" means with a simple example.*

naughts *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *In class, the teacher used "naughts" to mean a quantity of no importance.*
- *He looked up "naughts" because he had never seen it before.*

neostigmine *(noun)*

A cholinergic drug (trade name Prostigmin) used to treat some ophthalmic conditions and to treat myasthenia gravis.

- *He looked up "neostigmine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "neostigmine" during the group presentation.*

nephrosis *(noun)*

A syndrome characterized by edema and large amounts of protein in the urine and usually increased blood cholesterol; usually associated with glomerulonephritis or with a complication of various systemic diseases.

- *The article explained what "nephrosis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephrosis."*

ngbs *(noun)*

The agency that administers the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard; provides liaison between the Army and the Air Force and various National Guard units.

- *In class, the teacher used "ngbs" to mean the agency that administers the army national guard....*
- *The article explained what "ngbs" means with a simple example.*

nitpickers *(noun)*

Someone who makes small and unjustified criticisms.

- *He looked up "nitpickers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nitpickers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nonalignment *(noun)*

People (or countries) who are not aligned with other people (or countries) in a pact or treaty.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonalignment" to mean people (or countries) who are not aligned with....*
- *Understanding "nonalignment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nonpareils *(noun)*

A flat disk of chocolate covered with beads of colored sugar.

- *The article explained what "nonpareils" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nonpareils" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

obdurately *(adverb)*

In a stubborn unregenerate manner.

- *Using "obdurately" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "obdurately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

obliterator *(noun)*

An eliminator that does away with all traces.

- *The article explained what "obliterator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obliterator" to mean an eliminator that does away with all traces.*

obsidians *(noun)*

Acid or granitic glass formed by the rapid cooling of lava without crystallization; usually dark, but transparent in thin pieces.

- *Understanding "obsidians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obsidians."*

oinks *(noun)*

The short low gruff noise of the kind made by hogs.

- *Understanding "oinks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "oinks" means with a simple example.*

olein *(noun)*

A naturally occurring glyceride of oleic acid that is found in fats and oils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olein."*
- *He looked up "olein" because he had never seen it before.*

oohed *(verb)*

Express admiration and pleasure by uttering 'ooh' or 'aah'.

- *They oohed and aahed when they unwrapped the presents.*
- *He did not know how to use "oohed" until he saw an example.*

ornithopters *(noun)*

Heavier-than-air craft that is propelled by the flapping of wings.

- *The article explained what "ornithopters" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ornithopters" to mean heavier-than-air craft that is propelled by the....*

ornithorhynchus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ornithorhynchidae.

- *They discussed "ornithorhynchus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ornithorhynchus" means with a simple example.*

outports *(noun)*

A subsidiary port built in deeper water than the original port (but usually farther from the center of trade).

- *In class, the teacher used "outports" to mean a subsidiary port built in deeper water than the....*
- *He looked up "outports" because he had never seen it before.*

overbidding *(verb)*

To bid for more tricks than one can expect to win,.

- *Can you use "overbidding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "overbidding" and when to wait.*

overpopulating *(verb)*

Cause to have too great a population.

- *He did not know how to use "overpopulating" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overpopulating" when talking about this idea.*

palmae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually having a tall columnar trunk bearing a crown of very large leaves; coextensive with the order Palmales.

- *In class, the teacher used "palmae" to mean chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually....*
- *The article explained what "palmae" means with a simple example.*

paraldehyde *(noun)*

A colorless liquid (a cyclic trimer of acetaldehyde) that is used as a sedative and a solvent.

- *The article explained what "paraldehyde" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "paraldehyde" during the group presentation.*

parleyed *(verb)*

Discuss, as between enemies.

- *She tried to use "parleyed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "parleyed" and when to wait.*

---

parnells *(noun)*

Irish nationalist leader (1846-1891).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parnells."*
- *He looked up "parnells" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parula warbler *(noun)*

Small grey-blue wood warbler with yellow throat and breast; of eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "parula warbler" to mean small grey-blue wood warbler with yellow throat and....*
- *They discussed "parula warbler" during the group presentation.*

---

peacoats *(noun)*

A sailor's heavy woolen double-breasted jacket.

- *Understanding "peacoats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "peacoats" means with a simple example.*

---

perfidiously *(adverb)*

In a perfidious manner.

- *He was playing perfidiously one side against the other.*
- *Using "perfidiously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

perilymph *(noun)*

The bodily fluid that fills the space between the bony labyrinth and the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear.

- *Understanding "perilymph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perilymph."*

---

peritonsillar abscess *(noun)*

A painful pus filled inflammation of the tonsils and surrounding tissues; usually a complication of tonsillitis.

- *He looked up "peritonsillar abscess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peritonsillar abscess."*

---

perspicuously *(adverb)*

In a clear and lucid manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "perspicuously" naturally.*
- *Using "perspicuously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

petunia axillaris *(noun)*

Annual herb having large nocturnally fragrant white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petunia axillaris."*
- *They discussed "petunia axillaris" during the group presentation.*

---

phototropic bacteria *(noun)*

Green and purple bacteria; energy for growth is derived from sunlight; carbon is derived from carbon dioxide or organic carbon.

- *In class, the teacher used "phototropic bacteria" to mean green and purple bacteria; energy for growth is....*
- *Understanding "phototropic bacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phyllostachys nigra *(noun)*

Small bamboo having thin green culms turning shining black.

- *In class, the teacher used "phyllostachys nigra" to mean small bamboo having thin green culms turning....*
- *He looked up "phyllostachys nigra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phytolacca dioica *(noun)*

Fast-growing herbaceous evergreen tree of South America having a broad trunk with high water content and dark green oval leaves.

- *The article explained what "phytolacca dioica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phytolacca dioica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

picornavirus *(noun)*

A group of single-strand RNA viruses with a protein coat.

- *The article explained what "picornavirus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picornavirus."*

piddles *(verb)*

Waste time; spend one's time idly or inefficiently.

- *In everyday English, people use "piddles" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "piddles" in real sentences.*

pimenta acris *(noun)*

West Indian tree; source of bay rum.

- *He looked up "pimenta acris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pimenta acris" to mean west indian tree; source of bay rum.*

pinguicula *(noun)*

Butterworts: a large genus of almost stemless carnivorous bog plants; Europe and America to Antarctica.

- *They discussed "pinguicula" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pinguicula" to mean butterworts: a large genus of almost stemless....*

pipeclay *(noun)*

Fine white clay used in making tobacco pipes and pottery and in whitening leather.

- *The article explained what "pipeclay" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pipeclay" during the group presentation.*

planthoppers *(noun)*

Related to the leafhoppers and spittlebugs but rarely damages cultivated plants.

- *He looked up "planthoppers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "planthoppers" to mean related to the leafhoppers and spittlebugs but....*

pledgee *(noun)*

Someone to whom a pledge is made or someone with whom something is deposited as a pledge.

- *In class, the teacher used "pledgee" to mean someone to whom a pledge is made or someone with....*
- *The article explained what "pledgee" means with a simple example.*

pneumocystis carinii pneumonia *(noun)*

Pneumonia occurring in infants or in persons with impaired immune systems (as AIDS victims).

- *In class, the teacher used "pneumocystis carinii pneumonia" to mean pneumonia occurring in infants or in persons with....*
- *He looked up "pneumocystis carinii pneumonia" because he had never seen it before.*

polyploids *(noun)*

(genetics) an organism or cell having more than twice the haploid number of chromosomes.

- *They discussed "polyploids" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyploids" to mean (genetics) an organism or cell having more than....*

postilion *(noun)*

Someone who rides the near horse of a pair in order to guide the horses pulling a carriage (especially a carriage without a coachman).

- *The article explained what "postilion" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "postilion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

predicatively *(adverb)*

Occurring within the predicate phrase.

- *Predicatively used adjectives.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "predicatively" in the final chapter.*

pretorian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a Roman praetor.

- *Would you call this situation "pretorian"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pretorian" when it is of or relating to a roman praetor.*

---

priestcraft *(noun)*

The skills involved in the work of a priest.

- *The article explained what "priestcraft" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "priestcraft" to mean the skills involved in the work of a priest.*

---

prink *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *She tried to use "prink" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prink" when talking about this idea.*

---

provisory *(adjective)*

Subject to a proviso.

- *A provisory clause.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "provisory."*

---

pubococcygeus exercises *(noun)*

Exercises for women designed to improve the ability to hold urine.

- *In class, the teacher used "pubococcygeus exercises" to mean exercises for women designed to improve the ability....*
- *The article explained what "pubococcygeus exercises" means with a simple example.*

---

putrescence *(noun)*

The quality of rotting and becoming putrid.

- *The article explained what "putrescence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "putrescence" during the group presentation.*

---

pyrola *(noun)*

Any of several evergreen perennials of the genus Pyrola.

- *The article explained what "pyrola" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pyrola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pyrola americana *(noun)*

Evergreen of eastern North America with leathery leaves and numerous white flowers.

- *He looked up "pyrola americana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pyrola americana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pyrola minor *(noun)*

The common wintergreen having many-flowered racemes of pink-tinged white flowers; Europe and North America.

- *Understanding "pyrola minor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pyrola minor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quercus arizonica *(noun)*

Semi-evergreen shrub or small tree of Arizona and New Mexico having acorns with hemispherical cups.

- *He looked up "quercus arizonica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus arizonica."*

---

quibbler *(noun)*

A disputant who quibbles; someone who raises annoying petty objections.

- *Understanding "quibbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "quibbler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rapaciousness *(noun)*

An excessive desire for wealth (usually in large amounts).

- *He looked up "rapaciousness" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rapaciousness."*

---

red goatfish *(noun)*

Body bright scarlet with 2 yellow to reddish strips on side.

- *In class, the teacher used "red goatfish" to mean body bright scarlet with 2 yellow to reddish strips....*
- *Understanding "red goatfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rediscoveries *(noun)*

The act of discovering again.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rediscoveries."*
- *They discussed "rediscoveries" during the group presentation.*

---

reticulating *(verb)*

Distribute by a network, as of water or electricity.

- *Can you use "reticulating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "reticulating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rhombencephalon *(noun)*

The posterior portion of the brain including cerebellum and brainstem.

- *They discussed "rhombencephalon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhombencephalon."*

---

rhymester *(noun)*

A writer who composes rhymes; a maker of poor verses (usually used as terms of contempt for minor or inferior poets).

- *They discussed "rhymester" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rhymester" means with a simple example.*

---

rnases *(noun)*

A transferase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ribonucleic acid.

- *He looked up "rnases" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rnases" to mean a transferase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of....*

---

robinia viscosa *(noun)*

Small rough-barked locust of southeastern United States having racemes of pink flowers and glutinous branches and seeds.

- *Understanding "robinia viscosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "robinia viscosa" during the group presentation.*

---

roguishly *(adverb)*

In a playfully roguish manner.

- *He winked at her roguishly.*
- *He roguishly intended to keep the money.*

---

romanticisation *(noun)*

The act of indulging in sentiment.

- *In class, the teacher used "romanticisation" to mean the act of indulging in sentiment.*
- *Understanding "romanticisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rontgen *(noun)*

German physicist who discovered x-rays and developed roentgenography (1845-1923).

- *The article explained what "rontgen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rontgen" during the group presentation.*

---

rouleaux *(noun)*

A roll of coins wrapped in paper.

- *The article explained what "rouleaux" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rouleaux" during the group presentation.*

---

rubus idaeus *(noun)*

The common European raspberry; fruit red or orange.

- *He looked up "rubus idaeus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubus idaeus."*

ruralist *(noun)*

A man who lives in the country and has country ways.

- *He looked up "ruralist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ruralist" during the group presentation.*

saharans *(noun)*

A Nilo-Saharan language spoken in parts of Chad.

- *The article explained what "saharans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saharans" to mean a nilo-saharan language spoken in parts of chad.*

sannyasis *(noun)*

A Hindu religious mendicant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sannyasis."*
- *He looked up "sannyasis" because he had never seen it before.*

saturnia pavonia *(noun)*

Large moth of temperate forests of Eurasia having heavily scaled transparent wings.

- *The article explained what "saturnia pavonia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "saturnia pavonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scandalise *(verb)*

Strike with disgust or revulsion.

- *In everyday English, people use "scandalise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "scandalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

scaramouch *(noun)*

A stock character in commedia dell'arte depicted as a boastful coward.

- *In class, the teacher used "scaramouch" to mean a stock character in commedia dell'arte depicted as....*
- *He looked up "scaramouch" because he had never seen it before.*

scds *(noun)*

An honorary degree in science.

- *The article explained what "scds" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scds" to mean an honorary degree in science.*

schematization *(noun)*

The act of reducing to a scheme or formula.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schematization."*
- *The article explained what "schematization" means with a simple example.*

scomber japonicus *(noun)*

Small mackerel found nearly worldwide.

- *They discussed "scomber japonicus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scomber japonicus" because he had never seen it before.*

scourers *(noun)*

Someone who travels widely and energetically.

- *He looked up "scourers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "scourers" during the group presentation.*

scumming *(verb)*

Remove the scum from.

- *In everyday English, people use “scumming” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “scumming” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

seaborgium *(noun)*

A transuranic element.

- *Understanding “seaborgium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “seaborgium” to mean a transuranic element.*

---

seedtime *(noun)*

The time during which seeds should be planted.

- *Understanding “seedtime” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “seedtime” means with a simple example.*

---

seeland *(noun)*

The largest island of Denmark and the site of Copenhagen.

- *In class, the teacher used “seeland” to mean the largest island of denmark and the site of....*
- *He looked up “seeland” because he had never seen it before.*

---

seesawed *(verb)*

Move up and down as if on a seesaw.

- *In everyday English, people use “seesawed” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “seesawed” in real sentences.*

---

septenary *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of six and one.

- *The article explained what “septenary” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “septenary.”*

---

servals *(noun)*

Slender long-legged African wildcat having large untufted ears and tawny black-spotted coat.

- *In class, the teacher used “servals” to mean slender long-legged african wildcat having large....*
- *They discussed “servals” during the group presentation.*

---

sexcapade *(noun)*

A sexual escapade; an illicit affair.

- *In class, the teacher used “sexcapade” to mean a sexual escapade; an illicit affair.*
- *He looked up “sexcapade” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shedders *(noun)*

An attacker who sheds or spills blood.

- *He looked up “shedders” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shedders.”*

---

sheepman *(noun)*

A herder of sheep (on an open range); someone who keeps the sheep together in a flock.

- *The article explained what “sheepman” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sheepman” to mean a herder of sheep (on an open range); someone who....*

---

shittim *(noun)*

Shrubby thorny deciduous tree of southeastern United States with white flowers and small black drupaceous fruit.

- *Understanding “shittim” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shittim” to mean shrubby thorny deciduous tree of southeastern....*

---

shmucks *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a jerk.

- *He looked up “shmucks” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “shmucks” during the group presentation.*

sigrid undset *(noun)*

Norwegian novelist (1882-1949).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sigrid undset."*
- *He looked up "sigrid undset" because he had never seen it before.*

sleety *(adjective)*

Consisting of or of the nature of frozen or partially frozen rain.

- *Would you call this situation "sleety"? Explain why.*
- *A "sleety" approach may work better in this case.*

slightness *(noun)*

The property of an attractively thin person.

- *In class, the teacher used "slightness" to mean the property of an attractively thin person.*
- *He looked up "slightness" because he had never seen it before.*

sodomizes *(verb)*

Practice anal sex upon.

- *He did not know how to use "sodomizes" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "sodomizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

spiccato *(noun)*

Bowing in such a way that the bow bounces lightly off the strings.

- *Understanding "spiccato" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spiccato" because he had never seen it before.*

spiccato bowing *(noun)*

Bowing in such a way that the bow bounces lightly off the strings.

- *Understanding "spiccato bowing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spiccato bowing" during the group presentation.*

sporocarps *(noun)*

Specialized leaf branch in certain aquatic ferns that encloses the sori or clusters of sporangia.

- *Understanding "sporocarps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sporocarps" to mean specialized leaf branch in certain aquatic ferns....*

sporulate *(verb)*

Produce spores.

- *Plants sporulate.*
- *Can you use "sporulate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

standstills *(noun)*

A situation in which no progress can be made or no advancement is possible.

- *They discussed "standstills" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "standstills" means with a simple example.*

stationeries *(noun)*

Paper cut to an appropriate size for writing letters; usually with matching envelopes.

- *He looked up "stationeries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stationeries" during the group presentation.*

stinkhorn *(noun)*

Any of various ill-smelling brown-capped fungi of the order Phallales.

- *The foul smell of the stinkhorn attracts insects that carry the spores away on their feet.*
- *Understanding "stinkhorn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stinkweed *(noun)*

Foetid Eurasian weed having round flat pods; naturalized throughout North America.

- *Understanding "stinkweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stinkweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stipulative definition *(noun)*

A definition that is stipulated by someone and that is not a standard usage.

- *The article explained what "stipulative definition" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stipulative definition."*

---

strelitzia reginae *(noun)*

Ornamental plant of tropical South Africa and South America having stalks of orange and purplish-blue flowers resembling a bird.

- *Understanding "strelitzia reginae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "strelitzia reginae" during the group presentation.*

---

stymieing *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent the progress or accomplishment of.

- *Can you use "stymieing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "stymieing" and when to wait.*

---

subclass malacostraca *(noun)*

Largest subclass of Crustacea including most of the well-known marine, freshwater, and terrestrial crustaceans: crabs; lobsters; shrimps; sow bugs; beach flies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass malacostraca."*
- *He looked up "subclass malacostraca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subrogate *(verb)*

Substitute one creditor for another, as in the case where an insurance company sues the person who caused an accident for the insured.

- *Learners should practice how to use "subrogate" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "subrogate" and when to wait.*

---

suburbanized *(adjective)*

Surrounded by many suburbs.

- *A highly suburbanized city.*
- *Students compared "suburbanized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sunders *(verb)*

Break apart or in two, using violence.

- *The coach explained when to use "sunders" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sunders" in real sentences.*

---

supertitles *(noun)*

Translation of the words of a foreign opera (or choral work) projected on a screen above the stage.

- *Understanding "supertitles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "supertitles" to mean translation of the words of a foreign opera (or....*

---

tachinidae *(noun)*

Parasites on other insects.

- *Understanding "tachinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tachinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tagalogs *(noun)*

The language of the Tagalog on which Filipino is based.

- *He looked up "tagalogs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tagalogs."*

---

taros *(noun)*

Edible starchy tuberous root of taro plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taros."*

- *He looked up “taros” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tarsals *(noun)*

Any bone of the tarsus.

- *In class, the teacher used “tarsals” to mean any bone of the tarsus.*
- *He looked up “tarsals” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tendentiously *(adverb)*

In a tendentious manner.

- *The paper reported rather tendentiously on the war atrocities.*
- *Using “tendentiously” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

tentorium *(noun)*

(anatomy) a fold of dura mater that covers the cerebellum and supports the occipital lobes of the cerebrum.

- *The article explained what “tentorium” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tentorium” to mean (anatomy) a fold of dura mater that covers the....*

---

tevet *(noun)*

The fourth month of the civil year; the tenth month of the ecclesiastical year (in December and January).

- *In class, the teacher used “tevet” to mean the fourth month of the civil year; the tenth month....*
- *He looked up “tevet” because he had never seen it before.*

---

thamnophis proximus *(noun)*

Yellow- or reddish-striped snake of temperate woodlands and grasslands to tropics.

- *Understanding “thamnophis proximus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “thamnophis proximus” means with a simple example.*

---

thicks *(noun)*

The location of something surrounded by other things.

- *He looked up “thicks” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “thicks” during the group presentation.*

---

threaders *(noun)*

A blunt needle for threading ribbon through loops.

- *Understanding “threaders” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “threaders” during the group presentation.*

---

tibia valga *(noun)*

An inward slant of the thigh.

- *Understanding “tibia valga” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tibia valga.”*

---

tictac *(noun)*

Steady recurrent ticking sound as made by a clock.

- *Understanding “tictac” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “tictac” during the group presentation.*

---

tongas *(noun)*

The language of the Tongan people of south central Africa (Zambia and Rhodesia).

- *He looked up “tongas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tongas” to mean the language of the tongan people of south central....*

---

toughies *(noun)*

An aggressive and violent young criminal.

- *Understanding “toughies” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “toughies” during the group presentation.*

---

transpolar *(adjective)*

Extending across or crossing either pole.

- *Transpolar air routes.*
- *Would you call this situation "transpolar"? Explain why.*

---

trilobed *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) divided into three lobes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "trilobed."*
- *Students compared "trilobed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tuffet *(noun)*

A low seat or a stool to rest the feet of a seated person.

- *In class, the teacher used "tuffet" to mean a low seat or a stool to rest the feet of a seated....*
- *The article explained what "tuffet" means with a simple example.*

---

turtled *(verb)*

Hunt for turtles, especially as an occupation.

- *The coach explained when to use "turtled" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "turtled" in real sentences.*

---

ukraines *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Europe; formerly a European soviet; the center of the original Russian state which came into existence in the ninth century.

- *Understanding "ukraines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ukraines."*

---

unadvisable *(adjective)*

Not prudent or wise; not recommended.

- *Would you call this situation "unadvisable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unadvisable."*

---

unblushing *(adjective)*

Feeling no shame.

- *An unblushing apologist for fascism.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unblushing."*

---

uncombined *(adjective)*

Not joined or united into one.

- *Students compared "uncombined" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncombined."*

---

underhandedly *(adverb)*

Slyly and secretly; - John Donne; - C.G.Bowers.

- *Oldline aristocratic diplomats underhandedly undermined the attempt...to align Germany with the Western democracies.*
- *Using "underhandedly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

unfrocked *(verb)*

Divest of the frock; of church officials.

- *Can you use "unfrocked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "unfrocked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

universitys *(noun)*

The body of faculty and students at a university.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "universitys."*
- *The article explained what "universitys" means with a simple example.*

---

unposed *(adjective)*

Not arranged for pictorial purposes.

- *Unposed photographs.*
- *Students compared "unposed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unrigged *(adjective)*

Stripped of rigging.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unrigged."*
- *Students compared "unrigged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsatisfactoriness *(noun)*

The quality of being inadequate or unsuitable.

- *He looked up "unsatisfactoriness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unsatisfactoriness."*

---

vallisneria spiralis *(noun)*

Submerged aquatic plant with ribbonlike leaves; Old World and Australia.

- *They discussed "vallisneria spiralis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vallisneria spiralis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

van der waal's forces *(noun)*

Relatively weak attraction between neutral atoms and molecules arising from polarization induced in each particle by the presence of other particles.

- *The article explained what "van der waal's forces" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "van der waal's forces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena axillaris *(noun)*

A continuation of the basilic vein and brachial vein that becomes the subclavian vein.

- *They discussed "vena axillaris" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vena axillaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena metacarpus *(noun)*

Dorsal and palmar veins of the hand.

- *They discussed "vena metacarpus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vena metacarpus" means with a simple example.*

---

veps *(noun)*

A Finnic language spoken by the Veps.

- *Understanding "veps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "veps."*

---

vulgarism *(noun)*

The quality of lacking taste and refinement.

- *Understanding "vulgarism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vulgarism."*

---

washup *(noun)*

The act of washing yourself (or another person).

- *He looked up "washup" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "washup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weighbridges *(noun)*

Platform scale flush with a roadway for weighing vehicles and cattle etc.

- *Understanding "weighbridges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "weighbridges" means with a simple example.*

---

wetnurse *(noun)*

A woman hired to suckle a child of someone else.

- *They discussed "wetnurse" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wetnurse" to mean a woman hired to suckle a child of someone else.*

wintun *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people living in the Sacramento valley in California.

- *They discussed "wintun" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wintun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wolffish *(noun)*

Large ferocious northern deep-sea food fishes with strong teeth and no pelvic fins.

- *Understanding "wolffish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wolffish."*

wyes *(noun)*

The 25th letter of the Roman alphabet.

- *In class, the teacher used "wyes" to mean the 25th letter of the roman alphabet.*
- *The article explained what "wyes" means with a simple example.*

xciii *(adjective)*

Being three more than ninety.

- *It is useful to describe something as "xciii" when it is being three more than ninety.*
- *The speaker chose "xciii" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

yellow goatfish *(noun)*

Schooling goatfish; greyish with yellow stripe.

- *They discussed "yellow goatfish" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yellow goatfish" to mean schooling goatfish; greyish with yellow stripe.*

zoic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to animals or animal life or action.

- *A "zoic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "zoic"? Explain why.*

abeyant *(adjective)*

Inactive but capable of becoming active.

- *Would you call this situation "abeyant"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "abeyant" when it is inactive but capable of becoming active.*

abjures *(verb)*

Formally reject or disavow a formerly held belief, usually under pressure.

- *The coach explained when to use "abjures" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "abjures" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

adenium *(noun)*

One species: succulent shrub or tree of tropical Africa and Arabia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenium."*
- *They discussed "adenium" during the group presentation.*

admittances *(noun)*

The act of admitting someone to enter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "admittances."*
- *He looked up "admittances" because he had never seen it before.*

adps *(noun)*

A system of one or more computers and associated software with common storage.

- *He looked up "adps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "adps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

agastache mexicana *(noun)*

Erect perennial of Mexico having rose to crimson flowers.

- *They discussed "agastache mexicana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agastache mexicana."*

---

agglomerating *(verb)*

Form into one cluster.

- *In everyday English, people use "agglomerating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "agglomerating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

agkistrodon *(noun)*

Copperheads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agkistrodon."*
- *They discussed "agkistrodon" during the group presentation.*

---

albertas *(noun)*

One of the three prairie provinces in western Canada; rich in oil and natural gas and minerals.

- *In class, the teacher used "albertas" to mean one of the three prairie provinces in western....*
- *The article explained what "albertas" means with a simple example.*

---

alkahest *(noun)*

Hypothetical universal solvent once sought by alchemists.

- *They discussed "alkahest" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alkahest" means with a simple example.*

---

amors *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) god of love; counterpart of Greek Eros.

- *In class, the teacher used "amors" to mean (roman mythology) god of love; counterpart of greek....*
- *The article explained what "amors" means with a simple example.*

---

anathematised *(verb)*

Curse or declare to be evil or anathema or threaten with divine punishment.

- *Learners should practice how to use "anathematised" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "anathematised" until he saw an example.*

---

anatolians *(noun)*

An extinct branch of the Indo-European family of languages known from inscriptions and important in the reconstruction of Proto-Indo European.

- *He looked up "anatolians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "anatolians" during the group presentation.*

---

anatoxin *(noun)*

A bacterial toxin that has been weakened until it is no longer toxic but is strong enough to induce the formation of antibodies and immunity to the specific disease caused by the toxin.

- *Understanding "anatoxin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anatoxin."*

---

anencephalic *(adjective)*

Characterized by partial or total absence of a brain.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anencephalic."*
- *Students compared "anencephalic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

animalcules *(noun)*

Microscopic organism such as an amoeba or paramecium.

- *Understanding "animalcules" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animalcules."*

---

anthonomus *(noun)*

Weevils destructive of cultivated plants.

- *Understanding "anthonomus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "anthonomus" to mean weevils destructive of cultivated plants.*

---

antiarrhythmics *(noun)*

A drug used to treat an abnormal heart rhythm.

- *In class, the teacher used "antiarrhythmics" to mean a drug used to treat an abnormal heart rhythm.*
- *The article explained what "antiarrhythmics" means with a simple example.*

---

apportionments *(noun)*

The act of distributing by allotting or apportioning; distribution according to a plan.

- *The article explained what "apportionments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apportionments" to mean the act of distributing by allotting or....*

---

arc cosecant *(noun)*

The angle that has a cosecant equal to a given number.

- *Understanding "arc cosecant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arc cosecant" to mean the angle that has a cosecant equal to a given number.*

---

archness *(noun)*

Inappropriate playfulness.

- *The article explained what "archness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "archness" during the group presentation.*

---

arctium minus *(noun)*

A plant that is ubiquitous in all but very acid soil; found in most of Europe and North Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arctium minus."*
- *He looked up "arctium minus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aristotelians *(noun)*

A follower of Aristotle or an adherent of Aristotelianism.

- *In class, the teacher used "aristotelians" to mean a follower of aristotle or an adherent of....*
- *Understanding "aristotelians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arrogates *(verb)*

Demand as being one's due or property; assert one's right or title to.

- *She tried to use "arrogates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "arrogates" when talking about this idea.*

---

arteria cerebri *(noun)*

Any of the arteries supplying blood to the cerebral cortex.

- *Understanding "arteria cerebri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arteria cerebri" means with a simple example.*

---

arteria ciliaris *(noun)*

One of several arteries supplying the choroid coat of the eye.

- *He looked up "arteria ciliaris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arteria ciliaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

artilleries *(noun)*

A means of persuading or arguing.

- *Understanding "artilleries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "artilleries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ascetically *(adverb)*

In an ascetic manner.

- *She lived ascetically in a small house all by herself.*
- *She spoke "ascetically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

assayers *(noun)*

An analyst who assays (performs chemical tests on) metals.

- *They discussed "assayers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "assayers" means with a simple example.*

---

astatic *(adjective)*

Not static or stable.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "astatic."*
- *Students compared "astatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

astatic coils *(noun)*

An arrangement of coils used in sensitive electrical instruments; the coils are arranged to give zero resultant external magnetic field when a current passes through them and to have zero electromotive force induced in them by an external magnetic field.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astatic coils."*
- *He looked up "astatic coils" because he had never seen it before.*

---

astilbe chinensis pumila *(noun)*

Mat-forming evergreen Asiatic plant with finely cut leaves and small pink to burgundy flowers; grown as ground cover.

- *He looked up "astilbe chinensis pumila" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "astilbe chinensis pumila" during the group presentation.*

---

atony *(noun)*

Lack of normal muscular tension or tonus.

- *The article explained what "atony" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "atony" during the group presentation.*

---

attorn *(verb)*

Acknowledge a new land owner as one's landlord.

- *He was attorned by the tenants.*
- *The coach explained when to use "attorn" and when to wait.*

---

attunes *(verb)*

Adjust or accustom to; bring into harmony with.

- *The coach explained when to use "attunes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "attunes" in real sentences.*

---

autoloaders *(noun)*

A firearm that reloads itself.

- *They discussed "autoloaders" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "autoloaders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

avulsions *(noun)*

A forcible tearing or surgical separation of one body part from another.

- *In class, the teacher used "avulsions" to mean a forcible tearing or surgical separation of one....*
- *The article explained what "avulsions" means with a simple example.*

---

backbeats *(noun)*

A loud steady beat.

- *He looked up "backbeats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backbeats."*

---

bandoleers *(noun)*

A broad cartridge belt worn over the shoulder by soldiers.

- *They discussed "bandoleers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bandoleers" means with a simple example.*

---

bantamweights *(noun)*

An amateur boxer who weighs no more than 119 pounds.

- *He looked up "bantamweights" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bantamweights."*

---

barograph *(noun)*

A recording barometer; automatically records on paper the variations in atmospheric pressure.

- *Understanding "barograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barograph" to mean a recording barometer; automatically records on....*

---

bastioned *(adjective)*

Secured with bastions or fortifications.

- *A "bastioned" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bastioned" when it is secured with bastions or fortifications.*

---

batwings *(noun)*

One of a pair of swinging doors (as at the entrance to a western saloon).

- *They discussed "batwings" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "batwings" to mean one of a pair of swinging doors (as at the entrance....*

---

baums *(noun)*

United States writer of children's books (1856-1919).

- *Understanding "baums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baums."*

---

believeing *(verb)*

Follow a credo; have a faith; be a believer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "believeing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "believeing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

benzol *(noun)*

A colorless liquid hydrocarbon; highly inflammable; carcinogenic; the simplest of the aromatic compounds.

- *Understanding "benzol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "benzol" to mean a colorless liquid hydrocarbon; highly inflammable;....*

---

biocatalyst *(noun)*

A biochemical catalyst such as an enzyme.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biocatalyst."*
- *He looked up "biocatalyst" because he had never seen it before.*

---

biodegraded *(verb)*

Break down naturally through the action of biological agents.

- *She tried to use "biodegraded" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "biodegraded" in real sentences.*

---

birdcalls *(noun)*

The characteristic sound produced by a bird.

- *Understanding "birdcalls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "birdcalls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

birdsongs *(noun)*

The characteristic sound produced by a bird.

- *They discussed "birdsongs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "birdsongs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boatswains *(noun)*

A petty officer on a merchant ship who controls the work of other seamen.

- *The article explained what "boatswains" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "boatswains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brackens *(noun)*

Fern of southeastern Asia; not hardy in cold temperate regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brackens."*
- *Understanding "brackens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brama raii *(noun)*

Deep-bodied sooty-black pelagic spiny-finned fish of the northern Atlantic and northern Pacific; valued for food.

- *Understanding "brama raii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brama raii" means with a simple example.*

brants *(noun)*

Small dark geese that breed in the north and migrate southward.

- *Understanding "brants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brants" to mean small dark geese that breed in the north and....*

breadths *(noun)*

The capacity to understand a broad range of topics.

- *They discussed "breadths" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "breadths" means with a simple example.*

breakings *(noun)*

The act of breaking something.

- *Understanding "breakings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "breakings" to mean the act of breaking something.*

bregma *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures at the top of the cranium.

- *He looked up "bregma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bregma" to mean the craniometric point at the junction of the....*

breveted *(verb)*

Promote somebody by brevet, in the military.

- *In everyday English, people use "breveted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "breveted" in real sentences.*

bridgeable *(adjective)*

Capable of being connected by a bridge or as if by a bridge.

- *A "bridgeable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "bridgeable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

brigandine *(noun)*

A medieval coat of chain mail consisting of metal rings sewn onto leather or cloth.

- *They discussed "brigandine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brigandine" to mean a medieval coat of chain mail consisting of metal....*

buies *(verb)*

Acquire by trade or sacrifice or exchange.

- *She tried to use "buies" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "buies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bulles *(verb)*

Speak insincerely or without regard for facts or truths.

- *He did not know how to use "bulles" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "bulles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

caecal *(adjective)*

Of or like a cecum.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "caecal."*
- *Would you call this situation "caecal"? Explain why.*

---

caespitose *(adjective)*

(of plants) growing in small dense clumps or tufts.

- *Students compared "caespitose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "caespitose" when it is (of plants) growing in small dense clumps or tufts.*

---

calcine *(verb)*

Heat a substance so that it oxidizes or reduces.

- *He did not know how to use "calcine" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "calcine" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cantilevering *(verb)*

Construct with girders and beams such that only one end is fixed.

- *Can you use "cantilevering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "cantilevering" when talking about this idea.*

---

carassius carassius *(noun)*

European carp closely resembling wild goldfish.

- *In class, the teacher used "carassius carassius" to mean european carp closely resembling wild goldfish.*
- *Understanding "carassius carassius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carcharhinus obscurus *(noun)*

Relatively slender blue-grey shark; nearly worldwide in tropical and temperate waters.

- *The article explained what "carcharhinus obscurus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "carcharhinus obscurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cardamine rotundifolia *(noun)*

Mat-forming perennial found in cold springs of the eastern United States.

- *He looked up "cardamine rotundifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardamine rotundifolia."*

---

cardiograph *(noun)*

A medical instrument that measures the mechanical force of cardiac contractions and the amount of blood passing through the heart during a specified period by measuring the recoil of the body as blood is pumped from the ventricles.

- *He looked up "cardiograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cardiograph" during the group presentation.*

---

catchfly *(noun)*

Mostly perennial herbs with sticky stems that catch insects; widespread in north temperate zone.

- *In class, the teacher used "catchfly" to mean mostly perennial herbs with sticky stems that catch....*
- *The article explained what "catchfly" means with a simple example.*

---

caterwaul *(noun)*

The yowling sound made by a cat in heat.

- *Understanding "caterwaul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "caterwaul" means with a simple example.*

---

catheterize *(verb)*

Insert a catheter into (a body part).

- *Catheterize the patient's bladder.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "catheterize" in real sentences.*

---

cembalo *(noun)*

A clavier with strings that are plucked by plectra mounted on pivots.

- *The article explained what "cembalo" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "cembalo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

censorships *(noun)*

Deleting parts of publications or correspondence or theatrical performances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "censorships."*
- *Understanding "censorships" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

centesimal *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred in counting order.

- *A "centesimal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "centesimal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ceratopsian *(noun)*

Any of several four-footed herbivorous dinosaurs with enormous beaked skulls; of the late Cretaceous in North America and Mongolia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceratopsian."*
- *The article explained what "ceratopsian" means with a simple example.*

---

chaetae *(noun)*

A stiff chitinous seta or bristle especially of an annelid worm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaetae."*
- *He looked up "chaetae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charless *(noun)*

The eldest son of Elizabeth II and heir to the English throne (born in 1948).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charless."*
- *He looked up "charless" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chaster *(adjective)*

Morally pure (especially not having experienced sexual intercourse).

- *Would you call this situation "chaster"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chaster."*

---

childproofing *(verb)*

Make safe against children.

- *The coach explained when to use "childproofing" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "childproofing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

chlorthalidone *(noun)*

A diuretic (trade names Hygroton and Thalidone) used to control hypertension and conditions that cause edema; effective in lowering blood pressure to prevent heart attacks.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlorthalidone" to mean a diuretic (trade names hygroton and thalidone)....*
- *They discussed "chlorthalidone" during the group presentation.*

---

chorizos *(noun)*

A spicy Spanish pork sausage.

- *They discussed "chorizos" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chorizos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chrestomathy *(noun)*

A selection of passages from different authors that is compiled as an aid in learning a language.

- *They discussed "chrestomathy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chrestomathy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

churchly *(adjective)*

Resembling or suggesting or appropriate to a church.

- *The pure fragrance of churchly incense.*
- *Would you call this situation "churchly"? Explain why.*

---

cicadellidae *(noun)*

Leafhoppers.

- *Understanding "cicadellidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cicadellidae" to mean leafhoppers.*

---

civies *(noun)*

Civilian garb as opposed to a military uniform.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civies."*
- *He looked up "civies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cladodes *(noun)*

A flattened stem resembling and functioning as a leaf.

- *The article explained what "cladodes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cladodes" to mean a flattened stem resembling and functioning as a leaf.*

---

cleome pinnata *(noun)*

Perennial of southwestern United States having leathery blue-green pinnatifid leaves and thick plumelike spikes of yellow flowers; sometimes placed in genus Cleome.

- *He looked up "cleome pinnata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleome pinnata."*

---

clethrionomys *(noun)*

A genus of Cricetidae.

- *Understanding "clethrionomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clethrionomys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cogging *(verb)*

Join pieces of wood with cogs.

- *She tried to use "cogging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cogging" and when to wait.*

---

collaborationists *(noun)*

Someone who collaborates with an enemy occupying force.

- *In class, the teacher used "collaborationists" to mean someone who collaborates with an enemy occupying force.*
- *The article explained what "collaborationists" means with a simple example.*

---

collywobbles *(noun)*

Severe gastroenteritis of unknown etiology; characterized by severe colic and vomiting and diarrhea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collywobbles."*
- *The article explained what "collywobbles" means with a simple example.*

---

comtes *(noun)*

French philosopher remembered as the founder of positivism; he also established sociology as a systematic field of study.

- *The article explained what "comtes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comtes" to mean french philosopher remembered as the founder of....*

---

conductances *(noun)*

A material's capacity to conduct electricity; measured as the reciprocal of electrical resistance.

- *Understanding "conductances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "conductances" because he had never seen it before.*

---

constellated *(verb)*

Scatter or intersperse like dots or studs.

- *Hills constellated with lights.*
- *The coach explained when to use "constellated" and when to wait.*

---

contempts *(noun)*

A manner that is generally disrespectful and contemptuous.

- *They discussed "contempts" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contempts."*

---

convected *(verb)*

Circulate hot air by convection.

- *Can you use "convected" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "convected" and when to wait.*

---

coppices *(noun)*

A dense growth of bushes.

- *Understanding "coppices" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coppices" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corses *(noun)*

A region of France on the island of Corsica; birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corses."*
- *He looked up "corses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cosecant *(noun)*

Ratio of the hypotenuse to the opposite side of a right-angled triangle.

- *Understanding "cosecant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cosecant" means with a simple example.*

---

cosseting *(verb)*

Treat with excessive indulgence.

- *In everyday English, people use "cosseting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "cosseting" until he saw an example.*

---

countercharge *(noun)*

A charge brought by an accused person against the accuser.

- *In class, the teacher used "countercharge" to mean a charge brought by an accused person against the....*
- *The article explained what "countercharge" means with a simple example.*

---

cousinly *(adjective)*

Like or befitting a cousin.

- *A cousinly kiss.*
- *Students compared "cousinly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cowskin *(noun)*

Leather made from the hide of a cow.

- *He looked up "cowskin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cowskin" during the group presentation.*

---

coxing *(verb)*

Act as the coxswain, in a boat race.

- *Learners should practice how to use "coxing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "coxing" until he saw an example.*

---

crocketed *(adjective)*

(of a gable or spire) furnished with a crocket (an ornament in the form of curved or bent foliage).

- *A crocketed spire.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "crocketed" when it is (of a gable or spire) furnished with a crocket (an....*

---

culex quinquefasciatus *(noun)*

Widespread tropical mosquito that transmits filarial worms.

- *In class, the teacher used "culex quinquefasciatus" to mean widespread tropical mosquito that transmits....*
- *The article explained what "culex quinquefasciatus" means with a simple example.*

cursorial *(adjective)*

(of limbs and feet) adapted for running.

- *Would you call this situation "cursorial"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cursorial" when it is (of limbs and feet) adapted for running.*

cyma reversa *(noun)*

A molding that (in section) has the shape of an S with the convex part above and the concave part below.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyma reversa" to mean a molding that (in section) has the shape of an s....*
- *They discussed "cyma reversa" during the group presentation.*

cypraea moneta *(noun)*

Cowrie whose shell is used for money in parts of the southern Pacific and in parts of Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cypraea moneta."*
- *The article explained what "cypraea moneta" means with a simple example.*

dagos *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Italian descent.

- *He looked up "dagos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dagos" during the group presentation.*

dardan *(noun)*

A native of ancient Troy.

- *In class, the teacher used "dardan" to mean a native of ancient troy.*
- *They discussed "dardan" during the group presentation.*

ddts *(noun)*

An insecticide that is also toxic to animals and humans; banned in the United States since 1972.

- *They discussed "ddts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ddts" because he had never seen it before.*

deforesting *(verb)*

Remove the trees from.

- *She tried to use "deforesting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "deforesting" when talking about this idea.*

dehisce *(verb)*

Burst or split open.

- *Flowers dehisce when they release pollen.*
- *He did not know how to use "dehisce" until he saw an example.*

deltasone *(noun)*

A dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names Orasone or Deltasone or Liquid Pred or Meticorten); used as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis and as an immunosuppressant.

- *They discussed "deltasone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deltasone."*

dermacentor variabilis *(noun)*

Common tick that can transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia.

- *He looked up "dermacentor variabilis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dermacentor variabilis" during the group presentation.*

desalted *(verb)*

Remove salt from.

- *The coach explained when to use "desalted" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "desalted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

desexualized *(verb)*

Direct one's libidinous urges into another direction.

- *In everyday English, people use "desexualized" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "desexualized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

despoina *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) daughter of Zeus and Demeter; made queen of the underworld by Pluto in ancient mythology; identified with Roman Proserpina.

- *They discussed "despoina" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "despoina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dickeys *(noun)*

A small third seat in the back of an old-fashioned two-seater.

- *He looked up "dickeys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dickeys."*

---

disadvantageously *(adverb)*

In a disadvantageous way; to someone's disadvantage.

- *Angry that the case was settled disadvantageously for them.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "disadvantageously" naturally.*

---

disheartens *(verb)*

Take away the enthusiasm of.

- *She tried to use "disheartens" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disheartens" when talking about this idea.*

---

distich *(noun)*

Two items of the same kind.

- *In class, the teacher used "distich" to mean two items of the same kind.*
- *The article explained what "distich" means with a simple example.*

---

docudramas *(noun)*

A film or TV program presenting the facts about a person or event.

- *The article explained what "docudramas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "docudramas" to mean a film or tv program presenting the facts about a....*

---

downbound *(adjective)*

Heading in any direction that is conventionally down.

- *A downbound channel.*
- *The downbound train.*

---

dungs *(verb)*

Fertilize or dress with dung.

- *He did not know how to use "dungs" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dungs" when talking about this idea.*

---

e-mycin *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Erythrocin or E-Mycin or Ethril or Ilosone or Pediamycin) obtained from the actinomycete Streptomyces erythreus; effective against many Gram-positive bacteria and some Gram-negative.

- *In class, the teacher used "e-mycin" to mean an antibiotic (trade name erythrocin or e-mycin or....*
- *Understanding "e-mycin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

egotistically *(adverb)*

In an egotistical manner.

- *He behaved egotistically.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "egotistically" naturally.*

---

elemi *(noun)*

Fragrant resin obtain from trees of the family Burseraceae and used as incense.

- *Understanding "elemi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “elemi” because he had never seen it before.*

---

eleocharis dulcis *(noun)*

Chinese sedge yielding edible bulb-shaped tubers.

- *The article explained what “eleocharis dulcis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eleocharis dulcis” to mean chinese sedge yielding edible bulb-shaped tubers.*

---

elongations *(noun)*

The quality of being elongated.

- *They discussed “elongations” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “elongations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

emphysematous gangrene *(noun)*

(pathology) a deadly form of gangrene usually caused by clostridium bacteria that produce toxins that cause tissue death; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “emphysematous gangrene.”*
- *They discussed “emphysematous gangrene” during the group presentation.*

---

enkephalins *(noun)*

An endorphin having opiate qualities that occurs in the brain and spinal cord and elsewhere.

- *In class, the teacher used “enkephalins” to mean an endorphin having opiate qualities that occurs in....*
- *Understanding “enkephalins” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entasis *(noun)*

A slight convexity in the shaft of a column; compensates for the illusion of concavity that viewers experience when the sides are perfectly straight.

- *The article explained what “entasis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “entasis” to mean a slight convexity in the shaft of a column;....*

---

epicardium *(noun)*

The innermost of the two layers of the pericardium.

- *The article explained what “epicardium” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “epicardium” to mean the innermost of the two layers of the pericardium.*

---

equalitarian *(noun)*

A person who believes in the equality of all people.

- *Understanding “equalitarian” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “equalitarian” to mean a person who believes in the equality of all people.*

---

eucalyptus citriodora *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than the spotted gum and having lemon-scented leaves.

- *They discussed “eucalyptus citriodora” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “eucalyptus citriodora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eucalyptus regnans *(noun)*

Tree having wood similar to the alpine ash; tallest tree in Australia and tallest hardwood in the world.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “eucalyptus regnans.”*
- *He looked up “eucalyptus regnans” because he had never seen it before.*

---

exactas *(noun)*

A bet that you can pick the first and second finishers in the right order.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “exactas.”*
- *He looked up “exactas” because he had never seen it before.*

---

externalisation *(noun)*

Embodying in an outward form.

- *In class, the teacher used “externalisation” to mean embodying in an outward form.*
- *The article explained what “externalisation” means with a simple example.*

---

externs *(noun)*

A nonresident doctor or medical student; connected with a hospital but not living there.

- *The article explained what "externs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "externs."*

---

extracapsular surgery *(noun)*

Cataract surgery in which only the front of the lens is removed; the back of the lens capsule remains intact and provides support for the lens implant.

- *He looked up "extracapsular surgery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "extracapsular surgery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eyries *(noun)*

The lofty nest of a bird of prey (such as a hawk or eagle).

- *The article explained what "eyries" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eyries."*

---

family cicadellidae *(noun)*

Leafhoppers.

- *He looked up "family cicadellidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family cicadellidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family lycaenidae *(noun)*

Family of small usually brilliantly colored butterflies; males have short forelegs.

- *The article explained what "family lycaenidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family lycaenidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

famulus *(noun)*

A close attendant (as to a scholar).

- *The article explained what "famulus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "famulus" during the group presentation.*

---

farads *(noun)*

The capacitance of a capacitor that has an equal and opposite charge of 1 coulomb on each plate and a voltage difference of 1 volt between the plates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farads."*
- *He looked up "farads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

farinas *(noun)*

Fine meal made from cereal grain especially wheat; often used as a cooked cereal or in puddings.

- *Understanding "farinas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "farinas" to mean fine meal made from cereal grain especially wheat;....*

---

feculent *(adjective)*

Foul with waste matter.

- *Would you call this situation "feculent"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "feculent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

feedbag *(noun)*

A canvas bag that is used to feed an animal (such as a horse); covers the muzzle and fastens at the top of the head.

- *In class, the teacher used "feedbag" to mean a canvas bag that is used to feed an animal (such....*
- *He looked up "feedbag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flabbergast *(verb)*

Overcome with amazement.

- *In everyday English, people use "flabbergast" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "flabbergast" in real sentences.*

---

flakiest *(adjective)*

Conspicuously or grossly unconventional or unusual.

- *A "flakiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "flakiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

flocculated *(verb)*

Cause to become a fluffy or lumpy aggregate.

- *The chemist flocculated the suspended material.*
- *The protoplasms flocculated.*

---

flowerless *(adjective)*

Without flower or bloom and not producing seeds.

- *A flowerless plant.*
- *Would you call this situation "flowerless"? Explain why.*

---

fomorians *(noun)*

One of a group of Celtic sea demons sometimes associated with the hostile power of nature.

- *Understanding "fomorians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fomorians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foodless *(adjective)*

Being without food.

- *A "foodless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "foodless" when it is being without food.*

---

forswearing *(noun)*

The act of renouncing; sacrificing or giving up or surrendering (a possession or right or title or privilege etc.).

- *The article explained what "forswearing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "forswearing" to mean the act of renouncing; sacrificing or giving up or....*

---

francks *(noun)*

French composer and teacher who influenced a generation of composers (1822-1890).

- *In class, the teacher used "francks" to mean french composer and teacher who influenced a....*
- *The article explained what "francks" means with a simple example.*

---

franker *(adjective)*

Characterized by directness in manner or speech; without subtlety or evasion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "franker."*
- *Students compared "franker" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

freewheels *(verb)*

Live unhurriedly, irresponsibly, or freely.

- *The coach explained when to use "freewheels" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "freewheels" until he saw an example.*

---

fringy *(adjective)*

At or constituting a border or edge.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fringy."*
- *Students compared "fringy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fritillaria meleagris *(noun)*

Eurasian checkered lily with pendant flowers usually veined and checkered with purple or maroon on a pale ground and shaped like the bells carried by lepers in medieval times; widely grown as an ornamental.

- *Understanding "fritillaria meleagris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fritillaria meleagris."*

---

friulian *(noun)*

A Rhaeto-Romance dialect spoken in northeastern Italy.

- *In class, the teacher used "friulian" to mean a rhaeto-romance dialect spoken in northeastern italy.*
- *They discussed "friulian" during the group presentation.*

fructification *(noun)*

Organs of fruiting (especially the reproductive parts of ferns and mosses).

- *He looked up "fructification" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fructification."*

fuzziest *(adjective)*

Confused and not coherent; not clearly thought out.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fuzziest" when it is confused and not coherent; not clearly thought out.*
- *Would you call this situation "fuzziest"? Explain why.*

gallicanism *(noun)*

A religious movement originating among the French Roman Catholic clergy that favored the restriction of papal control and the achievement by each nation of individual administrative autonomy of the church.

- *He looked up "gallicanism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gallicanism" during the group presentation.*

gallinaceous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a gallinacean.

- *A "gallinaceous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "gallinaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

gallinaceous bird *(noun)*

Heavy-bodied largely ground-feeding domestic or game birds.

- *He looked up "gallinaceous bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gallinaceous bird."*

genoise *(noun)*

Rich and delicate Italian sponge cake.

- *Understanding "genoise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genoise."*

genus adenium *(noun)*

One species: succulent shrub or tree of tropical Africa and Arabia.

- *The article explained what "genus adenium" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus adenium."*

genus agkistrodon *(noun)*

Copperheads.

- *The article explained what "genus agkistrodon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus agkistrodon."*

genus anthonomus *(noun)*

Weevils destructive of cultivated plants.

- *He looked up "genus anthonomus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anthonomus."*

genus clethrionomys *(noun)*

A genus of Cricetidae.

- *He looked up "genus clethrionomys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus clethrionomys" to mean a genus of cricetidae.*

genus nasalis *(noun)*

Proboscis monkeys.

- *They discussed "genus nasalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus nasalis" means with a simple example.*

genus nomia *(noun)*

A genus of bee; some are important pollinators of legumes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus nomia" to mean a genus of bee; some are important pollinators of....*
- *Understanding "genus nomia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus oenanthe *(noun)*

Poisonous herbs: water dropworts.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus oenanthe" to mean poisonous herbs: water dropworts.*
- *They discussed "genus oenanthe" during the group presentation.*

---

genus parula *(noun)*

Type genus of the Parulidae: wood warblers.

- *They discussed "genus parula" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus parula" to mean type genus of the parulidae: wood warblers.*

---

genus pipistrellus *(noun)*

Nearly cosmopolitan genus of very small bats.

- *He looked up "genus pipistrellus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus pipistrellus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus salvadora *(noun)*

Genus of evergreen trees or shrubs; fruit is a drupe; grows in Africa through Arabia to India and China.

- *They discussed "genus salvadora" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus salvadora" means with a simple example.*

---

genus teucrium *(noun)*

Large widely distributed genus of perennial herbs or shrubs or subshrubs; native to Mediterranean region to western Asia.

- *He looked up "genus teucrium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus teucrium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus zonotrichia *(noun)*

Large New World sparrows.

- *Understanding "genus zonotrichia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus zonotrichia" during the group presentation.*

---

giovanni angelo braschi *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1775 to 1799 who served during the French Revolution; Napoleon attacked the Papal States and in 1797 Pius VI was taken to France where he died (1717-1799).

- *They discussed "giovanni angelo braschi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "giovanni angelo braschi" means with a simple example.*

---

goatskins *(noun)*

The hide of a goat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goatskins."*
- *They discussed "goatskins" during the group presentation.*

---

goldeneyes *(noun)*

A variety of green lacewing.

- *The article explained what "goldeneyes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goldeneyes" to mean a variety of green lacewing.*

---

gonadotropic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving gonadotropin.

- *A "gonadotropic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gonadotropic."*

---

gonadotropic hormone *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and placenta; stimulates the gonads and controls reproductive activity.

- *They discussed “gonadotropic hormone” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “gonadotropic hormone” because he had never seen it before.*

---

greengages *(noun)*

Sweet green or greenish-yellow variety of plum.

- *He looked up “greengages” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “greengages.”*

---

grindings *(noun)*

Material resulting from the process of grinding.

- *Vegetable grindings clogged the drain.*
- *They discussed “grindings” during the group presentation.*

---

grizzling *(verb)*

Be in a huff; be silent or sullen.

- *She tried to use “grizzling” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “grizzling” until he saw an example.*

---

guayule *(noun)*

Much-branched subshrub with silvery leaves and small white flowers of Texas and northern Mexico; cultivated as a source of rubber.

- *Understanding “guayule” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “guayule” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gum elemi *(noun)*

Fragrant resin obtain from trees of the family Burseraceae and used as incense.

- *The article explained what “gum elemi” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “gum elemi” during the group presentation.*

---

hachures *(noun)*

Shading consisting of multiple crossing lines.

- *They discussed “hachures” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “hachures” because he had never seen it before.*

---

halftimes *(noun)*

An intermission between the first and second half of a game.

- *The article explained what “halftimes” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “halftimes.”*

---

hazardously *(adverb)*

In a dangerous manner.

- *He answered “hazardously,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “hazardously” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

hemes *(verb)*

Fold over and sew together to provide with a hem.

- *She tried to use “hemes” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “hemes” in real sentences.*

---

heptad *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of six and one.

- *In class, the teacher used “heptad” to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of six and one.*
- *Understanding “heptad” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hiper *(adjective)*

Informed about the latest trends.

- *Would you call this situation “hiper”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “hiper.”*

historys *(noun)*

A record or narrative description of past events.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "historys."*
- *Understanding "historys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hoardes *(verb)*

Get or gather together.

- *The coach explained when to use "hoardes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hoardes" in real sentences.*

hokan *(noun)*

A family of Amerindian languages spoken in California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hokan."*
- *They discussed "hokan" during the group presentation.*

holcus mollis *(noun)*

European perennial grass with soft velvety foliage.

- *He looked up "holcus mollis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holcus mollis" to mean european perennial grass with soft velvety foliage.*

homeothermic *(adjective)*

Of birds and mammals; having constant and relatively high body temperature.

- *It is useful to describe something as "homeothermic" when it is of birds and mammals; having constant and....*
- *The speaker chose "homeothermic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

homogenizes *(verb)*

Become homogeneous or similar, as by mixing.

- *The coach explained when to use "homogenizes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "homogenizes" in real sentences.*

horsepowers *(noun)*

A unit of power equal to 746 watts.

- *They discussed "horsepowers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "horsepowers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

househusbands *(noun)*

A husband who keeps house while his wife earns the family income.

- *In class, the teacher used "househusbands" to mean a husband who keeps house while his wife earns the....*
- *The article explained what "househusbands" means with a simple example.*

huckstering *(verb)*

Wrangle (over a price, terms of an agreement, etc.).

- *In everyday English, people use "huckstering" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "huckstering" in real sentences.*

hydrolyzable *(adjective)*

Capable of undergoing hydrolysis.

- *The speaker chose "hydrolyzable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "hydrolyzable" approach may work better in this case.*

hymeneal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a wedding or marriage.

- *Hymeneal rites.*
- *A "hymeneal" approach may work better in this case.*

ian wilmut *(noun)*

English geneticist who succeeded in cloning a sheep from a cell from an adult ewe (born in 1944).

- *He looked up "ian wilmut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ian wilmut."*

---

ictalurus punctatus *(noun)*

Freshwater food fish common throughout central United States.

- *The article explained what "ictalurus punctatus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ictalurus punctatus" to mean freshwater food fish common throughout central....*

---

ifcs *(noun)*

A United Nations agency that invests directly in companies and guarantees loans to private investors; affiliated with the World Bank.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ifcs."*
- *Understanding "ifcs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

illegibly *(adverb)*

In an illegible manner.

- *This student writes illegibly.*
- *Using "illegibly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

implicative *(adjective)*

Tending to suggest or imply.

- *An implicative statement.*
- *A "implicative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

inspirationally *(adverb)*

With inspiration; in an inspiring manner,.

- *He talked inspirationally.*
- *She spoke "inspirationally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

inverse cosecant *(noun)*

The angle that has a cosecant equal to a given number.

- *In class, the teacher used "inverse cosecant" to mean the angle that has a cosecant equal to a given number.*
- *The article explained what "inverse cosecant" means with a simple example.*

---

irresistibility *(noun)*

The quality of being overpowering and impossible to resist.

- *They discussed "irresistibility" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irresistibility" to mean the quality of being overpowering and impossible to....*

---

jansens *(noun)*

A Dutch Roman Catholic theologian (1585-1638).

- *He looked up "jansens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jansens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jellys *(noun)*

A preserve made of the jelled juice of fruit.

- *They discussed "jellys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jellys."*

---

jilts *(noun)*

A woman who jilts a lover.

- *He looked up "jilts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jilts."*

---

jollification *(noun)*

A boisterous celebration; a merry festivity.

- *The article explained what "jollification" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "jollification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

katharsis *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) purging of emotional tensions.

- *He looked up "katharsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "katharsis."*

---

kelter *(noun)*

In working order.

- *They discussed "kelter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kelter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

knuts *(noun)*

King of Denmark and Norway who forced Edmund II to divide England with him; on the death of Edmund II, Canute became king of all England (994-1035).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knuts."*
- *He looked up "knuts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lacerates *(verb)*

Deeply hurt the feelings of; distress.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lacerates" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "lacerates" until he saw an example.*

---

larus argentatus *(noun)*

Large gull of the northern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "larus argentatus."*
- *They discussed "larus argentatus" during the group presentation.*

---

lathyrus hirsutus *(noun)*

A weak-stemmed winter annual native to Mediterranean region for long established in southern United States; cultivated as a cover and pasture crop.

- *The article explained what "lathyrus hirsutus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lathyrus hirsutus."*

---

lawtons *(noun)*

A town in southwest Oklahoma.

- *Understanding "lawtons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lawtons."*

---

ldls *(noun)*

A lipoprotein that transports cholesterol in the blood; composed of moderate amount of protein and a large amount of cholesterol; high levels are thought to be associated with increased risk of coronary heart disease and atherosclerosis.

- *They discussed "ldls" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ldls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leafier *(adjective)*

Having or covered with leaves.

- *Would you call this situation "leafier"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "leafier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

levantines *(noun)*

(formerly) a native or inhabitant of the Levant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "levantines."*
- *Understanding "levantines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

litigiousness *(noun)*

A quarrelsome disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits.

- *Charges of litigiousness and widespread perjury.*
- *He looked up "litigiousness" because he had never seen it before.*

litterateurs *(noun)*

A writer of literary works.

- *In class, the teacher used "litterateurs" to mean a writer of literary works.*
- *Understanding "litterateurs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lockstitch *(noun)*

Machine stitch in which the top thread interlocks with the bobbin thread.

- *In class, the teacher used "lockstitch" to mean machine stitch in which the top thread interlocks....*
- *Understanding "lockstitch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

longueur *(noun)*

A period of dullness or boredom (especially in a work of literature or performing art).

- *They discussed "longueur" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "longueur" because he had never seen it before.*

loquacity *(noun)*

The quality of being wordy and talkative.

- *The article explained what "loquacity" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loquacity."*

lxxxiii *(adjective)*

Being three more than eighty.

- *The speaker chose "lxxxiii" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "lxxxiii"? Explain why.*

lycaenidae *(noun)*

Family of small usually brilliantly colored butterflies; males have short forelegs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycaenidae."*
- *They discussed "lycaenidae" during the group presentation.*

lymantria dispar *(noun)*

European moth introduced into North America; a serious pest of shade trees.

- *Understanding "lymantria dispar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lymantria dispar" during the group presentation.*

mackems *(noun)*

A native of Sunderland.

- *They discussed "mackems" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mackems" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mahimahi *(noun)*

The lean flesh of a saltwater fish found in warm waters (especially in Hawaii).

- *Understanding "mahimahi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mahimahi" to mean the lean flesh of a saltwater fish found in warm....*

mangabeys *(noun)*

Large agile arboreal monkey with long limbs and tail and white upper eyelids.

- *The article explained what "mangabeys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mangabeys" to mean large agile arboreal monkey with long limbs and....*

mangonel *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *The article explained what "mangonel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mangonel" to mean an engine that provided medieval artillery used....*

manihot dulcis *(noun)*

South American plant with roots used as a vegetable and herbage used for stock feed.

- *In class, the teacher used "manihot dulcis" to mean south american plant with roots used as a vegetable....*
- *They discussed "manihot dulcis" during the group presentation.*

---

marathis *(noun)*

An Indic language; the state language of Maharashtra in west central India; written in the Devanagari script.

- *They discussed "marathis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marathis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mared *(verb)*

Destroy or injure severely.

- *He did not know how to use "mared" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mared" and when to wait.*

---

marguerites *(noun)*

Tall leafy-stemmed Eurasian perennial with white flowers; widely naturalized; often placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *He looked up "marguerites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marguerites" to mean tall leafy-stemmed eurasian perennial with white....*

---

mentha suaveolens *(noun)*

Mint with apple-scented stems of southern and western Europe; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "mentha suaveolens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mentha suaveolens" to mean mint with apple-scented stems of southern and....*

---

metacarpus *(noun)*

The part of the hand between the carpus and phalanges.

- *The article explained what "metacarpus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metacarpus."*

---

metaplastic anemia *(noun)*

Pernicious anemia in which the various formed elements in the blood are changed.

- *Understanding "metaplastic anemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metaplastic anemia."*

---

minatory *(adjective)*

Threatening or foreshadowing evil or tragic developments.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "minatory."*
- *Students compared "minatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

modernisations *(noun)*

Making modern in appearance or behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modernisations."*
- *They discussed "modernisations" during the group presentation.*

---

monocarpic *(adjective)*

Dying after bearing fruit only once.

- *A "monocarpic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "monocarpic"? Explain why.*

---

monocarpic plant *(noun)*

A plant that bears fruit once and dies.

- *He looked up "monocarpic plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monocarpic plant" to mean a plant that bears fruit once and dies.*

---

moodiest *(adjective)*

Showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; - Bruce Bliven.

- *Students compared "moodiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “moodiest.”*

moosewood *(noun)*

Maple of eastern North America with striped bark and large two-lobed leaves clear yellow in autumn.

- *He looked up “moosewood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “moosewood.”*

morceaux *(noun)*

A short literary or musical composition.

- *He looked up “morceaux” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “morceaux.”*

motores *(verb)*

Travel or be transported in a vehicle.

- *In everyday English, people use “motores” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “motores” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

muddiest *(adjective)*

Dirty and messy; covered with mud or muck.

- *A “muddiest” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “muddiest” when it is dirty and messy; covered with mud or muck.*

munificently *(adverb)*

In a generous manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “munificently” naturally.*
- *Place “munificently” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

myelography *(noun)*

Roentgenography of the spinal cord to detect possible lesions (usually after injection of a contrast medium into the subarachnoid space).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “myelography.”*
- *Understanding “myelography” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

myopathic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to any disease of the muscles that is not caused by nerve dysfunction.

- *Would you call this situation “myopathic”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “myopathic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

mythologic *(adjective)*

Based on or told of in traditional stories; lacking factual basis or historical validity.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “mythologic.”*
- *The speaker chose “mythologic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

namedrop *(verb)*

Refer to people that one assumes one’s interlocutors admire in order to try to impress them.

- *She tried to use “namedrop” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “namedrop” and when to wait.*

nardil *(noun)*

Monoamine oxidase inhibitor (trade name Nardil) used to treat clinical depression.

- *He looked up “nardil” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “nardil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nasalis *(noun)*

Proboscis monkeys.

- *The article explained what “nasalis” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nasalis.”*

neckers *(noun)*

A lover who necks.

- *The article explained what "neckers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neckers."*

---

needlelike *(adjective)*

Ending in a sharp point.

- *Students compared "needlelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "needlelike" when it is ending in a sharp point.*

---

needlewoman *(noun)*

Someone who makes or mends dresses.

- *The article explained what "needlewoman" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "needlewoman."*

---

nervus radialis *(noun)*

Largest branch of the brachial plexus; extends down the humerus to the lateral epicondyle where it divides into one branch that goes to the skin on the back of the hand and another that goes to the underlying extensor muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used "nervus radialis" to mean largest branch of the brachial plexus; extends down....*
- *They discussed "nervus radialis" during the group presentation.*

---

nescience *(noun)*

Ignorance (especially of orthodox beliefs).

- *They discussed "nescience" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nescience" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neuroblastomas *(noun)*

Malignant tumor containing embryonic nerve cells; usually metastasizes quickly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuroblastomas."*
- *They discussed "neuroblastomas" during the group presentation.*

---

nitpicker *(noun)*

Someone who makes small and unjustified criticisms.

- *The article explained what "nitpicker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nitpicker" to mean someone who makes small and unjustified criticisms.*

---

nodulose *(adjective)*

Having minute nodules.

- *The speaker chose "nodulose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "nodulose"? Explain why.*

---

nomia *(noun)*

A genus of bee; some are important pollinators of legumes.

- *He looked up "nomia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nomia" to mean a genus of bee; some are important pollinators of....*

---

nonfeasance *(noun)*

A failure to act when under an obligation to do so; a refusal (without sufficient excuse) to do that which it is your legal duty to do.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonfeasance."*
- *He looked up "nonfeasance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonmaterial *(adjective)*

Not consisting of matter.

- *Would you call this situation "nonmaterial"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nonmaterial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonparticipation *(noun)*

Withdrawing from the activities of a group.

- *Understanding "nonparticipation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonparticipation" to mean withdrawing from the activities of a group.*

---

northern parula *(noun)*

Small grey-blue wood warbler with yellow throat and breast; of eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "northern parula" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northern parula."*

---

nostalgias *(noun)*

Longing for something past.

- *The article explained what "nostalgias" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nostalgias."*

---

numberings *(noun)*

A numbered list.

- *Understanding "numberings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "numberings" during the group presentation.*

---

numerologists *(noun)*

A believer in numerology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "numerologists."*
- *He looked up "numerologists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

occults *(noun)*

Supernatural forces and events and beings collectively.

- *The article explained what "occults" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "occults" during the group presentation.*

---

octants *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring angles to a celestial body; similar to a sextant but with 45 degree calibration.

- *Understanding "octants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "octants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oenanthe *(noun)*

Poisonous herbs: water dropworts.

- *He looked up "oenanthe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oenanthe."*

---

oncorhynchus nerka *(noun)*

Small salmon with red flesh; found in rivers and tributaries of the northern Pacific and valued as food; adults die after spawning.

- *He looked up "oncorhynchus nerka" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oncorhynchus nerka" during the group presentation.*

---

onest *(adjective)*

Of the same kind or quality.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "onest."*
- *Students compared "onest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

osteoma *(noun)*

A slow growing benign tumor of consisting of bone tissue; usually on the skull or mandible.

- *He looked up "osteoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osteoma."*

---

otoplasty *(noun)*

Reconstructive surgery of the auricle of the external ear.

- *They discussed "otoplasty" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "otoplasty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

outdraw *(verb)*

Draw a gun faster, or best someone in a gunfight.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outdraw" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "outdraw" when talking about this idea.*

ozonized *(verb)*

Convert (oxygen) into ozone.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ozonized" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ozonized" and when to wait.*

paperhanger *(noun)*

One whose occupation is decorating walls with wallpaper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paperhanger."*
- *He looked up "paperhanger" because he had never seen it before.*

parula *(noun)*

Type genus of the Parulidae: wood warblers.

- *The article explained what "parula" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parula" during the group presentation.*

parula americana *(noun)*

Small grey-blue wood warbler with yellow throat and breast; of eastern North America.

- *He looked up "parula americana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "parula americana" during the group presentation.*

parvenus *(noun)*

A person who has suddenly risen to a higher economic status but has not gained social acceptance of others in that class.

- *Understanding "parvenus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "parvenus" because he had never seen it before.*

paspalum distichum *(noun)*

Low-growing weedy grass with spikelets along the leaf stems.

- *The article explained what "paspalum distichum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paspalum distichum" to mean low-growing weedy grass with spikelets along the....*

pediculus humanus *(noun)*

Head or body louse.

- *They discussed "pediculus humanus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pediculus humanus" means with a simple example.*

periodontists *(noun)*

A dentist specializing in diseases of the gums and other structure surrounding the teeth.

- *The article explained what "periodontists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "periodontists" to mean a dentist specializing in diseases of the gums and....*

perspicuity *(noun)*

Clarity as a consequence of being perspicuous.

- *They discussed "perspicuity" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "perspicuity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

petties *(noun)*

Larceny of property having a value less than some amount (the amount varies by locale).

- *He looked up "petties" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "petties" during the group presentation.*

phentolamine *(noun)*

A virility drug (trade name Vasomax) to treat erectile dysfunction in men.

- *In class, the teacher used "phentolamine" to mean a virility drug (trade name vasomax) to treat....*
- *The article explained what "phentolamine" means with a simple example.*

---

piddock *(noun)*

Marine bivalve that bores into rock or clay or wood by means of saw-like shells.

- *Understanding "piddock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "piddock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pipistrelles *(noun)*

Small European brown bat.

- *He looked up "pipistrelles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pipistrelles" to mean small european brown bat.*

---

pipistrellus *(noun)*

Nearly cosmopolitan genus of very small bats.

- *Understanding "pipistrellus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pipistrellus" means with a simple example.*

---

pleurae *(noun)*

The thin serous membrane around the lungs and inner walls of the chest.

- *In class, the teacher used "pleurae" to mean the thin serous membrane around the lungs and inner....*
- *Understanding "pleurae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polarises *(noun)*

The brightest star in Ursa Minor; at the end of the handle of the Little Dipper; the northern axis of the earth points toward it.

- *In class, the teacher used "polarises" to mean the brightest star in ursa minor; at the end of the....*
- *They discussed "polarises" during the group presentation.*

---

polyfoam *(noun)*

A foam made by adding water to polyurethane plastics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyfoam."*
- *Understanding "polyfoam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

portiere *(noun)*

A heavy curtain hung across a doorway.

- *He looked up "portiere" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "portiere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

postcentral gyrus *(noun)*

The convolution of parietal lobe that is bounded in front by the central sulcus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "postcentral gyrus."*
- *Understanding "postcentral gyrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potos flavus *(noun)*

Arboreal fruit-eating mammal of tropical America with a long prehensile tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "potos flavus" to mean arboreal fruit-eating mammal of tropical america....*
- *The article explained what "potos flavus" means with a simple example.*

---

prangs *(noun)*

A crash involving a car or plane.

- *The article explained what "prangs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prangs" to mean a crash involving a car or plane.*

---

princedoms *(noun)*

The dignity or rank or position of a prince.

- *Understanding "princedoms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “princedoms.”*

---

progressive emphysematous necrosis *(noun)*

(pathology) a deadly form of gangrene usually caused by clostridium bacteria that produce toxins that cause tissue death; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “progressive emphysematous necrosis.”*
- *Understanding “progressive emphysematous necrosis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

propagandas *(noun)*

Information that is spread for the purpose of promoting some cause.

- *He looked up “propagandas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “propagandas.”*

---

puerility *(noun)*

The state of a child between infancy and adolescence.

- *The article explained what “puerility” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “puerility” to mean the state of a child between infancy and adolescence.*

---

pushier *(adjective)*

Marked by aggressive ambition and energy and initiative.

- *It is useful to describe something as “pushier” when it is marked by aggressive ambition and energy and initiative.*
- *A “pushier” approach may work better in this case.*

---

rationalises *(verb)*

Think rationally; employ logic or reason.

- *The coach explained when to use “rationalises” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “rationalises” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

readiest *(adjective)*

Completely prepared or in condition for immediate action or use or progress.

- *The speaker chose “readiest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “readiest” when it is completely prepared or in condition for immediate....*

---

reallocations *(noun)*

A new apportionment (especially a new apportionment of congressional seats in the United States on the basis of census results).

- *In class, the teacher used “reallocations” to mean a new apportionment (especially a new apportionment....*
- *He looked up “reallocations” because he had never seen it before.*

---

recalculations *(noun)*

The act of calculating again (usually to eliminate errors or to include additional data).

- *The article explained what “recalculations” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “recalculations.”*

---

reduplicate *(verb)*

Make or do or perform again.

- *The consonant reduplicates after a short vowel.*
- *The morpheme can be reduplicated to emphasize the meaning of the word.*

---

regurgitations *(noun)*

The reflex act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *The article explained what “regurgitations” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “regurgitations.”*

---

reoviruses *(noun)*

Any of a group of non-arboviruses including the rotavirus causing infant enteritis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reoviruses.”*
- *Understanding “reoviruses” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

revolutionises *(verb)*

Fill with revolutionary ideas.

- *He did not know how to use "revolutionises" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "revolutionises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

rhapsodizing *(verb)*

Say (something) with great enthusiasm.

- *She tried to use "rhapsodizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rhapsodizing" when talking about this idea.*

robaxin *(noun)*

Muscle relaxant for skeletal muscles (trade name Robaxin) used to treat spasms.

- *They discussed "robaxin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "robaxin" means with a simple example.*

rosh chodesh *(noun)*

(Judaism) the beginning of each month in the Jewish calendar; marked by a special liturgy.

- *He looked up "rosh chodesh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosh chodesh."*

salerooms *(noun)*

An area where merchandise (such as cars) can be displayed.

- *The article explained what "salerooms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salerooms" to mean an area where merchandise (such as cars) can be....*

saltings *(noun)*

The act of adding salt to food.

- *They discussed "saltings" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saltings."*

salvadora *(noun)*

Genus of evergreen trees or shrubs; fruit is a drupe; grows in Africa through Arabia to India and China.

- *The article explained what "salvadora" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvadora."*

salvadora family *(noun)*

A family of Old World shrubs and trees of order Gentianales; related to Oleaceae but having four stamens and four petals.

- *They discussed "salvadora family" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "salvadora family" because he had never seen it before.*

samhitas *(noun)*

One of four collections of sacred texts.

- *In class, the teacher used "samhitas" to mean one of four collections of sacred texts.*
- *They discussed "samhitas" during the group presentation.*

sanctimoniousness *(noun)*

The quality of being hypocritically devout.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanctimoniousness."*
- *Understanding "sanctimoniousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scurfy *(adjective)*

Having or producing or covered with scurf.

- *Would you call this situation "scurfy"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "scurfy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

seedpod *(noun)*

A several-seeded dehiscent fruit as e.g. of a leguminous plant.

- *Understanding “seedpod” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “seedpod” to mean a several-seeded dehiscent fruit as e.g. of a....*

---

sentimentalizing *(verb)*

Look at with sentimentality or turn into an object of sentiment.

- *He did not know how to use “sentimentalizing” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “sentimentalizing” in real sentences.*

---

sepulture *(noun)*

The ritual placing of a corpse in a grave.

- *They discussed “sepulture” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “sepulture” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sermonising *(verb)*

Speak as if delivering a sermon; express moral judgements.

- *The coach explained when to use “sermonising” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “sermonising” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sideswipes *(noun)*

A glancing blow from or on the side of something (especially motor vehicles).

- *Understanding “sideswipes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “sideswipes” means with a simple example.*

---

sightreading *(verb)*

Perform music from a score without having seen the score before.

- *Can you use “sightreading” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “sightreading” and when to wait.*

---

sigyn *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) wife of Loki; held a cup over him during his punishment to spare him the pain of drops of poison.

- *Understanding “sigyn” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “sigyn” because he had never seen it before.*

---

simpered *(verb)*

Smile affectedly or derisively.

- *He did not know how to use “simpered” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “simpered” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sixthly *(adverb)*

In the sixth place.

- *Sixthly, we cannot afford a vacation.*
- *Using “sixthly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

skinnerian *(noun)*

A follower of the theories or methods of B. F. Skinner.

- *In class, the teacher used “skinnerian” to mean a follower of the theories or methods of b. f. skinner.*
- *The article explained what “skinnerian” means with a simple example.*

---

somata *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *The article explained what “somata” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “somata” during the group presentation.*

---

sourdoughs *(noun)*

A leaven of dough in which fermentation is active; used by pioneers for making bread.

- *The article explained what “sourdoughs” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sourdoughs.”*

sourer *(adjective)*

Showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; ; - Bruce Bliven.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sourer" when it is showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; ; - bruce bliven.*
- *Students compared "sourer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

specifiable *(adjective)*

Capable of being specified.

- *Specifiable complaints.*
- *The speaker chose "specifiable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

speechmaker *(noun)*

A person who delivers a speech or oration.

- *Understanding "speechmaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "speechmaker" to mean a person who delivers a speech or oration.*

spfs *(noun)*

The degree to which a sunscreen protects the skin from the direct rays of the sun.

- *In class, the teacher used "spfs" to mean the degree to which a sunscreen protects the skin....*
- *The article explained what "spfs" means with a simple example.*

steeplejack *(noun)*

Someone who builds or maintains very tall structures.

- *They discussed "steeplejack" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steeplejack" to mean someone who builds or maintains very tall structures.*

stigmatism *(noun)*

The condition of having or being marked by stigmata.

- *He looked up "stigmatism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stigmatism."*

stms *(noun)*

What you can repeat immediately after perceiving it.

- *They discussed "stms" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stms" means with a simple example.*

sudans *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern Africa on the Red Sea; achieved independence from Egypt and the United Kingdom in 1956.

- *In class, the teacher used "sudans" to mean a republic in northeastern africa on the red sea;....*
- *The article explained what "sudans" means with a simple example.*

sudras *(noun)*

A member of the lowest or worker Hindu caste.

- *He looked up "sudras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sudras."*

sugarberry *(noun)*

Small edible dark purple to black berry with large pits; southern United States.

- *Understanding "sugarberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sugarberry" because he had never seen it before.*

supremos *(noun)*

The most important person in an organization.

- *In class, the teacher used "supremos" to mean the most important person in an organization.*
- *The article explained what "supremos" means with a simple example.*

tannish *(adjective)*

Of a color resembling tan.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “tannish.”*
- *The speaker chose “tannish” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tantalizes *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *Can you use “tantalizes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “tantalizes” when talking about this idea.*

---

tastelessly *(adverb)*

Without taste or in poor taste; in a tasteless manner.

- *The house was tastelessly decorated.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “tastelessly” naturally.*

---

teasels *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Dipsacus native to the Old World having flower heads surrounded by spiny bracts.

- *The article explained what “teasels” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “teasels” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telugus *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken by the Telugu in southeastern India.

- *The article explained what “telugus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “telugus.”*

---

temporals *(noun)*

The semantic role of the noun phrase that designates the time of the state or action denoted by the verb.

- *They discussed “temporals” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “temporals” to mean the semantic role of the noun phrase that....*

---

tentmaker *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs tents.

- *They discussed “tentmaker” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “tentmaker” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetrasodium pyrophosphate *(noun)*

A sodium salt of pyrophosphoric acid used as a builder in soaps and detergents.

- *They discussed “tetrasodium pyrophosphate” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tetrasodium pyrophosphate” to mean a sodium salt of pyrophosphoric acid used as a....*

---

teucrium *(noun)*

Large widely distributed genus of perennial herbs or shrubs or subshrubs; native to Mediterranean region to western Asia.

- *Understanding “teucrium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “teucrium” means with a simple example.*

---

theatregoer *(noun)*

Someone who attends the theater.

- *Understanding “theatregoer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “theatregoer” means with a simple example.*

---

timorously *(adverb)*

In a timorous and trepid manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene “timorously” in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke “timorously,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

tollgates *(noun)*

A gate or bar across a toll bridge or toll road which is lifted when the toll is paid.

- *The article explained what “tollgates” means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "tollgates" during the group presentation.*

tomahawked *(verb)*

Kill with a tomahawk.

- *He did not know how to use "tomahawked" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tomahawked" and when to wait.*

tores *(noun)*

Commonly the lowest molding at the base of a column.

- *They discussed "tores" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

triazines *(noun)*

Any of three isomeric compounds having three carbon and three nitrogen atoms in a six-membered ring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triazines."*
- *He looked up "triazines" because he had never seen it before.*

tropisms *(noun)*

An involuntary orienting response; positive or negative reaction to a stimulus source.

- *The article explained what "tropisms" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tropisms."*

turdus iliacus *(noun)*

Small European thrush having reddish flanks.

- *They discussed "turdus iliacus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "turdus iliacus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tutee *(noun)*

Learns from a tutor.

- *They discussed "tutee" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tutee" because he had never seen it before.*

tweedles *(verb)*

Play negligently on a musical instrument.

- *In everyday English, people use "tweedles" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tweedles" in real sentences.*

ulanova *(noun)*

Russian ballet dancer (1910-1998).

- *Understanding "ulanova" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ulanova" means with a simple example.*

unbar *(verb)*

Remove a bar from (a door).

- *She tried to use "unbar" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "unbar" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

unboxes *(verb)*

Remove from a box.

- *The coach explained when to use "unboxes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unboxes" in real sentences.*

uncouples *(verb)*

Disconnect or separate.

- *Learners should practice how to use "uncouples" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "uncouples" carefully so everyone would understand.*

undersexed *(adjective)*

Having a subnormal degree of sexual desire.

- *A "undersexed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undersexed."*

unfocussed *(adjective)*

(of an image) not being in or brought into focus.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unfocussed."*
- *The speaker chose "unfocussed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unloose *(verb)*

Grant freedom to; free from confinement.

- *Unloose your sneakers.*
- *He did not know how to use "unloose" until he saw an example.*

unprogressive *(adjective)*

Old-fashioned and out of date.

- *Would you call this situation "unprogressive"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unprogressive."*

velcroed *(verb)*

Fasten with Velcro.

- *Learners should practice how to use "velcroed" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "velcroed" and when to wait.*

vena angularis *(noun)*

A short vein formed by the supraorbital vein and the supratrochlear vein and continuing as the facial vein.

- *Understanding "vena angularis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vena angularis" because he had never seen it before.*

vena cerebrum internus *(noun)*

Two paired veins passing caudally near the midline and uniting to form the great cerebral vein.

- *They discussed "vena cerebrum internus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vena cerebrum internus" because he had never seen it before.*

ventilates *(verb)*

Expose to cool or cold air so as to cool or freshen.

- *Can you use "ventilates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "ventilates" when talking about this idea.*

venuses *(noun)*

The second nearest planet to the sun; it is peculiar in that its rotation is slow and retrograde (in the opposite sense of the Earth and all other planets except Uranus); it is visible from Earth as an early 'morning star' or an 'evening star'.

- *The article explained what "venuses" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venuses."*

vigesimal *(adjective)*

Relating to or based on the number twenty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vigesimal."*
- *Would you call this situation "vigesimal"? Explain why.*

viyella *(noun)*

A fabric made from a twilled mixture of cotton and wool.

- *Understanding "viyella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "viyella" means with a simple example.*

waggoners *(noun)*

The driver of a wagon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waggoners."*
- *He looked up "waggoners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

warier *(adjective)*

Marked by keen caution and watchful prudence.

- *Would you call this situation "warier"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "warier" when it is marked by keen caution and watchful prudence.*

---

watchings *(noun)*

The act of observing; taking a patient look.

- *Understanding "watchings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "watchings" means with a simple example.*

---

weaponizes *(verb)*

Make into or use as a weapon or a potential weapon.

- *Can you use "weaponizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "weaponizes" and when to wait.*

---

whippoorwills *(noun)*

American nocturnal goatsucker with grey-and-white plumage.

- *The article explained what "whippoorwills" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "whippoorwills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whirlybird *(noun)*

An aircraft without wings that obtains its lift from the rotation of overhead blades.

- *Understanding "whirlybird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "whirlybird" means with a simple example.*

---

willem einthoven *(noun)*

Dutch physiologist who devised the first electrocardiograph (1860-1927).

- *Understanding "willem einthoven" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "willem einthoven" means with a simple example.*

---

wilmut *(noun)*

English geneticist who succeeded in cloning a sheep from a cell from an adult ewe (born in 1944).

- *Understanding "wilmut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wilmut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wingspread *(noun)*

Linear distance between the extremities of an airfoil.

- *Understanding "wingspread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wingspread."*

---

winsomely *(adverb)*

In an engaging manner.

- *Using "winsomely" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "winsomely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

wrigglers *(noun)*

One who can't stay still (especially a child).

- *He looked up "wrigglers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wrigglers" to mean one who can't stay still (especially a child).*

---

writed *(verb)*

Have (one's written work) issued for publication.

- *Can you use "writed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "writed" and when to wait.*

xerographic copier *(noun)*

A duplicator (trade mark Xerox) that copies graphic matter by the action of light on an electrically charged photoconductive insulating surface in which the latent image is developed with a resinous powder.

- *In class, the teacher used "xerographic copier" to mean a duplicator (trade mark xerox) that copies graphic....*
- *The article explained what "xerographic copier" means with a simple example.*

yachtswoman *(noun)*

A person who owns or sails a yacht.

- *He looked up "yachtswoman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yachtswoman."*

yowled *(verb)*

Cry loudly, as of animals.

- *Learners should practice how to use "yowled" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "yowled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

zonotrichia *(noun)*

Large New World sparrows.

- *In class, the teacher used "zonotrichia" to mean large new world sparrows.*
- *The article explained what "zonotrichia" means with a simple example.*

abasing *(verb)*

Cause to feel shame; hurt the pride of.

- *He did not know how to use "abasing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "abasing" when talking about this idea.*

abies balsamea *(noun)*

Medium-sized fir of northeastern North America; leaves smell of balsam when crushed; much used for pulpwood and Christmas trees.

- *Understanding "abies balsamea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abies balsamea" to mean medium-sized fir of northeastern north america;....*

abnegating *(verb)*

Deny oneself (something); restrain, especially from indulging in some pleasure.

- *She tried to use "abnegating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "abnegating" in real sentences.*

absolver *(noun)*

Someone who grants absolution.

- *He looked up "absolver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absolver" to mean someone who grants absolution.*

acidulous *(adjective)*

Being sour to the taste.

- *The speaker chose "acidulous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acidulous" when it is being sour to the taste.*

actings *(noun)*

The performance of a part or role in a drama.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actings."*
- *He looked up "actings" because he had never seen it before.*

adsorbates *(noun)*

A material that has been or is capable of being adsorbed.

- *Understanding "adsorbates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "adsorbates" because he had never seen it before.*

adulteresses *(noun)*

A woman adulterer.

- *He looked up "adulteresses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adulteresses."*

adumbrate *(verb)*

Describe roughly or briefly or give the main points or summary of.

- *Can you use "adumbrate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "adumbrate" until he saw an example.*

agential *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an agent or agency.

- *The speaker chose "agential" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "agential."*

agglutinins *(noun)*

An antibody that causes agglutination of a specific antigen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agglutinins."*
- *They discussed "agglutinins" during the group presentation.*

airbuses *(noun)*

A subsonic jet airliner operated over short distances.

- *He looked up "airbuses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "airbuses" to mean a subsonic jet airliner operated over short distances.*

alliterate *(verb)*

Use alliteration as a form of poetry.

- *Can you use "alliterate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "alliterate" and when to wait.*

allomorph *(noun)*

A variant phonological representation of a morpheme.

- *The final sounds of 'bets' and 'beds' and 'horses' and 'oxen' are allomorphs of the English plural morpheme.*
- *Calcium carbonate occurs in the allomorphs calcite and aragonite.*

alluvion *(noun)*

The rising of a body of water and its overflowing onto normally dry land.

- *He looked up "alluvion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "alluvion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aluminous *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or containing aluminum or alum.

- *A "aluminous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aluminous."*

amaranths *(noun)*

Seed of amaranth plants used as a native cereal in Central and South America.

- *They discussed "amaranths" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amaranths."*

ambiances *(noun)*

A particular environment or surrounding influence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambiances."*
- *Understanding "ambiances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amebiasis *(noun)*

Infection by a disease-causing ameba.

- *In class, the teacher used “amebiasis” to mean infection by a disease-causing ameba.*
- *He looked up “amebiasis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amniote *(noun)*

Any member of the Amniota.

- *They discussed “amniote” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amniote.”*

---

anglicise *(verb)*

Make English in appearance.

- *She anglicised her name after moving from Paris to London.*
- *Can you use “anglicise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

anglomania *(noun)*

An excessive enthusiasm for all things English.

- *The article explained what “anglomania” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anglomania.”*

---

anodonta *(noun)*

Thin-shelled freshwater mussels.

- *In class, the teacher used “anodonta” to mean thin-shelled freshwater mussels.*
- *He looked up “anodonta” because he had never seen it before.*

---

antimetabolites *(noun)*

An antineoplastic drug that inhibits the utilization of a metabolite.

- *The article explained what “antimetabolites” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “antimetabolites” during the group presentation.*

---

antimycin *(noun)*

A crystalline antibiotic active against various fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used “antimycin” to mean a crystalline antibiotic active against various fungi.*
- *He looked up “antimycin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

aphasias *(noun)*

Inability to use or understand language (spoken or written) because of a brain lesion.

- *Understanding “aphasias” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “aphasias” during the group presentation.*

---

arcsine *(noun)*

The inverse function of the sine; the angle that has a sine equal to a given number.

- *The article explained what “arcsine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arcsine” to mean the inverse function of the sine; the angle that....*

---

artiodactyl *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to mammals of the order Artiodactyla.

- *Would you call this situation “artiodactyl”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “artiodactyl” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

artiodactyl mammal *(noun)*

Placental mammal having hooves with an even number of functional toes on each foot.

- *The article explained what “artiodactyl mammal” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “artiodactyl mammal” during the group presentation.*

---

assimilator *(noun)*

Someone (especially a child) who learns (as from a teacher) or takes up knowledge or beliefs.

- *He looked up “assimilator” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “assimilator” to mean someone (especially a child) who learns (as from a....*

autarchic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by autarchy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "autarchic" when it is of or relating to or characterized by autarchy.*
- *A "autarchic" approach may work better in this case.*

autodefensas unidas de colombia *(noun)*

A terrorist organization in Colombia formed in 1997 as an umbrella for local and regional paramilitary groups; is financed by earnings from narcotics and serves to protect the economic interests of its members.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autodefensas unidas de colombia."*
- *Understanding "autodefensas unidas de colombia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

autotelic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or believing in autotelism.

- *Students compared "autotelic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autotelic."*

aweary *(adjective)*

Physically and mentally fatigued.

- *'aweary' is archaic.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aweary."*

azoic *(adjective)*

Before the appearance of life.

- *Azoic rocks contain not organic remains.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "azoic" when it is before the appearance of life.*

bankbook *(noun)*

A record of deposits and withdrawals and interest held by depositors at certain banks.

- *They discussed "bankbook" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bankbook."*

barracouta *(noun)*

A large marine food fish common on the coasts of Australia, New Zealand, and southern Africa.

- *He looked up "barracouta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barracouta."*

beautifulest *(adjective)*

Delighting the senses or exciting intellectual or emotional admiration.

- *The speaker chose "beautifulest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "beautifulest"? Explain why.*

benefactive role *(noun)*

The semantic role of the intended recipient who benefits from the happening denoted by the verb in the clause.

- *In class, the teacher used "benefactive role" to mean the semantic role of the intended recipient who....*
- *The article explained what "benefactive role" means with a simple example.*

betrothals *(noun)*

The act of becoming betrothed or engaged.

- *In class, the teacher used "betrothals" to mean the act of becoming betrothed or engaged.*
- *Understanding "betrothals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bivalved *(adjective)*

Used of mollusks having two shells (as clams etc.).

- *A "bivalved" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "bivalved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

blissfulness *(noun)*

A state of extreme happiness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blissfulness."*
- *They discussed "blissfulness" during the group presentation.*

---

blobbing *(verb)*

Make a spot or mark onto.

- *In everyday English, people use "blobbing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "blobbing" in real sentences.*

---

blood dyscrasia *(noun)*

Any abnormal condition of the blood.

- *They discussed "blood dyscrasia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blood dyscrasia" to mean any abnormal condition of the blood.*

---

bluffers *(noun)*

A person who tries to bluff other people.

- *They discussed "bluffers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bluffers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

botswanan *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to Botswana or the people of Botswana.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "botswanan."*
- *Students compared "botswanan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

boxwoods *(noun)*

Very hard tough close-grained light yellow wood of the box (particularly the common box); used in delicate woodwork: musical instruments and inlays and engraving blocks.

- *The article explained what "boxwoods" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "boxwoods" during the group presentation.*

---

branchy *(adjective)*

Having many branches.

- *A branchy tree trunk.*
- *A "branchy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

brills *(noun)*

European food fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "brills" to mean european food fish.*
- *They discussed "brills" during the group presentation.*

---

bromus tectorum *(noun)*

Annual or winter annual grass with softly hairy leaves of the Mediterranean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bromus tectorum."*
- *They discussed "bromus tectorum" during the group presentation.*

---

bunya bunya *(noun)*

Nut tasting like roasted chestnuts; a staple food of Australian aborigines.

- *Understanding "bunya bunya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bunya bunya" means with a simple example.*

---

bunya bunya tree *(noun)*

Australian conifer bearing two-inch seeds tasting like roasted chestnuts; among the aborigines the tree is hereditary property protected by law.

- *He looked up "bunya bunya tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bunya bunya tree" to mean australian conifer bearing two-inch seeds tasting....*

---

burins *(noun)*

A chisel of tempered steel with a sharp point; used for engraving.

- *They discussed "burins" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “burins.”*

burlesqued *(verb)*

Make a parody of.

- *The coach explained when to use “burlesqued” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “burlesqued” carefully so everyone would understand.*

cacodemon *(noun)*

An evil spirit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cacodemon.”*
- *The article explained what “cacodemon” means with a simple example.*

calceolaria *(noun)*

Any garden plant of the genus Calceolaria having flowers with large inflated slipper-shaped lower lip.

- *Understanding “calceolaria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calceolaria.”*

calcifies *(verb)*

Become inflexible and unchanging.

- *Can you use “calcifies” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “calcifies” carefully so everyone would understand.*

calked *(verb)*

Provide with calks.

- *Learners should practice how to use “calked” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “calked” and when to wait.*

callirhoe *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs having usually red or purple flowers.

- *They discussed “callirhoe” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “callirhoe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calophyllum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical evergreen trees.

- *In class, the teacher used “calophyllum” to mean genus of tropical evergreen trees.*
- *The article explained what “calophyllum” means with a simple example.*

canings *(noun)*

Work made of interlaced slender branches (especially willow branches).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “canings.”*
- *They discussed “canings” during the group presentation.*

caoutchouc *(noun)*

An elastic material obtained from the latex sap of trees (especially trees of the genera Hevea and Ficus) that can be vulcanized and finished into a variety of products.

- *Understanding “caoutchouc” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “caoutchouc” to mean an elastic material obtained from the latex sap of....*

caoutchouc tree *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers having leathery leaves and fragrant yellow-white flowers; it yields a milky juice that is the chief source of commercial rubber.

- *He looked up “caoutchouc tree” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “caoutchouc tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caruncle *(noun)*

An outgrowth on a plant or animal such as a fowl’s wattle or a protuberance near the hilum of certain seeds.

- *They discussed “caruncle” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “caruncle” means with a simple example.*

caryophyllaceae *(noun)*

Large family of herbs or subshrubs (usually with stems swollen at the nodes).

- *In class, the teacher used "caryophyllaceae" to mean large family of herbs or subshrubs (usually with....*
- *Understanding "caryophyllaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

catholicon *(noun)*

Hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases; once sought by the alchemists.

- *He looked up "catholicon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catholicon."*

---

caulks *(noun)*

A waterproof filler and sealant that is used in building and repair to make watertight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caulks."*
- *He looked up "caulks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

celestite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of strontium sulphate.

- *Understanding "celestite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "celestite" during the group presentation.*

---

centreboard *(noun)*

A retractable fin keel used on sailboats to prevent drifting to leeward.

- *The article explained what "centreboard" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centreboard" to mean a retractable fin keel used on sailboats to prevent....*

---

cestode *(noun)*

Ribbonlike flatworms that are parasitic in the intestines of humans and other vertebrates.

- *They discussed "cestode" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cestode" to mean ribbonlike flatworms that are parasitic in the....*

---

chaffs *(verb)*

Be silly or tease one another.

- *Can you use "chaffs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "chaffs" until he saw an example.*

---

channelize *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

- *Channelize the country for better transportation.*
- *Channelize a stream.*

---

channelizing *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

- *She tried to use "channelizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "channelizing" and when to wait.*

---

chastens *(verb)*

Correct by punishment or discipline.

- *He did not know how to use "chastens" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "chastens" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

chastisements *(noun)*

A rebuke for making a mistake.

- *They discussed "chastisements" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chastisements" to mean a rebuke for making a mistake.*

---

chelonia mydas *(noun)*

Large tropical turtle with greenish flesh used for turtle soup.

- *They discussed "chelonia mydas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelonia mydas."*

---

chemosynthesis *(noun)*

Synthesis of carbohydrate from carbon dioxide and water; limited to certain bacteria and fungi.

- *Understanding "chemosynthesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemosynthesis."*

---

chewings *(noun)*

Biting and grinding food in your mouth so it becomes soft enough to swallow.

- *He looked up "chewings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chewings" during the group presentation.*

---

chiselers *(noun)*

A person who swindles you by means of deception or fraud.

- *Understanding "chiselers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chiselers" during the group presentation.*

---

chitchatting *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *She tried to use "chitchatting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "chitchatting" and when to wait.*

---

chlorpheniramine maleate *(noun)*

An antihistamine (trade names Coricidin and Chlor-Trimeton).

- *They discussed "chlorpheniramine maleate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chlorpheniramine maleate" means with a simple example.*

---

chrysolite *(noun)*

A brown or yellow-green olivine found in igneous and metamorphic rocks and used as a gemstone.

- *Understanding "chrysolite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chrysolite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

citrates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of citric acid.

- *They discussed "citrates" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citrates" to mean a salt or ester of citric acid.*

---

claytonia *(noun)*

Genus of mainly North American succulent herbs with white or pink flowers usually in terminal racemes.

- *He looked up "claytonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "claytonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cloudberries *(noun)*

Creeping raspberry of north temperate regions with yellow or orange berries.

- *They discussed "cloudberries" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cloudberries" to mean creeping raspberry of north temperate regions with....*

---

coadjutors *(noun)*

An assistant to a bishop.

- *In class, the teacher used "coadjutors" to mean an assistant to a bishop.*
- *The article explained what "coadjutors" means with a simple example.*

---

cocculus *(noun)*

Climbing plants or shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cocculus."*
- *He looked up "cocculus" because he had never seen it before.*

codpieces *(noun)*

(15th-16th century) a flap for the crotch of men's tight-fitting breeches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "codpieces."*
- *He looked up "codpieces" because he had never seen it before.*

colonizations *(noun)*

The act of colonizing; the establishment of colonies.

- *He looked up "colonizations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colonizations."*

colza *(noun)*

Eurasian plant cultivated for its seed and as a forage crop.

- *The article explained what "colza" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colza."*

colza oil *(noun)*

Edible light yellow to brown oil from rapeseed used also as a lubricant or illuminant.

- *They discussed "colza oil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colza oil" to mean edible light yellow to brown oil from rapeseed used....*

commiphora *(noun)*

Genus of East Indian and African trees yielding balsamic products.

- *The article explained what "commiphora" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commiphora" to mean genus of east indian and african trees yielding....*

common yellowthroat *(noun)*

An American warbler.

- *The article explained what "common yellowthroat" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common yellowthroat."*

conducing *(verb)*

Be conducive to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "conducing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "conducing" when talking about this idea.*

confute *(verb)*

Prove to be false.

- *Learners should practice how to use "confute" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "confute" when talking about this idea.*

conium maculatum *(noun)*

Large branching biennial herb native to Eurasia and Africa and adventive in North America having large fernlike leaves and white flowers; usually found in damp habitats; all parts extremely poisonous.

- *Understanding "conium maculatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "conium maculatum" during the group presentation.*

constipate *(verb)*

Impede with a clog or as if with a clog.

- *My mind is constipated today.*
- *These foods tend to constipate you.*

couchette *(noun)*

A compartment on a European passenger train; contains 4 to 6 berths for sleeping.

- *He looked up "couchette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "couchette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

counterbore *(noun)*

A bit for enlarging the upper part of a hole.

- *He looked up "counterbore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterbore" to mean a bit for enlarging the upper part of a hole.*

crookedest *(adjective)*

Having or marked by bends or angles; not straight or aligned.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "crookedest."*
- *Students compared "crookedest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

curanderos *(noun)*

A Mexican man who practices healing techniques inherited from the Mayans.

- *He looked up "curanderos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curanderos."*

dadas *(noun)*

An informal term for a father; probably derived from baby talk.

- *They discussed "dadas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dadas."*

daphnes *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a nymph who was transformed into a laurel tree to escape the amorous Apollo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daphnes."*
- *They discussed "daphnes" during the group presentation.*

daunts *(verb)*

Cause to lose courage.

- *Can you use "daunts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "daunts" and when to wait.*

deadlight *(noun)*

A strong shutter over a ship's porthole that is closed in stormy weather.

- *He looked up "deadlight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "deadlight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

decarbonizing *(verb)*

Remove carbon from (an engine).

- *Can you use "decarbonizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "decarbonizing" and when to wait.*

decortication *(noun)*

Removal of the outer covering of an organ or part.

- *He looked up "decortication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "decortication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

decos *(noun)*

A style of design that was popular in the 1920s and 1930s; marked by stylized forms and geometric designs adapted to mass production.

- *He looked up "decos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "decos" during the group presentation.*

deifies *(verb)*

Consider as a god or godlike.

- *In everyday English, people use "deifies" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deifies" in real sentences.*

delouse *(verb)*

Free of lice.

- *They deloused the prisoners after they liberated the camps.*
- *In everyday English, people use "delouse" when talking about this idea.*

---

dendroid *(adjective)*

Resembling a tree in form and branching structure.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dendroid."*
- *Would you call this situation "dendroid"? Explain why.*

---

depolarisation *(noun)*

A loss of polarity or polarization.

- *Understanding "depolarisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "depolarisation" during the group presentation.*

---

desynchronized *(verb)*

Cause to become desynchronized; cause to occur at unrelated times.

- *Can you use "desynchronized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "desynchronized" and when to wait.*

---

dextrocardia *(noun)*

Abnormal condition where the heart is located toward the right side of the chest.

- *Understanding "dextrocardia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dextrocardia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dickers *(verb)*

Negotiate the terms of an exchange.

- *In everyday English, people use "dickers" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dickers" in real sentences.*

---

diffusor *(noun)*

Baffle that distributes sound waves evenly.

- *Understanding "diffusor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diffusor."*

---

disestablishing *(verb)*

Deprive (an established church) of its status.

- *Can you use "disestablishing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "disestablishing" when talking about this idea.*

---

distensible *(adjective)*

Capable of being distended; able to stretch and expand.

- *The stomach is a distensible organ.*
- *Students compared "distensible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

distrait *(adjective)*

Having the attention diverted especially because of anxiety.

- *Students compared "distrait" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "distrait."*

---

disunite *(verb)*

Force, take, or pull apart.

- *He did not know how to use "disunite" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "disunite" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

doxastic logic *(noun)*

The modal logic of belief and disbelief.

- *They discussed "doxastic logic" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "doxastic logic" because he had never seen it before.*

drably *(adverb)*

In a drab manner.

- *She dresses drably.*
- *She spoke "drably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

dummying *(verb)*

Make a dummy of.

- *The coach explained when to use "dummying" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "dummying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

durio *(noun)*

A genus of tall Asian trees of the family Bombacaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "durio."*
- *The article explained what "durio" means with a simple example.*

dynamiters *(noun)*

A person who uses dynamite in a revolutionary cause.

- *Understanding "dynamiters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dynamiters" means with a simple example.*

dyscrasia *(noun)*

An abnormal or physiologically unbalanced state of the body.

- *The article explained what "dyscrasia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dyscrasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

economizes *(verb)*

Use cautiously and frugally.

- *The coach explained when to use "economizes" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "economizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

einthoven *(noun)*

Dutch physiologist who devised the first electrocardiograph (1860-1927).

- *He looked up "einthoven" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "einthoven" during the group presentation.*

elusion *(noun)*

The act of avoiding capture (especially by cunning).

- *They discussed "elusion" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "elusion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

emmers *(noun)*

Hard red wheat grown especially in Russia and Germany; in United States as stock feed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emmers."*
- *They discussed "emmers" during the group presentation.*

emphysematous *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling or being emphysema.

- *It is useful to describe something as "emphysematous" when it is relating to or resembling or being emphysema.*
- *A "emphysematous" approach may work better in this case.*

engraft *(verb)*

Cause to grow together parts from different plants.

- *He did not know how to use "engraft" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "engraft" in real sentences.*

epistemologist *(noun)*

A specialist in epistemology.

- *He looked up "epistemologist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epistemologist."*

---

equanimous *(adjective)*

In full control of your faculties.

- *The speaker chose "equanimous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "equanimous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

espousals *(noun)*

The act of accepting with approval; favorable reception.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "espousals."*
- *Understanding "espousals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

etodolac *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Lodine).

- *The article explained what "etodolac" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "etodolac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

etymon *(noun)*

A simple form inferred as the common basis from which related words in several languages can be derived by linguistic processes.

- *Understanding "etymon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "etymon" means with a simple example.*

---

evangelised *(verb)*

Convert to Christianity.

- *Can you use "evangelised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "evangelised" until he saw an example.*

---

evitable *(adjective)*

Capable of being avoided or warded off.

- *Students compared "evitable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "evitable"? Explain why.*

---

exceedances *(noun)*

(geology) the probability that an earthquake will generate a level of ground motion that exceeds a specified reference level during a given exposure time.

- *He looked up "exceedances" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "exceedances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exiguous *(adjective)*

Extremely scanty.

- *An exiguous budget.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "exiguous."*

---

expiating *(verb)*

Make amends for.

- *In everyday English, people use "expiating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "expiating" in real sentences.*

---

extradites *(verb)*

Hand over to the authorities of another country.

- *He did not know how to use "extradites" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "extradites" when talking about this idea.*

---

falciform *(adjective)*

Curved like a sickle.

- *A "falciform" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Would you call this situation "falciform"? Explain why.*

---

falciform ligament *(noun)*

A ligament that attaches part of the liver to the diaphragm and the abdominal wall.

- *He looked up "falciform ligament" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falciform ligament."*

---

family caryophyllaceae *(noun)*

Large family of herbs or subshrubs (usually with stems swollen at the nodes).

- *Understanding "family caryophyllaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family caryophyllaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fantasied *(verb)*

Indulge in fantasies.

- *Can you use "fantasied" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "fantasied" and when to wait.*

---

featherbeds *(verb)*

Treat with excessive indulgence.

- *In everyday English, people use "featherbeds" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "featherbeds" in real sentences.*

---

fertilizations *(noun)*

Making fertile as by applying fertilizer or manure.

- *The article explained what "fertilizations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fertilizations."*

---

fixedness *(noun)*

The quality of being fixed and unchangeable.

- *The fixedness of his gaze upset her.*
- *The article explained what "fixedness" means with a simple example.*

---

flnc *(noun)*

A terrorist group formed in 1976 to work for Corsican independence; attacks on Corsica are aimed at sabotaging public infrastructure and symbols of colonialism.

- *They discussed "flnc" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flnc."*

---

floatplanes *(noun)*

A seaplane equipped with pontoons for landing or taking off from water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floatplanes."*
- *The article explained what "floatplanes" means with a simple example.*

---

fluorapatite *(noun)*

A form of apatite in which fluorine predominates over chlorine.

- *In class, the teacher used "fluorapatite" to mean a form of apatite in which fluorine predominates....*
- *The article explained what "fluorapatite" means with a simple example.*

---

flustering *(verb)*

Be flustered; behave in a confused manner.

- *He did not know how to use "flustering" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "flustering" and when to wait.*

---

forestalls *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *Can you use "forestalls" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "forestalls" when talking about this idea.*

---

fornications *(noun)*

Extramarital sex that willfully and maliciously interferes with marriage relations.

- *They discussed "fornications" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fornications" means with a simple example.*

---

fortuity *(noun)*

Anything that happens suddenly or by chance without an apparent cause.

- *It was due to an accident or fortuity.*
- *Understanding "fortuity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fragmentations *(noun)*

The scattering of bomb fragments after the bomb explodes.

- *In class, the teacher used "fragmentations" to mean the scattering of bomb fragments after the bomb....*
- *The article explained what "fragmentations" means with a simple example.*

---

frizzing *(verb)*

Curl tightly.

- *Can you use "frizzing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "frizzing" and when to wait.*

---

genus anodonta *(noun)*

Thin-shelled freshwater mussels.

- *Understanding "genus anodonta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus anodonta" to mean thin-shelled freshwater mussels.*

---

genus calceolaria *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical American herbs and shrubs with showy cymose flowers.

- *He looked up "genus calceolaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus calceolaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus callirhoe *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs having usually red or purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus callirhoe."*
- *He looked up "genus callirhoe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus calophyllum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical evergreen trees.

- *Understanding "genus calophyllum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus calophyllum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus claytonia *(noun)*

Genus of mainly North American succulent herbs with white or pink flowers usually in terminal racemes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus claytonia" to mean genus of mainly north american succulent herbs with....*
- *He looked up "genus claytonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cocculus *(noun)*

Climbing plants or shrubs.

- *The article explained what "genus cocculus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus cocculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus commiphora *(noun)*

Genus of East Indian and African trees yielding balsamic products.

- *They discussed "genus commiphora" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus commiphora."*

---

genus diomedea *(noun)*

Type of the Diomedeidae.

- *He looked up "genus diomedea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus diomedea" to mean type of the diomedeidae.*

---

genus durio *(noun)*

A genus of tall Asian trees of the family Bombacaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus durio" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus durio" during the group presentation.*

---

genus isurus *(noun)*

Mako sharks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus isurus."*
- *Understanding "genus isurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus metasequoia *(noun)*

Genus of deciduous conifers comprising both living and fossil forms; 1 extant species: dawn redwood of China; variously classified as member of Pinaceae or Taxodiaceae.

- *Understanding "genus metasequoia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus metasequoia" to mean genus of deciduous conifers comprising both living....*

---

genus pelecanus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pelecanidae.

- *Understanding "genus pelecanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus pelecanus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus photinia *(noun)*

Genus of deciduous and evergreen east Asian trees and shrubs widely cultivated as ornamentals for their white flowers and red fruits; in some classifications includes genus Heteromeles.

- *He looked up "genus photinia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus photinia."*

---

genus phyllostachys *(noun)*

Medium and large bamboos.

- *They discussed "genus phyllostachys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phyllostachys."*

---

genus pluteus *(noun)*

A large genus of fungi belonging to the family Pluteaceae; the shape of the cap resembles a roof; often abundant early in the summer.

- *Understanding "genus pluteus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus pluteus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus polystichum *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized terrestrial ferns especially holly ferns; in some classification systems placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus polystichum."*
- *He looked up "genus polystichum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus tarsius *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Tarsiidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tarsius."*
- *The article explained what "genus tarsius" means with a simple example.*

---

genus zanthoxylum *(noun)*

Deciduous or evergreen trees or shrubs: prickly ash.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus zanthoxylum."*
- *He looked up "genus zanthoxylum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gerenuk *(noun)*

Slender East African antelope with slim neck and backward-curving horns.

- *The article explained what "gerenuk" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gerenuk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

glutens *(noun)*

A protein substance that remains when starch is removed from cereal grains; gives cohesiveness to dough.

- *Understanding "glutens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glutens" to mean a protein substance that remains when starch is....*

gradate *(verb)*

Pass imperceptibly from one degree, shade, or tone into another.

- *The paint on these walls gradates but you don't see it.*
- *These lines are gradated.*

granulations *(noun)*

The act of forming something into granules or grains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "granulations."*
- *He looked up "granulations" because he had never seen it before.*

grapnels *(noun)*

A tool consisting of several hooks for grasping and holding; often thrown with a rope.

- *Understanding "grapnels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grapnels" to mean a tool consisting of several hooks for grasping and....*

gravures *(noun)*

A printing plate used in the process of gravure.

- *The article explained what "gravures" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gravures" to mean a printing plate used in the process of gravure.*

griss *(noun)*

Spanish cubist painter (1887-1927).

- *In class, the teacher used "griss" to mean spanish cubist painter (1887-1927).*
- *He looked up "griss" because he had never seen it before.*

habitue *(noun)*

A regular patron.

- *An habitue of the racetrack.*
- *In class, the teacher used "habitue" to mean a regular patron.*

hackneys *(noun)*

A compact breed of harness horse.

- *Understanding "hackneys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hackneys" because he had never seen it before.*

haemal *(adjective)*

Relating to the blood vessels or blood.

- *Students compared "haemal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "haemal" approach may work better in this case.*

haemal arch *(noun)*

A structure arising ventrally from a vertebral centrum and enclosing the caudal blood vessels.

- *In class, the teacher used "haemal arch" to mean a structure arising ventrally from a vertebral....*
- *He looked up "haemal arch" because he had never seen it before.*

haftarah *(noun)*

A short selection from the Prophets read on every Sabbath in a Jewish synagogue following a reading from the Torah.

- *The article explained what "haftarah" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haftarah" to mean a short selection from the prophets read on every....*

haliotis tuberculata *(noun)*

An abalone found near the Channel Islands.

- *The article explained what "haliotis tuberculata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "haliotis tuberculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hamburgs *(noun)*

A port city in northern Germany on the Elbe River that was founded by Charlemagne in the 9th century and is today the largest port in Germany; in 1241 it formed an alliance with Lubeck that became the basis for the Hanseatic League.

- *They discussed "hamburgs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hamburgs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

handline *(noun)*

A fishing line managed principally by hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handline."*
- *He looked up "handline" because he had never seen it before.*

---

handsewn *(adjective)*

Sewn by hand rather than machine.

- *Students compared "handsewn" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "handsewn" approach may work better in this case.*

---

headscarfs *(noun)*

A kerchief worn over the head and tied under the chin.

- *In class, the teacher used "headscarfs" to mean a kerchief worn over the head and tied under the chin.*
- *The article explained what "headscarfs" means with a simple example.*

---

hectoliter *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 100 liters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hectoliter."*
- *He looked up "hectoliter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heisting *(verb)*

Commit a burglary; enter and rob a dwelling.

- *Can you use "heisting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "heisting" until he saw an example.*

---

helminthiasis *(noun)*

Infestation of the body with parasitic worms.

- *Understanding "helminthiasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "helminthiasis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hibiscus syriacus *(noun)*

Asiatic shrub or small shrubby tree having showy bell-shaped rose or purple or white flowers and usually three-lobed leaves; widely cultivated in temperate North America and Europe.

- *The article explained what "hibiscus syriacus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hibiscus syriacus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

historiographies *(noun)*

A body of historical literature.

- *He looked up "historiographies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "historiographies" to mean a body of historical literature.*

---

hobnails *(noun)*

A short nail with a thick head; used to protect the soles of boots.

- *Understanding "hobnails" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hobnails" means with a simple example.*

---

hogbacks *(noun)*

A narrow ridge of hills.

- *In class, the teacher used "hogbacks" to mean a narrow ridge of hills.*

- *The article explained what "hogbacks" means with a simple example.*

---

homeyer *(adjective)*

Having a feeling of home; cozy and comfortable.

- *A "homeyer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "homeyer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

housebreaker *(noun)*

A burglar who unlawfully breaks into and enters another person's house.

- *In England a housewrecker is called a housebreaker.*
- *Understanding "housebreaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hymnbooks *(noun)*

A songbook containing a collection of hymns.

- *Understanding "hymnbooks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hymnbooks."*

Philosophy & Ethics

dilemma *(noun)*

A situation in which a difficult choice must be made between two or more options, especially when each has disadvantages.

- *She faced a dilemma: accept the well-paid job abroad or stay near her aging parents.*
- *The novel explores the moral dilemma of lying to protect someone you love.*

---

integrity *(noun)*

The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles that you refuse to compromise.

- *Voters admired the senator's integrity, even when they disagreed with her policies.*
- *He resigned rather than compromise his professional integrity.*

---

skeptical *(adjective)*

Doubting that something is true, useful, or likely to happen; not easily convinced.

- *I'm skeptical about products that promise instant weight loss.*
- *Many scientists were initially skeptical of the new theory until more evidence appeared.*

---

virtue *(noun)*

A good moral quality or habit, such as honesty or kindness.

- *Patience is considered a virtue in many cultures.*
- *He praised her for the virtue of courage.*

---

autonomy *(noun)*

The right or ability to make your own decisions without being controlled by others.

- *Patients have autonomy over their medical choices.*
- *Teenagers often seek greater autonomy from their parents.*

---

utilitarian *(adjective)*

Based on the idea that the best action is the one that produces the greatest good for the greatest number; also, practical rather than beautiful.

- *A utilitarian argument supported building the dam despite local protests.*
- *The room had a plain, utilitarian design.*

---

consent *(noun / verb)*

Permission for something to happen; to agree to something.

- *Medical treatment requires the patient's informed consent.*
- *She consented to the interview on the condition of anonymity.*

---

obligation *(noun)*

A duty to do something because of a law, promise, or moral principle.

- *Parents have an obligation to care for their children.*
- *He felt a moral obligation to tell the truth.*

relativism *(noun)*

The belief that truth, morals, or knowledge are not absolute but depend on culture or perspective.

- *Moral relativism holds that right and wrong vary across societies.*
- *Critics say relativism makes it hard to condemn injustice.*

hypocrisy *(noun)*

The practice of claiming to have moral standards that your own behavior does not match.

- *Voters were angry at the politician's hypocrisy.*
- *Calling for honesty while lying is clear hypocrisy.*

free will *(noun)*

The power to make choices that are not completely determined by outside forces.

- *Philosophers debate whether free will truly exists.*
- *The story explores guilt and free will.*

principle *(noun)*

A basic moral rule or belief that guides behavior.

- *She refused the bribe on principle.*
- *Equality is a founding principle of the organization.*

chicness *(noun)*

Elegance by virtue of being fashionable.

- *Understanding "chicness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chicness" means with a simple example.*

consentaneous *(adjective)*

In complete agreement.

- *The speaker chose "consentaneous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "consentaneous"? Explain why.*

consentient *(adjective)*

In complete agreement.

- *It is useful to describe something as "consentient" when it is in complete agreement.*
- *The speaker chose "consentient" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

contemptibility *(noun)*

Unworthiness by virtue of lacking higher values.

- *In class, the teacher used "contemptibility" to mean unworthiness by virtue of lacking higher values.*
- *He looked up "contemptibility" because he had never seen it before.*

debitor *(noun)*

A person who owes a creditor; someone who has the obligation of paying a debt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "debitor."*
- *He looked up "debitor" because he had never seen it before.*

despicability *(noun)*

Unworthiness by virtue of lacking higher values.

- *Understanding "despicability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "despicability" during the group presentation.*

despicableness *(noun)*

Unworthiness by virtue of lacking higher values.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "despicableness."*
- *The article explained what "despicableness" means with a simple example.*

disreputability *(noun)*

Dishonorableness by virtue of lacking respectability or a good reputation.

- *He looked up "disreputability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disreputability."*

---

disreputableness *(noun)*

Dishonorableness by virtue of lacking respectability or a good reputation.

- *The article explained what "disreputableness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "disreputableness" during the group presentation.*

---

dogmatical *(adjective)*

Characterized by assertion of unproved or unprovable principles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dogmatical."*
- *Students compared "dogmatical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dutifulness *(noun)*

Piety by virtue of devotion to duty.

- *In class, the teacher used "dutifulness" to mean piety by virtue of devotion to duty.*
- *The article explained what "dutifulness" means with a simple example.*

---

enduringness *(noun)*

Permanence by virtue of the power to resist stress or force.

- *They discussed "enduringness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "enduringness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

equivocalness *(noun)*

Unclearness by virtue of having more than one meaning.

- *In class, the teacher used "equivocalness" to mean unclearness by virtue of having more than one meaning.*
- *Understanding "equivocalness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ethician *(noun)*

A philosopher who specializes in ethics.

- *The article explained what "ethician" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethician."*

---

extraneousness *(noun)*

Unrelatedness by virtue of falling outside the matter at hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extraneousness."*
- *He looked up "extraneousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foresightedness *(noun)*

Providence by virtue of planning prudently for the future.

- *They discussed "foresightedness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foresightedness" to mean providence by virtue of planning prudently for the....*

---

foresightfulness *(noun)*

Providence by virtue of planning prudently for the future.

- *They discussed "foresightfulness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foresightfulness."*

---

germaneness *(noun)*

Pertinence by virtue of a close relation to the matter at hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "germaneness" to mean pertinence by virtue of a close relation to the....*
- *The article explained what "germaneness" means with a simple example.*

---

ghostliness *(noun)*

Strangeness by virtue of being mysterious and inspiring fear.

- *The article explained what "ghostliness" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "ghostliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

impenetrableness *(noun)*

Incomprehensibility by virtue of being too dense to understand.

- *The article explained what "impenetrableness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "impenetrableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

impiousness *(noun)*

Unrighteousness by virtue of lacking respect for a god.

- *The article explained what "impiousness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "impiousness" during the group presentation.*

---

inadequateness *(noun)*

Unsatisfactoriness by virtue of being inadequate.

- *He looked up "inadequateness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inadequateness."*

---

incorruptness *(noun)*

Characterized by integrity or probity.

- *They discussed "incorruptness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incorruptness."*

---

indigenousness *(noun)*

Nativeness by virtue of originating or occurring naturally (as in a particular place).

- *In class, the teacher used "indigenousness" to mean nativeness by virtue of originating or occurring....*
- *They discussed "indigenousness" during the group presentation.*

---

indwell *(verb)*

To exist as an inner activating spirit, force, or principle.

- *Can you use "indwell" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "indwell" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

inexplicitness *(noun)*

Unclearness by virtue of not being explicit.

- *He looked up "inexplicitness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inexplicitness" to mean unclearness by virtue of not being explicit.*

---

internality *(noun)*

Preoccupation with what concerns human inner nature (especially ethical or ideological values); - H.R.Finch.

- *The article explained what "internality" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "internality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jurisprudentially *(adverb)*

In respect to jurisprudence or the science or philosophy of law.

- *He answered "jurisprudentially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "jurisprudentially" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

lastingness *(noun)*

Permanence by virtue of the power to resist stress or force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lastingness."*
- *He looked up "lastingness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

le chatelier's principle *(noun)*

The principle that if any change is imposed on a system that is in equilibrium then the system tends to adjust to a new equilibrium counteracting the change.

- *He looked up "le chatelier's principle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "le chatelier's principle."*

---

leisureliness *(noun)*

Slowness by virtue of being leisurely.

- *They discussed "leisureliness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "leisureliness" means with a simple example.*

---

liberalistic *(adjective)*

Having or demonstrating belief in the essential goodness of man and the autonomy of the individual; favoring civil and political liberties, government by law with the consent of the governed, and protection from arbitrary authority.

- *A "liberalistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "liberalistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mealymouthed *(adjective)*

Hesitant to state facts or opinions simply and directly as from e.g. timidity or hypocrisy.

- *A mealymouthed politician.*
- *Students compared "mealymouthed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

modishness *(noun)*

Elegance by virtue of being fashionable.

- *They discussed "modishness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "modishness" means with a simple example.*

---

nativeness *(noun)*

The quality of belonging to or being connected with a certain place or region by virtue of birth or origin.

- *Understanding "nativeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nativeness" means with a simple example.*

---

nervus femoralis *(noun)*

One of a pair of nerves that originate from lumbar nerves and supply the muscles and skin of the anterior part of the thigh.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nervus femoralis."*
- *They discussed "nervus femoralis" during the group presentation.*

---

nervus saphenus *(noun)*

A branch of the femoral nerve that supplies cutaneous branches to the inner aspect of the leg and foot.

- *In class, the teacher used "nervus saphenus" to mean a branch of the femoral nerve that supplies....*
- *They discussed "nervus saphenus" during the group presentation.*

---

nonremittal *(noun)*

Act of failing to meet a financial obligation.

- *The article explained what "nonremittal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonremittal."*

---

oldline *(adjective)*

Adhering to conservative or reactionary principles.

- *An oldline senator.*
- *A "oldline" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ondatra zibethica *(noun)*

Beaver-like aquatic rodent of North America with dark glossy brown fur.

- *Understanding "ondatra zibethica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ondatra zibethica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peripateticism *(noun)*

(philosophy) the philosophy of Aristotle that deals with logic and metaphysics and ethics and poetics and politics and natural science.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peripateticism."*
- *The article explained what "peripateticism" means with a simple example.*

---

perishability *(noun)*

Unsatisfactoriness by virtue of being subject to decay or spoilage or destruction.

- *The article explained what "perishability" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perishability" to mean unsatisfactoriness by virtue of being subject to....*

---

perishableness *(noun)*

Unsatisfactoriness by virtue of being subject to decay or spoilage or destruction.

- *Understanding "perishableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perishableness."*

---

pertinency *(noun)*

Relevance by virtue of being applicable to the matter at hand.

- *The article explained what "pertinency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pertinency" to mean relevance by virtue of being applicable to the....*

---

pleasure-unpleasure principle *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the governing principle of the id; the principle that an infant seeks gratification and fails to distinguish fantasy from reality.

- *In class, the teacher used "pleasure-unpleasure principle" to mean (psychoanalysis) the governing principle of the id;....*
- *Understanding "pleasure-unpleasure principle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

puritanic *(adjective)*

Morally rigorous and strict.

- *Puritanic distaste for alcohol.*
- *She was anything but puritanical in her behavior.*

---

quittance *(noun)*

A document or receipt certifying release from an obligation or debt.

- *Understanding "quittance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "quittance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

replaceability *(noun)*

Exchangeability by virtue of being replaceable.

- *In class, the teacher used "replaceability" to mean exchangeability by virtue of being replaceable.*
- *He looked up "replaceability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sacrilegiousness *(noun)*

Profaneness by virtue of committing sacrilege.

- *The article explained what "sacrilegiousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sacrilegiousness" to mean profaneness by virtue of committing sacrilege.*

---

scandalousness *(noun)*

Disgracefulness that offends public morality.

- *He looked up "scandalousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scandalousness."*

---

scoundrelly *(adjective)*

Lacking principles or scruples; ; - W.M. Thackaray.

- *The tyranny of a scoundrelly aristocracy.*
- *Students compared "scoundrelly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

steprelationship *(noun)*

A family relationship by virtue of remarriage.

- *Understanding "steprelationship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "steprelationship" during the group presentation.*

---

straightarrow *(adjective)*

Conventionally moral and upright.

- *The speaker chose "straightarrow" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "straightarrow" approach may work better in this case.*

surprisingness *(noun)*

Extraordinariness by virtue of being unexpected.

- *The article explained what "surprisingness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surprisingness" to mean extraordinariness by virtue of being unexpected.*

syncretise *(verb)*

Unite (beliefs or conflicting principles).

- *He did not know how to use "syncretise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "syncretise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

syncretize *(verb)*

Unite (beliefs or conflicting principles).

- *Learners should practice how to use "syncretize" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "syncretize" when talking about this idea.*

totalistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the principles of totalitarianism according to which the state regulates every realm of life.

- *Operating in a totalistic fashion.*
- *Would you call this situation "totalistic"? Explain why.*

unacceptableness *(noun)*

Unsatisfactoriness by virtue of not conforming to approved standards.

- *He looked up "unacceptableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "unacceptableness" during the group presentation.*

unbeholden *(adjective)*

Free of moral obligation.

- *Students compared "unbeholden" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbeholden."*

uncouthness *(noun)*

Inelegance by virtue of being an uncouth boor.

- *The article explained what "uncouthness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "uncouthness" during the group presentation.*

unmutilated *(adjective)*

Free from physical or moral spots or stains.

- *Would you call this situation "unmutilated"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unmutilated."*

unregenerated *(adjective)*

Not reformed morally or spiritually.

- *A "unregenerated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unregenerated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unregularity *(noun)*

Not characterized by a fixed principle or rate; at irregular intervals.

- *The article explained what "unregularity" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "unregularity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unrespectability *(noun)*

Dishonorableness by virtue of lacking respectability or a good reputation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unrespectability."*
- *He looked up "unrespectability" because he had never seen it before.*

unsanctification *(noun)*

Unholiness by virtue of being profane.

- *He looked up "unsanctification" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "unsanctification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unyieldingness *(noun)*

Resoluteness by virtue of being unyielding and inflexible.

- *The article explained what "unyieldingness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unyieldingness" to mean resoluteness by virtue of being unyielding and....*

---

usualness *(noun)*

Commonness by virtue of not being unusual.

- *They discussed "usualness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "usualness" means with a simple example.*

---

vena femoralis *(noun)*

A vein that accompanies the femoral artery in the same sheath; a continuation of the popliteal vein; becomes the external iliac vein.

- *He looked up "vena femoralis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena femoralis."*

---

vena perforantis *(noun)*

Veins that accompany the perforating arteries; drain leg muscles; empty into the deep femoral vein.

- *They discussed "vena perforantis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vena perforantis" means with a simple example.*

---

vena poplitea *(noun)*

A vein arising in the knee and ascending to become the femoral vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena poplitea" to mean a vein arising in the knee and ascending to become....*
- *Understanding "vena poplitea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypoblast *(noun)*

The inner germ layer that develops into the lining of the digestive and respiratory systems.

- *He looked up "hypoblast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypoblast" to mean the inner germ layer that develops into the lining....*

---

hypochromic anemia *(noun)*

Anemia characterized by a decrease in the concentration of corpuscular hemoglobin.

- *He looked up "hypochromic anemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypochromic anemia."*

---

icterus spurius *(noun)*

The male is chestnut-and-black.

- *He looked up "icterus spurius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "icterus spurius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ideograph *(noun)*

A graphic character that indicates the meaning of a thing without indicating the sounds used to say it.

- *They discussed "ideograph" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ideograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

image orthicon *(noun)*

A now obsolete picture pickup tube in a television camera; electrons emitted from a photoemissive surface in proportion to the intensity of the incident light are focused onto the target causing secondary emission of electrons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "image orthicon."*
- *The article explained what "image orthicon" means with a simple example.*

---

imbricating *(verb)*

Place so as to overlap.

- *In everyday English, people use "imbricating" when talking about this idea.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "imbricating" in real sentences.*

---

improvidence *(noun)*

A lack of prudence and care by someone in the management of resources.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "improvidence."*
- *He looked up "improvidence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inopportunely *(adverb)*

At an inconvenient time.

- *He arrived inopportunely just as we sat down for dinner.*
- *She spoke "inopportunely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

insightfulness *(noun)*

Shrewdness shown by keen insight.

- *Understanding "insightfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insightfulness."*

---

intaglios *(noun)*

A printing process that uses an etched or engraved plate; the plate is smeared with ink and wiped clean, then the ink left in the recesses makes the print.

- *He looked up "intaglios" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intaglios."*

---

introspecting *(verb)*

Reflect on one's own thoughts and feelings.

- *Can you use "introspecting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "introspecting" when talking about this idea.*

---

irritative *(adjective)*

(used of physical stimuli) serving to stimulate or excite.

- *An irritative agent.*
- *A "irritative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

isochrone *(noun)*

An isogram connecting points at which something occurs or arrives at the same time.

- *He looked up "isochrone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isochrone."*

---

isurus *(noun)*

Mako sharks.

- *They discussed "isurus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isurus" to mean mako sharks.*

---

jocose *(adjective)*

Characterized by jokes and good humor.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "jocose."*
- *Students compared "jocose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

juryman *(noun)*

Someone who serves (or waits to be called to serve) on a jury.

- *In class, the teacher used "juryman" to mean someone who serves (or waits to be called to serve)....*
- *The article explained what "juryman" means with a simple example.*

---

kaoliang *(noun)*

Sorghums of China and Manchuria having small white or brown grains (used for food) and dry pithy stalks (used for fodder, fuel and thatching).

- *He looked up "kaoliang" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kaoliang."*

---

karsavina *(noun)*

Russian dancer who danced with Nijinsky (1885-1978).

- *In class, the teacher used "karsavina" to mean russian dancer who danced with nijinsky (1885-1978).*
- *Understanding "karsavina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

keelboats *(noun)*

River boat with a shallow draught and a keel but no sails; used to carry freight; moved by rowing or punting or towing.

- *In class, the teacher used "keelboats" to mean river boat with a shallow draught and a keel but no....*
- *The article explained what "keelboats" means with a simple example.*

kibs *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 bytes.

- *They discussed "kibs" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kibs" means with a simple example.*

kirghizia *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in west central Asia bordering on northwestern China; formerly an Asian soviet but became independent in 1991.

- *Understanding "kirghizia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kirghizia" during the group presentation.*

lamias *(noun)*

(folklore) a corpse that rises at night to drink the blood of the living.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamias."*
- *Understanding "lamias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

laminators *(noun)*

A person who makes laminates (especially plastic laminates).

- *Understanding "laminators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "laminators" during the group presentation.*

ledes *(noun)*

The introductory section of a story.

- *The article explained what "ledes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ledes" during the group presentation.*

liberalizes *(verb)*

Make liberal or more liberal, of laws and rules.

- *The coach explained when to use "liberalizes" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "liberalizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

light-headedly *(adverb)*

In a giddy light-headed manner.

- *Using "light-headedly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "light-headedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

lineations *(noun)*

The line that appears to bound an object.

- *He looked up "lineations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lineations."*

lipotropic *(adjective)*

Having an affinity for lipids.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lipotropic."*
- *Students compared "lipotropic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

localisations *(noun)*

A determination of the place where something is.

- *They discussed "localisations" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "localisations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lowrys *(noun)*

English painter (1887-1976).

- *He looked up "lowrys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lowrys."*

---

ludian *(noun)*

A Baltic-Finnic language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ludian."*
- *The article explained what "ludian" means with a simple example.*

---

lungis *(noun)*

A long piece of brightly colored cloth (cotton or silk) used as clothing (a skirt or loincloth or sash etc.) in India and Pakistan and Burma.

- *He looked up "lungis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lungis."*

---

macaronis *(noun)*

A British dandy in the 18th century who affected Continental mannerisms.

- *The article explained what "macaronis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macaronis."*

---

mahrattas *(noun)*

A member of a people of India living in Maharashtra.

- *They discussed "mahrattas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mahrattas" means with a simple example.*

---

marinading *(verb)*

Soak in marinade.

- *Learners should practice how to use "marinading" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "marinading" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

maryland yellowthroat *(noun)*

An American warbler.

- *In class, the teacher used "maryland yellowthroat" to mean an american warbler.*
- *The article explained what "maryland yellowthroat" means with a simple example.*

---

mausolea *(noun)*

A large burial chamber, usually above ground.

- *The article explained what "mausolea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mausolea" during the group presentation.*

---

mechanise *(verb)*

Make monotonous; make automatic or routine.

- *He did not know how to use "mechanise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mechanise" and when to wait.*

---

metameric *(adjective)*

Having the body divided into successive metameres or segments, as in earthworms or lobsters.

- *The speaker chose "metameric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "metameric" when it is having the body divided into successive metameres....*

---

metasequoia *(noun)*

Large fast-growing Chinese monoecious tree having flat bright-green deciduous leaves and small globular cones; commonly cultivated in United States as an ornamental; known as a fossil before being discovered in China.

- *In class, the teacher used "metasequoia" to mean large fast-growing chinese monoecious tree having....*
- *He looked up "metasequoia" because he had never seen it before.*

methanogen *(noun)*

Archaebacteria found in anaerobic environments such as animal intestinal tracts or sediments or sewage and capable of producing methane; a source of natural gas.

- *In class, the teacher used "methanogen" to mean archaebacteria found in anaerobic environments such....*
- *He looked up "methanogen" because he had never seen it before.*

misapplies *(verb)*

Apply to a wrong thing or person; apply badly or incorrectly.

- *He did not know how to use "misapplies" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "misapplies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

misdated *(verb)*

Assign the wrong date to.

- *In everyday English, people use "misdated" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "misdated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

misdelivered *(verb)*

Deliver to the wrong address.

- *He did not know how to use "misdelivered" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "misdelivered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

molter *(noun)*

An animal (especially birds and arthropods and reptiles) that periodically shed their outer layer (feathers or cuticle or skin or hair).

- *They discussed "molter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "molter."*

montgomerys *(noun)*

The state capital of Alabama on the Mobile River.

- *Understanding "montgomerys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "montgomerys" to mean the state capital of alabama on the mobile river.*

motorcoaches *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *The article explained what "motorcoaches" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motorcoaches."*

mshs *(noun)*

A hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland that controls the degree of pigmentation in melanocytes.

- *They discussed "mshs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mshs" to mean a hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland....*

mulloway *(noun)*

Large important food fish of Australia; almost indistinguishable from the maigre.

- *Understanding "mulloway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mulloway" to mean large important food fish of australia; almost....*

multiplicand *(noun)*

The number that is multiplied by the multiplier.

- *Understanding "multiplicand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multiplicand."*

myelogram *(noun)*

X-ray film of the spinal cord and spinal nerve roots and subarachnoid space.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myelogram."*
- *He looked up "myelogram" because he had never seen it before.*

nammu *(noun)*

Goddess personifying the primeval sea; mother of the gods and of heaven and earth.

- *Understanding "nammu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nammu" during the group presentation.*

---

nationalisations *(noun)*

The action of forming or becoming a nation.

- *In class, the teacher used "nationalisations" to mean the action of forming or becoming a nation.*
- *They discussed "nationalisations" during the group presentation.*

---

nattier *(adjective)*

Marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.

- *The speaker chose "nattier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nattier" when it is marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.*

---

nelson rolihlahla mandela *(noun)*

South African statesman who was released from prison to become the nation's first democratically elected president in 1994 (born in 1918).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nelson rolihlahla mandela."*
- *The article explained what "nelson rolihlahla mandela" means with a simple example.*

---

nettlesome *(adjective)*

Easily irritated or annoyed.

- *Not the least nettlesome of his countrymen.*
- *Nettlesome paperwork.*

---

nnrti *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used against HIV; binds directly to reverse transcriptase and prevents RNA conversion to DNA; often used in combination with other drugs.

- *The article explained what "nnrti" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nnrti" during the group presentation.*

---

nonmoving *(adjective)*

Not in motion.

- *The speaker chose "nonmoving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonmoving."*

---

nonplused *(adjective)*

Filled with bewilderment.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonplused" when it is filled with bewilderment.*
- *The speaker chose "nonplused" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

numbat *(noun)*

Small Australian marsupial having long snout and strong claws for feeding on termites; nearly extinct.

- *They discussed "numbat" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "numbat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ornithischians *(noun)*

Herbivorous dinosaur with a pelvis like that of a bird.

- *He looked up "ornithischians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ornithischians."*

---

orpingtons *(noun)*

English breed of large chickens with white skin.

- *The article explained what "orpingtons" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orpingtons."*

---

orthicon *(noun)*

A now obsolete picture pickup tube in a television camera; electrons emitted from a photoemissive surface in proportion to the intensity of the incident light are focused onto the target causing secondary emission of electrons.

- *In class, the teacher used "orthicon" to mean a now obsolete picture pickup tube in a television....*

- *Understanding "orthicon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overcritical *(adjective)*

Inclined to judge too severely.

- *The overcritical teacher can discourage originality.*
- *The speaker chose "overcritical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ovulates *(verb)*

Produce and discharge eggs.

- *Can you use "ovulates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "ovulates" and when to wait.*

---

oxytocic *(noun)*

A drug that induces labor by stimulating contractions of the muscles of the uterus.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxytocic" to mean a drug that induces labor by stimulating....*
- *He looked up "oxytocic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oxytocic drug *(noun)*

A drug that induces labor by stimulating contractions of the muscles of the uterus.

- *He looked up "oxytocic drug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxytocic drug."*

---

paddings *(noun)*

Artifact consisting of soft or resilient material used to fill or give shape or protect or add comfort.

- *Understanding "paddings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paddings" during the group presentation.*

---

painted sandgrouse *(noun)*

Sandgrouse of India.

- *Understanding "painted sandgrouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "painted sandgrouse."*

---

pan paniscus *(noun)*

Small chimpanzee of swamp forests in Zaire; a threatened species.

- *The article explained what "pan paniscus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pan paniscus" to mean small chimpanzee of swamp forests in zaire; a....*

---

panicing *(verb)*

Cause sudden fear in or fill with sudden panic.

- *Can you use "panicing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "panicing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

panthera uncia *(noun)*

Large feline of upland central Asia having long thick whitish fur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panthera uncia."*
- *Understanding "panthera uncia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parentheticals *(noun)*

An expression in parentheses.

- *His writing was full of parentheticals.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parentheticals."*

---

pediculosis pubis *(noun)*

Infestation of the pubic hair by crab lice.

- *The article explained what "pediculosis pubis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pediculosis pubis."*

---

pelecanus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pelecanidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "pelecanus" to mean type genus of the pelecanidae.*
- *Understanding "pelecanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

penult *(noun)*

The next to last syllable in a word.

- *He looked up "penult" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "penult" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perirhinal *(adjective)*

Near the nose.

- *Would you call this situation "perirhinal"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "perirhinal" when it is near the nose.*

---

pertinacious *(adjective)*

Stubbornly unyielding; ; ; ; - T.S.Eliot.

- *The most vocal and pertinacious of all the critics.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pertinacious" when it is stubbornly unyielding; ; ; ; - t.s.eliot.*

---

photinia *(noun)*

Genus of deciduous and evergreen east Asian trees and shrubs widely cultivated as ornamentals for their white flowers and red fruits; in some classifications includes genus Heteromeles.

- *Understanding "photinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "photinia" to mean genus of deciduous and evergreen east asian trees....*

---

photoengraving *(noun)*

An engraving used to reproduce an illustration.

- *The article explained what "photoengraving" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "photoengraving" during the group presentation.*

---

phyllostachys *(noun)*

Medium and large bamboos.

- *The article explained what "phyllostachys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phyllostachys" to mean medium and large bamboos.*

---

phytohormones *(noun)*

(botany) a plant product that acts like a hormone.

- *They discussed "phytohormones" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phytohormones."*

---

pig-headedly *(adverb)*

In a stubborn unregenerate manner.

- *Using "pig-headedly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pig-headedly" naturally.*

---

pilferer *(noun)*

A thief who steals without using violence.

- *They discussed "pilferer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pilferer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pin-tailed sandgrouse *(noun)*

Sandgrouse of Europe and Africa having elongated middle tail feathers.

- *Understanding "pin-tailed sandgrouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pin-tailed sandgrouse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pitanga *(noun)*

Brazilian tree with spicy red fruit; often cultivated in California and Florida.

- *Understanding "pitanga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pitanga" to mean brazilian tree with spicy red fruit; often....*

---

playings *(noun)*

The performance of a part or role in a drama.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "playings."*
- *Understanding "playings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pluteus *(noun)*

A large genus of fungi belonging to the family Pluteaceae; the shape of the cap resembles a roof; often abundant early in the summer.

- *In class, the teacher used "pluteus" to mean a large genus of fungi belonging to the family....*
- *The article explained what "pluteus" means with a simple example.*

---

pluteus magnus *(noun)*

An edible agaric found in piles of hardwood sawdust; the caps are black and coarsely wrinkled.

- *They discussed "pluteus magnus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pluteus magnus."*

---

polacks *(noun)*

A person of Polish descent.

- *They discussed "polacks" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polacks."*

---

polystichum *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized terrestrial ferns especially holly ferns; in some classification systems placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *They discussed "polystichum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "polystichum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pontifices *(noun)*

A member of the highest council of priests in ancient Rome.

- *Understanding "pontifices" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pontifices."*

---

populus trichocarpa *(noun)*

Cottonwood of western North America with dark green leaves shining above and rusty or silvery beneath.

- *In class, the teacher used "populus trichocarpa" to mean cottonwood of western north america with dark green....*
- *He looked up "populus trichocarpa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

positionable *(adjective)*

Capable of being positioned.

- *A "positionable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "positionable."*

---

pretor *(noun)*

An annually elected magistrate of the ancient Roman Republic.

- *Understanding "pretor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pretor" means with a simple example.*

---

proletariats *(noun)*

A social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages.

- *He looked up "proletariats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "proletariats" during the group presentation.*

---

prophetesses *(noun)*

A woman prophet.

- *The article explained what "prophetesses" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prophetesses."*

prosthodontist *(noun)*

A dentist who is expert in prosthodontics.

- *Understanding "prosthodontist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prosthodontist."*

protozoology *(noun)*

The branch of zoology that studies protozoans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protozoology."*
- *Understanding "protozoology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pseudobulb *(noun)*

A solid bulblike enlargement of the stem of some orchids.

- *The article explained what "pseudobulb" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudobulb."*

purblind *(adjective)*

Lacking in insight or discernment; ; - Jasper Griffin.

- *A purblind oligarchy that flatly refused to see that history was condemning it to the dustbin.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "purblind" when it is lacking in insight or discernment; ; - jasper griffin.*

quavered *(verb)*

Give off unsteady sounds, alternating in amplitude or frequency.

- *In everyday English, people use "quavered" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "quavered" in real sentences.*

quintupling *(noun)*

Increasing by a factor of five.

- *He looked up "quintupling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quintupling" during the group presentation.*

radicalizes *(verb)*

Make more radical in social or political outlook.

- *He did not know how to use "radicalizes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "radicalizes" in real sentences.*

ransacks *(verb)*

Steal goods; take as spoils.

- *She tried to use "ransacks" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ransacks" and when to wait.*

rectorate *(noun)*

The office or station of a rector.

- *The article explained what "rectorate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rectorate" to mean the office or station of a rector.*

reflexives *(noun)*

A personal pronoun compounded with -self to show the agent's action affects the agent.

- *They discussed "reflexives" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "reflexives" means with a simple example.*

reiter's disease *(noun)*

An inflammatory syndrome (etiology unknown) predominantly in males; characterized by arthritis and conjunctivitis and urethritis.

- *They discussed "reiter's disease" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "reiter's disease" because he had never seen it before.*

reiter's syndrome *(noun)*

An inflammatory syndrome (etiology unknown) predominantly in males; characterized by arthritis and conjunctivitis and urethritis.

- *Understanding "reiter's syndrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reiter's syndrome" means with a simple example.*

---

repine *(verb)*

Express discontent.

- *Can you use "repine" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "repine" and when to wait.*

---

repining *(verb)*

Express discontent.

- *She tried to use "repining" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "repining" in real sentences.*

---

resinate *(verb)*

Impregnate with resin to give a special flavor to.

- *Greek wines are often resinated.*
- *Can you use "resinate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

respired *(verb)*

Draw air into, and expel out of, the lungs.

- *The coach explained when to use "respired" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "respired" in real sentences.*

---

rhymers *(noun)*

A writer who composes rhymes; a maker of poor verses (usually used as terms of contempt for minor or inferior poets).

- *He looked up "rhymers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhymers."*

---

rightfulness *(noun)*

Anything in accord with principles of justice.

- *The rightfulness of his claim.*
- *Understanding "rightfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

romen *(noun)*

An inhabitant of the ancient Roman Empire.

- *They discussed "romen" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "romen" means with a simple example.*

---

roneo *(noun)*

A rotary duplicator that uses a stencil through which ink is pressed (trade mark Roneo).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roneo."*
- *The article explained what "roneo" means with a simple example.*

---

roofings *(noun)*

The craft of a roofer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roofings."*
- *Understanding "roofings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rustier *(adjective)*

Of the brown color of rust.

- *Would you call this situation "rustier"? Explain why.*
- *A "rustier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

salamandra salamandra *(noun)*

A kind of European salamander.

- *Understanding "salamandra salamandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “salamandra salamandra” to mean a kind of european salamander.*

---

sandgrouse *(noun)*

Pigeon-like bird of arid regions of the Old World having long pointed wings and tail and precocial downy young.

- *The article explained what “sandgrouse” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “sandgrouse” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sapote *(noun)*

Brown oval fruit flesh makes excellent sherbet.

- *He looked up “sapote” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sapote” to mean brown oval fruit flesh makes excellent sherbet.*

---

schistosomes *(noun)*

Flatworms parasitic in the blood vessels of mammals.

- *Understanding “schistosomes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “schistosomes.”*

---

schoolfellows *(noun)*

An acquaintance that you go to school with.

- *Understanding “schoolfellows” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “schoolfellows” during the group presentation.*

---

scragged *(verb)*

Strangle with an iron collar.

- *The coach explained when to use “scragged” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “scragged” in real sentences.*

---

self-abnegating *(adjective)*

Used especially of behavior.

- *A “self-abnegating” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “self-abnegating” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sepulchers *(noun)*

A chamber that is used as a grave.

- *In class, the teacher used “sepulchers” to mean a chamber that is used as a grave.*
- *The article explained what “sepulchers” means with a simple example.*

---

serializations *(noun)*

Publication in serial form.

- *The article explained what “serializations” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “serializations” to mean publication in serial form.*

---

seting *(verb)*

Adapt for performance in a different way.

- *She tried to use “seting” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “seting” in real sentences.*

---

setoff *(noun)*

Structure where a wall or building narrows abruptly.

- *They discussed “setoff” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “setoff” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sexlessness *(noun)*

Having no evident sex or sex organs.

- *He looked up “sexlessness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sexlessness” during the group presentation.*

---

seyhan *(noun)*

A city in southern Turkey on the Seyhan River.

- *In class, the teacher used "seyhan" to mean a city in southern turkey on the seyhan river.*
- *They discussed "seyhan" during the group presentation.*

---

seyhan river *(noun)*

A Turkish river flowing south southwest into the Mediterranean.

- *Understanding "seyhan river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "seyhan river" during the group presentation.*

---

shallon *(noun)*

Small evergreen shrub of Pacific coast of North America having edible dark purple grape-sized berries.

- *The article explained what "shallon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shallon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shamanist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to shamanism.

- *Would you call this situation "shamanist"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "shamanist" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shamefacedly *(adverb)*

In a shamefaced manner.

- *Quarrels and dissensions ensued among the cast, most of whom hurriedly and shamefacedly handed over their parts to understudies.*
- *He answered "shamefacedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

shawny *(noun)*

Showy perennial herb with white flowers; leaves sometimes used as edible greens in southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "shawny" to mean showy perennial herb with white flowers; leaves....*
- *The article explained what "shawny" means with a simple example.*

---

shuting *(verb)*

Move so that an opening or passage is obstructed; make shut.

- *She tried to use "shuting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shuting" in real sentences.*

---

sizings *(noun)*

Any glutinous material used to fill pores in surfaces or to stiffen fabrics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sizings."*
- *He looked up "sizings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skags *(noun)*

Street names for heroin.

- *The article explained what "skags" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skags."*

---

skinful *(noun)*

A quantity of alcoholic drink sufficient to make you drunk.

- *Someone had to drive me home last night because I had a skinful.*
- *Understanding "skinful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skittled *(verb)*

Play skittles.

- *The coach explained when to use "skittled" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "skittled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

slabber *(verb)*

Let saliva drivel from the mouth.

- *He did not know how to use “slabber” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “slabber” and when to wait.*

---

softish *(adjective)*

Somewhat soft.

- *It is useful to describe something as “softish” when it is somewhat soft.*
- *A “softish” approach may work better in this case.*

---

solanaceous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to plants of the family Solanaceae (the potato family).

- *A “solanaceous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “solanaceous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

solanaceous vegetable *(noun)*

Any of several fruits of plants of the family Solanaceae; especially of the genera Solanum, Capsicum, and Lycopersicon.

- *Understanding “solanaceous vegetable” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “solanaceous vegetable.”*

---

somatotropin *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland; promotes growth in humans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “somatotropin.”*
- *The article explained what “somatotropin” means with a simple example.*

---

speciously *(adverb)*

In a specious manner.

- *He answered “speciously,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “speciously” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

standed *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *Can you use “standed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “standed” until he saw an example.*

---

sternpost *(noun)*

(nautical) the principal upright timber at the stern of a vessel.

- *Understanding “sternpost” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sternpost” to mean (nautical) the principal upright timber at the....*

---

submaxillary salivary gland *(noun)*

A salivary gland inside the lower jaw on either side that produces most of the nocturnal saliva; discharges saliva into the mouth under the tongue.

- *In class, the teacher used “submaxillary salivary gland” to mean a salivary gland inside the lower jaw on either....*
- *The article explained what “submaxillary salivary gland” means with a simple example.*

---

subsoils *(noun)*

The layer of soil between the topsoil and bedrock.

- *Understanding “subsoils” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “subsoils” because he had never seen it before.*

---

suffixing *(verb)*

Attach a suffix to.

- *Can you use “suffixing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “suffixing” until he saw an example.*

---

sunderlands *(noun)*

A port and industrial city in northeastern England.

- *They discussed “sunderlands” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “sunderlands” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

superpose *(verb)*

Place (one geometric figure) upon another so that their perimeters coincide.

- *She tried to use "superpose" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "superpose" when talking about this idea.*

supinator *(noun)*

A muscle (especially in the forearm) that produces or assists in supination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supinator."*
- *The article explained what "supinator" means with a simple example.*

supplys *(noun)*

An amount of something available for use.

- *Understanding "supplys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "supplys" to mean an amount of something available for use.*

symmetrized *(verb)*

Make symmetric.

- *Symmetrized waves.*
- *Can you use "symmetrized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tamara karsavina *(noun)*

Russian dancer who danced with Nijinsky (1885-1978).

- *Understanding "tamara karsavina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tamara karsavina" during the group presentation.*

tanbark *(noun)*

Bark rich in tannin; bruised and cut in pieces to use for tanning; spent tanbark used as a ground covering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tanbark."*
- *They discussed "tanbark" during the group presentation.*

tanbark oak *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of the Pacific coast area having large leathery leaves; yields tanbark.

- *In class, the teacher used "tanbark oak" to mean evergreen tree of the pacific coast area having....*
- *The article explained what "tanbark oak" means with a simple example.*

tarsius *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Tarsiidae.

- *They discussed "tarsius" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarsius."*

teetotaling *(noun)*

Abstaining from alcohol.

- *Understanding "teetotaling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "teetotaling" because he had never seen it before.*

tetragon *(noun)*

A four-sided polygon.

- *He looked up "tetragon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetragon."*

thiabendazole *(noun)*

An antifungal agent and anthelmintic.

- *Understanding "thiabendazole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thiabendazole" to mean an antifungal agent and anthelmintic.*

tillering *(verb)*

Grow shoots in the form of stools or tillers.

- *The coach explained when to use "tillering" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tillering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tituss *(noun)*

A Greek disciple and helper of Saint Paul.

- *In class, the teacher used "tituss" to mean a greek disciple and helper of saint paul.*
- *The article explained what "tituss" means with a simple example.*

---

topazes *(noun)*

A mineral (fluosilicate of aluminum) that occurs in crystals of various colors and is used as a gemstone.

- *In class, the teacher used "topazes" to mean a mineral (fluosilicate of aluminum) that occurs in....*
- *The article explained what "topazes" means with a simple example.*

---

toping *(verb)*

Be superior or better than some standard.

- *In everyday English, people use "toping" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "toping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tossups *(noun)*

An unpredictable phenomenon.

- *The article explained what "tossups" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tossups" to mean an unpredictable phenomenon.*

---

trihydroxy *(adjective)*

Containing three hydroxyl groups.

- *Students compared "trihydroxy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "trihydroxy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

truculently *(adverb)*

In a defiantly truculent manner.

- *The boy looked up truculently at his teacher.*
- *They strive for security by truculently asserting their own interests.*

---

tsaritsyn *(noun)*

A city in the European part of Russia on the Volga; site of German defeat in World War II in the winter of 1942-43.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tsaritsyn."*
- *They discussed "tsaritsyn" during the group presentation.*

---

tuberosities *(noun)*

A protuberance on a bone especially for attachment of a muscle or ligament.

- *In class, the teacher used "tuberosities" to mean a protuberance on a bone especially for attachment....*
- *The article explained what "tuberosities" means with a simple example.*

---

tuxedoed *(adjective)*

Dressed in a tuxedo.

- *A tuxedoed gentleman.*
- *Would you call this situation "tuxedoed"? Explain why.*

---

tyrannizing *(verb)*

Rule or exercise power over (somebody) in a cruel and autocratic manner.

- *Can you use "tyrannizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "tyrannizing" and when to wait.*

---

unbolting *(verb)*

Undo the bolt of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unbolting" in real sentences.*

- *He did not know how to use "unbolting" until he saw an example.*

---

uncoils *(verb)*

Unwind or untwist.

- *In everyday English, people use "uncoils" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "uncoils" until he saw an example.*

---

unconcernedly *(adverb)*

In an unconcerned manner.

- *War was breaking out in Europe, but she unconcernedly planned for a holiday.*
- *Using "unconcernedly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

undefendable *(adjective)*

Not defended or capable of being defended.

- *The speaker chose "undefendable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "undefendable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

undset *(noun)*

Norwegian novelist (1882-1949).

- *They discussed "undset" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "undset."*

---

unhardened *(adjective)*

Not brought to a proper consistency or hardness.

- *Students compared "unhardened" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unhardened"? Explain why.*

---

unholiness *(noun)*

The quality of being unholy.

- *He looked up "unholiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "unholiness" during the group presentation.*

---

unrecognizably *(adverb)*

Beyond recognition; in an unrecognizable manner.

- *He had unrecognizably aged.*
- *Place "unrecognizably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

utahs *(noun)*

A state in the western United States; settled in 1847 by Mormons led by Brigham Young.

- *The article explained what "utahs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "utahs" to mean a state in the western united states; settled in....*

---

vacuolization *(noun)*

The state of having become filled with vacuoles.

- *In class, the teacher used "vacuolization" to mean the state of having become filled with vacuoles.*
- *The article explained what "vacuolization" means with a simple example.*

---

valencias *(noun)*

A city in eastern Spain on the Mediterranean.

- *Understanding "valencias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "valencias" to mean a city in eastern spain on the mediterranean.*

---

vanishings *(noun)*

A sudden disappearance from sight.

- *Understanding "vanishings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vanishings" during the group presentation.*

---

variometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring variations in a magnetic field.

- *In class, the teacher used "variometer" to mean a measuring instrument for measuring variations in....*
- *The article explained what "variometer" means with a simple example.*

vespula vulgaris *(noun)*

A variety of vespid wasp.

- *The article explained what "vespula vulgaris" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vespula vulgaris."*

viper's bugloss *(noun)*

A coarse prickly European weed with spikes of blue flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *The article explained what "viper's bugloss" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "viper's bugloss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

volubility *(noun)*

The quality of being facile in speech and writing.

- *The article explained what "volubility" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volubility."*

voodoos *(noun)*

A charm superstitiously believed to embody magical powers.

- *The article explained what "voodoos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voodoos."*

vulgarization *(noun)*

The act of rendering something coarse and unrefined.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vulgarization."*
- *He looked up "vulgarization" because he had never seen it before.*

wherries *(noun)*

Sailing barge used especially in East Anglia.

- *The article explained what "wherries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wherries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

whirlaway *(noun)*

Thoroughbred that won the triple crown in 1941.

- *In class, the teacher used "whirlaway" to mean thoroughbred that won the triple crown in 1941.*
- *The article explained what "whirlaway" means with a simple example.*

wieldy *(adjective)*

Easy to handle or use or manage.

- *A large but wieldy book.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wieldy" when it is easy to handle or use or manage.*

wigwag *(verb)*

Signal by or as if by a flag or light waved according to a code.

- *The coach explained when to use "wigwag" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "wigwag" until he saw an example.*

windtalkers *(noun)*

A secret agent who was one of the Navajos who devised and used a code based on their native language; the code was unbroken by the Japanese during World War II.

- *He looked up "windtalkers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "windtalkers" to mean a secret agent who was one of the navajos who....*

winglike *(adjective)*

Resembling a wing in shape or position.

- *It is useful to describe something as "winglike" when it is resembling a wing in shape or position.*
- *A "winglike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

workbox *(noun)*

Container for holding implements and materials for work (especially for sewing).

- *In class, the teacher used "workbox" to mean container for holding implements and materials for....*
- *Understanding "workbox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wreathing *(verb)*

Decorate or deck with wreaths.

- *In everyday English, people use "wreathing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "wreathing" in real sentences.*

---

writ of detinue *(noun)*

A writ ordering the release of goods that have been unlawfully detained.

- *They discussed "writ of detinue" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "writ of detinue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xerographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to xerography.

- *Students compared "xerographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "xerographic."*

---

xerographic printer *(noun)*

A page printer that uses the xerographic process.

- *He looked up "xerographic printer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "xerographic printer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yawner *(noun)*

A person who yawns.

- *Understanding "yawner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yawner" during the group presentation.*

---

yellowthroat *(noun)*

Small olive-colored American warblers with yellow breast and throat.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellowthroat" to mean small olive-colored american warblers with yellow....*
- *The article explained what "yellowthroat" means with a simple example.*

---

yins *(noun)*

The dark negative feminine principle in Chinese dualistic cosmology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yins."*
- *Understanding "yins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zanthoxylum *(noun)*

Deciduous or evergreen trees or shrubs: prickly ash.

- *They discussed "zanthoxylum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zanthoxylum" means with a simple example.*

---

abaxially *(adverb)*

In an abaxial manner.

- *Using "abaxially" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "abaxially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

actinidia *(noun)*

Small Asiatic woody vine bearing many-seeded fruit.

- *He looked up "actinidia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "actinidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aecs *(noun)*

A former executive agency (from 1946 to 1974) that was responsible for research into atomic energy and its peacetime uses in the United States.

- *He looked up "aecs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aecs" to mean a former executive agency (from 1946 to 1974) that....*

aesculapian *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to Aesculapius or the healing art.

- *It is useful to describe something as "aesculapian" when it is of or belonging to aesculapius or the healing art.*
- *A "aesculapian" approach may work better in this case.*

agal *(noun)*

A cord (usually of goat's hair) that Arabs (especially Bedouins) wind around their heads to hold down the kaffiyeh.

- *The article explained what "agal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "agal" during the group presentation.*

agastache *(noun)*

Giant hyssop; Mexican hyssop.

- *They discussed "agastache" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agastache."*

agrestic *(adjective)*

(of behavior) rustic and uncouth.

- *The agrestic behavior of a country boy.*
- *Agrestic simplicity.*

alfred kastler *(noun)*

French physicist (1902-1984).

- *Understanding "alfred kastler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "alfred kastler" during the group presentation.*

alidade *(noun)*

Surveying instrument used with a plane table for drawing lines of sight on a distant object and for measuring angles.

- *In class, the teacher used "alidade" to mean surveying instrument used with a plane table for....*
- *They discussed "alidade" during the group presentation.*

allergology *(noun)*

The branch of medical science that studies the causes and treatment of allergies.

- *The article explained what "allergology" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "allergology" during the group presentation.*

ambiences *(noun)*

A particular environment or surrounding influence.

- *They discussed "ambiences" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ambiences" means with a simple example.*

ambulating *(verb)*

Walk about; not be bedridden or incapable of walking.

- *The coach explained when to use "ambulating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ambulating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

anastomosed *(verb)*

Cause to join or open into each other by anastomosis.

- *Learners should practice how to use "anastomosed" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "anastomosed" and when to wait.*

anguis fragilis *(noun)*

Small burrowing legless European lizard with tiny eyes; popularly believed to be blind.

- *He looked up "anguis fragilis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anguis fragilis."*

---

annona muricata *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree bearing large succulent slightly acid fruit.

- *The article explained what "annona muricata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "annona muricata" to mean small tropical american tree bearing large....*

---

answerers *(noun)*

Someone who responds.

- *Understanding "answerers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "answerers."*

---

anthropoids *(noun)*

Any member of the suborder Anthropoidea including monkeys and apes and hominids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthropoids."*
- *He looked up "anthropoids" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antidiarrheal *(noun)*

A drug used to control or stop diarrhea.

- *In class, the teacher used "antidiarrheal" to mean a drug used to control or stop diarrhea.*
- *They discussed "antidiarrheal" during the group presentation.*

---

antidiarrheal drug *(noun)*

A drug used to control or stop diarrhea.

- *He looked up "antidiarrheal drug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "antidiarrheal drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antiphony *(noun)*

A verse or song to be chanted or sung in response.

- *Understanding "antiphony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antiphony."*

---

apium graveolens dulce *(noun)*

Widely cultivated herb with aromatic leaf stalks that are eaten raw or cooked.

- *They discussed "apium graveolens dulce" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "apium graveolens dulce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apocynum *(noun)*

Perennial herbs with small pink or white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "apocynum" to mean perennial herbs with small pink or white flowers.*
- *The article explained what "apocynum" means with a simple example.*

---

aram ilich khachaturian *(noun)*

Russian composer (born in Armenia) whose works are romantic and reflect his interest in folk music (1903-1978).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aram ilich khachaturian."*
- *They discussed "aram ilich khachaturian" during the group presentation.*

---

arizonas *(noun)*

A state in southwestern United States; site of the Grand Canyon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arizonas."*
- *Understanding "arizonas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

artemisia absinthium *(noun)*

Aromatic herb of temperate Eurasia and North Africa having a bitter taste used in making the liqueur absinthe.

- *The article explained what "artemisia absinthium" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artemisia absinthium."*

arteria temporalis intermedia *(noun)*

Temporal artery that goes to the middle part of the cerebral cortex of the temporal lobe.

- *Understanding "arteria temporalis intermedia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "arteria temporalis intermedia" because he had never seen it before.*

ascitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resulting from an abnormal accumulation of protein and electrolyte rich fluid in the peritoneal cavity.

- *Students compared "ascitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "ascitic" approach may work better in this case.*

asplenium adiantum-nigrum *(noun)*

Spleenwort of Europe and Africa and Asia having pinnate fronds and yielding an astringent.

- *He looked up "asplenium adiantum-nigrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asplenium adiantum-nigrum."*

assessees *(noun)*

A person (or property) that is assessed.

- *The article explained what "assessees" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "assessees" during the group presentation.*

axenic *(adjective)*

(of experimental animals) raised under sterile conditions.

- *Axenic conditions.*
- *An axenic culture.*

banishments *(noun)*

The state of being banished or ostracized (excluded from society by general consent).

- *He looked up "banishments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banishments."*

bargee *(noun)*

Someone who operates a barge.

- *Understanding "bargee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bargee" because he had never seen it before.*

batrachians *(noun)*

Any of various tailless stout-bodied amphibians with long hind limbs for leaping; semiaquatic and terrestrial species.

- *In class, the teacher used "batrachians" to mean any of various tailless stout-bodied amphibians....*
- *He looked up "batrachians" because he had never seen it before.*

befouling *(verb)*

Spot, stain, or pollute.

- *Can you use "befouling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "befouling" and when to wait.*

beldame *(noun)*

An ugly evil-looking old woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "beldame" to mean an ugly evil-looking old woman.*
- *The article explained what "beldame" means with a simple example.*

benzenes *(noun)*

A colorless liquid hydrocarbon; highly inflammable; carcinogenic; the simplest of the aromatic compounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "benzenes" to mean a colorless liquid hydrocarbon; highly inflammable;....*
- *They discussed "benzenes" during the group presentation.*

blanker *(adjective)*

(of a surface) not written or printed on.

- *The speaker chose "blanker" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "blanker" approach may work better in this case.*

blida *(noun)*

A city in northern Algeria at the foot of the Atlas Mountains to the southwest of Algiers.

- *He looked up "blida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blida."*

bower actinidia *(noun)*

Climbing Asiatic vine having long finely serrate leaves and racemes of white flowers followed by greenish-yellow edible fruit.

- *The article explained what "bower actinidia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bower actinidia" to mean climbing asiatic vine having long finely serrate....*

buckteeth *(noun)*

A large projecting front tooth.

- *They discussed "buckteeth" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buckteeth."*

bucktooth *(noun)*

A large projecting front tooth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bucktooth."*
- *They discussed "bucktooth" during the group presentation.*

bufo debilis *(noun)*

Small green or yellow-green toad with small black bars and stripes.

- *He looked up "bufo debilis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bufo debilis" to mean small green or yellow-green toad with small black....*

bullrush *(noun)*

Tall rush with soft erect or arching stems found in Eurasia, Australia, New Zealand, and common in North America.

- *They discussed "bullrush" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bullrush" because he had never seen it before.*

caltha palustris *(noun)*

Swamp plant of Europe and North America having bright yellow flowers resembling buttercups.

- *Understanding "caltha palustris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "caltha palustris" during the group presentation.*

caravaning *(verb)*

Travel in a caravan.

- *Learners should practice how to use "caravaning" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "caravaning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

carthorse *(noun)*

Draft horse kept for pulling carts.

- *They discussed "carthorse" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "carthorse" because he had never seen it before.*

cavum *(noun)*

(anatomy) a natural hollow or sinus within the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "cavum" to mean (anatomy) a natural hollow or sinus within the body.*
- *Understanding "cavum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cefadroxil *(noun)*

A cephalosporin antibiotic (trade name Ultracef).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cefadroxil."*
- *The article explained what "cefadroxil" means with a simple example.*

---

cellblocks *(noun)*

A division of a prison (usually consisting of several cells).

- *He looked up "cellblocks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cellblocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

centaurea moschata *(noun)*

Asian plant widely grown for its sweetly fragrant pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Centaurea.

- *Understanding "centaurea moschata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "centaurea moschata" during the group presentation.*

---

centaurea scabiosa *(noun)*

Tall European perennial having purple flower heads.

- *The article explained what "centaurea scabiosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centaurea scabiosa" to mean tall european perennial having purple flower heads.*

---

ceratitis *(noun)*

Mediterranean fruit flies.

- *Understanding "ceratitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ceratitis" means with a simple example.*

---

cervus nipon *(noun)*

Small deer of Japan with slightly forked antlers.

- *Understanding "cervus nipon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cervus nipon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chaplins *(noun)*

English comedian and film maker; portrayed a downtrodden little man in baggy pants and bowler hat (1889-1977).

- *He looked up "chaplins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaplins."*

---

chelonians *(noun)*

A reptile of the order Chelonia.

- *He looked up "chelonians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelonians."*

---

chemulpo *(noun)*

A port city in western South Korea on the Yellow Sea.

- *The article explained what "chemulpo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chemulpo" to mean a port city in western south korea on the yellow sea.*

---

choropleth map *(noun)*

A map that uses graded differences in shading or color or the placing of symbols inside defined areas on the map in order to indicate the average values of some property or quantity in those areas.

- *Understanding "choropleth map" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "choropleth map" to mean a map that uses graded differences in shading or....*

---

christianly *(adjective)*

Becoming to or like a Christian.

- *Gentle christianly behavior.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "christianly" when it is becoming to or like a christian.*

---

clemence sophia harned lozier *(noun)*

United States physician who in 1863 founded a medical school for women (1813-1888).

- *They discussed "clemence sophia harned lozier" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "clemence sophia harned lozier" means with a simple example.*

clodhopper *(noun)*

A thick and heavy shoe.

- *He looked up "clodhopper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clodhopper" to mean a thick and heavy shoe.*

cockling *(verb)*

To gather something into small wrinkles or folds.

- *She tried to use "cockling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "cockling" until he saw an example.*

coelophysis *(noun)*

One of the oldest known dinosaurs; late Triassic; cannibalistic.

- *Understanding "coelophysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "coelophysis" during the group presentation.*

cohered *(verb)*

Cause to form a united, orderly, and aesthetically consistent whole.

- *The coach explained when to use "cohered" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "cohered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

colubrid *(noun)*

Mostly harmless temperate-to-tropical terrestrial or arboreal or aquatic snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "colubrid" to mean mostly harmless temperate-to-tropical terrestrial....*
- *He looked up "colubrid" because he had never seen it before.*

colubrid snake *(noun)*

Mostly harmless temperate-to-tropical terrestrial or arboreal or aquatic snakes.

- *He looked up "colubrid snake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "colubrid snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

columbaria *(noun)*

A niche for a funeral urn containing the ashes of the cremated dead.

- *They discussed "columbaria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "columbaria" means with a simple example.*

consolida *(noun)*

Plants having flowers resembling the larkspur's but differing from larkspur's in the arrangement of petals; sometimes included in genus Delphinium.

- *Understanding "consolida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consolida."*

convolvulaceae *(noun)*

Morning glory; bindweed; sweet potato; plants having trumpet-shaped flowers and a climbing or twining habit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convolvulaceae."*
- *He looked up "convolvulaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

corniced *(verb)*

Furnish with a cornice.

- *He did not know how to use "corniced" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "corniced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

corylus avellana grandis *(noun)*

Small nut-bearing tree much grown in Europe.

- *They discussed "corylus avellana grandis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corylus avellana grandis."*

cotillions *(noun)*

A ball at which young ladies are presented to society.

- *Understanding "cotillions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cotillions" means with a simple example.*

---

cotinus americanus *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of southern United States having large plumes of feathery flowers resembling puffs of smoke.

- *The article explained what "cotinus americanus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotinus americanus" to mean shrubby tree of southern united states having large....*

---

countertenors *(noun)*

A male singer with a voice above that of a tenor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "countertenors."*
- *He looked up "countertenors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cowper's gland *(noun)*

Either of two glands that discharge a component of seminal fluid into the urethra; homologous to Bartholin's gland in the female.

- *He looked up "cowper's gland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowper's gland."*

---

cuppers *(noun)*

A cup of tea.

- *Understanding "cuppers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cuppers" to mean a cup of tea.*

---

curacies *(noun)*

The position of a curate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curacies."*
- *The article explained what "curacies" means with a simple example.*

---

cyclothymic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or exhibiting cyclothymia.

- *Students compared "cyclothymic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cyclothymic" when it is of or relating to or exhibiting cyclothymia.*

---

cyclothymic disorder *(noun)*

A mild bipolar disorder that persists over a long time.

- *Understanding "cyclothymic disorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cyclothymic disorder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cystoid macular edema *(noun)*

A specific pattern of swelling in the central retina.

- *He looked up "cystoid macular edema" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cystoid macular edema."*

---

cytotoxins *(noun)*

Any substance that has a toxic effect on cells.

- *Understanding "cytotoxins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cytotoxins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dactylis glomerata *(noun)*

Widely grown stout Old World hay and pasture grass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dactylis glomerata."*
- *They discussed "dactylis glomerata" during the group presentation.*

---

daftness *(noun)*

Informal terms for insanity.

- *He looked up "daftness" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed “daftness” during the group presentation.*

daintiest *(adjective)*

Excessively fastidious and easily disgusted.

- *A “daintiest” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “daintiest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

darwinians *(noun)*

An advocate of Darwinism.

- *He looked up “darwinians” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “darwinians” to mean an advocate of darwinism.*

datura suaveolens *(noun)*

South American plant cultivated for its very large nocturnally fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *Understanding “datura suaveolens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “datura suaveolens.”*

deicer *(noun)*

Heater that removes ice or frost (as from a windshield or a refrigerator or the wings of an airplane).

- *Understanding “deicer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “deicer” to mean heater that removes ice or frost (as from a....*

delegacy *(noun)*

The state of serving as an official and authorized delegate or agent.

- *Understanding “delegacy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “delegacy” to mean the state of serving as an official and authorized....*

delphinus delphis *(noun)*

Black-and-white dolphin that leaps high out of the water.

- *The article explained what “delphinus delphis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “delphinus delphis” to mean black-and-white dolphin that leaps high out of the....*

deluging *(verb)*

Fill quickly beyond capacity; as with a liquid.

- *Can you use “deluging” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “deluging” when talking about this idea.*

demobilise *(verb)*

Release from military service or remove from the active list of military service.

- *In everyday English, people use “demobilise” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “demobilise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

democratizes *(verb)*

Introduce democratic reforms; of nations.

- *Learners should practice how to use “democratizes” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “democratizes” carefully so everyone would understand.*

demonetizing *(verb)*

Deprive of value for payment.

- *In everyday English, people use “demonetizing” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “demonetizing” carefully so everyone would understand.*

desensitise *(verb)*

Cause not to be sensitive.

- *She tried to use “desensitise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “desensitise” and when to wait.*

deutzia *(noun)*

Any of various shrubs of the genus Deutzia having usually toothed opposite leaves and shredding bark and white or pink flowers in loose terminal clusters.

- *Understanding "deutzia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "deutzia" means with a simple example.*

deverbal noun *(noun)*

A noun that is derived from a verb.

- *The article explained what "deverbal noun" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deverbal noun."*

diked *(verb)*

Enclose with a dike.

- *In everyday English, people use "diked" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "diked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

dimenhydrinate *(noun)*

Antihistamine and antiemetic (trade name Dramamine) used to treat motion sickness.

- *They discussed "dimenhydrinate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dimenhydrinate" to mean antihistamine and antiemetic (trade name dramamine)....*

disci *(noun)*

An athletic competition in which a disk-shaped object is thrown as far as possible.

- *Understanding "disci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "disci" because he had never seen it before.*

disjointedness *(noun)*

Lacking order or coherence.

- *He looked up "disjointedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disjointedness."*

distempers *(noun)*

A painting created with paint that is made by mixing the pigments with water and a binder.

- *Understanding "distempers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "distempers" means with a simple example.*

dizzied *(verb)*

Make dizzy or giddy.

- *He did not know how to use "dizzied" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dizzied" when talking about this idea.*

dodgier *(adjective)*

Of uncertain outcome; especially fraught with risk; - New Yorker.

- *Would you call this situation "dodgier"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "dodgier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

dogmatist *(noun)*

A stubborn person of arbitrary or arrogant opinions.

- *In class, the teacher used "dogmatist" to mean a stubborn person of arbitrary or arrogant opinions.*
- *He looked up "dogmatist" because he had never seen it before.*

doubleton *(noun)*

(bridge) a pair of playing cards that are the only cards in their suit in the hand dealt to a player.

- *In class, the teacher used "doubleton" to mean (bridge) a pair of playing cards that are the only....*
- *He looked up "doubleton" because he had never seen it before.*

dumass *(noun)*

French writer remembered for his swashbuckling historical tales (1802-1870).

- *They discussed "dumass" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dumass" to mean french writer remembered for his swashbuckling....*

---

dumdums *(noun)*

A soft-nosed small-arms bullet that expands when it hits a target and causes a gaping wound.

- *They discussed "dumdums" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dumdums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dustiest *(adjective)*

Lacking originality or spontaneity; no longer new.

- *The speaker chose "dustiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "dustiest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dyscrasias *(noun)*

An abnormal or physiologically unbalanced state of the body.

- *He looked up "dyscrasias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dyscrasias."*

---

echter *(adjective)*

Not fake or counterfeit.

- *A "echter" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "echter" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

econometrician *(noun)*

An economist who uses statistical and mathematical methods.

- *In class, the teacher used "econometrician" to mean an economist who uses statistical and mathematical....*
- *They discussed "econometrician" during the group presentation.*

---

efflorescent *(adjective)*

Bursting into flower.

- *Would you call this situation "efflorescent"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "efflorescent" when it is bursting into flower.*

---

encamping *(verb)*

Live in or as if in a tent.

- *The coach explained when to use "encamping" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "encamping" until he saw an example.*

---

encapsulations *(noun)*

The condition of being enclosed (as in a capsule).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "encapsulations."*
- *He looked up "encapsulations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ephestia *(noun)*

Small moths whose larvae spin silken tunnels and feed on stored food products.

- *They discussed "ephestia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ephestia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epicures *(noun)*

A person devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment (especially good food and drink).

- *In class, the teacher used "epicures" to mean a person devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment....*
- *The article explained what "epicures" means with a simple example.*

---

erodium *(noun)*

Geraniums of Europe and South America and Australia especially mountainous regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erodium."*
- *The article explained what "erodium" means with a simple example.*

escritoire *(noun)*

A desk used for writing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escritoire."*
- *Understanding "escritoire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eucalyptus camphora *(noun)*

Medium-sized swamp gum of New South Wales and Victoria.

- *He looked up "eucalyptus camphora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eucalyptus camphora."*

extricates *(verb)*

Release from entanglement of difficulty.

- *The coach explained when to use "extricates" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "extricates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fagaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly monoecious trees and shrubs: beeches; chestnuts; oaks; genera Castanea, Castanopsis, Chrysolepis, Fagus, Lithocarpus, Nothofagus, Quercus.

- *They discussed "fagaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fagaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family convolvulaceae *(noun)*

Morning glory; bindweed; sweet potato; plants having trumpet-shaped flowers and a climbing or twining habit.

- *The article explained what "family convolvulaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family convolvulaceae" to mean morning glory; bindweed; sweet potato; plants....*

family fagaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly monoecious trees and shrubs: beeches; chestnuts; oaks; genera Castanea, Castanopsis, Chrysolepis, Fagus, Lithocarpus, Nothofagus, Quercus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family fagaceae."*
- *Understanding "family fagaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family iridaceae *(noun)*

Large family of usually perennial geophytic herbs with rhizomes or corms or bulbs.

- *The article explained what "family iridaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family iridaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family tenebrionidae *(noun)*

A family of arthropods including darkling beetles and mealworms.

- *The article explained what "family tenebrionidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family tenebrionidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family tipulidae *(noun)*

Crane flies.

- *The article explained what "family tipulidae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family tipulidae" during the group presentation.*

fantan *(noun)*

A Chinese gambling game; a random number of counters are placed under a bowl and you gamble on how many will be left (0, 1, 2, or 3 modulo 4).

- *Understanding "fantan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fantan" during the group presentation.*

farandole *(noun)*

A lively dance from Provence; all the dancers join hands and execute various figures.

- *He looked up "farandole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farandole."*

fauces *(noun)*

The passage between the back of the mouth and the pharynx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fauces."*
- *Understanding "fauces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

federalised *(verb)*

Enter into a league for a common purpose.

- *The coach explained when to use "federalised" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "federalised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fighted *(verb)*

Exert oneself continuously, vigorously, or obtrusively to gain an end or engage in a crusade for a certain cause or person; be an advocate for.

- *He did not know how to use "fighted" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fighted" and when to wait.*

---

filagree *(noun)*

Delicate and intricate ornamentation (usually in gold or silver or other fine twisted wire).

- *The article explained what "filagree" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "filagree" to mean delicate and intricate ornamentation (usually in....*

---

fleshiness *(noun)*

More than average fatness.

- *Understanding "fleshiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fleshiness."*

---

flimsily *(adverb)*

In a weak and flimsy manner.

- *This car is so flimsily constructed!*
- *Using "flimsily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

foists *(verb)*

To force onto another.

- *The coach explained when to use "foists" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "foists" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fondues *(noun)*

Cubes of meat or seafood cooked in hot oil and then dipped in any of various sauces.

- *In class, the teacher used "fondues" to mean cubes of meat or seafood cooked in hot oil and then....*
- *The article explained what "fondues" means with a simple example.*

---

formalises *(verb)*

Make formal or official.

- *In everyday English, people use "formalises" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "formalises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

freewheelers *(noun)*

Someone acting freely or even irresponsibly.

- *The article explained what "freewheelers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "freewheelers" to mean someone acting freely or even irresponsibly.*

---

freewoman *(noun)*

A person who is not a serf or a slave.

- *He looked up "freewoman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "freewoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

furriest *(adjective)*

Covered with a dense coat of fine silky hairs.

- *Would you call this situation "furriest"? Explain why.*

- *Students compared "furriest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

gaiseric *(noun)*

King of the Vandals who seized Roman lands and invaded North Africa and sacked Rome (428-477).

- *They discussed "gaiseric" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaiseric."*

galleria mellonella *(noun)*

Moth whose larvae live in and feed on bee honeycombs.

- *In class, the teacher used "galleria mellonella" to mean moth whose larvae live in and feed on bee honeycombs.*
- *The article explained what "galleria mellonella" means with a simple example.*

garfields *(noun)*

20th President of the United States; assassinated by a frustrated office-seeker (1831-1881).

- *The article explained what "garfields" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "garfields" during the group presentation.*

garlics *(noun)*

Bulbous herb of southern Europe widely naturalized; bulb breaks up into separate strong-flavored cloves.

- *The article explained what "garlics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "garlics" to mean bulbous herb of southern europe widely naturalized;....*

gasbags *(noun)*

A boring person who talks a great deal about uninteresting topics.

- *Understanding "gasbags" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gasbags" means with a simple example.*

gastronomes *(noun)*

A person devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment (especially good food and drink).

- *Understanding "gastronomes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gastronomes" during the group presentation.*

genus actinidia *(noun)*

Small Asiatic woody vine bearing many-seeded fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus actinidia" to mean small asiatic woody vine bearing many-seeded fruit.*
- *He looked up "genus actinidia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus agastache *(noun)*

Giant hyssop; Mexican hyssop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus agastache."*
- *The article explained what "genus agastache" means with a simple example.*

genus apocynum *(noun)*

Perennial herbs with small pink or white flowers.

- *Understanding "genus apocynum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus apocynum" because he had never seen it before.*

genus ceratitis *(noun)*

Mediterranean fruit flies.

- *He looked up "genus ceratitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus ceratitis" during the group presentation.*

genus coelophysis *(noun)*

Late Triassic carnivorous saurischian dinosaurs.

- *He looked up "genus coelophysis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus coelophysis."*

genus consolida *(noun)*

Plants having flowers resembling the larkspur's but differing from larkspur's in the arrangement of petals; sometimes included in genus Delphinium.

- *He looked up "genus consolida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus consolida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus deutzia *(noun)*

Genus of ornamental mostly deciduous shrubs native to Asia and Central America; widespread in cultivation; sometimes placed in family Saxifragaceae.

- *He looked up "genus deutzia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus deutzia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ephestia *(noun)*

Small moths whose larvae spin silken tunnels and feed on stored food products.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ephestia."*
- *They discussed "genus ephestia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus erodium *(noun)*

Geraniums of Europe and South America and Australia especially mountainous regions.

- *The article explained what "genus erodium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus erodium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus loxodonta *(noun)*

A genus of Elephantidae.

- *Understanding "genus loxodonta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus loxodonta" during the group presentation.*

---

genus luscinia *(noun)*

Nightingales.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus luscinia" to mean nightingales.*
- *The article explained what "genus luscinia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus marchantia *(noun)*

Type genus of Marchantiaceae; liverworts that reproduce asexually by gemmae and have stalked antheridiophores.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus marchantia" to mean type genus of marchantiaceae; liverworts that....*
- *The article explained what "genus marchantia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus nuphar *(noun)*

Spatterdocks.

- *Understanding "genus nuphar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus nuphar" during the group presentation.*

---

genus spalax *(noun)*

Type genus of the Spalacidae.

- *The article explained what "genus spalax" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus spalax."*

---

genus tetrao *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tetraonidae: capercaillies.

- *The article explained what "genus tetrao" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus tetrao" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus vespula *(noun)*

Sometimes considered a subgenus of Vespa: social wasps.

- *Understanding "genus vespula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus vespula."*

---

girasol *(noun)*

An opal with flaming orange and yellow and red colors.

- *The article explained what "girasol" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "girasol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gothics *(noun)*

A heavy typeface in use from 15th to 18th centuries.

- *The article explained what "gothics" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gothics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grainier *(adjective)*

Composed of or covered with particles resembling meal in texture or consistency.

- *The speaker chose "grainier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grainier" when it is composed of or covered with particles resembling....*

---

graybeard *(noun)*

A man who is very old.

- *The article explained what "graybeard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "graybeard" during the group presentation.*

---

groomes *(verb)*

Give a neat appearance to.

- *She tried to use "groomes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "groomes" and when to wait.*

---

grovelled *(verb)*

Show submission or fear.

- *The coach explained when to use "grovelled" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "grovelled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gutes *(verb)*

Empty completely; destroy the inside of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gutes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gutes" and when to wait.*

---

habituating *(verb)*

Take or consume (regularly or habitually).

- *The coach explained when to use "habituating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "habituating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hadrians *(noun)*

Roman Emperor who was the adoptive son of Trajan; travelled throughout his empire to strengthen its frontiers and encourage learning and architecture; on a visit to Britain in 122 he ordered the construction of Hadrian's Wall (76-138).

- *Understanding "hadrians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hadrians" during the group presentation.*

---

hakenkreuz *(noun)*

The official emblem of the Nazi Party and the Third Reich; a cross with the arms bent at right angles in a clockwise direction.

- *In class, the teacher used "hakenkreuz" to mean the official emblem of the nazi party and the third....*
- *Understanding "hakenkreuz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

handgrips *(noun)*

The appendage to an object that is designed to be held in order to use or move it.

- *In class, the teacher used "handgrips" to mean the appendage to an object that is designed to be....*
- *Understanding "handgrips" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

handlings *(noun)*

The management of someone or something.

- *He looked up "handlings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "handlings" to mean the management of someone or something.*

harvey wallbanger *(noun)*

A cocktail made of vodka or gin and orange juice and Galliano.

- *Understanding "harvey wallbanger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "harvey wallbanger" during the group presentation.*

hatrack *(noun)*

A rack with hooks for temporarily holding coats and hats.

- *Understanding "hatrack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hatrack" because he had never seen it before.*

hegels *(noun)*

German philosopher whose three stage process of dialectical reasoning was adopted by Karl Marx (1770-1831).

- *Understanding "hegels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hegels" during the group presentation.*

hibernal *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or relating to winter.

- *The speaker chose "hibernal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hibernal."*

hoopoes *(noun)*

Any of several crested Old World birds with a slender downward-curved bill.

- *The article explained what "hoopoes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hoopoes" during the group presentation.*

hydantoin *(noun)*

Any of a group of anticonvulsant drugs used in treating epilepsy.

- *Understanding "hydantoin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hydantoin" because he had never seen it before.*

iciest *(adjective)*

Shiny and slick as with a thin coating of ice.

- *A "iciest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "iciest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

iglu *(noun)*

An Eskimo hut; usually built of blocks (of sod or snow) in the shape of a dome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iglu."*
- *He looked up "iglu" because he had never seen it before.*

impactions *(noun)*

A disorder in which feces are impacted in the lower colon.

- *They discussed "impactions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impactions."*

impeccability *(noun)*

The quality of being without an error or fault.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impeccability."*
- *He looked up "impeccability" because he had never seen it before.*

inalienably *(adverb)*

In an inalienable manner.

- *This property is held inalienably.*
- *She spoke "inalienably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

incased *(adjective)*

Covered or protected with or as if with a case.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "incased."*
- *The speaker chose "incased" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

initialising *(verb)*

Divide (a disk) into marked sectors so that it may store data.

- *Learners should practice how to use "initialising" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "initialising" when talking about this idea.*

---

internments *(noun)*

The act of confining someone in a prison (or as if in a prison).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "internments."*
- *The article explained what "internments" means with a simple example.*

---

iridaceae *(noun)*

Large family of usually perennial geophytic herbs with rhizomes or corms or bulbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iridaceae."*
- *They discussed "iridaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

isomerisation *(noun)*

The conversion of a compound into an isomer of itself.

- *He looked up "isomerisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "isomerisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jewelweed *(noun)*

North American annual plant with usually yellow or orange flowers; grows chiefly on wet rather acid soil.

- *Understanding "jewelweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewelweed."*

---

jubilance *(noun)*

A feeling of extreme joy.

- *They discussed "jubilance" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jubilance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jylland *(noun)*

Peninsula in northern Europe that forms the continental part of Denmark and a northern part of Germany.

- *In class, the teacher used "jylland" to mean peninsula in northern europe that forms the....*
- *Understanding "jylland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

karok *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people of the Klamath river valley in northern California.

- *Understanding "karok" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karok."*

---

kastler *(noun)*

French physicist (1902-1984).

- *Understanding "kastler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kastler" means with a simple example.*

---

kerfuffles *(noun)*

A disorderly outburst or tumult.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kerfuffles."*
- *They discussed "kerfuffles" during the group presentation.*

---

lactiferous duct *(noun)*

Ducts of the mammary gland that carry milk to the nipple.

- *They discussed "lactiferous duct" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lactiferous duct."*

---

lawrencium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element synthesized from californium.

- *They discussed "lawrencium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lawrencium."*

---

lechers *(noun)*

Man with strong sexual desires.

- *He looked up "lechers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lechers" to mean man with strong sexual desires.*

---

leonardos *(noun)*

Italian painter and sculptor and engineer and scientist and architect; the most versatile genius of the Italian Renaissance (1452-1519).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leonardos."*
- *The article explained what "leonardos" means with a simple example.*

---

lesser bullrush *(noun)*

Reed maces of America, Europe, North Africa, Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lesser bullrush."*
- *The article explained what "lesser bullrush" means with a simple example.*

---

lexicalized *(adjective)*

Expressed by a word.

- *Would you call this situation "lexicalized"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lexicalized."*

---

lexicalized concept *(noun)*

A concept that is expressed by a word (in some particular language).

- *Understanding "lexicalized concept" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lexicalized concept."*

---

limned *(verb)*

Make a portrait of.

- *In everyday English, people use "limned" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "limned" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

littleneck *(noun)*

A quahog when young and small; usually eaten raw; an important food popular in New York.

- *The article explained what "littleneck" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "littleneck" to mean a quahog when young and small; usually eaten raw;....*

---

littleneck clam *(noun)*

A quahog when young and small; usually eaten raw; an important food popular in New York.

- *He looked up "littleneck clam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "littleneck clam" during the group presentation.*

---

lonesomeness *(noun)*

A disposition toward being alone.

- *They discussed "lonesomeness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lonesomeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lopid *(noun)*

Medication (trade name Lopid) used to lower the levels of triglyceride in the blood.

- *Understanding "lopid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lopid."*

---

loxodonta *(noun)*

A genus of Elephantidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "loxodonta" to mean a genus of elephantidae.*
- *The article explained what "loxodonta" means with a simple example.*

---

lucius domitius ahenobarbus *(noun)*

Roman Emperor notorious for his monstrous vice and fantastic luxury (was said to have started a fire that destroyed much of Rome in 64) but the Roman Empire remained prosperous during his rule (37-68).

- *They discussed "lucius domitius ahenobarbus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lucius domitius ahenobarbus" means with a simple example.*

---

lumpers *(noun)*

A laborer who loads and unloads vessels in a port.

- *Understanding "lumpers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lumpers."*

---

luos *(noun)*

A Nilotic language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luos."*
- *Understanding "luos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

luscinia *(noun)*

Nightingales.

- *He looked up "luscinia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "luscinia" during the group presentation.*

---

macadams *(noun)*

A paved surface having compressed layers of broken rocks held together with tar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macadams."*
- *He looked up "macadams" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mainsails *(noun)*

The lowermost sail on the mainmast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mainsails."*
- *Understanding "mainsails" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mangey *(adjective)*

Having many worn or threadbare spots in the nap.

- *A "mangey" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "mangey" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mantis religioso *(noun)*

The common mantis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mantis religioso."*
- *The article explained what "mantis religioso" means with a simple example.*

---

marchantia *(noun)*

Type genus of Marchantiaceae; liverworts that reproduce asexually by gemmae and have stalked antheridiophores.

- *He looked up "marchantia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marchantia."*

---

marcus annius verus *(noun)*

Emperor of Rome; nephew and son-in-law and adoptive son of Antonius Pius; Stoic philosopher; the decline of the Roman Empire began under Marcus Aurelius (121-180).

- *Understanding "marcus annius verus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marcus annius verus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

margraves *(noun)*

The military governor of a frontier province in medieval Germany.

- *Understanding "margraves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "margraves" means with a simple example.*

---

maria tallchief *(noun)*

United States ballerina who promoted American ballet through tours and television appearances (born in 1925).

- *In class, the teacher used "maria tallchief" to mean united states ballerina who promoted american....*
- *The article explained what "maria tallchief" means with a simple example.*

---

mariehamn *(noun)*

A town that is the chief port of the Aland islands.

- *He looked up "mariehamn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mariehamn" during the group presentation.*

---

mazed *(adjective)*

Perplexed by many conflicting situations or statements; filled with bewilderment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mazed."*
- *A "mazed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

meanes *(verb)*

Destine or designate for a certain purpose.

- *In everyday English, people use "meanes" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "meanes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mechanizing *(verb)*

Make monotonous; make automatic or routine.

- *Can you use "mechanizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "mechanizing" and when to wait.*

---

megalopolises *(noun)*

A very large urban complex (usually involving several cities and towns).

- *He looked up "megalopolises" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "megalopolises" during the group presentation.*

---

menials *(noun)*

A domestic servant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menials."*
- *He looked up "menials" because he had never seen it before.*

---

merediths *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader whose college registration caused riots in traditionally segregated Mississippi (born in 1933).

- *They discussed "merediths" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "merediths" means with a simple example.*

---

miaou *(noun)*

The sound made by a cat (or any sound resembling this).

- *They discussed "miaou" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miaou."*

---

microspores *(noun)*

Smaller of the two types of spore produced in heterosporous plants; develops in the pollen sac into a male gametophyte.

- *In class, the teacher used "microspores" to mean smaller of the two types of spore produced in....*
- *The article explained what "microspores" means with a simple example.*

---

millrace *(noun)*

A channel for the water current that turns a millwheel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "millrace."*
- *Understanding "millrace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

misconstruction *(noun)*

A kind of misinterpretation resulting from putting a wrong construction on words or actions (often deliberately).

- *Understanding "misconstruction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "misconstruction" during the group presentation.*

misplays *(verb)*

Play incorrectly, e.g., play a wrong note.

- *Learners should practice how to use "misplays" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "misplays" and when to wait.*

monstera deliciosa *(noun)*

Tropical American vine having roots that hang like cords and cylindrical fruit with a pineapple and banana flavor.

- *He looked up "monstera deliciosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "monstera deliciosa" during the group presentation.*

muscats *(noun)*

A port on the Gulf of Oman and capital of the sultanate of Oman.

- *In class, the teacher used "muscats" to mean a port on the gulf of oman and capital of the....*
- *They discussed "muscats" during the group presentation.*

mustelid *(noun)*

Fissiped fur-bearing carnivorous mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mustelid."*
- *Understanding "mustelid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nashes *(noun)*

United States writer noted for his droll epigrams (1902-1971).

- *In class, the teacher used "nashes" to mean united states writer noted for his droll epigrams....*
- *He looked up "nashes" because he had never seen it before.*

necessitous *(adjective)*

Poor enough to need help from others.

- *A "necessitous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "necessitous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nelfinavir *(noun)*

A protease inhibitor (trade name Viracept) used in treating HIV usually in combination with other drugs.

- *Understanding "nelfinavir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nelfinavir" to mean a protease inhibitor (trade name viracept) used in....*

nightwalkers *(noun)*

Terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate soil; often surfaces when the ground is cool or wet; used as bait by anglers.

- *The article explained what "nightwalkers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nightwalkers" to mean terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate....*

northeaster *(noun)*

A storm blowing from the northeast.

- *They discussed "northeaster" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northeaster."*

nuphar *(noun)*

Spatterdocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "nuphar" to mean spatterdocks.*
- *The article explained what "nuphar" means with a simple example.*

nymphets *(noun)*

A sexually attractive young woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "nymphets" to mean a sexually attractive young woman.*
- *They discussed "nymphets" during the group presentation.*

---

objectionably *(adverb)*

In an obnoxious manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "objectionably" naturally.*
- *She spoke "objectionably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

oblateness *(noun)*

The property possessed by a round shape that is flattened at the poles.

- *The oblateness of the planet.*
- *He looked up "oblateness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ocarinas *(noun)*

Egg-shaped terra cotta wind instrument with a mouthpiece and finger holes.

- *Understanding "ocarinas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ocarinas" means with a simple example.*

---

occidentalism *(noun)*

The scholarly knowledge of western cultures and languages and people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "occidentalism."*
- *He looked up "occidentalism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oestradiol *(noun)*

The most powerful female hormone that occurs naturally; synthesized and used to treat estrogen deficiency and breast cancer.

- *He looked up "oestradiol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oestradiol."*

---

originative *(adjective)*

Having the ability or power to create.

- *The speaker chose "originative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "originative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

orthoptic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to normal binocular vision.

- *Students compared "orthoptic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "orthoptic."*

---

overladen *(adjective)*

Loaded past capacity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "overladen" when it is loaded past capacity.*
- *Would you call this situation "overladen"? Explain why.*

---

overmantel *(noun)*

A shelf over a mantelpiece.

- *They discussed "overmantel" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "overmantel" means with a simple example.*

---

overstocks *(verb)*

Stock excessively.

- *In everyday English, people use "overstocks" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "overstocks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

oyabun *(noun)*

A Japanese supervisor.

- *In class, the teacher used "oyabun" to mean a japanese supervisor.*

- *The article explained what “oyabun” means with a simple example.*

---

palaeobotany *(noun)*

The study of fossil plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “palaeobotany.”*
- *They discussed “palaeobotany” during the group presentation.*

---

papillate *(adjective)*

Resembling or covered with papillae.

- *Would you call this situation “papillate”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “papillate.”*

---

paretic *(noun)*

A person afflicted with paresis (partial paralysis).

- *In class, the teacher used “paretic” to mean a person afflicted with paresis (partial paralysis).*
- *The article explained what “paretic” means with a simple example.*

---

patronises *(verb)*

Be a regular customer or client of.

- *The coach explained when to use “patronises” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “patronises” until he saw an example.*

---

pedicured *(verb)*

Care for one’s feet by cutting and shaping the nails, etc.

- *Can you use “pedicured” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “pedicured” until he saw an example.*

---

pepperwood *(noun)*

Pacific coast tree having aromatic foliage and small umbellate flowers followed by olivelike fruit; yields a hard tough wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pepperwood.”*
- *He looked up “pepperwood” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pepsinogen *(noun)*

Precursor of pepsin; stored in the stomach walls and converted to pepsin by hydrochloric acid in the stomach.

- *In class, the teacher used “pepsinogen” to mean precursor of pepsin; stored in the stomach walls....*
- *Understanding “pepsinogen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

periactin *(noun)*

An antihistamine (trade name Periactin) used to treat some allergic reactions.

- *They discussed “periactin” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “periactin.”*

---

physalis viscosa *(noun)*

Found on sea beaches from Virginia to South America having greenish-yellow flowers and orange or yellow berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “physalis viscosa.”*
- *They discussed “physalis viscosa” during the group presentation.*

---

pillorying *(verb)*

Criticize harshly or violently.

- *He did not know how to use “pillorying” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “pillorying” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pinkest *(adjective)*

Of a light shade of red.

- *Students compared “pinkest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “pinkest” approach may work better in this case.*

---

pinus taeda *(noun)*

Tall spreading three-needled pine of southeastern United States having reddish-brown fissured bark and a full bushy upper head.

- *He looked up "pinus taeda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pinus taeda" to mean tall spreading three-needled pine of southeastern....*

pisum sativum arvense *(noun)*

Variety of pea plant native to the Mediterranean region and North Africa and widely grown especially for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pisum sativum arvense."*
- *He looked up "pisum sativum arvense" because he had never seen it before.*

pitchforked *(verb)*

Lift with a pitchfork.

- *Can you use "pitchforked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "pitchforked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

planktons *(noun)*

The aggregate of small plant and animal organisms that float or drift in great numbers in fresh or salt water.

- *Understanding "planktons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planktons."*

plasticisers *(noun)*

A substance added to plastics or other materials to make them more pliable.

- *In class, the teacher used "plasticisers" to mean a substance added to plastics or other materials to....*
- *He looked up "plasticisers" because he had never seen it before.*

poignance *(noun)*

A state of deeply felt distress or sorrow.

- *In class, the teacher used "poignance" to mean a state of deeply felt distress or sorrow.*
- *They discussed "poignance" during the group presentation.*

poisonously *(adverb)*

In a very malevolent manner.

- *He answered "poisonously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "poisonously" can make your explanation more exact.*

pongee *(noun)*

A soft thin cloth woven from raw silk (or an imitation).

- *Understanding "pongee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pongee" means with a simple example.*

posthole *(noun)*

A hole dug in the ground to hold a fence post.

- *Understanding "posthole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "posthole" means with a simple example.*

posthole digger *(noun)*

A shovel used to sink postholes.

- *In class, the teacher used "posthole digger" to mean a shovel used to sink postholes.*
- *The article explained what "posthole digger" means with a simple example.*

posturings *(noun)*

Adopting a vain conceited posture.

- *Understanding "posturings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "posturings" means with a simple example.*

pouching *(verb)*

Swell or protrude outwards.

- *In everyday English, people use "pouching" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pouching" in real sentences.*

---

powerfulness *(noun)*

Possession of controlling influence.

- *His powerfulness was concealed by a gentle facade.*
- *They discussed "powerfulness" during the group presentation.*

---

prescotts *(noun)*

A town in central Arizona.

- *The article explained what "prescotts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prescotts" to mean a town in central arizona.*

---

presleys *(noun)*

United States rock singer whose many hit records and flamboyant style greatly influenced American popular music (1935-1977).

- *They discussed "presleys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "presleys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pricings *(noun)*

The evaluation of something in terms of its price.

- *They discussed "pricings" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pricings" to mean the evaluation of something in terms of its price.*

---

probating *(verb)*

Establish the legal validity of (wills and other documents).

- *Learners should practice how to use "probating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "probating" when talking about this idea.*

---

prompters *(noun)*

A device that displays words for people to read.

- *Understanding "prompters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prompters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prototypal *(adjective)*

Representing or constituting an original type after which other similar things are patterned.

- *She was the prototypal student activist.*
- *Would you call this situation "prototypal"? Explain why.*

---

proventil *(noun)*

A bronchodilator (trade names Ventolin or Proventil) used for asthma and emphysema and other lung conditions; available in oral or inhalant forms; side effects are tachycardia and shakiness.

- *They discussed "proventil" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "proventil" means with a simple example.*

---

pseudococcus fragilis *(noun)*

Destructive especially to citrus.

- *They discussed "pseudococcus fragilis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pseudococcus fragilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psychoneurotic *(noun)*

A person suffering from neurosis.

- *They discussed "psychoneurotic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "psychoneurotic" means with a simple example.*

---

publius vergilius maro *(noun)*

A Roman poet; author of the epic poem 'Aeneid' (70-19 BC).

- *The article explained what "publius vergilius maro" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "publius vergilius maro" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quipus *(noun)*

Calculator consisting of a cord with attached cords; used by ancient Peruvians for calculating and keeping records.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quipus."*
- *They discussed "quipus" during the group presentation.*

raillery *(noun)*

Light teasing repartee.

- *He looked up "raillery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raillery."*

razored *(verb)*

Shave with a razor.

- *In everyday English, people use "razored" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "razored" in real sentences.*

recursions *(noun)*

(mathematics) an expression such that each term is generated by repeating a particular mathematical operation.

- *The article explained what "recursions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recursions" to mean (mathematics) an expression such that each term is....*

recurving *(verb)*

Curve or bend (something) back or down.

- *In everyday English, people use "recurving" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "recurving" in real sentences.*

red lauan *(noun)*

Hard heavy red wood of the red lauan tree; often sold as Philippine mahogany.

- *In class, the teacher used "red lauan" to mean hard heavy red wood of the red lauan tree; often....*
- *The article explained what "red lauan" means with a simple example.*

red lauan tree *(noun)*

Valuable Philippine timber tree.

- *Understanding "red lauan tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red lauan tree" to mean valuable philippine timber tree.*

redecorates *(verb)*

Redo the decoration of an apartment or house.

- *He did not know how to use "redecorates" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "redecorates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

redeployments *(noun)*

The withdrawal and redistribution of forces in an attempt to use them more effectively.

- *The article explained what "redeployments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "redeployments" to mean the withdrawal and redistribution of forces in an....*

regiomontanus *(noun)*

German mathematician and astronomer (1436-1476).

- *The article explained what "regiomontanus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "regiomontanus" to mean german mathematician and astronomer (1436-1476).*

remittent *(adjective)*

(of a disease) characterized by periods of diminished severity.

- *A remittent fever.*
- *Students compared "remittent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

reorientate *(verb)*

Orient once again, after a disorientation.

- *The coach explained when to use “reorientate” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “reorientate” until he saw an example.*

---

reputability *(noun)*

Honorableness by virtue of being respectable and having a good reputation.

- *Understanding “reputability” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “reputability” to mean honorableness by virtue of being respectable and....*

---

rescripts *(noun)*

A legally binding command or decision entered on the court record (as if issued by a court or judge).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rescripts.”*
- *Understanding “rescripts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhododendron californicum *(noun)*

Medium-sized rhododendron of Pacific coast of North America having large rosy brown-spotted flowers.

- *Understanding “rhododendron californicum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “rhododendron californicum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ricing *(verb)*

Sieve so that it becomes the consistency of rice.

- *Learners should practice how to use “ricing” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “ricing” when talking about this idea.*

---

ricinoleic acid *(noun)*

An oily fatty acid found in castor oil and used in soap.

- *Understanding “ricinoleic acid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ricinoleic acid” to mean an oily fatty acid found in castor oil and used in soap.*

---

rigorousness *(noun)*

Something hard to endure.

- *They discussed “rigorousness” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “rigorousness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

riojas *(noun)*

Dry red table wine from the Rioja region of northern Spain.

- *In class, the teacher used “riojas” to mean dry red table wine from the rioja region of....*
- *They discussed “riojas” during the group presentation.*

---

rockbound *(adjective)*

Abounding in or bordered by rocky cliffs or scarps.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “rockbound.”*
- *The speaker chose “rockbound” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rockiest *(adjective)*

Causing or characterized by jolts and irregular movements.

- *Students compared “rockiest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “rockiest.”*

---

sabellian *(noun)*

An extinct Osco-Umbrian language of ancient Italy that survives only in a few inscriptions.

- *The article explained what “sabellian” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sabellian” to mean an extinct osco-umbrian language of ancient italy....*

---

saging *(verb)*

Droop, sink, or settle from or as if from pressure or loss of tautness.

- *In everyday English, people use “saging” when talking about this idea.*

- *She tried to use “saging” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

scintillate *(verb)*

Emit or reflect light in a flickering manner.

- *The substance scintillated sparks and flashes.*
- *The coach explained when to use “scintillate” and when to wait.*

---

scrappier *(adjective)*

Full of fighting spirit.

- *The speaker chose “scrappier” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “scrappier” when it is full of fighting spirit.*

---

sectary *(noun)*

A member of a sect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sectary.”*
- *He looked up “sectary” because he had never seen it before.*

---

seditions *(noun)*

An illegal action inciting resistance to lawful authority and tending to cause the disruption or overthrow of the government.

- *In class, the teacher used “seditions” to mean an illegal action inciting resistance to lawful....*
- *They discussed “seditions” during the group presentation.*

---

serigraphy *(noun)*

The act of making a print by the silkscreen method.

- *In class, the teacher used “serigraphy” to mean the act of making a print by the silkscreen method.*
- *The article explained what “serigraphy” means with a simple example.*

---

sharpers *(noun)*

A professional card player who makes a living by cheating at card games.

- *Understanding “sharpers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sharpers” during the group presentation.*

---

shirtsleeve *(noun)*

The sleeve of a shirt.

- *He looked up “shirtsleeve” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shirtsleeve.”*

---

siphonophore *(noun)*

A floating or swimming oceanic colony of polyps often transparent or showily colored.

- *Understanding “siphonophore” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “siphonophore” to mean a floating or swimming oceanic colony of polyps....*

---

smew *(noun)*

Smallest merganser and most expert diver; found in northern Eurasia.

- *In class, the teacher used “smew” to mean smallest merganser and most expert diver; found in....*
- *The article explained what “smew” means with a simple example.*

---

soots *(noun)*

A black colloidal substance consisting wholly or principally of amorphous carbon and used to make pigments and ink.

- *He looked up “soots” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soots.”*

---

spalax *(noun)*

Type genus of the Spalacidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spalax.”*
- *They discussed “spalax” during the group presentation.*

---

spenserian sonnet *(noun)*

A sonnet consisting of three quatrains and a concluding couplet in iambic pentameter with the rhyme pattern abab bcbd cdcd ee.

- *They discussed "spenserian sonnet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spenserian sonnet" means with a simple example.*

---

sphenoidal fontanelle *(noun)*

The irregularly shaped area on either side of the cranium where the frontal bone and the anterior tip of the parietal bone and the temporal bone and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone meet; corresponds to the pterion when bones have ossified.

- *They discussed "sphenoidal fontanelle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphenoidal fontanelle."*

---

spoonflower *(noun)*

Tropical American aroid having edible tubers that are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes.

- *Understanding "spoonflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spoonflower" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spoors *(noun)*

The trail left by a person or an animal; what the hunter follows in pursuing game.

- *In class, the teacher used "spoors" to mean the trail left by a person or an animal; what the....*
- *They discussed "spoors" during the group presentation.*

---

stockcar *(noun)*

Boxcar with latticed sides; for transporting livestock.

- *In class, the teacher used "stockcar" to mean boxcar with latticed sides; for transporting livestock.*
- *They discussed "stockcar" during the group presentation.*

---

stopgaps *(noun)*

Something contrived to meet an urgent need or emergency.

- *They discussed "stopgaps" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stopgaps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

streamliners *(noun)*

A streamlined train.

- *The article explained what "streamliners" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "streamliners" during the group presentation.*

---

stripteases *(noun)*

A form of erotic entertainment in which a dancer gradually undresses to music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stripteases."*
- *The article explained what "stripteases" means with a simple example.*

---

strobili *(noun)*

Cone-shaped mass of ovule- or spore-bearing scales or bracts.

- *Understanding "strobili" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "strobili" during the group presentation.*

---

sturnus vulgaris *(noun)*

Gregarious bird having plumage with dark metallic gloss; builds nests around dwellings and other structures; naturalized worldwide.

- *The article explained what "sturnus vulgaris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sturnus vulgaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

submaxillary gland *(noun)*

A salivary gland inside the lower jaw on either side that produces most of the nocturnal saliva; discharges saliva into the mouth under the tongue.

- *They discussed "submaxillary gland" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "submaxillary gland."*

---

summerhouses *(noun)*

A small roofed building affording shade and rest.

- *Understanding “summerhouses” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “summerhouses” means with a simple example.*

---

susah *(noun)*

A port city in eastern Tunisia on the Mediterranean.

- *Understanding “susah” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “susah” means with a simple example.*

---

sushis *(noun)*

Rice (with raw fish) wrapped in seaweed.

- *They discussed “sushis” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “sushis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

swinge *(verb)*

Burn superficially or lightly.

- *He did not know how to use “swinge” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “swinge” in real sentences.*

---

syllabification *(noun)*

Forming or dividing words into syllables.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “syllabification.”*
- *The article explained what “syllabification” means with a simple example.*

---

synchronizations *(noun)*

The relation that exists when things occur at the same time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “synchronizations.”*
- *He looked up “synchronizations” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tallchief *(noun)*

United States ballerina who promoted American ballet through tours and television appearances (born in 1925).

- *He looked up “tallchief” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tallchief.”*

---

taxus cuspidata *(noun)*

Shrubby hardy evergreen of China and Japan having lustrous dark green foliage; cultivated in the eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “taxus cuspidata.”*
- *He looked up “taxus cuspidata” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tenebrionidae *(noun)*

A family of arthropods including darkling beetles and mealworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tenebrionidae.”*
- *They discussed “tenebrionidae” during the group presentation.*

---

tetrao *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tetraonidae: capercaillies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tetrao.”*
- *He looked up “tetrao” because he had never seen it before.*

---

thinnings *(noun)*

The act of diluting something.

- *In class, the teacher used “thinnings” to mean the act of diluting something.*
- *They discussed “thinnings” during the group presentation.*

---

tildes *(noun)*

A diacritical mark (~) placed over the letter n in Spanish to indicate a palatal nasal sound or over a vowel in Portuguese to indicate nasalization.

- *The article explained what “tildes” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “tildes” during the group presentation.*

tipulidae *(noun)*

Crane flies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tipulidae."*
- *Understanding "tipulidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

toccatas *(noun)*

A baroque musical composition (usually for a keyboard instrument) with full chords and rapid elaborate runs in a rhythmically free style.

- *He looked up "toccatas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toccatas."*

towheaded *(adjective)*

Of hair color; whitish.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "towheaded."*
- *A "towheaded" approach may work better in this case.*

trainmaster *(noun)*

A railroad employer who is in charge of a railway yard.

- *In class, the teacher used "trainmaster" to mean a railroad employer who is in charge of a railway yard.*
- *The article explained what "trainmaster" means with a simple example.*

trancing *(verb)*

Attract; cause to be enamored.

- *She tried to use "trancing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "trancing" and when to wait.*

triangulum australe *(noun)*

A small bright constellation in the polar region of the southern hemisphere near Circinus and Apus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triangulum australe."*
- *He looked up "triangulum australe" because he had never seen it before.*

trogons *(noun)*

Forest bird of warm regions of the New World having brilliant lustrous plumage and long tails.

- *In class, the teacher used "trogons" to mean forest bird of warm regions of the new world having....*
- *Understanding "trogons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tunelessly *(adverb)*

In a tuneless fashion.

- *He whistled tunelessly.*
- *She spoke "tunelessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

tutes *(verb)*

Utter 'tsk,' 'tut,' or 'tut-tut,' as in disapproval.

- *Can you use "tutes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "tutes" and when to wait.*

ulcerating *(verb)*

Affect with an ulcer.

- *She tried to use "ulcerating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ulcerating" in real sentences.*

unavowed *(adjective)*

Not openly expressed.

- *The speaker chose "unavowed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unavowed"? Explain why.*

uncrate *(verb)*

Remove from the crate.

- *Uncrate the glassed carefully!*
- *The coach explained when to use "uncrate" and when to wait.*

---

undeceived *(adjective)*

Freed of a mistaken or misguided notion.

- *Would you call this situation "undeceived"? Explain why.*
- *A "undeceived" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unextended *(adjective)*

Not extended or stretched out.

- *An unextended arm.*
- *Would you call this situation "unextended"? Explain why.*

---

unmilitary *(adjective)*

Not associated with soldiers or the military.

- *Unmilitary circles of government.*
- *Students compared "unmilitary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unpinning *(verb)*

Remove the pins from; unfasten the pins of.

- *The coach explained when to use "unpinning" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unpinning" in real sentences.*

---

unveilings *(noun)*

The act of beginning something new.

- *In class, the teacher used "unveilings" to mean the act of beginning something new.*
- *He looked up "unveilings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ventilations *(noun)*

A mechanical system in a building that provides fresh air.

- *He looked up "ventilations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ventilations" to mean a mechanical system in a building that provides....*

---

verdicchio *(noun)*

A variety of white wine grape grown in Italy.

- *In class, the teacher used "verdicchio" to mean a variety of white wine grape grown in italy.*
- *The article explained what "verdicchio" means with a simple example.*

---

versifier *(noun)*

A writer who composes rhymes; a maker of poor verses (usually used as terms of contempt for minor or inferior poets).

- *The article explained what "versifier" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "versifier" during the group presentation.*

---

vespula *(noun)*

Sometimes considered a subgenus of Vespa: social wasps.

- *In class, the teacher used "vespula" to mean sometimes considered a subgenus of vespa: social wasps.*
- *They discussed "vespula" during the group presentation.*

---

wailings *(noun)*

Loud cries made while weeping.

- *He looked up "wailings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wailings" to mean loud cries made while weeping.*

---

wavebands *(noun)*

A band of adjacent radio frequencies (e.g., assigned for transmitting radio or television signals).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wavebands."*

- *He looked up “wavebands” because he had never seen it before.*

whartons *(noun)*

United States novelist (1862-1937).

- *He looked up “whartons” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “whartons” during the group presentation.*

whinnied *(verb)*

Make a characteristic sound, of a horse.

- *She tried to use “whinnied” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “whinnied” and when to wait.*

whipcord *(noun)*

A strong worsted or cotton fabric with a diagonal rib.

- *In class, the teacher used “whipcord” to mean a strong worsted or cotton fabric with a diagonal rib.*
- *The article explained what “whipcord” means with a simple example.*

worldling *(noun)*

A person absorbed by the concerns and interests and pleasures of the present world.

- *In class, the teacher used “worldling” to mean a person absorbed by the concerns and interests and....*
- *They discussed “worldling” during the group presentation.*

woundings *(noun)*

The act of inflicting a wound.

- *In class, the teacher used “woundings” to mean the act of inflicting a wound.*
- *Understanding “woundings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

xenotime *(noun)*

A brown-to-yellow mineral that is a phosphate of yttrium in crystalline form.

- *The article explained what “xenotime” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “xenotime” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

xylenes *(noun)*

A colorless flammable volatile liquid hydrocarbon used as a solvent.

- *Understanding “xylenes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “xylenes.”*

zunis *(noun)*

A member of the Pueblo people living in western New Mexico.

- *They discussed “zunis” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “zunis.”*

abenakis *(noun)*

A member of the Algonquian people of Maine and southern Quebec.

- *Understanding “abenakis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “abenakis” to mean a member of the algonquian people of maine and....*

abies lasiocarpa *(noun)*

Medium-tall timber tree of the Rocky Mountains having a narrowly conic to columnar crown.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abies lasiocarpa.”*
- *He looked up “abies lasiocarpa” because he had never seen it before.*

abominated *(verb)*

Find repugnant.

- *Learners should practice how to use “abominated” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “abominated” when talking about this idea.*

abridgements *(noun)*

A shortened version of a written work.

- *The article explained what "abridgements" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abridgements" to mean a shortened version of a written work.*

---

acanthaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed herbs and shrubs and trees; sometimes placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *Understanding "acanthaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "acanthaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

acorus calamus *(noun)*

Perennial marsh plant having swordlike leaves and aromatic roots.

- *They discussed "acorus calamus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "acorus calamus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

actinia *(noun)*

A genus of sea anemone common in rock pools.

- *The article explained what "actinia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "actinia" to mean a genus of sea anemone common in rock pools.*

---

administrates *(verb)*

Work in an administrative capacity; supervise or be in charge of.

- *She tried to use "administrates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "administrates" in real sentences.*

---

aggrieve *(verb)*

Cause to feel sorrow.

- *She tried to use "aggrieve" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "aggrieve" until he saw an example.*

---

agnis *(noun)*

(Sanskrit) Hindu god of fire in ancient and traditional India; one of the three chief deities of the Vedas.

- *Understanding "agnis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agnis" to mean (sanskrit) hindu god of fire in ancient and....*

---

aix sponsa *(noun)*

Showy North American duck that nests in hollow trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "aix sponsa" to mean showy north american duck that nests in hollow trees.*
- *The article explained what "aix sponsa" means with a simple example.*

---

anacardium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anacardiaceae: cashew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anacardium."*
- *He looked up "anacardium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anatomized *(verb)*

Dissect in order to analyze.

- *This writer anatomized the depth of human behavior.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "anatomized" in real sentences.*

---

anile *(adjective)*

Of or like a feeble old woman.

- *A "anile" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "anile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ankylosaurs *(noun)*

Having the back covered with thick bony plates; thought to have walked with a sprawling gait resembling a lizard's.

- *In class, the teacher used “ankylosaurs” to mean having the back covered with thick bony plates;....*
- *He looked up “ankylosaurs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anosmic *(adjective)*

Relating to an impairment or loss of the sense of smell.

- *Would you call this situation “anosmic”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “anosmic.”*

---

antiballistic missile *(noun)*

A defensive missile designed to shoot down incoming intercontinental ballistic missiles.

- *The article explained what “antiballistic missile” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “antiballistic missile” to mean a defensive missile designed to shoot down incoming....*

---

apium graveolens *(noun)*

Herb of Europe and temperate Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used “apium graveolens” to mean herb of europe and temperate asia.*
- *Understanding “apium graveolens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apperceptive *(adjective)*

Able to relate new percepts to past experience.

- *Students compared “apperceptive” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “apperceptive.”*

---

applys *(verb)*

Refer (a word or name) to a person or thing.

- *He did not know how to use “applys” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “applys” when talking about this idea.*

---

apposing *(verb)*

Place side by side or in close proximity.

- *Can you use “apposing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “apposing” and when to wait.*

---

archegonia *(noun)*

A female sex organ occurring in mosses, ferns, and most gymnosperms.

- *The article explained what “archegonia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “archegonia” to mean a female sex organ occurring in mosses, ferns, and....*

---

arctangent *(noun)*

The inverse function of the tangent; the angle that has a tangent equal to a given number.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arctangent.”*
- *He looked up “arctangent” because he had never seen it before.*

---

aristolochia macrophylla *(noun)*

Hardy deciduous vine having large leaves and flowers with the calyx tube curved like the bowl of a pipe.

- *He looked up “aristolochia macrophylla” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “aristolochia macrophylla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

armeria maritima *(noun)*

Tufted thrift of seacoasts and mountains of north temperate zone; occasionally grown as a ground cover.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “armeria maritima.”*
- *Understanding “armeria maritima” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ashamedly *(adverb)*

With a feeling of shame.

- *Place “ashamedly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered “ashamedly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

auditive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the process of hearing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "auditive."*
- *A "auditive" approach may work better in this case.*

aureate *(adjective)*

Having the deep slightly brownish color of gold.

- *Long aureate (or golden) hair.*
- *A "aureate" approach may work better in this case.*

autogamy *(noun)*

Self-fertilization in plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autogamy."*
- *Understanding "autogamy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

azimuths *(noun)*

The azimuth of a celestial body is the angle between the vertical plane containing it and the plane of the meridian.

- *The article explained what "azimuths" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "azimuths" during the group presentation.*

azotemia *(noun)*

Accumulation in the blood of nitrogenous waste products (urea) that are usually excreted in the urine.

- *In class, the teacher used "azotemia" to mean accumulation in the blood of nitrogenous waste....*
- *They discussed "azotemia" during the group presentation.*

bawdiness *(noun)*

The trait of behaving in an obscene manner.

- *In class, the teacher used "bawdiness" to mean the trait of behaving in an obscene manner.*
- *Understanding "bawdiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bewhiskered *(adjective)*

Having hair on the cheeks and chin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bewhiskered."*
- *Students compared "bewhiskered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

binominal *(adjective)*

Having or characterized by two names, especially those of genus and species in taxonomies.

- *A "binominal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "binominal" when it is having or characterized by two names, especially....*

binturong *(noun)*

Arboreal civet of Asia having a long prehensile tail and shaggy black hair.

- *In class, the teacher used "binturong" to mean arboreal civet of asia having a long prehensile....*
- *The article explained what "binturong" means with a simple example.*

blastema *(noun)*

A mass of undifferentiated cells from which an organ or body part develops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blastema."*
- *Understanding "blastema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blastopore *(noun)*

The opening into the archenteron.

- *The article explained what "blastopore" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "blastopore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blotching *(verb)*

Mark with spots or blotches of different color or shades of color as if stained.

- *Learners should practice how to use "blotching" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "blotching" when talking about this idea.*

---

bluethroat *(noun)*

Songbird of northern Europe and Asia.

- *Understanding "bluethroat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bluethroat" during the group presentation.*

---

bluetick *(noun)*

A very fast American hound; white mottled with bluish grey.

- *They discussed "bluetick" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bluetick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

botrychium *(noun)*

Grape fern; moonwort.

- *Understanding "botrychium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "botrychium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

braies *(verb)*

Reduce to small pieces or particles by pounding or abrading.

- *Learners should practice how to use "braies" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "braies" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bryum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bryaceae: mosses distinguished by mostly erect and tufted gametophytes and symmetrical short-necked capsules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bryum."*
- *They discussed "bryum" during the group presentation.*

---

cape passero *(noun)*

A cape that forms the southeastern corner of the island of Sicily.

- *In class, the teacher used "cape passero" to mean a cape that forms the southeastern corner of the....*
- *The article explained what "cape passero" means with a simple example.*

---

capra falconeri *(noun)*

Large Himalayan goat with large spiraled horns.

- *He looked up "capra falconeri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capra falconeri."*

---

carped *(verb)*

Raise trivial objections.

- *He did not know how to use "carped" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "carped" in real sentences.*

---

cassiope *(noun)*

Low tufted evergreen shrubs of colder parts of north temperate regions having moss-like foliage and nodding white or pink flowers.

- *The article explained what "cassiope" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cassiope" during the group presentation.*

---

catamenial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to menstruation or the menses.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "catamenial."*
- *A "catamenial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

catted *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *He did not know how to use "catted" until he saw an example.*

- *Can you use "catted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ceratophyllum *(noun)*

Constituting the family Ceratophyllaceae: hornworts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceratophyllum."*
- *The article explained what "ceratophyllum" means with a simple example.*

---

ceratopogonidae *(noun)*

Biting midges; sand flies.

- *He looked up "ceratopogonidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceratopogonidae."*

---

cerebella *(noun)*

A major division of the vertebrate brain; situated above the medulla oblongata and beneath the cerebrum in humans.

- *The article explained what "cerebella" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cerebella."*

---

cervus elaphus canadensis *(noun)*

Large North American deer with large much-branched antlers in the male.

- *They discussed "cervus elaphus canadensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cervus elaphus canadensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chaffy *(adjective)*

Abounding in or covered with or resembling or consisting of chaff.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chaffy."*
- *Students compared "chaffy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chalcocite *(noun)*

A heavy grey mineral that is an ore of copper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chalcocite."*
- *They discussed "chalcocite" during the group presentation.*

---

changeful *(adjective)*

Such that alteration is possible; having a marked tendency to change.

- *A "changeful" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "changeful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chipolata *(noun)*

A small thin sausage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chipolata."*
- *They discussed "chipolata" during the group presentation.*

---

chiropractics *(noun)*

A method of treatment that manipulates body structures (especially the spine) to relieve low back pain or even headache or high blood pressure.

- *He looked up "chiropractics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiropractics."*

---

chloromycetin *(noun)*

An oral antibiotic (trade name Chloromycetin) used to treat serious infections (especially typhoid fever).

- *He looked up "chloromycetin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chloromycetin."*

---

cholelithiasis *(noun)*

The presence of gallstones in the gallbladder.

- *They discussed "cholelithiasis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cholelithiasis" to mean the presence of gallstones in the gallbladder.*

---

chymosin *(noun)*

An enzyme that occurs in gastric juice; causes milk to coagulate.

- *He looked up "chymosin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chymosin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clamorously *(adverb)*

In manner that attracts attention.

- *Place "clamorously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "clamorously" naturally.*

---

co-occurrent *(adjective)*

Occurring or operating at the same time.

- *It is useful to describe something as "co-occurrent" when it is occurring or operating at the same time.*
- *The speaker chose "co-occurrent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

coliseums *(noun)*

An oval large stadium with tiers of seats; an arena in which contests and spectacles are held.

- *Understanding "coliseums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coliseums" to mean an oval large stadium with tiers of seats; an arena....*

---

colorfast *(adjective)*

Having color that is resistant to fading or running.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "colorfast."*
- *Students compared "colorfast" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

comfits *(verb)*

Make into a confection.

- *Can you use "comfits" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "comfits" when talking about this idea.*

---

commissionaires *(noun)*

A uniformed doorman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commissionaires."*
- *Understanding "commissionaires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

concatenates *(verb)*

Add by linking or joining so as to form a chain or series.

- *Learners should practice how to use "concatenates" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "concatenates" and when to wait.*

---

connectivities *(noun)*

The property of being connected or the degree to which something has connections.

- *They discussed "connectivities" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "connectivities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

consubstantiation *(noun)*

The doctrine of the High Anglican Church that after the consecration of the Eucharist the substance of the body and blood of Christ coexists with the substance of the consecrated bread and wine.

- *In class, the teacher used "consubstantiation" to mean the doctrine of the high anglican church that after....*
- *They discussed "consubstantiation" during the group presentation.*

---

coopering *(verb)*

Make barrels and casks.

- *Learners should practice how to use "coopering" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "coopering" when talking about this idea.*

---

copolymerized *(verb)*

Polymerize together.

- *The two substances copolymerized.*
- *The coach explained when to use "copolymerized" and when to wait.*

---

corneous *(adjective)*

Made of horn (or of a substance resembling horn).

- *Would you call this situation "corneous"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "corneous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

costate *(adjective)*

(of the surface) having a rough, riblike texture.

- *A "costate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "costate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cotinga *(noun)*

Passerine bird of New World tropics.

- *The article explained what "cotinga" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotinga" to mean passerine bird of new world tropics.*

---

coturnix coturnix *(noun)*

The typical Old World quail.

- *He looked up "coturnix coturnix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "coturnix coturnix" during the group presentation.*

---

coypu *(noun)*

Aquatic South American rodent resembling a small beaver; bred for its fur.

- *Understanding "coypu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coypu" to mean aquatic south american rodent resembling a small....*

---

crankiest *(adjective)*

Easily irritated or annoyed.

- *Students compared "crankiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "crankiest"? Explain why.*

---

cucurbita moschata *(noun)*

Any of various plants bearing squash having hard rinds and elongated recurved necks.

- *In class, the teacher used "cucurbita moschata" to mean any of various plants bearing squash having hard....*
- *He looked up "cucurbita moschata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

curriers *(noun)*

A craftsman who curries leather for use.

- *The article explained what "curriers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "curriers" to mean a craftsman who curries leather for use.*

---

curtseys *(verb)*

Bend the knees in a gesture of respectful greeting.

- *The coach explained when to use "curtseys" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "curtseys" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cyon *(noun)*

Asiatic wild dog.

- *The article explained what "cyon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyon" to mean asiatic wild dog.*

---

damnest *(adjective)*

Expletives used informally as intensifiers.

- *Students compared "damnest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "damnest."*

dappling *(verb)*

Colour with streaks or blotches of different shades.

- *Can you use "dappling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "dappling" when talking about this idea.*

daucus carota sativa *(noun)*

Perennial plant widely cultivated as an annual in many varieties for its long conical orange edible roots; temperate and tropical regions.

- *They discussed "daucus carota sativa" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "daucus carota sativa" because he had never seen it before.*

declassifies *(verb)*

Lift the restriction on and make available again.

- *In everyday English, people use "declassifies" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "declassifies" carefully so everyone would understand.*

decoying *(verb)*

Lure or entrap with or as if with a decoy.

- *The coach explained when to use "decoying" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "decoying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

defenselessness *(noun)*

The property of being helpless in the face of attack.

- *Understanding "defenselessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defenselessness" to mean the property of being helpless in the face of attack.*

degrader *(noun)*

A person who lowers the quality or character or value (as by adding cheaper metal to coins).

- *Understanding "degrader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "degrader" to mean a person who lowers the quality or character or....*

dekko *(noun)*

British slang for a look.

- *He looked up "dekko" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dekko" during the group presentation.*

dendroica *(noun)*

A genus of Parulidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dendroica."*
- *The article explained what "dendroica" means with a simple example.*

denmarks *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in northern Europe; consists of the mainland of Jutland and many islands between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "denmarks."*
- *He looked up "denmarks" because he had never seen it before.*

denominationally *(adverb)*

With respect to denomination.

- *Denominationally diverse audiences.*
- *Using "denominationally" can make your explanation more exact.*

desalting *(verb)*

Remove salt from.

- *Can you use "desalting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "desalting" and when to wait.*

desmodium purpureum *(noun)*

West Indian forage plant cultivated in southern United States as forage and to improve soil.

- *Understanding "desmodium purpureum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "desmodium purpureum" during the group presentation.*

---

devotedness *(noun)*

Feelings of ardent love.

- *In class, the teacher used "devotedness" to mean feelings of ardent love.*
- *They discussed "devotedness" during the group presentation.*

---

didactical *(adjective)*

Instructive (especially excessively).

- *It is useful to describe something as "didactical" when it is instructive (especially excessively).*
- *The speaker chose "didactical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

digitiser *(noun)*

Device for converting analogue signals into digital signals.

- *He looked up "digitiser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "digitiser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dirndls *(noun)*

A dress with a tight bodice and full skirt.

- *Understanding "dirndls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dirndls" during the group presentation.*

---

disfavoured *(verb)*

Put at a disadvantage; hinder, harm.

- *The coach explained when to use "disfavoured" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "disfavoured" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

disquietude *(noun)*

Feelings of anxiety that make you tense and irritable.

- *Understanding "disquietude" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disquietude" to mean feelings of anxiety that make you tense and irritable.*

---

districted *(verb)*

Regulate housing in; of certain areas of towns.

- *In everyday English, people use "districted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "districted" in real sentences.*

---

doeskin *(noun)*

A fine smooth soft woolen fabric.

- *They discussed "doeskin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doeskin."*

---

donnish *(adjective)*

Marked by a narrow focus on or display of learning especially its trivial aspects.

- *A "donnish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "donnish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

doroteo arango *(noun)*

Mexican revolutionary leader (1877-1923).

- *In class, the teacher used "doroteo arango" to mean mexican revolutionary leader (1877-1923).*
- *They discussed "doroteo arango" during the group presentation.*

---

drachms *(noun)*

A unit of apothecary weight equal to an eighth of an ounce or to 60 grains.

- *In class, the teacher used "drachms" to mean a unit of apothecary weight equal to an eighth of....*

- *They discussed "drachms" during the group presentation.*

---

dragonhead *(noun)*

American herb having sharply serrate lanceolate leaves and spikes of blue to violet flowers.

- *They discussed "dragonhead" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dragonhead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dutys *(noun)*

The social force that binds you to the courses of action demanded by that force; ; - John D.Rockefeller Jr.

- *They discussed "dutys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dutys."*

---

dysplasias *(noun)*

Abnormal development (of organs or cells) or an abnormal structure resulting from such growth.

- *They discussed "dysplasias" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dysplasias" means with a simple example.*

---

eelpout *(noun)*

Marine eellike mostly bottom-dwelling fishes of northern seas.

- *He looked up "eelpout" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "eelpout" during the group presentation.*

---

effaces *(verb)*

Remove by or as if by rubbing or erasing.

- *In everyday English, people use "effaces" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "effaces" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

eichhornia *(noun)*

Water hyacinth; water orchid.

- *In class, the teacher used "eichhornia" to mean water hyacinth; water orchid.*
- *Understanding "eichhornia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electronegativities *(noun)*

(chemistry) the tendency of an atom or radical to attract electrons in the formation of an ionic bond.

- *Understanding "electronegativities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "electronegativities" during the group presentation.*

---

elie metchnikoff *(noun)*

Russian bacteriologist in France who formulated the theory of phagocytosis (1845-1916).

- *They discussed "elie metchnikoff" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elie metchnikoff" to mean russian bacteriologist in france who formulated the....*

---

emmentaler *(noun)*

Swiss cheese with large holes.

- *He looked up "emmentaler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "emmentaler" during the group presentation.*

---

enterpriser *(noun)*

Someone who organizes a business venture and assumes the risk for it.

- *The article explained what "enterpriser" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "enterpriser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entrains *(verb)*

Board a train.

- *The coach explained when to use "entrains" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "entrains" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

entremets *(noun)*

A dish that is served with, but is subordinate to, a main course.

- *They discussed "entremets" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entremets" to mean a dish that is served with, but is subordinate to,....*

---

episiotomies *(noun)*

Surgical incision of the perineum to enlarge the vagina and so facilitate delivery during childbirth.

- *He looked up "episiotomies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "episiotomies" during the group presentation.*

---

equilibriums *(noun)*

A stable situation in which forces cancel one another.

- *They discussed "equilibriums" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "equilibriums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

equus hemionus *(noun)*

Asiatic wild ass.

- *The article explained what "equus hemionus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equus hemionus."*

---

ermines *(noun)*

The expensive white fur of the ermine.

- *They discussed "ermines" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ermines" means with a simple example.*

---

exarchs *(noun)*

A viceroy who governed a large province in the Roman Empire.

- *In class, the teacher used "exarchs" to mean a viceroy who governed a large province in the....*
- *Understanding "exarchs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exoduses *(noun)*

A journey by a large group to escape from a hostile environment.

- *He looked up "exoduses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exoduses."*

---

exotoxins *(noun)*

A toxin that is secreted by microorganisms into the surrounding medium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exotoxins."*
- *They discussed "exotoxins" during the group presentation.*

---

expounder *(noun)*

A person who explains.

- *Understanding "expounder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expounder."*

---

falanga *(noun)*

A form of torture in which the soles of the feet are beaten with whips or cudgels.

- *In class, the teacher used "falanga" to mean a form of torture in which the soles of the feet....*
- *The article explained what "falanga" means with a simple example.*

---

false dragonhead *(noun)*

North American plant having a spike of two-lipped pink or white flowers.

- *Understanding "false dragonhead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "false dragonhead" during the group presentation.*

---

family acanthaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed herbs and shrubs and trees; sometimes placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *He looked up "family acanthaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family acanthaceae" to mean widely distributed herbs and shrubs and trees;....*

---

family ceratopogonidae *(noun)*

Biting midges; sand flies.

- *In class, the teacher used "family ceratopogonidae" to mean biting midges; sand flies.*
- *He looked up "family ceratopogonidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family polygonaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Polygonales chiefly of the north temperate zone; includes the buckwheats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family polygonaceae."*
- *He looked up "family polygonaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fastes *(verb)*

Abstain from certain foods, as for religious or medical reasons.

- *The coach explained when to use "fastes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "fastes" until he saw an example.*

---

fdrs *(noun)*

32nd President of the United States; elected four times; instituted New Deal to counter the Great Depression and led country during World War II (1882-1945).

- *They discussed "fdrs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fdrs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

feijoa *(noun)*

South American shrub having edible greenish plumlike fruit.

- *He looked up "feijoa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "feijoa" to mean south american shrub having edible greenish....*

---

feijoa bush *(noun)*

South American shrub having edible greenish plumlike fruit.

- *Understanding "feijoa bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "feijoa bush" means with a simple example.*

---

fibromas *(noun)*

Nonmalignant tumor of connective tissue.

- *They discussed "fibromas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fibromas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

firebricks *(noun)*

Brick made of fire clay; used for lining e.g. furnaces and chimneys.

- *He looked up "firebricks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firebricks."*

---

flensing *(verb)*

Strip the blubber or skin from (a whale or seal).

- *She tried to use "flensing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "flensing" and when to wait.*

---

footwears *(noun)*

Covering for a person's feet.

- *Understanding "footwears" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "footwears."*

---

foreknown *(verb)*

Realize beforehand.

- *Can you use "foreknown" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "foreknown" and when to wait.*

fraxinus cuspidata *(noun)*

Shrubby ash of southwestern United States having fragrant white flowers.

- *He looked up "fraxinus cuspidata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fraxinus cuspidata."*

fress *(verb)*

Eat a lot and without restraint.

- *Can you use "fress" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "fress" when talking about this idea.*

fructify *(verb)*

Make productive or fruitful.

- *The apple trees fructify.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fructify" in real sentences.*

fruitlessness *(noun)*

The quality of yielding nothing of value.

- *In class, the teacher used "fruitlessness" to mean the quality of yielding nothing of value.*
- *The article explained what "fruitlessness" means with a simple example.*

fruitwood *(noun)*

Wood of various fruit trees (as apple or cherry or pear) used especially in cabinetwork.

- *They discussed "fruitwood" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fruitwood" means with a simple example.*

gadgeteer *(noun)*

A person who delights in designing or building or using gadgets.

- *In class, the teacher used "gadgeteer" to mean a person who delights in designing or building or....*
- *The article explained what "gadgeteer" means with a simple example.*

gallerys *(noun)*

A horizontal (or nearly horizontal) passageway in a mine.

- *The article explained what "gallerys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gallerys."*

gatehouses *(noun)*

A house built at a gateway; usually the gatekeeper's residence.

- *In class, the teacher used "gatehouses" to mean a house built at a gateway; usually the....*
- *Understanding "gatehouses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gazumped *(verb)*

Raise the price of something after agreeing on a lower price.

- *In everyday English, people use "gazumped" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gazumped" in real sentences.*

genus actinia *(noun)*

A genus of sea anemone common in rock pools.

- *They discussed "genus actinia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus actinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus anacardium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anacardiaceae: cashew.

- *The article explained what "genus anacardium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus anacardium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus botrychium *(noun)*

Grape fern; moonwort.

- *He looked up "genus botrychium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus botrychium" to mean grape fern; moonwort.*

---

genus bryum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bryaceae: mosses distinguished by mostly erect and tufted gametophytes and symmetrical short-necked capsules.

- *The article explained what "genus bryum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bryum."*

---

genus cassiope *(noun)*

Low tufted evergreen shrubs of colder parts of north temperate regions having moss-like foliage and nodding white or pink flowers.

- *They discussed "genus cassiope" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cassiope" to mean low tufted evergreen shrubs of colder parts of....*

---

genus ceratophyllum *(noun)*

Constituting the family Ceratophyllaceae: hornworts.

- *The article explained what "genus ceratophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus ceratophyllum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cotinga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cotingidae: cotingas.

- *They discussed "genus cotinga" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cotinga."*

---

genus cyon *(noun)*

Asiatic wild dog.

- *They discussed "genus cyon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cyon."*

---

genus dendroica *(noun)*

A genus of Parulidae.

- *The article explained what "genus dendroica" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus dendroica" during the group presentation.*

---

genus eichhornia *(noun)*

Water hyacinth; water orchid.

- *Understanding "genus eichhornia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus eichhornia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus feijoa *(noun)*

Small South American shrubs or trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus feijoa" to mean small south american shrubs or trees.*
- *Understanding "genus feijoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus globigerina *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Globigerinidae.

- *They discussed "genus globigerina" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus globigerina" to mean type genus of the family globigerinidae.*

---

genus hippodamia *(noun)*

Genus of ladybugs.

- *He looked up "genus hippodamia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hippodamia."*

---

genus holothuria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Holothuridae.

- *The article explained what "genus holothuria" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed “genus holothuria” during the group presentation.*

genus mimus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Mimidae: mockingbirds.

- *They discussed “genus mimus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus mimus” to mean type genus of the family mimidae: mockingbirds.*

genus nitrosomonas *(noun)*

Ellipsoidal soil bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus nitrosomonas” to mean ellipsoidal soil bacteria.*
- *He looked up “genus nitrosomonas” because he had never seen it before.*

genus physeter *(noun)*

Type genus of the Physeteridae.

- *He looked up “genus physeter” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus physeter” to mean type genus of the physeteridae.*

genus sturnus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sturnidae: common starlings.

- *Understanding “genus sturnus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “genus sturnus” during the group presentation.*

genus tamias *(noun)*

Chipmunks of eastern North America.

- *They discussed “genus tamias” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus tamias” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus tetrahymena *(noun)*

Protozoa having four membranous ciliary organelles.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tetrahymena” to mean protozoa having four membranous ciliary organelles.*
- *The article explained what “genus tetrahymena” means with a simple example.*

ghanians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Ghana.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ghanians.”*
- *Understanding “ghanians” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ghettoised *(verb)*

Put in a ghetto.

- *The coach explained when to use “ghettoised” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “ghettoised” in real sentences.*

giantism *(noun)*

Excessive size; usually caused by excessive secretion of growth hormone from the pituitary gland.

- *Understanding “giantism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “giantism” to mean excessive size; usually caused by excessive....*

giggler *(noun)*

A person who laughs nervously.

- *They discussed “giggler” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “giggler” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

giuseppe melchiorre sarto *(noun)*

Pope who condemned religious modernism; he was canonized in 1954 because of his interest in the poor (1835-1914).

- *They discussed “giuseppe melchiorre sarto” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “giuseppe melchiorre sarto.”*

globigerina *(noun)*

Marine protozoan having a rounded shell with spiny processes.

- *The article explained what "globigerina" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "globigerina" during the group presentation.*

glochidia *(noun)*

A barbed spine or bristle (often tufted on cacti).

- *Understanding "glochidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "glochidia" during the group presentation.*

gloxinia perennis *(noun)*

Herb of Colombia to Peru having pale purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gloxinia perennis."*
- *They discussed "gloxinia perennis" during the group presentation.*

glycerides *(noun)*

An ester of glycerol and fatty acids that occurs naturally as fats and fatty oils.

- *Fresh fats contain glycerides of fatty acids and very little free acid.*
- *They discussed "glycerides" during the group presentation.*

gratitudes *(noun)*

A feeling of thankfulness and appreciation.

- *He looked up "gratitudes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gratitudes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

graybeards *(noun)*

A man who is very old.

- *He looked up "graybeards" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graybeards."*

grevy's zebra *(noun)*

Zebra with less continuous stripes.

- *The article explained what "grevy's zebra" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "grevy's zebra" during the group presentation.*

hairsbreadth *(noun)*

A very small distance or space.

- *They discussed "hairsbreadth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hairsbreadth" means with a simple example.*

hardheads *(noun)*

A weedy perennial with tough wiry stems and purple flowers; native to Europe but widely naturalized.

- *Understanding "hardheads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hardheads" during the group presentation.*

harvards *(noun)*

A university in Massachusetts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harvards."*
- *They discussed "harvards" during the group presentation.*

hemianopsia *(noun)*

Blindness in one half of the visual field of one or both eyes.

- *Understanding "hemianopsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemianopsia."*

hereditaments *(noun)*

Any property (real or personal or mixed) that can be inherited.

- *The article explained what "hereditaments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hereditaments" to mean any property (real or personal or mixed) that can....*

---

hippodamia *(noun)*

Genus of ladybugs.

- *Understanding "hippodamia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hippodamia" during the group presentation.*

---

hoing *(verb)*

Dig with a hoe.

- *He did not know how to use "hoing" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hoing" in real sentences.*

---

hollas *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hollas."*
- *He looked up "hollas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holothuria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Holothuridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holothuria."*
- *The article explained what "holothuria" means with a simple example.*

---

homogenise *(verb)*

Become homogeneous or similar, as by mixing.

- *She tried to use "homogenise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "homogenise" in real sentences.*

---

housewifery *(noun)*

The work of a housewife.

- *He looked up "housewifery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "housewifery."*

---

hrts *(noun)*

Hormones (estrogen and progestin) are given to postmenopausal women; believed to protect them from heart disease and osteoporosis.

- *They discussed "hrts" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hrts."*

---

huji *(noun)*

An extremist militant group in Pakistan occupied Kashmir that seeks an Islamic government and that has had close links and fought with the Taliban in Afghanistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "huji" to mean an extremist militant group in pakistan occupied....*
- *He looked up "huji" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hunkpapa *(noun)*

A Siouan language spoken by the Hunkpapa.

- *He looked up "hunkpapa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hunkpapa" during the group presentation.*

---

hypothecate *(verb)*

To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hypothecate" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hypothecate" and when to wait.*

---

imperiousness *(noun)*

The trait of being imperious and overbearing.

- *Understanding "imperiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imperiousness" to mean the trait of being imperious and overbearing.*

inceptions *(noun)*

An event that is a beginning; a first part or stage of subsequent events.

- *He looked up "inceptions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "inceptions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inciters *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately foments trouble.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inciters."*
- *He looked up "inciters" because he had never seen it before.*

incurrence *(noun)*

The act of incurring (making yourself subject to something undesirable).

- *Understanding "incurrence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incurrence" to mean the act of incurring (making yourself subject to....*

inexactitude *(noun)*

The quality of being inaccurate and having errors.

- *The article explained what "inexactitude" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inexactitude."*

innovational *(adjective)*

Being or producing something like nothing done or experienced or created before.

- *A mind so innovational, so original.*
- *Would you call this situation "innovational"? Explain why.*

innumerous *(adjective)*

Too numerous to be counted.

- *A "innumerous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "innumerous."*

interparietal suture *(noun)*

The suture uniting the two parietal bones.

- *Understanding "interparietal suture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "interparietal suture" means with a simple example.*

interstice *(noun)*

A small structural space between tissues or parts of an organ.

- *The interstices of a network.*
- *Understanding "interstice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ionise *(verb)*

Become converted into ions.

- *He did not know how to use "ionise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "ionise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

javel water *(noun)*

An aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite.

- *They discussed "javel water" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "javel water."*

jumada i *(noun)*

The fifth month of the Islamic calendar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jumada i."*
- *He looked up "jumada i" because he had never seen it before.*

jumada ii *(noun)*

The sixth month of the Islamic calendar.

- *He looked up "jumada ii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jumada ii."*

kahns *(noun)*

United States architect (born in Estonia) (1901-1974).

- *They discussed "kahns" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kahns" to mean united states architect (born in estonia) (1901-1974).*

kebs *(noun)*

Egyptian god of the earth; father of Osiris and Isis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kebs."*
- *Understanding "kebs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

keeped *(verb)*

Look after; be the keeper of; have charge of.

- *The coach explained when to use "keeped" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "keeped" in real sentences.*

lards *(verb)*

Prepare or cook with lard.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lards" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lards" when talking about this idea.*

launderettes *(noun)*

A self-service laundry (service mark Laundromat) where coin-operated washing machines are available to individual customers.

- *In class, the teacher used "launderettes" to mean a self-service laundry (service mark laundromat)....*
- *The article explained what "launderettes" means with a simple example.*

lavaliere *(noun)*

Jeweled pendant worn on a chain around the neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lavaliere."*
- *They discussed "lavaliere" during the group presentation.*

lechwe *(noun)*

Tawny-colored African antelope inhabiting wet grassy plains; a threatened species.

- *Understanding "lechwe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lechwe" during the group presentation.*

lefthanders *(noun)*

A baseball pitcher who throws the ball with the left hand.

- *He looked up "lefthanders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lefthanders."*

lidars *(noun)*

A measuring system that detects and locates objects on the same principle as radar but uses light from a laser; a potential technology for detecting air turbulence that can affect aircraft.

- *The article explained what "lidars" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lidars" to mean a measuring system that detects and locates objects....*

litterers *(noun)*

A person who litters public places with refuse.

- *In class, the teacher used "litterers" to mean a person who litters public places with refuse.*
- *Understanding "litterers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lobelias *(noun)*

Any plant or flower of the genus Lobelia.

- *The article explained what "lobelias" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “lobelias” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

logicism *(noun)*

(philosophy) the philosophical theory that all of mathematics can be derived from formal logic.

- *The article explained what “logicism” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “logicism” during the group presentation.*

lymphangitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a lymph vessel.

- *The article explained what “lymphangitis” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “lymphangitis” during the group presentation.*

macadamized *(verb)*

Surface with macadam.

- *She tried to use “macadamized” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “macadamized” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

madders *(noun)*

Eurasian herb having small yellow flowers and red roots formerly an important source of the dye alizarin.

- *He looked up “madders” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “madders” during the group presentation.*

magnetomotive force *(noun)*

The force that produces magnetic flux.

- *He looked up “magnetomotive force” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “magnetomotive force” during the group presentation.*

magnetomotive force unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of magnetomotive force.

- *He looked up “magnetomotive force unit” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “magnetomotive force unit” during the group presentation.*

maksutov telescope *(noun)*

Reflecting telescope in which the aberration of the concave mirror is reduced by a meniscus lens.

- *Understanding “maksutov telescope” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “maksutov telescope.”*

mandragora officinarum *(noun)*

A plant of southern Europe and North Africa having purple flowers, yellow fruits and a forked root formerly thought to have magical powers.

- *They discussed “mandragora officinarum” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “mandragora officinarum” means with a simple example.*

manets *(noun)*

French painter whose work influenced the impressionists (1832-1883).

- *In class, the teacher used “manets” to mean french painter whose work influenced the....*
- *They discussed “manets” during the group presentation.*

mangonels *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *He looked up “mangonels” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “mangonels” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marang *(noun)*

Philippine tree similar to the breadfruit tree bearing edible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “marang” to mean philippine tree similar to the breadfruit tree....*
- *Understanding “marang” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marang tree *(noun)*

Philippine tree similar to the breadfruit tree bearing edible fruit.

- *Understanding "marang tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marang tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marcionism *(noun)*

The Christian heresy of the 2nd and 3rd centuries that rejected the Old Testament and denied the incarnation of God in Jesus as a human.

- *In class, the teacher used "marcionism" to mean the christian heresy of the 2nd and 3rd centuries....*
- *The article explained what "marcionism" means with a simple example.*

---

marsupium *(noun)*

An external abdominal pouch in most marsupials where newborn offspring are suckled.

- *They discussed "marsupium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "marsupium" means with a simple example.*

---

martagon *(noun)*

Lily with small dull purple flowers of northwestern Europe and northwestern Asia.

- *They discussed "martagon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "martagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

matilija poppy *(noun)*

Tall branching subshrub of California and Mexico often cultivated for its silvery-blue foliage and large fragrant white flowers.

- *The article explained what "matilija poppy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "matilija poppy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meetinghouses *(noun)*

A building for religious assembly (especially Nonconformists, e.g., Quakers).

- *He looked up "meetinghouses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meetinghouses."*

---

miltons *(noun)*

English poet; remembered primarily as the author of an epic poem describing humanity's fall from grace (1608-1674).

- *In class, the teacher used "miltons" to mean english poet; remembered primarily as the author of....*
- *The article explained what "miltons" means with a simple example.*

---

mimus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Mimidae: mockingbirds.

- *The article explained what "mimus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mimus" during the group presentation.*

---

misalign *(verb)*

Align imperfectly or badly.

- *The elements of the turbine were misaligned.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misalign" in real sentences.*

---

miscalculates *(verb)*

Calculate incorrectly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "miscalculates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "miscalculates" when talking about this idea.*

---

mobocracy *(noun)*

A political system in which a mob is the source of control; government by the masses.

- *They discussed "mobocracy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mobocracy."*

---

mokes *(noun)*

British informal for donkey.

- *The article explained what "mokes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mokes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

molluscum contagiosum *(noun)*

A virus disease of the skin marked by round white swellings; transmitted from person to person (most often in children or in adults with impaired immune function).

- *He looked up "molluscum contagiosum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "molluscum contagiosum."*

---

monophysitism *(noun)*

A Christian heresy of the 5th and 6th centuries that challenged the orthodox definition of the two natures (human and divine) in Jesus and instead believed there was a single divine nature.

- *The article explained what "monophysitism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "monophysitism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moquette *(noun)*

A thick velvety synthetic fabric used for carpets and soft upholstery.

- *Understanding "moquette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "moquette" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moused *(verb)*

To go stealthily or furtively.

- *He did not know how to use "moused" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "moused" in real sentences.*

---

mucopolysaccharides *(noun)*

Complex polysaccharides containing an amino group; occur chiefly as components of connective tissue.

- *In class, the teacher used "mucopolysaccharides" to mean complex polysaccharides containing an amino group;....*
- *The article explained what "mucopolysaccharides" means with a simple example.*

---

murks *(noun)*

An atmosphere in which visibility is reduced because of a cloud of some substance.

- *He looked up "murks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "murks" to mean an atmosphere in which visibility is reduced....*

---

mussing *(verb)*

Make messy or untidy.

- *Learners should practice how to use "mussing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "mussing" when talking about this idea.*

---

narrowboats *(noun)*

A long boat that carries freight and is narrow enough to be used in canals.

- *Understanding "narrowboats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "narrowboats" during the group presentation.*

---

necs *(noun)*

An acute inflammatory disease occurring in the intestines of premature infants; necrosis of intestinal tissue may follow.

- *They discussed "necs" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "necs" means with a simple example.*

---

neighbored *(verb)*

Be located near or adjacent to.

- *In everyday English, people use "neighbored" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "neighbored" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

neuropil *(noun)*

The complex network of unmyelinated axones, dendrites, and glial branches that form the bulk of the central nervous system's grey matter and in which nerve cell bodies are embedded.

- *Understanding "neuropil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "neuropil" means with a simple example.*

nickeled *(verb)*

Plate with nickel.

- *In everyday English, people use "nickeled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "nickeled" in real sentences.*

nightshirts *(noun)*

Nightclothes worn by men.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nightshirts."*
- *The article explained what "nightshirts" means with a simple example.*

nikolai ivanovich lobachevsky *(noun)*

Russian mathematician who independently discovered non-Euclidean geometry (1792-1856).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nikolai ivanovich lobachevsky."*
- *He looked up "nikolai ivanovich lobachevsky" because he had never seen it before.*

nitrosomonas *(noun)*

Ellipsoidal soil bacteria.

- *He looked up "nitrosomonas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nitrosomonas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nonoperational *(adjective)*

(military) not involved in military operations.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonoperational."*
- *Students compared "nonoperational" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nonsenses *(noun)*

A message that seems to convey no meaning.

- *He looked up "nonsenses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonsenses."*

nooky *(noun)*

Slang for sexual intercourse.

- *Understanding "nooky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nooky" to mean slang for sexual intercourse.*

nymphomaniacs *(noun)*

A woman with abnormal sexual desires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nymphomaniacs."*
- *They discussed "nymphomaniacs" during the group presentation.*

occurrent *(adjective)*

Presently occurring (either causally or incidentally).

- *Technical terms are rarely occurrent in literature.*
- *The speaker chose "occurrent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

oecumenical *(adjective)*

Of worldwide scope or applicability; ; - Christopher Morley.

- *A "oecumenical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "oecumenical"? Explain why.*

ogdoad *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.

- *He looked up "ogdoad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ogdoad" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.*

orlandos *(noun)*

A city in central Florida; site of Walt Disney World.

- *Understanding "orlandos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orlandos."*

---

orlop *(noun)*

The fourth or lowest deck.

- *He looked up "orlop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "orlop" during the group presentation.*

---

orlop deck *(noun)*

The fourth or lowest deck.

- *They discussed "orlop deck" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "orlop deck" means with a simple example.*

---

osteodystrophy *(noun)*

Defective bone development; usually attributable to renal disease or to disturbances in calcium and phosphorus metabolism.

- *Understanding "osteodystrophy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "osteodystrophy" means with a simple example.*

---

outercourse *(noun)*

Sexual stimulation without vaginal penetration.

- *Since pregnancy cannot happen if sperm are kept out of the vagina, outercourse is one method of birth control.*
- *He looked up "outercourse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outsoles *(noun)*

The outer sole of a shoe or boot that is the bottom of the shoe and makes contact with the ground.

- *In class, the teacher used "outsoles" to mean the outer sole of a shoe or boot that is the bottom....*
- *The article explained what "outsoles" means with a simple example.*

---

overacts *(verb)*

Exaggerate one's acting.

- *Can you use "overacts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "overacts" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

overdramatize *(verb)*

Present in an overly dramatic manner.

- *Can you use "overdramatize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "overdramatize" and when to wait.*

---

parrys *(verb)*

Impede the movement of (an opponent or a ball).

- *Can you use "parrys" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "parrys" and when to wait.*

---

passerbys *(noun)*

A person who passes by casually or by chance.

- *He looked up "passerbys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passerbys."*

---

passero *(noun)*

A naval battle in the Mediterranean Sea off Cape Passero in which the Spanish navy was destroyed by France and England while attempting to recover Sicily and Sardinia from Italy (1719).

- *The article explained what "passero" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "passero" during the group presentation.*

---

passero cape *(noun)*

A cape that forms the southeastern corner of the island of Sicily.

- *In class, the teacher used "passero cape" to mean a cape that forms the southeastern corner of the....*
- *The article explained what "passero cape" means with a simple example.*

passiflora incarnata *(noun)*

Of southern United States; having an insipid berry the size of a hen egg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passiflora incarnata."*
- *He looked up "passiflora incarnata" because he had never seen it before.*

pastor sturnus *(noun)*

Glossy black bird with pink back and abdomen; chiefly Asian.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pastor sturnus."*
- *Understanding "pastor sturnus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

payes *(verb)*

Do or give something to somebody in return.

- *Learners should practice how to use "payes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "payes" when talking about this idea.*

penitently *(adverb)*

Showing remorse.

- *She spoke "penitently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "penitently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

pentathlete *(noun)*

An athlete who competes in a pentathlon.

- *In class, the teacher used "pentathlete" to mean an athlete who competes in a pentathlon.*
- *He looked up "pentathlete" because he had never seen it before.*

pentlandite *(noun)*

A mineral (iron and nickel sulphide) that is the chief ore of nickel.

- *In class, the teacher used "pentlandite" to mean a mineral (iron and nickel sulphide) that is the....*
- *The article explained what "pentlandite" means with a simple example.*

perca fluviatilis *(noun)*

A perch native to Europe.

- *They discussed "perca fluviatilis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "perca fluviatilis" because he had never seen it before.*

peripeteia *(noun)*

A sudden and unexpected change of fortune or reverse of circumstances (especially in a literary work).

- *A peripeteia swiftly turns a routine sequence of events into a story worth telling.*
- *Understanding "peripeteia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

perphenazine *(noun)*

Tranquilizer and antidepressant (trade name Triavil) sometimes used as an antiemetic for adults.

- *They discussed "perphenazine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perphenazine."*

perspires *(verb)*

Excrete perspiration through the pores in the skin.

- *He did not know how to use "perspires" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "perspires" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

pestiferous *(adjective)*

Contaminated with infecting organisms; ; - Jane Austen.

- *The speaker chose "pestiferous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pestiferous" when it is contaminated with infecting organisms; ; - jane austen.*

phenobarbitone *(noun)*

A long-acting barbiturate used as a sedative.

- *In class, the teacher used "phenobarbitone" to mean a long-acting barbiturate used as a sedative.*
- *They discussed "phenobarbitone" during the group presentation.*

---

philodendrons *(noun)*

Often grown as a houseplant.

- *The article explained what "philodendrons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philodendrons" to mean often grown as a houseplant.*

---

physeter *(noun)*

Type genus of the Physeteridae.

- *Understanding "physeter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "physeter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pierre athanase larousse *(noun)*

French lexicographer (1817-1875).

- *Understanding "pierre athanase larousse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pierre athanase larousse."*

---

pinus aristata *(noun)*

Small slow-growing upland pine of western United States (Rocky Mountains) having dense branches with fissured rust-brown bark and short needles in bunches of 5 and thorn-tipped cone scales; among the oldest living things some over 4500 years old.

- *Understanding "pinus aristata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pinus aristata" means with a simple example.*

---

pithing *(verb)*

Remove the pith from (a plant).

- *He did not know how to use "pithing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pithing" when talking about this idea.*

---

placoid *(adjective)*

As the hard flattened scales of e.g. sharks.

- *It is useful to describe something as "placoid" when it is as the hard flattened scales of e.g. sharks.*
- *Students compared "placoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

platys *(noun)*

Small stocky Mexican fish; popular aquarium fish.

- *The article explained what "platys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "platys" to mean small stocky mexican fish; popular aquarium fish.*

---

pleached *(verb)*

Form or weave into a braid or braids.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pleached" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pleached" and when to wait.*

---

plicae *(noun)*

A folded part (as in skin or muscle).

- *He looked up "plicae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plicae" to mean a folded part (as in skin or muscle).*

---

plugboard *(noun)*

Telephone central where circuits are completed with patchcords.

- *In class, the teacher used "plugboard" to mean telephone central where circuits are completed with....*
- *Understanding "plugboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plyers *(noun)*

A gripping hand tool with two hinged arms and (usually) serrated jaws.

- *They discussed "plyers" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “plyers” because he had never seen it before.*

podzol *(noun)*

A soil that develops in temperate to cold moist climates under coniferous or heath vegetation; an organic mat over a grey leached layer.

- *He looked up “podzol” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “podzol” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

podzol soil *(noun)*

A soil that develops in temperate to cold moist climates under coniferous or heath vegetation; an organic mat over a grey leached layer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “podzol soil.”*
- *He looked up “podzol soil” because he had never seen it before.*

poinciana pulcherrima *(noun)*

Tropical shrub or small tree having showy yellow to orange-red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *He looked up “poinciana pulcherrima” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “poinciana pulcherrima.”*

polygonaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Polygonales chiefly of the north temperate zone; includes the buckwheats.

- *They discussed “polygonaceae” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “polygonaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

pomelos *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian tree producing large fruits resembling grapefruits.

- *They discussed “pomelos” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “pomelos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pompons *(noun)*

Dusky grey food fish found from Louisiana and Florida southward.

- *In class, the teacher used “pompons” to mean dusky grey food fish found from louisiana and....*
- *Understanding “pompons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

porringer *(noun)*

A shallow metal bowl (usually with a handle).

- *The child was eating pottage from a porringer.*
- *In class, the teacher used “porringer” to mean a shallow metal bowl (usually with a handle).*

poteen *(noun)*

Unlawfully distilled Irish whiskey.

- *The article explained what “poteen” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “poteen” to mean unlawfully distilled irish whiskey.*

processionals *(noun)*

Religious music used in a procession.

- *The article explained what “processionals” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “processionals” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

profounder *(adjective)*

Showing intellectual penetration or emotional depth.

- *It is useful to describe something as “profounder” when it is showing intellectual penetration or emotional depth.*
- *Students compared “profounder” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

prolepsis *(noun)*

Anticipating and answering objections in advance.

- *The article explained what “prolepsis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “prolepsis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

propylthiouracil *(noun)*

A crystalline compound used as an antithyroid drug in the treatment of goiter.

- *Understanding "propylthiouracil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "propylthiouracil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pseudomonas solanacearum *(noun)*

Causes brown rot in tomatoes and potatoes and tobacco etc.

- *The article explained what "pseudomonas solanacearum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pseudomonas solanacearum" during the group presentation.*

---

pterocarpus indicus *(noun)*

Tree native to southeastern Asia having reddish wood with a mottled or striped black grain.

- *They discussed "pterocarpus indicus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pterocarpus indicus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

puberulent *(adjective)*

Covered with fine soft hairs or down.

- *Would you call this situation "puberulent"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "puberulent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pusillanimity *(noun)*

Contemptible fearfulness.

- *In class, the teacher used "pusillanimity" to mean contemptible fearfulness.*
- *They discussed "pusillanimity" during the group presentation.*

---

pyotr ilych tchaikovsky *(noun)*

Important Russian composer whose works are noted for their expressive melodies (1840-1893).

- *They discussed "pyotr ilych tchaikovsky" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pyotr ilych tchaikovsky" means with a simple example.*

---

qandahar *(noun)*

A city in southern Afghanistan; an important trading center.

- *He looked up "qandahar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "qandahar" to mean a city in southern afghanistan; an important....*

---

quantised *(verb)*

Apply quantum theory to; restrict the number of possible values of (a quantity) or states of (a physical entity or system) so that certain variables can assume only certain discrete magnitudes that are integral multiples of a common factor.

- *She tried to use "quantised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "quantised" and when to wait.*

---

radiuses *(noun)*

A circular region whose area is indicated by the length of its radius.

- *In class, the teacher used "radiuses" to mean a circular region whose area is indicated by the....*
- *The article explained what "radiuses" means with a simple example.*

---

raffaello sanzio *(noun)*

Italian painter whose many paintings exemplify the ideals of the High Renaissance (1483-1520).

- *In class, the teacher used "raffaello sanzio" to mean italian painter whose many paintings exemplify the....*
- *He looked up "raffaello sanzio" because he had never seen it before.*

---

refractometers *(noun)*

Measuring instrument for measuring the refractive index of a substance.

- *He looked up "refractometers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refractometers."*

---

remorsefully *(adverb)*

In a rueful manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "remorsefully" naturally.*
- *She spoke "remorsefully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

restoratives *(noun)*

A medicine that strengthens and invigorates.

- *The article explained what "restoratives" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "restoratives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

retranslate *(verb)*

Translate again.

- *Can you use "retranslate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "retranslate" until he saw an example.*

---

retrovir *(noun)*

An antiviral drug (trade name Retrovir) used in the treatment of AIDS; adverse side effects include liver damage and suppression of the bone marrow.

- *They discussed "retrovir" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retrovir" to mean an antiviral drug (trade name retrovir) used in the....*

---

reving *(verb)*

Increase the number of rotations per minute.

- *In everyday English, people use "reving" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reving" in real sentences.*

---

rheum palmatum *(noun)*

Long used for laxative properties.

- *Understanding "rheum palmatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rheum palmatum" during the group presentation.*

---

rhus aromatica *(noun)*

Sweet-scented sumac of eastern America having ternate leaves and yellowish-green flowers in spikes resembling catkins followed by red hairy fruits.

- *They discussed "rhus aromatica" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rhus aromatica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ribband *(noun)*

A ribbon used as a decoration.

- *Understanding "ribband" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ribband" during the group presentation.*

---

ridgepole *(noun)*

A beam laid along the edge where two sloping sides of a roof meet at the top; provides an attachment for the upper ends of rafters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ridgepole."*
- *He looked up "ridgepole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ruperts *(noun)*

English leader (born in Germany) of the Royalist forces during the English Civil War (1619-1682).

- *The article explained what "ruperts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ruperts" to mean english leader (born in germany) of the royalist....*

---

saccharum officinarum *(noun)*

Tall tropical southeast Asian grass having stout fibrous jointed stalks; sap is a chief source of sugar.

- *In class, the teacher used "saccharum officinarum" to mean tall tropical southeast asian grass having stout....*
- *The article explained what "saccharum officinarum" means with a simple example.*

---

salesgirls *(noun)*

A woman salesperson.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salesgirls."*
- *Understanding "salesgirls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

saprolite *(noun)*

A deposit of clay and disintegrating rock that is found in its original place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saprolite."*
- *They discussed "saprolite" during the group presentation.*

savara *(noun)*

A member of the Dravidian people living in southern India.

- *Understanding "savara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "savara" means with a simple example.*

savories *(noun)*

An aromatic or spicy dish served at the end of dinner or as an hors d'oeuvre.

- *In class, the teacher used "savories" to mean an aromatic or spicy dish served at the end of....*
- *The article explained what "savories" means with a simple example.*

schematized *(verb)*

Formulate in regular order; to reduce to a scheme or formula.

- *The chemists schematized the various reactions in a coherent fashion.*
- *He did not know how to use "schematized" until he saw an example.*

senecan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or like or in the manner of the Roman Seneca.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "senecan."*
- *Students compared "senecan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

shakos *(noun)*

Tall hat; worn by some British soldiers on ceremonial occasions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shakos."*
- *They discussed "shakos" during the group presentation.*

sharings *(noun)*

Using or enjoying something jointly with others.

- *They discussed "sharings" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sharings" to mean using or enjoying something jointly with others.*

sheika *(noun)*

The wife of a sheik.

- *They discussed "sheika" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sheika."*

shlock *(noun)*

Merchandise that is shoddy or inferior.

- *Understanding "shlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shlock" because he had never seen it before.*

shutes *(verb)*

Move so that an opening or passage is obstructed; make shut.

- *She tried to use "shutes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shutes" when talking about this idea.*

siamang *(noun)*

Large black gibbon of Sumatra having the 2nd and 3rd toes partially united by a web.

- *He looked up "siamang" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "siamang" during the group presentation.*

sinds *(noun)*

A region of southeastern Pakistan.

- *They discussed “sinds” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “sinds” means with a simple example.*

---

slask *(noun)*

A region of central Europe rich in deposits of coal and iron ore; annexed by Prussia in 1742 but now largely in Poland.

- *Understanding “slask” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “slask” during the group presentation.*

---

snuffers *(noun)*

Scissors for cropping and holding the snuff of a candlewick.

- *In class, the teacher used “snuffers” to mean scissors for cropping and holding the snuff of a....*
- *The article explained what “snuffers” means with a simple example.*

---

spenserian stanza *(noun)*

A stanza with eight lines of iambic pentameter and a concluding Alexandrine with the rhyme pattern abab bcbc c.

- *The Spenserian stanza was introduced by Edmund Spenser in The Faerie Queene.*
- *They discussed “spenserian stanza” during the group presentation.*

---

spinneys *(noun)*

A copse that shelters game.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spinneys.”*
- *They discussed “spinneys” during the group presentation.*

---

spirochaetes *(noun)*

Parasitic or free-living bacteria; many pathogenic to humans and other animals.

- *In class, the teacher used “spirochaetes” to mean parasitic or free-living bacteria; many pathogenic....*
- *Understanding “spirochaetes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spites *(verb)*

Expel or eject (saliva or phlegm or sputum) from the mouth.

- *The coach explained when to use “spites” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “spites” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sploshing *(verb)*

Cause (a liquid) to spatter about, especially with force.

- *He did not know how to use “sploshing” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “sploshing” in real sentences.*

---

sprightliness *(noun)*

Animation and energy in action or expression.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sprightliness.”*
- *He looked up “sprightliness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

stalkless *(adjective)*

Attached directly by the base; not having an intervening stalk.

- *Students compared “stalkless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “stalkless” when it is attached directly by the base; not having an....*

---

standdown *(noun)*

A suspension and relaxation from an alert state or a state of readiness.

- *In class, the teacher used “standdown” to mean a suspension and relaxation from an alert state or....*
- *They discussed “standdown” during the group presentation.*

---

stealthiest *(adjective)*

Marked by quiet and caution and secrecy; taking pains to avoid being observed.

- *It is useful to describe something as “stealthiest” when it is marked by quiet and caution and secrecy; taking....*

- *The speaker chose “stealthiest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stearin *(noun)*

An ester of glycerol and stearic acid.

- *Understanding “stearin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “stearin” means with a simple example.*

---

stickpin *(noun)*

A decorative pin that is worn in a necktie.

- *They discussed “stickpin” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stickpin.”*

---

strikebreaker *(noun)*

Someone who works (or provides workers) during a strike.

- *He looked up “strikebreaker” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “strikebreaker.”*

---

sturnus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sturnidae: common starlings.

- *In class, the teacher used “sturnus” to mean type genus of the sturnidae: common starlings.*
- *The article explained what “sturnus” means with a simple example.*

---

surfboat *(noun)*

A boat that can be launched or landed in heavy surf.

- *In class, the teacher used “surfboat” to mean a boat that can be launched or landed in heavy surf.*
- *Understanding “surfboat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surplices *(noun)*

A loose-fitting white ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves.

- *Understanding “surplices” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “surplices.”*

---

surtitles *(noun)*

Translation of the words of a foreign opera (or choral work) projected on a screen above the stage.

- *They discussed “surtitles” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “surtitles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swards *(noun)*

Surface layer of ground containing a mat of grass and grass roots.

- *In class, the teacher used “swards” to mean surface layer of ground containing a mat of grass....*
- *Understanding “swards” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swelters *(verb)*

Suffer from intense heat.

- *Can you use “swelters” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “swelters” until he saw an example.*

---

swiftlets *(noun)*

Swift of eastern Asia; produces the edible bird’s nest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “swiftlets.”*
- *The article explained what “swiftlets” means with a simple example.*

---

swineherds *(noun)*

A herder or swine.

- *He looked up “swineherds” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “swineherds” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

symbion pandora *(noun)*

Only known species of Cycliophora; lives symbiotically attached to a lobster's lip by an adhesive disk and feeding by means of a hairy mouth ring; its complex life cycle includes asexual and sexual phases.

- *In class, the teacher used "symbion pandora" to mean only known species of cycliophora; lives....*
- *He looked up "symbion pandora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tacts *(noun)*

Consideration in dealing with others and avoiding giving offense.

- *The article explained what "tacts" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tacts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tailcoats *(noun)*

Formalwear consisting of full evening dress for men.

- *He looked up "tailcoats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tailcoats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tamias *(noun)*

Chipmunks of eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "tamias" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tamias" to mean chipmunks of eastern north america.*

---

tangier peavine *(noun)*

North African annual resembling the sweet pea having showy but odorless flowers.

- *He looked up "tangier peavine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tangier peavine" to mean north african annual resembling the sweet pea....*

---

tawdriness *(noun)*

Tasteless showiness.

- *In class, the teacher used "tawdriness" to mean tasteless showiness.*
- *He looked up "tawdriness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teddys *(noun)*

A woman's sleeveless undergarment.

- *They discussed "teddys" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teddys" to mean a woman's sleeveless undergarment.*

---

tel aviv-yalo *(noun)*

The largest city and financial center of Israel; located in western Israel on the Mediterranean.

- *They discussed "tel aviv-yalo" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tel aviv-yalo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tenaciousness *(noun)*

Persistent determination.

- *Understanding "tenaciousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tenaciousness" during the group presentation.*

---

tenters *(noun)*

A framework with hooks used for stretching and drying cloth.

- *They discussed "tenters" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tenters" to mean a framework with hooks used for stretching and....*

---

tephrosia virginiana *(noun)*

Perennial subshrub of eastern North America having downy leaves yellowish and rose flowers and; source of rotenone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tephrosia virginiana."*
- *Understanding "tephrosia virginiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terramycin *(noun)*

A yellow crystalline antibiotic (trademark Terramycin) obtained from a soil actinomycete; used to treat various bacterial and rickettsial infections.

- *In class, the teacher used “terramycin” to mean a yellow crystalline antibiotic (trademark....*
- *The article explained what “terramycin” means with a simple example.*

---

tetrahymena *(noun)*

Relative of the paramecium; often used in genetics research.

- *He looked up “tetrahymena” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “tetrahymena” during the group presentation.*

---

thrombocytes *(noun)*

Tiny bits of protoplasm found in vertebrate blood; essential for blood clotting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “thrombocytes.”*
- *He looked up “thrombocytes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tigerish *(adjective)*

Resembling a tiger in fierceness and lack of mercy.

- *A tigerish fury.*
- *A “tigerish” approach may work better in this case.*

---

tinctured *(verb)*

Stain or tint with a color.

- *The leaves were tinctured with a bright red.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “tinctured” in real sentences.*

---

tinnevelly senna *(noun)*

Erect shrub having racemes of tawny yellow flowers; the dried leaves are used medicinally as a cathartic; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tinnevelly senna.”*
- *He looked up “tinnevelly senna” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tittys *(noun)*

Either of two soft fleshy milk-secreting glandular organs on the chest of a woman.

- *They discussed “tittys” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tittys.”*

---

tomentum *(noun)*

A network of tiny blood vessels between the cerebral surface of the pia mater and the cerebral cortex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tomentum.”*
- *They discussed “tomentum” during the group presentation.*

---

tripinnate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) thrice pinnate.

- *It is useful to describe something as “tripinnate” when it is (of a leaf shape) thrice pinnate.*
- *The speaker chose “tripinnate” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tritheism *(noun)*

(Christianity) the heretical belief that the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit are three separate gods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tritheism.”*
- *He looked up “tritheism” because he had never seen it before.*

---

troweled *(verb)*

Use a trowel on; for light garden work or plaster work.

- *Learners should practice how to use “troweled” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “troweled” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

turbulently *(adverb)*

In a turbulent manner; with turbulence.

- *The river rolls turbulently boiling.*
- *She spoke “turbulently,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

twills *(noun)*

A cloth with parallel diagonal lines or ribs.

- *They discussed "twills" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "twills" because he had never seen it before.*

ulemas *(noun)*

The body of Mullahs (Muslim scholars trained in Islam and Islamic law) who are the interpreters of Islam's sciences and doctrines and laws and the chief guarantors of continuity in the spiritual and intellectual history of the Islamic community.

- *They discussed "ulemas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ulemas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unanimated *(adjective)*

Not animated or enlivened; dull.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unanimated" when it is not animated or enlivened; dull.*
- *Students compared "unanimated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unbendable *(adjective)*

Marked by firm determination or resolution; not shakable.

- *A man of unbendable perseverence.*
- *Would you call this situation "unbendable"? Explain why.*

uncased *(verb)*

Get undressed.

- *Can you use "uncased" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "uncased" until he saw an example.*

unconfessed *(noun)*

People who have not confessed.

- *The unconfessed cannot be forgiven.*
- *They discussed "unconfessed" during the group presentation.*

underlaying *(verb)*

Provide with a base, support, lining, or backing.

- *The coach explained when to use "underlaying" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "underlaying" until he saw an example.*

underprice *(verb)*

Sell at artificially low prices.

- *He did not know how to use "underprice" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "underprice" in real sentences.*

undiversified *(adjective)*

Not diversified.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undiversified."*
- *Students compared "undiversified" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

uneatable *(adjective)*

Not suitable for food.

- *The speaker chose "uneatable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "uneatable" approach may work better in this case.*

unnoted *(adjective)*

Not taken into account.

- *The speaker chose "unnoted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unnoted" approach may work better in this case.*

unperson *(noun)*

A person regarded as nonexistent and having no rights; a person whose existence is systematically ignored (especially for ideological or political reasons).

- *George Orwell predicted that political dissidents would be treated as unpersons.*
- *Understanding "unperson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unstirred *(adjective)*

Not agitated by stirring.

- *The ingredients sat in the bowl unstirred while she buttered the pan.*
- *Would you call this situation "unstirred"? Explain why.*

---

unusualness *(noun)*

Uncommonness by virtue of being unusual.

- *He looked up "unusualness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unusualness" to mean uncommonness by virtue of being unusual.*

---

vacuolation *(noun)*

The state of having become filled with vacuoles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacuolation."*
- *They discussed "vacuolation" during the group presentation.*

---

varsities *(noun)*

A team representing a college or university.

- *Understanding "varsities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "varsities."*

---

venturis *(noun)*

A tube with a constriction; used to control fluid flow (as in the air inlet of a carburetor).

- *Understanding "venturis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venturis."*

---

vesicant *(noun)*

A chemical agent that causes blistering (especially mustard gas).

- *The article explained what "vesicant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vesicant" to mean a chemical agent that causes blistering (especially....*

---

vesicoureteral reflux *(noun)*

A backflow of urine from the bladder into the ureter.

- *The article explained what "vesicoureteral reflux" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vesicoureteral reflux" to mean a backflow of urine from the bladder into the ureter.*

---

vivisections *(noun)*

The act of operating on living animals (especially in scientific research).

- *He looked up "vivisections" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vivisections."*

---

vulpecula *(noun)*

A constellation in the northern hemisphere near Cygnus and Sagitta.

- *They discussed "vulpecula" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vulpecula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

warburgs *(noun)*

German biochemist who pioneered the use of chemical techniques in biological investigations; noted for studies of cellular respiration (1883-1970).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warburgs."*
- *The article explained what "warburgs" means with a simple example.*

---

wealths *(noun)*

The state of being rich and affluent; having a plentiful supply of material goods and money.

- *He looked up "wealths" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wealths."*

---

weedless *(adjective)*

Free from weeds.

- *A weedless garden.*
- *Would you call this situation "weedless"? Explain why.*

---

whimsicality *(noun)*

The trait of acting unpredictably and more from whim or caprice than from reason or judgment.

- *I despair at the flightiness and whimsicality of my memory.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whimsicality."*

---

whiskys *(noun)*

A liquor made from fermented mash of grain.

- *In class, the teacher used "whiskys" to mean a liquor made from fermented mash of grain.*
- *The article explained what "whiskys" means with a simple example.*

---

willards *(noun)*

United States advocate of temperance and women's suffrage (1839-1898).

- *Understanding "willards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "willards."*

---

witold gombrowicz *(noun)*

Polish author (1904-1969).

- *In class, the teacher used "witold gombrowicz" to mean polish author (1904-1969).*
- *He looked up "witold gombrowicz" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xcs *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and nine.

- *He looked up "xcs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "xcs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abseiled *(verb)*

Lower oneself with a rope coiled around the body from a mountainside.

- *In everyday English, people use "abseiled" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "abseiled" until he saw an example.*

---

acerbity *(noun)*

A rough and bitter manner.

- *They discussed "acerbity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "acerbity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aerofoils *(noun)*

A device that provides reactive force when in motion relative to the surrounding air; can lift or control a plane in flight.

- *He looked up "aerofoils" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aerofoils" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agammaglobulinemia *(noun)*

A rare immunological disorder characterized by the virtual absence of gamma globulin in the blood and consequent susceptibility to infection.

- *In class, the teacher used "agammaglobulinemia" to mean a rare immunological disorder characterized by the....*
- *The article explained what "agammaglobulinemia" means with a simple example.*

---

aggravatingly *(adverb)*

In an aggravating fashion.

- *His hair was caught aggravatingly in the branches of the tree.*
- *He answered "aggravatingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

airsick *(adjective)*

Experiencing motion sickness.

- *Students compared "airsick" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "airsick" when it is experiencing motion sickness.*

akans *(noun)*

A Kwa language spoken in Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

- *He looked up "akans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "akans" during the group presentation.*

alexandrines *(noun)*

(prosody) a line of verse that has six iambic feet.

- *In class, the teacher used "alexandrines" to mean (prosody) a line of verse that has six iambic feet.*
- *They discussed "alexandrines" during the group presentation.*

alnus serrulata *(noun)*

Common shrub of the eastern United States with smooth bark.

- *He looked up "alnus serrulata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alnus serrulata."*

altazimuth *(noun)*

An instrument that measures the altitude and azimuth of celestial bodies; used in navigation.

- *They discussed "altazimuth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "altazimuth" because he had never seen it before.*

ambitiousness *(noun)*

A strong drive for success.

- *He looked up "ambitiousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ambitiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amyloids *(noun)*

A non-nitrogenous food substance consisting chiefly of starch; any substance resembling starch.

- *Understanding "amyloids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amyloids."*

analeptic *(noun)*

A medication used as a stimulant to the central nervous system.

- *The article explained what "analeptic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "analeptic" during the group presentation.*

anatomize *(verb)*

Dissect in order to analyze.

- *Anatomize the bodies of the victims of this strange disease.*
- *This writer anatomized the depth of human behavior.*

angevins *(noun)*

A resident of Anjou.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angevins."*
- *They discussed "angevins" during the group presentation.*

anginal *(adjective)*

Of or related to the pain of angina pectoris.

- *Students compared "anginal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anginal."*

angiomas *(noun)*

A tumor consisting of a mass of blood or lymphatic vessels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “angiomas.”*
- *The article explained what “angiomas” means with a simple example.*

---

aphis fabae *(noun)*

Blackish aphid that infests e.g. beans and sugar beets.

- *He looked up “aphis fabae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aphis fabae.”*

---

appanages *(noun)*

A grant (by a sovereign or a legislative body) of resources to maintain a dependent member of a ruling family.

- *Bishoprics were received as appanages for the younger sons of great families.*
- *Understanding “appanages” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

araucaria araucana *(noun)*

Large Chilean evergreen conifer having intertwined branches and bearing edible nuts.

- *The article explained what “araucaria araucana” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “araucaria araucana.”*

---

arawn *(noun)*

Celtic deity who was the lord of Annwfn (the other world or the land of fairies).

- *The article explained what “arawn” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arawn.”*

---

argal *(noun)*

Wild sheep of semidesert regions in central Asia.

- *The article explained what “argal” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “argal” to mean wild sheep of semidesert regions in central asia.*

---

arisaema *(noun)*

Tuberous or rhizomatous herbaceous perennials.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arisaema.”*
- *He looked up “arisaema” because he had never seen it before.*

---

asclepias incarnata *(noun)*

Densely branching perennial of the eastern United States with white to crimson or purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “asclepias incarnata” to mean densely branching perennial of the eastern united....*
- *The article explained what “asclepias incarnata” means with a simple example.*

---

ascribable *(adjective)*

Capable of being assigned or credited to.

- *Punctuation errors ascribable to careless proofreading.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “ascribable” when it is capable of being assigned or credited to.*

---

ashtons *(noun)*

British choreographer (1906-1988).

- *In class, the teacher used “ashtons” to mean british choreographer (1906-1988).*
- *They discussed “ashtons” during the group presentation.*

---

ateles *(noun)*

Spider monkeys.

- *Understanding “ateles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “ateles” means with a simple example.*

---

attributively *(adverb)*

In an attributive manner.

- *The genitive noun is used attributively.*
- *Place “attributively” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

autoradiographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or produced by autoradiography.

- *Students compared "autoradiographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "autoradiographic" when it is of or relating to or produced by autoradiography.*

avowing *(verb)*

To declare or affirm solemnly and formally as true.

- *Can you use "avowing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "avowing" and when to wait.*

babassu *(noun)*

Tall feather palm of northern Brazil with hard-shelled nuts yielding valuable oil and a kind of vegetable ivory.

- *They discussed "babassu" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "babassu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

babassu nut *(noun)*

Hard-shelled nut of the babassu palm.

- *Understanding "babassu nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "babassu nut" during the group presentation.*

babassu oil *(noun)*

Fatty oil from kernels of babassu nuts similar to coconut oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babassu oil."*
- *He looked up "babassu oil" because he had never seen it before.*

babassu palm *(noun)*

Tall feather palm of northern Brazil with hard-shelled nuts yielding valuable oil and a kind of vegetable ivory.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babassu palm."*
- *He looked up "babassu palm" because he had never seen it before.*

baldpate *(noun)*

A widgeon the male of which has a white crown.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baldpate."*
- *They discussed "baldpate" during the group presentation.*

baronetcies *(noun)*

The rank or dignity or position of a baronet or baroness.

- *The article explained what "baronetcies" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baronetcies."*

barrooms *(noun)*

A room or establishment where alcoholic drinks are served over a counter.

- *They discussed "barrooms" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barrooms."*

basidiomycete *(noun)*

Any of various fungi of the subdivision Basidiomycota.

- *He looked up "basidiomycete" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basidiomycete."*

basilic vein *(noun)*

A vein that drains the back of the hand and forearm and empties into the axillary vein.

- *They discussed "basilic vein" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basilic vein" to mean a vein that drains the back of the hand and forearm....*

battle of pydna *(noun)*

A major victory by the Romans over the Macedonians in 168 BC; resulted in the downfall of the ancient Macedonian kingdom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of pydna."*
- *He looked up "battle of pydna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bayonetted *(verb)*

Stab or kill someone with a bayonet.

- *In everyday English, people use "bayonetted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bayonetted" in real sentences.*

---

bellyaches *(noun)*

An ache localized in the stomach or abdominal region.

- *Understanding "bellyaches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bellyaches" during the group presentation.*

---

berkelium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element; discovered by bombarding americium with helium.

- *In class, the teacher used "berkelium" to mean a radioactive transuranic element; discovered by....*
- *Understanding "berkelium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

betula papyrifera *(noun)*

Small American birch with peeling white bark often worked into e.g. baskets or toy canoes.

- *He looked up "betula papyrifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "betula papyrifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bextra *(noun)*

A Cox-2 inhibitor (trade name Bextra) that relieves pain and inflammation without harming the digestive tract.

- *He looked up "bextra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bextra" during the group presentation.*

---

bigheaded *(adjective)*

(used colloquially) overly conceited or arrogant; -Laurent Le Sage.

- *The speaker chose "bigheaded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bigheaded" when it is (used colloquially) overly conceited or arrogant;....*

---

biocatalysts *(noun)*

A biochemical catalyst such as an enzyme.

- *Understanding "biocatalysts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "biocatalysts" means with a simple example.*

---

bistre *(noun)*

A water-soluble brownish-yellow pigment made by boiling wood soot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bistre."*
- *They discussed "bistre" during the group presentation.*

---

bize *(noun)*

A dry cold north wind in southeastern France.

- *In class, the teacher used "bize" to mean a dry cold north wind in southeastern france.*
- *The article explained what "bize" means with a simple example.*

---

blowpipes *(noun)*

A tube through which darts can be shot by blowing.

- *The article explained what "blowpipes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blowpipes" to mean a tube through which darts can be shot by blowing.*

---

body plethysmograph *(noun)*

Plethysmograph consisting of a chamber surrounding the entire body; used in studies of respiration.

- *The article explained what "body plethysmograph" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "body plethysmograph" to mean plethysmograph consisting of a chamber surrounding....*

---

bombax *(noun)*

Trees of chiefly South America.

- *The article explained what "bombax" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bombax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bombes *(verb)*

Fail to get a passing grade.

- *She tried to use "bombes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "bombes" until he saw an example.*

---

bondwoman *(noun)*

A female bound to serve without wages.

- *They discussed "bondwoman" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bondwoman" means with a simple example.*

---

boris fyodorovich godunov *(noun)*

Czar of Russia (1551-1605).

- *They discussed "boris fyodorovich godunov" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boris fyodorovich godunov" to mean czar of russia (1551-1605).*

---

bos banteng *(noun)*

Wild ox of the Malay Archipelago.

- *They discussed "bos banteng" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bos banteng" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bosss *(noun)*

A person who exercises control over workers.

- *Understanding "bosss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bosss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boundlessness *(noun)*

The quality of being infinite; without bound or limit.

- *In class, the teacher used "boundlessness" to mean the quality of being infinite; without bound or limit.*
- *The article explained what "boundlessness" means with a simple example.*

---

bowerbirds *(noun)*

Any of various birds of the Australian region whose males build ornamented structures resembling bowers in order to attract females.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowerbirds."*
- *He looked up "bowerbirds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brandts *(noun)*

German statesman who as chancellor of West Germany worked to reduce tensions with eastern Europe (1913-1992).

- *In class, the teacher used "brandts" to mean german statesman who as chancellor of west germany....*
- *Understanding "brandts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

broom snakeweed *(noun)*

Low-growing sticky subshrub of southwestern United States having narrow linear leaves on many slender branches and hundreds of tiny yellow flower heads.

- *Understanding "broom snakeweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broom snakeweed."*

---

bruited *(verb)*

Tell or spread rumors.

- *Can you use "bruited" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "bruited" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

caesareans *(noun)*

The delivery of a fetus by surgical incision through the abdominal wall and uterus (from the belief that Julius Caesar was born that way).

- *Understanding "caesareans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caesareans."*

---

calx *(noun)*

A white crystalline oxide used in the production of calcium hydroxide.

- *He looked up "calx" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "calx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canaliculi *(noun)*

A small canal or duct as in some bones and parts of plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canaliculi."*
- *He looked up "canaliculi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cardamine pratensis *(noun)*

A bitter cress of Europe and America.

- *They discussed "cardamine pratensis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardamine pratensis."*

---

cardoons *(noun)*

Only parts eaten are roots and especially stalks (blanched and used as celery); related to artichokes.

- *They discussed "cardoons" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cardoons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cardsharp *(noun)*

A professional card player who makes a living by cheating at card games.

- *He looked up "cardsharp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cardsharp" to mean a professional card player who makes a living by....*

---

casteless *(adjective)*

Not belonging to or having been expelled from a caste and thus having no place or status in society.

- *The foreigner was a casteless person.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "casteless."*

---

cebuanos *(noun)*

Language of the people of Cebu in the Philippines; its lexicon contributes to the official language of the Philippines.

- *Understanding "cebuanos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cebuanos" means with a simple example.*

---

ceratopsians *(noun)*

Any of several four-footed herbivorous dinosaurs with enormous beaked skulls; of the late Cretaceous in North America and Mongolia.

- *Understanding "ceratopsians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ceratopsians" during the group presentation.*

---

chaldee *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ancient Chaldea or its people or language or culture.

- *Would you call this situation "chaldee"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chaldee" when it is of or relating to ancient chaldea or its people or....*

---

chanteys *(noun)*

A rhythmical work song originally sung by sailors.

- *They discussed "chanteys" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chanteys" to mean a rhythmical work song originally sung by sailors.*

---

chasteness *(noun)*

Lack of ornamentation.

- *They discussed "chasteness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chasteness" to mean lack of ornamentation.*

---

checkerboards *(noun)*

A board having 64 squares of two alternating colors.

- *He looked up "checkerboards" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "checkerboards."*

---

cheeping *(verb)*

Make high-pitched sounds.

- *Can you use "cheeping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cheeping" and when to wait.*

---

chen caerulescens *(noun)*

North American wild goose having dark plumage in summer but white in winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chen caerulescens."*
- *He looked up "chen caerulescens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chinaberry *(noun)*

Evergreen of tropical America having pulpy fruit containing saponin which was used as soap by Native Americans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinaberry."*
- *He looked up "chinaberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chinaberry tree *(noun)*

Tree of northern India and China having purple blossoms and small inedible yellow fruits; naturalized in the southern United States as a shade tree.

- *The article explained what "chinaberry tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinaberry tree."*

---

chinked *(adjective)*

Having narrow opening filled.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chinked" when it is having narrow opening filled.*
- *The speaker chose "chinked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cholera infantum *(noun)*

Often fatal form of gastroenteritis occurring in children; not true cholera but having similar symptoms.

- *In class, the teacher used "cholera infantum" to mean often fatal form of gastroenteritis occurring in....*
- *He looked up "cholera infantum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chondrichthyes *(noun)*

Cartilaginous fishes.

- *The article explained what "chondrichthyes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chondrichthyes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

christianise *(verb)*

Convert to Christianity.

- *She tried to use "christianise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "christianise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cicala *(noun)*

Stout-bodied insect with large membranous wings; male has drum-like organs for producing a high-pitched drone.

- *They discussed "cicala" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cicala" means with a simple example.*

---

class chondrichthyes *(noun)*

Cartilaginous fishes.

- *They discussed "class chondrichthyes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class chondrichthyes."*

clearways *(noun)*

A road on which you are not allowed to stop (unless you have a breakdown).

- *They discussed "clearways" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "clearways" because he had never seen it before.*

clowder *(noun)*

A group of cats.

- *Understanding "clowder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "clowder" during the group presentation.*

coatrack *(noun)*

A rack with hooks for temporarily holding coats and hats.

- *In class, the teacher used "coatrack" to mean a rack with hooks for temporarily holding coats and....*
- *Understanding "coatrack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

codexes *(noun)*

An official list of chemicals or medicines etc.

- *The article explained what "codexes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "codexes."*

collectivizing *(verb)*

Bring under collective control; of farms and industrial enterprises.

- *The coach explained when to use "collectivizing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "collectivizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

columbite-tantalite *(noun)*

A valuable black mineral combining niobite and tantalite; used in cell phones and computer chips.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "columbite-tantalite."*
- *He looked up "columbite-tantalite" because he had never seen it before.*

conciliators *(noun)*

Someone who tries to bring peace.

- *In class, the teacher used "conciliators" to mean someone who tries to bring peace.*
- *Understanding "conciliators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conditionings *(noun)*

A learning process in which an organism's behavior becomes dependent on the occurrence of a stimulus in its environment.

- *Understanding "conditionings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conditionings" to mean a learning process in which an organism's behavior....*

consonances *(noun)*

The repetition of consonants (or consonant patterns) especially at the ends of words.

- *Understanding "consonances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "consonances" means with a simple example.*

contritely *(adverb)*

In a rueful manner.

- *Using "contritely" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "contritely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

coprolalia *(noun)*

An uncontrollable use of obscene language; often accompanied by mental disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "coprolalia" to mean an uncontrollable use of obscene language; often....*
- *He looked up "coprolalia" because he had never seen it before.*

coracles *(noun)*

A small rounded boat made of hides stretched over a wicker frame; still used in some parts of Great Britain.

- *He looked up "coracles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coracles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cosmetician *(noun)*

Someone who works in a beauty parlor.

- *The article explained what "cosmetician" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cosmetician."*

---

cowpuncher *(noun)*

A hired hand who tends cattle and performs other duties on horseback.

- *In class, the teacher used "cowpuncher" to mean a hired hand who tends cattle and performs other....*
- *The article explained what "cowpuncher" means with a simple example.*

---

coyer *(adjective)*

Modestly or warily rejecting approaches or overtures.

- *It is useful to describe something as "coyer" when it is modestly or warily rejecting approaches or overtures.*
- *The speaker chose "coyer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cryptanalytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cryptanalysis.

- *A "cryptanalytic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "cryptanalytic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cubeb *(noun)*

A cigarette containing cubeb.

- *The article explained what "cubeb" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cubeb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cubeb cigarette *(noun)*

A cigarette containing cubeb.

- *The article explained what "cubeb cigarette" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cubeb cigarette."*

---

cubeb vine *(noun)*

Tropical southeast Asian shrubby vine bearing spicy berrylike fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cubeb vine."*
- *They discussed "cubeb vine" during the group presentation.*

---

dandyish *(adjective)*

Affecting extreme elegance in dress and manner.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dandyish" when it is affecting extreme elegance in dress and manner.*
- *Students compared "dandyish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

darsana *(noun)*

(from the Sanskrit word for 'to see') one of six orthodox philosophical systems or viewpoints on the nature of reality and the release from bondage to karma.

- *He looked up "darsana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darsana."*

---

daucus carota *(noun)*

A widely naturalized Eurasian herb with finely cut foliage and white compound umbels of small white or yellowish flowers and thin yellowish roots.

- *The article explained what "daucus carota" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daucus carota" to mean a widely naturalized eurasian herb with finely cut....*

---

ddss *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in dental surgery.

- *He looked up "ddss" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ddss."*

debauching *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *She tried to use "debauching" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "debauching" and when to wait.*

decimalization *(noun)*

The act of changing to a decimal system.

- *The decimalization of British currency.*
- *The article explained what "decimalization" means with a simple example.*

deoxycytidine *(noun)*

A nucleoside component of DNA; composed of cytosine and deoxyribose.

- *In class, the teacher used "deoxycytidine" to mean a nucleoside component of dna; composed of cytosine....*
- *Understanding "deoxycytidine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dermatoses *(noun)*

Disorder involving lesions or eruptions of the skin (in which there is usually no inflammation).

- *They discussed "dermatoses" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dermatoses."*

descriptivism *(noun)*

(ethics) a doctrine holding that moral statements have a truth value.

- *He looked up "descriptivism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "descriptivism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

destabilises *(verb)*

Make unstable.

- *The coach explained when to use "destabilises" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "destabilises" until he saw an example.*

determent *(noun)*

A communication that makes you afraid to try something.

- *Understanding "determent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "determent" means with a simple example.*

digital plethysmograph *(noun)*

Plethysmograph applied to a digit of the hand or foot to measure skin blood flow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "digital plethysmograph."*
- *He looked up "digital plethysmograph" because he had never seen it before.*

digitoxin *(noun)*

Digitalis preparation used to treat congestive heart failure or cardiac arrhythmia.

- *The article explained what "digitoxin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "digitoxin" during the group presentation.*

dissembler *(noun)*

A person who professes beliefs and opinions that he or she does not hold in order to conceal his or her real feelings or motives.

- *He looked up "dissembler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dissembler" during the group presentation.*

dixies *(noun)*

The southern states that seceded from the United States in 1861.

- *He looked up "dixies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dixies" during the group presentation.*

dominatrixes *(noun)*

A dominating woman (especially one who plays that role in a sadomasochistic sexual relationship).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dominatrixes."*
- *He looked up "dominatrixes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

domineer *(verb)*

Rule or exercise power over (somebody) in a cruel and autocratic manner.

- *He did not know how to use "domineer" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "domineer" and when to wait.*

---

dovecotes *(noun)*

A birdhouse for pigeons.

- *In class, the teacher used "dovecotes" to mean a birdhouse for pigeons.*
- *He looked up "dovecotes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

downsizes *(verb)*

Make in a smaller size.

- *She tried to use "downsizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "downsizes" when talking about this idea.*

---

draftsperson *(noun)*

A skilled worker who draws plans of buildings or machines.

- *They discussed "draftsperson" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "draftsperson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drowsing *(adjective)*

Half asleep.

- *It seemed a pity to disturb the drowsing (or dozing) professor.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "drowsing."*

---

dryopteris fragrans *(noun)*

Fern or northern Eurasia and North America having fragrant fronds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dryopteris fragrans."*
- *He looked up "dryopteris fragrans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

easyer *(adjective)*

Posing no difficulty; requiring little effort.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "easyer."*
- *A "easyer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

eczema marginatum *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the groin (most common in men).

- *He looked up "eczema marginatum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eczema marginatum."*

---

elucidations *(noun)*

An interpretation that removes obstacles to understanding.

- *In class, the teacher used "elucidations" to mean an interpretation that removes obstacles to....*
- *The article explained what "elucidations" means with a simple example.*

---

endue *(verb)*

Give qualities or abilities to.

- *Can you use "endue" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "endue" until he saw an example.*

---

equiprobable *(adjective)*

Equally probable.

- *The speaker chose “equiprobable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “equiprobable” approach may work better in this case.*

---

equisetum palustre *(noun)*

Scouring-rush horsetail widely distributed in wet or boggy areas of northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up “equisetum palustre” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “equisetum palustre” during the group presentation.*

---

erb’s palsy *(noun)*

Paralysis of the arm resulting from injury to the brachial plexus (usually during childbirth).

- *Understanding “erb’s palsy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “erb’s palsy” during the group presentation.*

---

escalope de veau orloff *(noun)*

Lightly sauteed veal cutlets spread with a Soubise sauce and liver paste then sprinkled with grated Parmesan and baked briefly.

- *Understanding “escalope de veau orloff” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “escalope de veau orloff” during the group presentation.*

---

etiolation *(noun)*

The act of weakening by stunting the growth or development of something.

- *The etiolation of the critical tradition.*
- *His etiolation signaled years in prison.*

---

eusebius sophronius hieronymus *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) one of the great Fathers of the early Christian Church whose major work was his translation of the Scriptures from Hebrew and Greek into Latin (which became the Vulgate); a saint and Doctor of the Church (347-420).

- *He looked up “eusebius sophronius hieronymus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “eusebius sophronius hieronymus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expatriating *(verb)*

Move away from one’s native country and adopt a new residence abroad.

- *Learners should practice how to use “expatriating” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “expatriating” when talking about this idea.*

---

extenuation *(noun)*

To act in such a way as to cause an offense to seem less serious.

- *He looked up “extenuation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “extenuation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family lycosidae *(noun)*

Wolf spiders.

- *They discussed “family lycosidae” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “family lycosidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

family oestridae *(noun)*

Warble flies.

- *Understanding “family oestridae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “family oestridae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fanlights *(noun)*

A window above a door that is usually hinged to a horizontal crosspiece over the door.

- *In class, the teacher used “fanlights” to mean a window above a door that is usually hinged to a....*
- *Understanding “fanlights” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fingal’s cave *(noun)*

A large cave with basaltic pillars on Staffa island in Scotland.

- *Understanding “fingal’s cave” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fingal’s cave.”*

flaks *(noun)*

A slick spokesperson who can turn any criticism to the advantage of their employer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flaks."*
- *They discussed "flaks" during the group presentation.*

flavorsome *(adjective)*

Full of flavor.

- *It is useful to describe something as "flavorsome" when it is full of flavor.*
- *The speaker chose "flavorsome" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

folklores *(noun)*

The unwritten lore (stories and proverbs and riddles and songs) of a culture.

- *They discussed "folklores" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "folklores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

foretop *(noun)*

A lock of a horse's mane that grows forward between the ears.

- *They discussed "foretop" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "foretop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fraxinus pennsylvanica *(noun)*

Smallish American tree with velvety branchlets and lower leaf surfaces.

- *They discussed "fraxinus pennsylvanica" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fraxinus pennsylvanica" means with a simple example.*

frogmarched *(verb)*

March a person against his will by any method.

- *She tried to use "frogmarched" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "frogmarched" and when to wait.*

fultons *(noun)*

American inventor who designed the first commercially successful steamboat and the first steam warship (1765-1815).

- *They discussed "fultons" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fultons."*

gasohol *(noun)*

A gasoline substitute consisting of 90% gasoline and 10% grain alcohol from corn.

- *They discussed "gasohol" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasohol."*

gauzes *(noun)*

A net of transparent fabric with a loose open weave.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gauzes."*
- *He looked up "gauzes" because he had never seen it before.*

genus arisaema *(noun)*

Tuberous or rhizomatous herbaceous perennials.

- *The article explained what "genus arisaema" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus arisaema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus ateles *(noun)*

Spider monkeys.

- *He looked up "genus ateles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus ateles" during the group presentation.*

genus bombax *(noun)*

Trees of chiefly South America.

- *They discussed "genus bombax" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus bombax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus gerris *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gerrididae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gerris" to mean type genus of the gerrididae.*
- *Understanding "genus gerris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus grewia *(noun)*

A genus of tropical and subtropical Old World climbers or shrubs or trees.

- *They discussed "genus grewia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus grewia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus hyoscyamus *(noun)*

Genus of poisonous herbs: henbane.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hyoscyamus."*
- *The article explained what "genus hyoscyamus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus kochia *(noun)*

Summer cypress.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus kochia."*
- *Understanding "genus kochia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus lecanora *(noun)*

Type genus of Lecanoraceae; crustaceous lichens.

- *They discussed "genus lecanora" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus lecanora" means with a simple example.*

---

genus tacca *(noun)*

Genus of tropical plants with creeping rootstocks and small umbellate flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus tacca" to mean genus of tropical plants with creeping rootstocks....*
- *The article explained what "genus tacca" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ziziphus *(noun)*

Spiny chiefly tropical American and Asiatic shrubs: jujubes.

- *He looked up "genus ziziphus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ziziphus."*

---

gerris *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gerrididae.

- *He looked up "gerris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gerris" to mean type genus of the gerrididae.*

---

gladiolas *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Gladiolus native chiefly to tropical and South Africa having sword-shaped leaves and one-sided spikes of brightly colored funnel-shaped flowers; widely cultivated.

- *Understanding "gladiolas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gladiolas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glary *(adjective)*

Shining intensely.

- *The speaker chose "glary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "glary"? Explain why.*

---

glucotrol *(noun)*

An oral antidiabetic drug (trade name Glucotrol) that stimulates the release of insulin from the pancreas.

- *The article explained what "glucotrol" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glucotrol."*

---

gossypium arboreum *(noun)*

East Indian shrub cultivated especially for ornament for its pale yellow to deep purple blossoms.

- *They discussed "gossypium arboreum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gossypium arboreum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grewia *(noun)*

A genus of tropical and subtropical Old World climbers or shrubs or trees.

- *The article explained what "grewia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grewia" to mean a genus of tropical and subtropical old world....*

---

grumbler *(noun)*

A person given to excessive complaints and crying and whining.

- *In class, the teacher used "grumbler" to mean a person given to excessive complaints and crying....*
- *The article explained what "grumbler" means with a simple example.*

---

guying *(verb)*

Steady or support with a guy wire or cable.

- *He did not know how to use "guying" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "guying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

habenaria nivea *(noun)*

Slender fringed orchid of eastern North America having white flowers.

- *He looked up "habenaria nivea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "habenaria nivea" during the group presentation.*

---

haematuria *(noun)*

The presence of blood in the urine; often a symptom of urinary tract disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematuria."*
- *The article explained what "haematuria" means with a simple example.*

---

hairsplitting *(noun)*

Making too fine distinctions of little importance.

- *They didn't take his hairsplitting seriously.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hairsplitting" to mean making too fine distinctions of little importance.*

---

hakkas *(noun)*

A dialect of Chinese spoken in southeastern China by the Hakka.

- *The article explained what "hakkas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hakkas."*

---

hardihood *(noun)*

The trait of being willing to undertake things that involve risk or danger.

- *He looked up "hardihood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hardihood" during the group presentation.*

---

haversacks *(noun)*

A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder.

- *They discussed "haversacks" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "haversacks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

henbit *(noun)*

Eurasian plant having toothed leaves and small two-lipped white or purplish-red flowers.

- *He looked up "henbit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "henbit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

holystone *(noun)*

A soft sandstone used for scrubbing the decks of a ship.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holystone."*
- *The article explained what "holystone" means with a simple example.*

hyoscyamus *(noun)*

Genus of poisonous herbs: henbane.

- *They discussed "hyoscyamus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyoscyamus."*

hyoscyamus niger *(noun)*

Poisonous fetid Old World herb having sticky hairy leaves and yellow-brown flowers; yields hyoscyamine and scopolamine.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyoscyamus niger" to mean poisonous fetid old world herb having sticky hairy....*
- *The article explained what "hyoscyamus niger" means with a simple example.*

ibizan hound *(noun)*

Breed of slender agile medium-sized hound found chiefly in the Balearic Islands; said to have been bred originally by the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt.

- *They discussed "ibizan hound" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ibizan hound" because he had never seen it before.*

idiographic *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving the study of individuals.

- *The speaker chose "idiographic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "idiographic" approach may work better in this case.*

incompressibility *(noun)*

The property of being incompressible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incompressibility."*
- *They discussed "incompressibility" during the group presentation.*

indelicacy *(noun)*

The trait of being indelicate and offensive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indelicacy."*
- *He looked up "indelicacy" because he had never seen it before.*

indrawn *(adjective)*

Tending to reserve or introspection.

- *A quiet indrawn man.*
- *A "indrawn" approach may work better in this case.*

infeasibility *(noun)*

The quality of not being doable.

- *Understanding "infeasibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "infeasibility" means with a simple example.*

integuments *(noun)*

An outer protective covering such as the skin of an animal or a cuticle or seed coat or rind or shell.

- *The article explained what "integuments" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "integuments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inveighs *(verb)*

Speak against in an impassioned manner.

- *In everyday English, people use "inveighs" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "inveighs" in real sentences.*

isoroku yamamoto *(noun)*

Japanese admiral who planned the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 (1884-1943).

- *The article explained what "isoroku yamamoto" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "isoroku yamamoto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ixodes scapularis *(noun)*

Parasitic on mice of genus Peromyscus and bites humans; principal vector for Lyme disease in eastern United States (especially New England); northern form was for a time known as Ixodes dammini (deer tick).

- *They discussed "ixodes scapularis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ixodes scapularis" to mean parasitic on mice of genus peromyscus and bites....*

---

jackscrew *(noun)*

Screw-operated jack.

- *The article explained what "jackscrew" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jackscrew."*

---

jerom bos *(noun)*

Dutch painter (1450-1516).

- *The article explained what "jerom bos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jerom bos."*

---

jolliet *(noun)*

French explorer (with Jacques Marquette) of the upper Mississippi River valley (1645-1700).

- *They discussed "jolliet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jolliet" means with a simple example.*

---

journalese *(noun)*

The style in which newspapers are written.

- *In class, the teacher used "journalese" to mean the style in which newspapers are written.*
- *Understanding "journalese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jugging *(verb)*

Stew in an earthenware jug.

- *In everyday English, people use "jugging" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "jugging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

justificatory *(adjective)*

Attempting to justify or defend in speech or writing.

- *Would you call this situation "justificatory"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "justificatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

kamia *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people of southeastern California and northwestern Mexico.

- *They discussed "kamia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kamia" means with a simple example.*

---

kaufmans *(noun)*

United States playwright who collaborated with many other writers including Moss Hart (1889-1961).

- *Understanding "kaufmans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kaufmans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kilobit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 bits.

- *In class, the teacher used "kilobit" to mean a unit of information equal to 1000 bits.*
- *Understanding "kilobit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

klinefelter's syndrome *(noun)*

Syndrome in males that is characterized by small testes and long legs and enlarged breasts and reduced sperm production and mental retardation; a genetic defect in which an extra X chromosome (XXY) is present in the male.

- *Understanding "klinefelter's syndrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “klinefelter’s syndrome” to mean syndrome in males that is characterized by small....*

---

kochia *(noun)*

Summer cypress.

- *They discussed “kochia” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kochia” to mean summer cypress.*

---

kolas *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *He looked up “kolas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kolas.”*

---

lammergeier *(noun)*

The largest Eurasian bird of prey; having black feathers hanging around the bill.

- *He looked up “lammergeier” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lammergeier” to mean the largest eurasian bird of prey; having black....*

---

landscapist *(noun)*

Someone who arranges features of the landscape or garden attractively.

- *He looked up “landscapist” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “landscapist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lawlessly *(adverb)*

In an illegal manner.

- *She spoke “lawlessly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “lawlessly” in the final chapter.*

---

lecanora *(noun)*

Any lichen of the genus Lecanora; some used in dyeing; some used for food.

- *The article explained what “lecanora” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lecanora.”*

---

little-head snakeweed *(noun)*

Similar to Gutierrezia sarothrae but with flower heads having fewer rays and disk flowers.

- *Understanding “little-head snakeweed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “little-head snakeweed” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lomustine *(noun)*

An antineoplastic drug often used to treat brain tumors or Hodgkin’s disease.

- *Understanding “lomustine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “lomustine” during the group presentation.*

---

loomes *(verb)*

Come into view indistinctly, often threateningly.

- *Can you use “loomes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “loomes” and when to wait.*

---

louis jolliet *(noun)*

French explorer (with Jacques Marquette) of the upper Mississippi River valley (1645-1700).

- *They discussed “louis jolliet” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “louis jolliet” to mean french explorer (with jacques marquette) of the....*

---

luxembourgers *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Luxembourg.

- *In class, the teacher used “luxembourgers” to mean a native or inhabitant of luxembourg.*
- *They discussed “luxembourgers” during the group presentation.*

---

lxxvii *(adjective)*

Being seven more than seventy.

- *Students compared "lxxvii" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "lxxvii" approach may work better in this case.*

lycosidae *(noun)*

Wolf spiders.

- *The article explained what "lycosidae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycosidae."*

macbeths *(noun)*

King of Scotland (died in 1057).

- *They discussed "macbeths" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macbeths."*

magistrature *(noun)*

The position of magistrate.

- *Understanding "magistrature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "magistrature" because he had never seen it before.*

mailboat *(noun)*

A boat for carrying mail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mailboat."*
- *Understanding "mailboat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mandrills *(noun)*

Baboon of west Africa with a bright red and blue muzzle and blue hindquarters.

- *In class, the teacher used "mandrills" to mean baboon of west africa with a bright red and blue....*
- *The article explained what "mandrills" means with a simple example.*

manticores *(noun)*

A mythical monster having the head of man (with horns) and the body of a lion and the tail of a scorpion.

- *The article explained what "manticores" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manticores."*

mare clausum *(noun)*

(closed sea) a navigable body of water under the jurisdiction of a single nation.

- *The article explained what "mare clausum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mare clausum" during the group presentation.*

martyres *(verb)*

Torture and torment like a martyr.

- *He did not know how to use "martyres" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "martyres" carefully so everyone would understand.*

masochistically *(adverb)*

In a masochistic manner.

- *Masochistically he insisted on an even greater workload.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "masochistically" naturally.*

mayoralties *(noun)*

The position of mayor.

- *In class, the teacher used "mayoralties" to mean the position of mayor.*
- *The article explained what "mayoralties" means with a simple example.*

medinas *(noun)*

The ancient quarter of many cities in northern Africa.

- *They discussed "medinas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "medinas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meliorate *(verb)*

To make better.

- *She tried to use "meliorate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "meliorate" until he saw an example.*

---

menstruates *(verb)*

Undergo menstruation.

- *He did not know how to use "menstruates" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "menstruates" and when to wait.*

---

metchnikoff *(noun)*

Russian bacteriologist in France who formulated the theory of phagocytosis (1845-1916).

- *Understanding "metchnikoff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metchnikoff."*

---

microfossil *(noun)*

A fossil that must be studied microscopically.

- *In class, the teacher used "microfossil" to mean a fossil that must be studied microscopically.*
- *The article explained what "microfossil" means with a simple example.*

---

mimer *(noun)*

An actor who communicates entirely by gesture and facial expression.

- *He looked up "mimer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mimer."*

---

mingy *(adjective)*

(used of persons or behavior) characterized by or indicative of lack of generosity.

- *Would you call this situation "mingy"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "mingy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mintages *(noun)*

Fee paid to a mint by the government for minting a coin.

- *He looked up "mintages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mintages" during the group presentation.*

---

mortising *(verb)*

Cut a hole for a tenon in.

- *The coach explained when to use "mortising" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "mortising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mucosae *(noun)*

Mucus-secreting membrane lining all body cavities or passages that communicate with the exterior.

- *They discussed "mucosae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mucosae."*

---

mummifying *(verb)*

Dry up and shrivel due to complete loss of moisture.

- *The coach explained when to use "mummifying" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "mummifying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mushes *(noun)*

Writing or music that is excessively sweet and sentimental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mushes."*
- *Understanding "mushes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mutinying *(verb)*

Engage in a mutiny against an authority.

- *Learners should practice how to use "mutinying" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "mutinying" when talking about this idea.*

namings *(noun)*

The act of putting a person into a non-elective position.

- *They discussed "namings" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "namings."*

natation *(noun)*

The act of someone who floats on the water.

- *He looked up "natation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natation" to mean the act of someone who floats on the water.*

natters *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *Can you use "natters" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "natters" until he saw an example.*

nervure *(noun)*

One of the horny ribs that stiffen and support the wing of an insect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nervure."*
- *He looked up "nervure" because he had never seen it before.*

neurohormones *(noun)*

A hormone that is released by nerve impulses (e.g., norepinephrine or vasopressin).

- *In class, the teacher used "neurohormones" to mean a hormone that is released by nerve impulses (e.g.,....*
- *They discussed "neurohormones" during the group presentation.*

new jerseyan *(noun)*

A native of resident of New Jersey.

- *The article explained what "new jerseyan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new jerseyan."*

nonreciprocal *(adjective)*

Not reciprocal.

- *A "nonreciprocal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "nonreciprocal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

norfolks *(noun)*

Port city located in southeastern Virginia on the Elizabeth River at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay; headquarters of the Atlantic fleet of the United States Navy.

- *Understanding "norfolks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "norfolks" means with a simple example.*

ocellated *(adjective)*

Having ocelli.

- *A "ocellated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "ocellated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ocellated turkey *(noun)*

Wild turkey of Central America and northern South America.

- *They discussed "ocellated turkey" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ocellated turkey."*

odos *(noun)*

French pope from 1088 to 1099 whose sermons called for the First Crusade (1042-1099).

- *They discussed "odos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "odos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oenologist *(noun)*

A specialist in wine making.

- *They discussed "oenologist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oenologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oestridae *(noun)*

Warble flies.

- *In class, the teacher used "oestridae" to mean warble flies.*
- *Understanding "oestridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ohios *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north central United States in the Great Lakes region.

- *In class, the teacher used "ohios" to mean a midwestern state in north central united states....*
- *The article explained what "ohios" means with a simple example.*

---

oliguria *(noun)*

Production of an abnormally small amount of urine.

- *Understanding "oliguria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oliguria" to mean production of an abnormally small amount of urine.*

---

onomasticon *(noun)*

A list of proper nouns naming persons or places.

- *In class, the teacher used "onomasticon" to mean a list of proper nouns naming persons or places.*
- *The article explained what "onomasticon" means with a simple example.*

---

ostrogoth *(noun)*

A member of the eastern group of Goths who created a kingdom in northern Italy around 500 AD.

- *They discussed "ostrogoth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ostrogoth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

overgeneralizing *(verb)*

Draw too general a conclusion.

- *Can you use "overgeneralizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "overgeneralizing" and when to wait.*

---

overpraise *(verb)*

Praise excessively.

- *She tried to use "overpraise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overpraise" when talking about this idea.*

---

paramagnetism *(noun)*

Materials like aluminum or platinum become magnetized in a magnetic field but it disappears when the field is removed.

- *They discussed "paramagnetism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "paramagnetism" means with a simple example.*

---

paraparesis *(noun)*

A slight paralysis or weakness of both legs.

- *The article explained what "paraparesis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paraparesis" to mean a slight paralysis or weakness of both legs.*

---

parboiling *(verb)*

Cook (vegetables) briefly.

- *Can you use "parboiling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *The coach explained when to use “parboiling” and when to wait.*

---

particularistic *(adjective)*

Relating to particularism (exclusive interest in one group or class or sect etc.).

- *A particularistic-seeming statement.*
- *A “particularistic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

particularization *(noun)*

An individualized description of a particular instance.

- *The article explained what “particularization” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “particularization” during the group presentation.*

---

pashtoon *(noun)*

A member of the mountain people living in the eastern regions of Afghanistan.

- *In class, the teacher used “pashtoon” to mean a member of the mountain people living in the....*
- *The article explained what “pashtoon” means with a simple example.*

---

patacas *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Macao.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “patacas.”*
- *He looked up “patacas” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pediculosis *(noun)*

Infestation with lice (Pediculus humanus) resulting in severe itching.

- *In class, the teacher used “pediculosis” to mean infestation with lice (pediculus humanus) resulting....*
- *They discussed “pediculosis” during the group presentation.*

---

pennisetum glaucum *(noun)*

Tall grass having cattail like spikes; grown in Africa and Asia for its grain and in the United States chiefly for forage; sometimes used in making beer.

- *In class, the teacher used “pennisetum glaucum” to mean tall grass having cattail like spikes; grown in....*
- *They discussed “pennisetum glaucum” during the group presentation.*

---

peppier *(adjective)*

Marked by lively action.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “peppier.”*
- *The speaker chose “peppier” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

perca flavescens *(noun)*

North American perch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “perca flavescens.”*
- *Understanding “perca flavescens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

petrols *(noun)*

A volatile flammable mixture of hydrocarbons (hexane and heptane and octane etc.) derived from petroleum; used mainly as a fuel in internal-combustion engines.

- *The article explained what “petrols” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “petrols.”*

---

phenazopyridine *(noun)*

Analgesic (trade name Pyridium) used to treat urinary tract infections.

- *They discussed “phenazopyridine” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “phenazopyridine” means with a simple example.*

---

phylum coelenterata *(noun)*

Hydras; polyps; jellyfishes; sea anemones; corals.

- *In class, the teacher used “phylum coelenterata” to mean hydras; polyps; jellyfishes; sea anemones; corals.*
- *The article explained what “phylum coelenterata” means with a simple example.*

---

pindaric *(noun)*

An ode form used by Pindar; has triple groups of triple units.

- *Understanding "pindaric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pindaric" during the group presentation.*

pindaric ode *(noun)*

An ode form used by Pindar; has triple groups of triple units.

- *He looked up "pindaric ode" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pindaric ode" during the group presentation.*

plagiarisms *(noun)*

The act of plagiarizing; taking someone's words or ideas as if they were your own.

- *He looked up "plagiarisms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plagiarisms."*

planos *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Texas (suburb of Dallas).

- *They discussed "planos" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "planos" to mean a city in northeastern texas (suburb of dallas).*

plaquenil *(noun)*

Anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Plaquenil) used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and malaria and lupus erythematosus.

- *They discussed "plaquenil" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plaquenil" because he had never seen it before.*

platings *(noun)*

A thin coating of metal deposited on a surface.

- *Understanding "platings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platings."*

playpens *(noun)*

A portable enclosure in which babies may be left to play.

- *In class, the teacher used "playpens" to mean a portable enclosure in which babies may be left to....*
- *The article explained what "playpens" means with a simple example.*

plentitude *(noun)*

A full supply.

- *In class, the teacher used "plentitude" to mean a full supply.*
- *The article explained what "plentitude" means with a simple example.*

plethysmograph *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring changes in volume of a part or organ or whole body (usually resulting from fluctuations in the amount of blood it contains).

- *The article explained what "plethysmograph" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plethysmograph."*

ploughboy *(noun)*

A boy who leads the animals that draw a plow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ploughboy."*
- *He looked up "ploughboy" because he had never seen it before.*

plumed scorpionfish *(noun)*

A kind of scorpionfish.

- *Understanding "plumed scorpionfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "plumed scorpionfish" during the group presentation.*

plywoods *(noun)*

A laminate made of thin layers of wood.

- *The article explained what "plywoods" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plywoods."*

---

polyarteritis nodosa *(noun)*

A progressive disease of connective tissue that is characterized by nodules along arteries; nodules may block the artery and result in inadequate circulation to the particular area.

- *They discussed "polyarteritis nodosa" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "polyarteritis nodosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pompousness *(noun)*

Lack of elegance as a consequence of being pompous and puffed up with vanity.

- *He looked up "pompousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pompousness."*

---

portering *(verb)*

Carry luggage or supplies.

- *She tried to use "portering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "portering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

potboilers *(noun)*

A literary composition of poor quality that was written quickly to make money (to boil the pot).

- *They discussed "potboilers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "potboilers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

praetorship *(noun)*

The office of praetor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "praetorship."*
- *Understanding "praetorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prairial *(noun)*

Ninth month of the Revolutionary calendar (May and June); the month of meadows.

- *In class, the teacher used "prairial" to mean ninth month of the revolutionary calendar (may and....*
- *He looked up "prairial" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prettify *(verb)*

Make more beautiful.

- *He did not know how to use "prettify" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "prettify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

psfs *(noun)*

A terrorist group of radical Palestinians who split with al-Fatah in 1967 but now have close relations with al-Fatah; staged terrorist attacks against Israel across the Lebanese border.

- *In class, the teacher used "psfs" to mean a terrorist group of radical palestinians who split....*
- *The article explained what "psfs" means with a simple example.*

---

psychotria capensis *(noun)*

South African evergreen having hard tough wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "psychotria capensis" to mean south african evergreen having hard tough wood.*
- *Understanding "psychotria capensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ptarmigans *(noun)*

Large Arctic and subarctic grouse with feathered feet and usually white winter plumage.

- *He looked up "ptarmigans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ptarmigans."*

---

pullings *(noun)*

The act of pulling; applying force to move something toward or with you.

- *Understanding "pullings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pullings" means with a simple example.*

purcells *(noun)*

English organist at Westminster Abbey and composer of many theatrical pieces (1659-1695).

- *He looked up "purcells" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "purcells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pydna *(noun)*

A major victory by the Romans over the Macedonians in 168 BC; resulted in the downfall of the ancient Macedonian kingdom.

- *In class, the teacher used "pydna" to mean a major victory by the romans over the macedonians....*
- *Understanding "pydna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

radiances *(noun)*

An attractive combination of good health and happiness.

- *Understanding "radiances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "radiances" means with a simple example.*

reabsorbs *(verb)*

Undergo resorption.

- *In everyday English, people use "reabsorbs" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "reabsorbs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

redactors *(noun)*

Someone who puts text into appropriate form for publication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "redactors."*
- *The article explained what "redactors" means with a simple example.*

redpolls *(noun)*

Small siskin-like finch with a red crown.

- *They discussed "redpolls" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "redpolls."*

reflectometer *(noun)*

A meter that measures the reflectance of a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reflectometer."*
- *He looked up "reflectometer" because he had never seen it before.*

resurgences *(noun)*

Bringing again into activity and prominence.

- *Understanding "resurgences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "resurgences" to mean bringing again into activity and prominence.*

retches *(noun)*

An involuntary spasm of ineffectual vomiting.

- *In class, the teacher used "retches" to mean an involuntary spasm of ineffectual vomiting.*
- *Understanding "retches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

revery *(noun)*

An abstracted state of absorption.

- *The article explained what "revery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "revery" to mean an abstracted state of absorption.*

reye's syndrome *(noun)*

Acquired encephalopathy following acute viral infections (especially influenza or chicken pox) in young children; characterized by fever, vomiting, disorientation, coma, and fatty infiltration of the liver.

- *He looked up "reye's syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "reye's syndrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rhapsodized *(verb)*

Say (something) with great enthusiasm.

- *He did not know how to use "rhapsodized" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rhapsodized" and when to wait.*

---

ropewalk *(noun)*

Workplace consisting of a long narrow path or shed where rope is made.

- *They discussed "ropewalk" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ropewalk."*

---

runed *(verb)*

Cover by running; run a certain distance.

- *She tried to use "runed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "runed" until he saw an example.*

---

safehold *(noun)*

A refuge from attack.

- *He looked up "safehold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safehold."*

---

sapsuckers *(noun)*

Small American woodpecker that feeds on sap from e.g. apple and maple trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "sapsuckers" to mean small american woodpecker that feeds on sap from....*
- *He looked up "sapsuckers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saurel *(noun)*

Large elongated compressed food fish of the Atlantic waters of Europe.

- *He looked up "saurel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saurel" to mean large elongated compressed food fish of the....*

---

sauted *(verb)*

Fry briefly over high heat.

- *The coach explained when to use "sauted" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "sauted" until he saw an example.*

---

scablands *(noun)*

(geology) flat elevated land with poor soil and little vegetation that is scarred by dry channels of glacial origin (especially in eastern Washington).

- *The article explained what "scablands" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scablands" to mean (geology) flat elevated land with poor soil and....*

---

scaly polypore *(noun)*

A fungus with a lateral stalk (when there is a stalk) and a scaly cap that becomes nearly black in maturity; widely distributed in the northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up "scaly polypore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scaly polypore" to mean a fungus with a lateral stalk (when there is a....*

---

scorings *(noun)*

Evaluation of performance by assigning a grade or score.

- *Understanding "scorings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scorings" during the group presentation.*

---

scrappiness *(noun)*

The trait of being scrappy and pugnacious.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrappiness."*
- *He looked up "scrappiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

septuagesima *(noun)*

The 3rd Sunday before Lent (or the 9th before Easter).

- *He looked up "septuagesima" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "septuagesima."*

---

septuagesima sunday *(noun)*

The 3rd Sunday before Lent (or the 9th before Easter).

- *In class, the teacher used "septuagesima sunday" to mean the 3rd sunday before lent (or the 9th before easter).*
- *Understanding "septuagesima sunday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

servomechanisms *(noun)*

Control system that converts a small mechanical motion into one requiring much greater power; may include a negative feedback system.

- *The article explained what "servomechanisms" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "servomechanisms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sexs *(noun)*

The properties that distinguish organisms on the basis of their reproductive roles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexs."*
- *Understanding "sexs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sextillion *(noun)*

The number that is represented as a one followed by 21 zeros.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sextillion."*
- *They discussed "sextillion" during the group presentation.*

---

shoat *(noun)*

A young pig.

- *The article explained what "shoat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shoat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shoddiness *(noun)*

The quality of being cheaply imitative of something better.

- *Understanding "shoddiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoddiness."*

---

shortbreads *(noun)*

Very rich thick butter cookie.

- *The article explained what "shortbreads" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shortbreads" during the group presentation.*

---

shrilling *(noun)*

A continuing shrill noise; –P. J. Searles.

- *The clash of swords and the shrilling of trumpets.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shrilling" to mean a continuing shrill noise; –p. j. searles.*

---

shwa *(noun)*

A neutral middle vowel; occurs in unstressed syllables.

- *The article explained what "shwa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shwa" during the group presentation.*

---

silene uniflora *(noun)*

Perennial of Arctic Europe having large white flowers with inflated calyx.

- *In class, the teacher used "silene uniflora" to mean perennial of arctic europe having large white....*
- *The article explained what "silene uniflora" means with a simple example.*

---

silhouetting *(verb)*

Project on a background, such as a screen, like a silhouette.

- *In everyday English, people use "silhouetting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "silhouetting" in real sentences.*

---

sirloins *(noun)*

The portion of the loin (especially of beef) just in front of the rump.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sirloins."*
- *He looked up "sirloins" because he had never seen it before.*

skidders *(noun)*

A tractor used to haul logs over rough terrain.

- *They discussed "skidders" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "skidders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

slathers *(verb)*

Spread thickly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "slathers" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "slathers" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sledders *(noun)*

Someone who rides a sled.

- *Understanding "sledders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sledders" because he had never seen it before.*

slenderly *(adverb)*

To a meager degree or in a meager manner.

- *The area is slenderly endowed with natural resources.*
- *A slenderly built woman.*

sloven *(noun)*

A coarse obnoxious person.

- *The article explained what "sloven" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sloven" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

snakeweed *(noun)*

Low-growing sticky subshrub of southwestern United States having narrow linear leaves on many slender branches and hundreds of tiny yellow flower heads.

- *The article explained what "snakeweed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snakeweed" to mean low-growing sticky subshrub of southwestern united....*

snowsuits *(noun)*

A child's overgarment for cold weather.

- *The article explained what "snowsuits" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "snowsuits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

solemnizing *(verb)*

Observe or perform with dignity or gravity.

- *He did not know how to use "solemnizing" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "solemnizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

solitaries *(noun)*

Confinement of a prisoner in isolation from other prisoners.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solitaries."*
- *The article explained what "solitaries" means with a simple example.*

sorghum vulgare caudatum *(noun)*

A Sudanese sorghum having exceptionally large soft white grains.

- *They discussed "sorghum vulgare caudatum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sorghum vulgare caudatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sororal *(adjective)*

Like or characteristic of or befitting a sister.

- *Sororal concern.*
- *Would you call this situation "sororal"? Explain why.*

---

souping *(verb)*

Dope (a racehorse).

- *He did not know how to use "souping" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "souping" in real sentences.*

---

sponginess *(noun)*

The property of being able to occupy less space.

- *They discussed "sponginess" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sponginess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spreadeagled *(verb)*

Defeat disastrously.

- *Can you use "spreadeagled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "spreadeagled" until he saw an example.*

---

squark *(noun)*

A quark with an electric charge of -1/3 and a mass 988 times that of an electron and a strangeness of -1.

- *The article explained what "squark" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "squark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sravana *(noun)*

The fifth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *He looked up "sravana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sravana."*

---

stealthiness *(noun)*

A disposition to be sly and stealthy and to do things surreptitiously.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stealthiness."*
- *He looked up "stealthiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stefan wyszynski *(noun)*

Polish prelate who persuaded the Soviet to allow greater religious freedom in Poland (1901-1981).

- *He looked up "stefan wyszynski" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stefan wyszynski."*

---

stenoses *(noun)*

Abnormal narrowing of a bodily canal or passageway.

- *Understanding "stenoses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stenoses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stires *(verb)*

Stir the feelings, emotions, or peace of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "stires" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stires" when talking about this idea.*

---

straphangers *(noun)*

A commuter who uses public transportation.

- *Understanding "straphangers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "straphangers" means with a simple example.*

---

stylets *(noun)*

Small needlelike appendage; especially the feeding organ of a tardigrade.

- *In class, the teacher used "stylets" to mean small needlelike appendage; especially the feeding....*
- *He looked up "stylets" because he had never seen it before.*

subdeacons *(noun)*

A clergyman an order below deacon; one of the Holy Orders in the unreformed western Christian church and the eastern Catholic Churches but now suppressed in the Roman Catholic Church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subdeacons."*
- *He looked up "subdeacons" because he had never seen it before.*

suped *(verb)*

Take solid or liquid food into the mouth a little at a time either by drinking or by eating with a spoon.

- *He did not know how to use "suped" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "suped" when talking about this idea.*

supernaturalist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to supernaturalism.

- *Supernaturalist beliefs.*
- *Students compared "supernaturalist" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sylvilagus palustris *(noun)*

A wood rabbit of marshy coastal areas from North Carolina to Florida.

- *Understanding "sylvilagus palustris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sylvilagus palustris" means with a simple example.*

tabooed *(verb)*

Declare as sacred and forbidden.

- *She tried to use "tabooed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tabooed" and when to wait.*

tacca *(noun)*

Genus of tropical plants with creeping rootstocks and small umbellate flowers.

- *He looked up "tacca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tacca."*

tagetes patula *(noun)*

Strong-scented bushy annual with orange or yellow flower heads marked with red; Mexico and Guatemala.

- *In class, the teacher used "tagetes patula" to mean strong-scented bushy annual with orange or yellow....*
- *They discussed "tagetes patula" during the group presentation.*

taloned *(adjective)*

(of predatory animals) armed with claws or talons.

- *A "taloned" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "taloned" when it is (of predatory animals) armed with claws or talons.*

tantalised *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *In everyday English, people use "tantalised" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "tantalised" until he saw an example.*

telexes *(noun)*

A character printer connected to a telegraph that operates like a typewriter.

- *In class, the teacher used "telexes" to mean a character printer connected to a telegraph that....*
- *He looked up "telexes" because he had never seen it before.*

tellurides *(noun)*

Any binary compound of tellurium with other more electropositive elements.

- *They discussed "tellurides" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tellurides" means with a simple example.*

tenesmus *(noun)*

Painful spasm of the anal sphincter along with an urgent desire to defecate without the significant production of feces; associated with irritable bowel syndrome.

- *Understanding "tenesmus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tenesmus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tephrosia purpurea *(noun)*

East Indian shrub.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tephrosia purpurea."*
- *Understanding "tephrosia purpurea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terylene *(noun)*

A kind of polyester fabric.

- *Understanding "terylene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "terylene" during the group presentation.*

---

theas *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the Titaness who was mother of Helios and Selene and Eos in ancient mythology.

- *They discussed "theas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theas" to mean (greek mythology) the titaness who was mother of....*

---

tiffins *(noun)*

A midday meal.

- *They discussed "tiffins" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tiffins" means with a simple example.*

---

tinamou *(noun)*

Heavy-bodied small-winged South American game bird resembling a gallinaceous bird but related to the ratite birds.

- *The article explained what "tinamou" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tinamou" during the group presentation.*

---

tongueless *(adjective)*

Expressed without speech; ; ; - Emily Dickinson; ; ; - Thomas Wolfe.

- *Best grief is tongueless.*
- *A "tongueless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tongueless frog *(noun)*

Almost completely aquatic frog native to Africa and Panama and northern South America.

- *They discussed "tongueless frog" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tongueless frog."*

---

topknots *(noun)*

Headdress consisting of a decorative ribbon or bow worn in the hair.

- *He looked up "topknots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topknots."*

---

tractarians *(noun)*

A follower of Tractarianism and supporter of the Oxford movement (which was expounded in pamphlets called 'Tracts for the Times').

- *He looked up "tractarians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tractarians."*

---

tracys *(noun)*

United States film actor who appeared in many films with Katharine Hepburn (1900-1967).

- *Understanding "tracys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tracys" during the group presentation.*

---

tranquillised *(verb)*

Cause to be calm or quiet as by administering a sedative to.

- *He did not know how to use "tranquillised" until he saw an example.*

- *Can you use “tranquillised” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

trichloroethane *(noun)*

A heavy colorless highly toxic liquid used as a solvent to clean electronic components and for dry cleaning and as a fumigant; causes cancer and liver and lung damage.

- *The article explained what “trichloroethane” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “trichloroethane” to mean a heavy colorless highly toxic liquid used as a....*

tricolors *(noun)*

A flag having three colored stripes (especially the French flag).

- *The article explained what “tricolors” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “tricolors” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

troikas *(noun)*

A Russian carriage pulled by three horses abreast.

- *The article explained what “troikas” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “troikas” during the group presentation.*

tubings *(noun)*

Conduit consisting of a long hollow object (usually cylindrical) used to hold and conduct objects or liquids or gases.

- *Understanding “tubings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “tubings” because he had never seen it before.*

turgidity *(noun)*

Pompously embellished language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “turgidity.”*
- *The article explained what “turgidity” means with a simple example.*

twosomes *(noun)*

A pair who associate with one another.

- *The article explained what “twosomes” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “twosomes.”*

udmurt *(noun)*

The Finnic language spoken by the Votyak.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “udmurt.”*
- *He looked up “udmurt” because he had never seen it before.*

ulcerous *(adjective)*

Having an ulcer or canker.

- *It is useful to describe something as “ulcerous” when it is having an ulcer or canker.*
- *Students compared “ulcerous” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unaffectionate *(adjective)*

Lacking affection or warm feeling.

- *Would you call this situation “unaffectionate”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “unaffectionate” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unclutter *(verb)*

Rid of obstructions.

- *She tried to use “unclutter” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “unclutter” when talking about this idea.*

uncompress *(verb)*

Restore to its uncompressed form.

- *He did not know how to use “uncompress” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “uncompress” in real sentences.*

uncontrived *(adjective)*

Not by design or artifice; unforced and impromptu.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncontrived."*
- *Would you call this situation "uncontrived"? Explain why.*

---

uncrated *(verb)*

Remove from the crate.

- *She tried to use "uncrated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "uncrated" and when to wait.*

---

underperformer *(noun)*

A business that is less successful than expected.

- *Understanding "underperformer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "underperformer" to mean a business that is less successful than expected.*

---

unfilmed *(adjective)*

Not recorded on film or tape.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unfilmed" when it is not recorded on film or tape.*
- *Students compared "unfilmed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

uniformities *(noun)*

A condition in which everything is regular and unvarying.

- *Understanding "uniformities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uniformities" to mean a condition in which everything is regular and....*

---

unmalted *(adjective)*

Of grain that has not been converted into malt.

- *Unmalted barley.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unmalted" when it is of grain that has not been converted into malt.*

---

unmannered *(adjective)*

Socially incorrect in behavior.

- *Resentment flared at such an unmannered intrusion.*
- *The doctor's quiet unmannered entry.*

---

unmeritorious *(adjective)*

Without merit.

- *Protect...from unmeritorious criticism.*
- *A "unmeritorious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unprofitably *(adverb)*

In an unproductive manner.

- *Using "unprofitably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "unprofitably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

unremarkably *(adverb)*

Under normal conditions.

- *Using "unremarkably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "unremarkably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unweaving *(verb)*

Undo strands that have been woven together.

- *She tried to use "unweaving" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unweaving" in real sentences.*

---

uppish *(adjective)*

(used colloquially) overly conceited or arrogant; -Laurent Le Sage.

- *A “uppish” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “uppish” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

vapourised *(adjective)*

Converted into a gas or vapor.

- *Students compared “vapourised” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “vapourised.”*

---

varanus niloticus *(noun)*

Destroys crocodile eggs.

- *He looked up “varanus niloticus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “varanus niloticus” during the group presentation.*

---

vena ulnaris *(noun)*

Any of several veins of the forearm.

- *In class, the teacher used “vena ulnaris” to mean any of several veins of the forearm.*
- *The article explained what “vena ulnaris” means with a simple example.*

---

venesection *(noun)*

Surgical incision into a vein; used to treat hemochromatosis.

- *They discussed “venesection” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “venesection” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

veratrum viride *(noun)*

North American plant having large leaves and yellowish green flowers growing in racemes; yields a toxic alkaloid used medicinally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “veratrum viride.”*
- *Understanding “veratrum viride” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

verrucose *(adjective)*

(of skin) covered with warts or projections that resemble warts.

- *It is useful to describe something as “verrucose” when it is (of skin) covered with warts or projections that....*
- *Would you call this situation “verrucose”? Explain why.*

---

volitions *(noun)*

The capability of conscious choice and decision and intention; - George Meredith.

- *The article explained what “volitions” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “volitions” to mean the capability of conscious choice and decision and....*

---

walkingstick *(noun)*

Any of various mostly tropical insects having long twiglike bodies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “walkingstick.”*
- *Understanding “walkingstick” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

washbowl *(noun)*

A bathroom sink that is permanently installed and connected to a water supply and drainpipe; where you can wash your hands and face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “washbowl.”*
- *Understanding “washbowl” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waylaying *(verb)*

Wait in hiding to attack.

- *In everyday English, people use “waylaying” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “waylaying” in real sentences.*

---

wholesaled *(verb)*

Sell in large quantities.

- *She tried to use “wholesaled” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “wholesaled” and when to wait.*

woodenly *(adverb)*

Without grace; rigidly.

- *They moved woodenly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "woodenly" in the final chapter.*

wordsworthian *(adjective)*

In the manner of William Wordsworth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wordsworthian."*
- *Students compared "wordsworthian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

wyszynski *(noun)*

Polish prelate who persuaded the Soviet to allow greater religious freedom in Poland (1901-1981).

- *The article explained what "wyszynski" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wyszynski" during the group presentation.*

xeroxing *(verb)*

Reproduce by xerography.

- *She tried to use "xeroxing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "xeroxing" and when to wait.*

yuri alekseyevich gagarin *(noun)*

Soviet cosmonaut who in 1961 was the first person to travel in space (1934-1968).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yuri alekseyevich gagarin."*
- *The article explained what "yuri alekseyevich gagarin" means with a simple example.*

zabrze *(noun)*

An industrial city in southern Poland.

- *In class, the teacher used "zabrze" to mean an industrial city in southern poland.*
- *The article explained what "zabrze" means with a simple example.*

ziziphus *(noun)*

Spiny chiefly tropical American and Asiatic shrubs: jujubes.

- *Understanding "ziziphus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ziziphus" during the group presentation.*

ziziphus lotus *(noun)*

Shrubby deciduous tree of the Mediterranean region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ziziphus lotus."*
- *Understanding "ziziphus lotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zonas *(noun)*

(anatomy) any encircling or beltlike structure.

- *The article explained what "zonas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zonas" during the group presentation.*

zyloprim *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Zyloprim) used to treat gout and other conditions in which there is an excessive buildup of uric acid.

- *Understanding "zyloprim" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "zyloprim" during the group presentation.*

aardwolf *(noun)*

Striped hyena of southeast Africa that feeds chiefly on insects.

- *Understanding "aardwolf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aardwolf" means with a simple example.*

aberdares *(noun)*

A mining town in southern Wales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aberdares.”*
- *The article explained what “aberdares” means with a simple example.*

---

abies venusta *(noun)*

A pyramidal fir of southwestern California having spiny pointed leaves and cone scales with long spines.

- *Understanding “abies venusta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “abies venusta” during the group presentation.*

---

abloom *(adjective)*

Bursting into flower.

- *Students compared “abloom” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “abloom”? Explain why.*

---

accordionists *(noun)*

A musician who plays the accordion.

- *They discussed “accordionists” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “accordionists” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

actomyosin *(noun)*

A protein complex in muscle fibers; composed of myosin and actin; shortens when stimulated and causes muscle contractions.

- *Understanding “actomyosin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “actomyosin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

adjustive *(adjective)*

Conducive to adjustment.

- *The speaker chose “adjustive” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “adjustive” approach may work better in this case.*

---

admen *(noun)*

Someone whose business is advertising.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “admen.”*
- *The article explained what “admen” means with a simple example.*

---

advective *(adjective)*

Of or relating to advection.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “advective.”*
- *Students compared “advective” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

adventive *(adjective)*

Not native and not fully established; locally or temporarily naturalized.

- *An adventive weed.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “adventive” when it is not native and not fully established; locally or....*

---

aerates *(verb)*

Impregnate, combine, or supply with oxygen.

- *In everyday English, people use “aerates” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “aerates” in real sentences.*

---

agnates *(noun)*

One related on the father’s side.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “agnates.”*
- *They discussed “agnates” during the group presentation.*

---

agronomical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or promoting agronomy.

- *It is useful to describe something as “agronomical” when it is of or relating to or promoting agronomy.*

- *The speaker chose “agronomical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

albuminous *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing or resembling albumin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “albuminous.”*
- *The speaker chose “albuminous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

alosa alosa *(noun)*

European shad.

- *Understanding “alosa alosa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “alosa alosa” means with a simple example.*

alpha geminorum *(noun)*

A multiple star with 6 components; second brightest in Gemini; close to Pollux.

- *They discussed “alpha geminorum” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alpha geminorum.”*

amanita phalloides *(noun)*

Extremely poisonous usually white fungus with a prominent cup-shaped base; differs from edible Agaricus only in its white gills.

- *In class, the teacher used “amanita phalloides” to mean extremely poisonous usually white fungus with a....*
- *The article explained what “amanita phalloides” means with a simple example.*

american germander *(noun)*

Subshrub with serrate leaves and cream-colored to pink or purple flowers in spikelike racemes; North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “american germander.”*
- *He looked up “american germander” because he had never seen it before.*

anacardiaceae *(noun)*

The cashew family; trees and shrubs and vines having resinous (sometimes poisonous) juice; includes cashew and mango and pistachio and poison ivy and sumac.

- *In class, the teacher used “anacardiaceae” to mean the cashew family; trees and shrubs and vines....*
- *The article explained what “anacardiaceae” means with a simple example.*

annalistic *(adjective)*

Relating to annals.

- *A book with an annalistic approach.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “annalistic” when it is relating to annals.*

annona squamosa *(noun)*

Tropical American tree bearing sweet pulpy fruit with thick scaly rind and shiny black seeds.

- *They discussed “annona squamosa” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “annona squamosa” because he had never seen it before.*

annulet *(noun)*

(heraldry) a charge in the shape of a circle.

- *The article explained what “annulet” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “annulet” to mean (heraldry) a charge in the shape of a circle.*

anovas *(noun)*

A statistical method for making simultaneous comparisons between two or more means; a statistical method that yields values that can be tested to determine whether a significant relation exists between variables.

- *In class, the teacher used “anovas” to mean a statistical method for making simultaneous....*
- *They discussed “anovas” during the group presentation.*

antecubital *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the region of the arm in front of the elbow.

- *Blood was drawn from the antecubital region.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “antecubital” when it is of or relating to the region of the arm in front of....*

anterior crural nerve *(noun)*

One of a pair of nerves that originate from lumbar nerves and supply the muscles and skin of the anterior part of the thigh.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anterior crural nerve."*
- *He looked up "anterior crural nerve" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anthus pratensis *(noun)*

A common pipit that is brown above and white below; widely distributed in northern and central Europe and in Asia.

- *Understanding "anthus pratensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthus pratensis."*

---

arapahos *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Arapaho.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arapahos."*
- *The article explained what "arapahos" means with a simple example.*

---

arbitraging *(verb)*

Practice arbitrage, as in the stock market.

- *The coach explained when to use "arbitraging" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "arbitraging" in real sentences.*

---

arhus *(noun)*

Port city of Denmark in eastern Jutland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arhus."*
- *The article explained what "arhus" means with a simple example.*

---

armagnacs *(noun)*

Dry brandy distilled in the Armagnac district of France.

- *They discussed "armagnacs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "armagnacs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arpents *(noun)*

A former French unit of area; equal approximately to an acre.

- *The article explained what "arpents" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "arpents" during the group presentation.*

---

arriviste *(noun)*

A person who has suddenly risen to a higher economic status but has not gained social acceptance of others in that class.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arriviste."*
- *He looked up "arriviste" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arteria temporalis anterior *(noun)*

Temporal artery that goes to the anterior part of the cerebral cortex of the temporal lobe.

- *He looked up "arteria temporalis anterior" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arteria temporalis anterior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arteria temporalis posterior *(noun)*

Temporal artery that supplies the posterior part of the cortex of the temporal lobe.

- *The article explained what "arteria temporalis posterior" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "arteria temporalis posterior" during the group presentation.*

---

auguring *(verb)*

Predict from an omen.

- *She tried to use "auguring" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "auguring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

aythya *(noun)*

Canvasback; redhead; pochard; etc.

- *Understanding "aythya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aythya."*

---

aythya americana *(noun)*

North American diving duck with a grey-and-black body and reddish-brown head.

- *The article explained what "aythya americana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aythya americana."*

---

backwoodsmen *(noun)*

A man who lives on the frontier.

- *They discussed "backwoodsmen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "backwoodsmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baltimores *(noun)*

The largest city in Maryland; a major seaport and industrial center.

- *In class, the teacher used "baltimores" to mean the largest city in maryland; a major seaport and....*
- *The article explained what "baltimores" means with a simple example.*

---

banteng *(noun)*

Wild ox of the Malay Archipelago.

- *The article explained what "banteng" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "banteng" during the group presentation.*

---

beatify *(verb)*

Declare (a dead person) to be blessed; the first step of achieving sainthood.

- *She tried to use "beatify" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "beatify" in real sentences.*

---

beatless *(noun)*

A rock group from Liverpool who between 1962 and 1970 produced a variety of hit songs and albums (most of them written by Paul McCartney and John Lennon).

- *They discussed "beatless" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "beatless" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bedrich smetana *(noun)*

Czech composer (1824-1884).

- *He looked up "bedrich smetana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedrich smetana."*

---

beleaguer *(verb)*

Surround so as to force to give up.

- *The coach explained when to use "beleaguer" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "beleaguer" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bertram brockhouse *(noun)*

Canadian physicist who bounced neutron beams off of atomic nuclei to study the structure of matter (1918-2003).

- *He looked up "bertram brockhouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bertram brockhouse."*

---

bezique *(noun)*

A card game played with a pack of forty-eight cards (two of each suit for high cards); play resembles whist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bezique."*
- *The article explained what "bezique" means with a simple example.*

---

bicipital *(adjective)*

Having two heads or points of origin as a biceps.

- *The speaker chose "bicipital" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "bicipital" approach may work better in this case.*

blameworthiness *(noun)*

A state of guilt.

- *The article explained what "blameworthiness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "blameworthiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bolides *(noun)*

An especially luminous meteor (sometimes exploding).

- *In class, the teacher used "bolides" to mean an especially luminous meteor (sometimes exploding).*
- *They discussed "bolides" during the group presentation.*

bolshevists *(noun)*

A Russian member of the left-wing majority group that followed Lenin and eventually became the Russian communist party.

- *In class, the teacher used "bolshevists" to mean a russian member of the left-wing majority group....*
- *The article explained what "bolshevists" means with a simple example.*

boraginaceae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of plants distinguished by circinate flowers and nutlike fruit.

- *The article explained what "boraginaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "boraginaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bothrops *(noun)*

Fer-de-lance.

- *They discussed "bothrops" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bothrops" because he had never seen it before.*

bounciest *(adjective)*

Elastic; rebounds readily.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bounciest" when it is elastic; rebounds readily.*
- *Students compared "bounciest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

brassica rapa ruvo *(noun)*

Plant grown for its pungent edible leafy shoots.

- *Understanding "brassica rapa ruvo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "brassica rapa ruvo" because he had never seen it before.*

brittles *(noun)*

Caramelized sugar cooled in thin sheets.

- *The article explained what "brittles" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "brittles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

buffel grass *(noun)*

Erect tussock-forming perennial bur grass used particularly in South Africa and Australia for pasture and forage.

- *He looked up "buffel grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "buffel grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

busman *(noun)*

Someone who drives a bus.

- *He looked up "busman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "busman" during the group presentation.*

buxus sempervirens *(noun)*

Large slow-growing evergreen shrub or small tree with multiple stems; extensively used for hedges or borders and topiary figures.

- *In class, the teacher used "buxus sempervirens" to mean large slow-growing evergreen shrub or small tree....*
- *The article explained what "buxus sempervirens" means with a simple example.*

cabalists *(noun)*

An expert who is highly skilled in obscure or difficult or esoteric matters.

- *Understanding "cabalists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cabalists" to mean an expert who is highly skilled in obscure or....*

---

cabots *(noun)*

Italian explorer who led the English expedition in 1497 that discovered the mainland of North America and explored the coast from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland (ca. 1450-1498).

- *In class, the teacher used "cabots" to mean italian explorer who led the english expedition in....*
- *The article explained what "cabots" means with a simple example.*

---

calciferous *(adjective)*

Bearing or producing or containing calcium or calcium carbonate or calcite.

- *Students compared "calciferous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calciferous."*

---

calendered *(adjective)*

(of paper and fabric and leather) having a surface made smooth and glossy especially by pressing between rollers.

- *Calendered paper.*
- *A "calendered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

canalised *(verb)*

Provide (a city) with a canal.

- *She tried to use "canalised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "canalised" until he saw an example.*

---

capparis *(noun)*

Tropical or subtropical evergreen shrubs or small trees.

- *They discussed "capparis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capparis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

captainship *(noun)*

The post of captain.

- *Understanding "captainship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "captainship" during the group presentation.*

---

carcharodon carcharias *(noun)*

Large aggressive shark widespread in warm seas; known to attack humans.

- *The article explained what "carcharodon carcharias" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carcharodon carcharias" to mean large aggressive shark widespread in warm seas;....*

---

cashmeres *(noun)*

A soft fabric made from the wool of the Cashmere goat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cashmeres."*
- *He looked up "cashmeres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cassia auriculata *(noun)*

Evergreen Indian shrub with vivid yellow flowers whose bark is used in tanning; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *They discussed "cassia auriculata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cassia auriculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cerastium *(noun)*

Mouse-eared chickweed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cerastium."*
- *He looked up "cerastium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

certitudes *(noun)*

Total certainty or greater certainty than circumstances warrant.

- *He looked up "certitudes" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "certitudes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cervus elaphus *(noun)*

Common deer of temperate Europe and Asia.

- *He looked up "cervus elaphus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cervus elaphus."*

---

chagatai *(noun)*

A Turkic literary language of medieval central Asia (named for one of the sons of Genghis Khan).

- *Understanding "chagatai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chagatai" means with a simple example.*

---

chantey *(noun)*

A rhythmical work song originally sung by sailors.

- *He looked up "chantey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chantey."*

---

chasubles *(noun)*

A long sleeveless vestment worn by a priest when celebrating Mass.

- *In class, the teacher used "chasubles" to mean a long sleeveless vestment worn by a priest when....*
- *The article explained what "chasubles" means with a simple example.*

---

chatterboxes *(noun)*

An obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.

- *Understanding "chatterboxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chatterboxes" during the group presentation.*

---

cheeking *(verb)*

Speak impudently to.

- *She tried to use "cheeking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cheeking" in real sentences.*

---

chelone glabra *(noun)*

Showy perennial of marshlands of eastern and central North America having waxy lanceolate leaves and flower with lower part creamy white and upper parts pale pink to deep purple.

- *The article explained what "chelone glabra" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chelone glabra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chicken paprikash *(noun)*

Chicken simmered in broth with onions and paprika then mixed with sour cream.

- *He looked up "chicken paprikash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken paprikash."*

---

cholic acid *(noun)*

An insoluble crystalline acid present in bile.

- *The article explained what "cholic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cholic acid" to mean an insoluble crystalline acid present in bile.*

---

chronoscope *(noun)*

An instrument for accurate measurements of small intervals of time.

- *They discussed "chronoscope" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chronoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cives *(noun)*

Perennial having hollow cylindrical leaves used for seasoning.

- *He looked up "cives" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cives."*

---

class musci *(noun)*

True mosses: bryophytes having leafy rather than thalloid gametophytes: comprises orders Andreaeales; Bryales; Dicranales; Eubryales; Sphagnales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class musci."*
- *Understanding "class musci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class scyphozoa *(noun)*

Coelenterates in which the polyp stage is absent or at least inconspicuous: jellyfishes.

- *He looked up "class scyphozoa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class scyphozoa."*

coherences *(noun)*

The state of cohering or sticking together.

- *They discussed "coherences" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coherences" means with a simple example.*

collocate *(verb)*

Have a strong tendency to occur side by side.

- *The words 'new' and 'world' collocate.*
- *She tried to use "collocate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

collocate with *(verb)*

Go or occur together.

- *The word 'hot' tends to cooccur with 'cold'.*
- *The coach explained when to use "collocate with" and when to wait.*

concordats *(noun)*

A signed written agreement between two or more parties (nations) to perform some action.

- *He looked up "concordats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "concordats" to mean a signed written agreement between two or more....*

confect *(noun)*

A rich sweet made of flavored sugar and often combined with fruit or nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "confect" to mean a rich sweet made of flavored sugar and often....*
- *They discussed "confect" during the group presentation.*

copiousness *(noun)*

The property of a more than adequate quantity or supply.

- *They discussed "copiousness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "copiousness" because he had never seen it before.*

courtliness *(noun)*

Elegance suggestive of a royal court.

- *They discussed "courtliness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "courtliness" because he had never seen it before.*

cowhides *(noun)*

A heavy flexible whip braided from leather made from the hide of a cow.

- *Understanding "cowhides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cowhides" because he had never seen it before.*

cranesbill *(noun)*

Any of numerous geraniums of the genus Geranium.

- *They discussed "cranesbill" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cranesbill" means with a simple example.*

creolized *(verb)*

Develop into a creole.

- *Can you use “creolized” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “creolized” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cricks *(verb)*

Twist (a body part) into a strained position.

- *In everyday English, people use “cricks” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “cricks” in real sentences.*

---

crural *(adjective)*

Of or relating the leg from the knee to the foot.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “crural.”*
- *A “crural” approach may work better in this case.*

---

csts *(noun)*

Standard time in the 6th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 90th meridian; used in the central United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “csts.”*
- *He looked up “csts” because he had never seen it before.*

---

curet *(noun)*

A surgical instrument shaped like a scoop to remove tissue from a bodily cavity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “curet.”*
- *The article explained what “curet” means with a simple example.*

---

decollete *(adjective)*

(of a garment) having a low-cut neckline.

- *The speaker chose “decollete” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “decollete” approach may work better in this case.*

---

deject *(verb)*

Lower someone’s spirits; make downhearted.

- *He did not know how to use “deject” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “deject” in real sentences.*

---

delayer *(noun)*

A person who delays; to put off until later or cause to be late.

- *He looked up “delayer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “delayer” to mean a person who delays; to put off until later or....*

---

denaturalized *(verb)*

Strip of the rights and duties of citizenship.

- *The former Nazi was denaturalized.*
- *She tried to use “denaturalized” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deputes *(verb)*

Give an assignment to (a person) to a post, or assign a task to (a person).

- *Learners should practice how to use “deputes” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “deputes” and when to wait.*

---

digestions *(noun)*

Learning and coming to understand ideas and information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “digestions.”*
- *Understanding “digestions” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

digitate *(adjective)*

Resembling a finger.

- *Digitate leaves of the horse chestnut.*
- *The speaker chose “digitate” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

disambiguating *(verb)*

State unambiguously or remove ambiguities from.

- *The coach explained when to use "disambiguating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "disambiguating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

disbelievingly *(adverb)*

In an incredulous manner.

- *Place "disbelievingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "disbelievingly" naturally.*

dismemberments *(noun)*

The removal of limbs; being cut to pieces.

- *The article explained what "dismemberments" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dismemberments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dithyramb *(noun)*

A wildly enthusiastic speech or piece of writing.

- *He looked up "dithyramb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dithyramb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dollys *(noun)*

A small replica of a person; used as a toy.

- *The article explained what "dollys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dollys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

double-bitted ax *(noun)*

An ax that has cutting edges on both sides of the head.

- *They discussed "double-bitted ax" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "double-bitted ax" means with a simple example.*

double-bitted axe *(noun)*

An ax that has cutting edges on both sides of the head.

- *He looked up "double-bitted axe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "double-bitted axe" during the group presentation.*

dysostosis multiplex *(noun)*

Hereditary disease (autosomal recessive) consisting of an error is mucopolysaccharide metabolism; characterized by severe abnormalities in development of skeletal cartilage and bone and mental retardation.

- *He looked up "dysostosis multiplex" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dysostosis multiplex" to mean hereditary disease (autosomal recessive) consisting....*

elisas *(noun)*

An assay that relies on an enzymatic conversion reaction and is used to detect the presence of specific substances (such as enzymes or viruses or antibodies or bacteria).

- *They discussed "elisas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "elisas" because he had never seen it before.*

elodea densa *(noun)*

Aquatic plant with deep green foliage useful to oxygenate an aquarium; sometimes placed in genus Egeria.

- *The article explained what "elodea densa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "elodea densa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

encirclements *(noun)*

A war measure that isolates some area of importance to the enemy.

- *Understanding "encirclements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "encirclements" means with a simple example.*

enfeoffment *(noun)*

Under the feudal system, the deed by which a person was given land in exchange for a pledge of service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enfeoffment."*
- *He looked up "enfeoffment" because he had never seen it before.*

epilobium angustifolium *(noun)*

Tall North American perennial with creeping rootstocks and narrow leaves and spikes of pinkish-purple flowers occurring in great abundance in burned-over areas or recent clearings; an important honey plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epilobium angustifolium."*
- *He looked up "epilobium angustifolium" because he had never seen it before.*

erigeron annuus *(noun)*

Widely naturalized white-flowered North American herb.

- *The article explained what "erigeron annuus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erigeron annuus."*

evening lychnis *(noun)*

Bluish-green herb having sticky stems and clusters of large evening-opening white flowers with much-inflated calyx; sometimes placed in genus Lychnis.

- *In class, the teacher used "evening lychnis" to mean bluish-green herb having sticky stems and clusters....*
- *He looked up "evening lychnis" because he had never seen it before.*

factorize *(verb)*

Resolve (a polynomial) into factors.

- *Can you use "factorize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "factorize" when talking about this idea.*

family anacardiaceae *(noun)*

The cashew family; trees and shrubs and vines having resinous (sometimes poisonous) juice; includes cashew and mango and pistachio and poison ivy and sumac.

- *Understanding "family anacardiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family anacardiaceae" means with a simple example.*

family boraginaceae *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of plants distinguished by circinate flowers and nutlike fruit.

- *They discussed "family boraginaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family boraginaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family geometridae *(noun)*

Measuring worms.

- *Understanding "family geometridae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family geometridae" during the group presentation.*

family nymphalidae *(noun)*

Large beautifully colored butterflies.

- *Understanding "family nymphalidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family nymphalidae" means with a simple example.*

fibrillating *(verb)*

Make fine, irregular, rapid twitching movements.

- *He did not know how to use "fibrillating" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fibrillating" and when to wait.*

finnan haddie *(noun)*

Haddock usually baked but sometimes broiled with lots of butter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finnan haddie."*
- *He looked up "finnan haddie" because he had never seen it before.*

fishbowls *(noun)*

A state of affairs in which you have no privacy.

- *They discussed “fishbowls” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “fishbowls” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fleshier *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling flesh.

- *Students compared “fleshier” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “fleshier.”*

---

flexures *(noun)*

An angular or rounded shape made by folding.

- *Understanding “flexures” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “flexures” means with a simple example.*

---

flump *(verb)*

Set (something or oneself) down with or as if with a noise.

- *She tried to use “flump” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “flump” when talking about this idea.*

---

flump down *(verb)*

Fall heavily.

- *Learners should practice how to use “flump down” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “flump down” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

followes *(verb)*

To bring something about at a later time than.

- *He did not know how to use “followes” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “followes” when talking about this idea.*

---

fondants *(noun)*

Candy made of a thick creamy sugar paste.

- *The article explained what “fondants” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fondants” to mean candy made of a thick creamy sugar paste.*

---

frogmouth *(noun)*

Insectivorous bird of Australia and southeastern Asia having a wide frog-like mouth.

- *The article explained what “frogmouth” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “frogmouth.”*

---

frontbenchers *(noun)*

A member of the House of Commons who is a minister in the government or who holds an official position in an opposition party.

- *The article explained what “frontbenchers” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “frontbenchers” during the group presentation.*

---

galoot *(noun)*

A disreputable or clumsy man.

- *He looked up “galoot” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “galoot” during the group presentation.*

---

gamboge *(noun)*

A gum resin used as a yellow pigment and a purgative.

- *Understanding “gamboge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “gamboge” during the group presentation.*

---

gamboge tree *(noun)*

Low spreading tree of Indonesia yielding an orange to brown gum resin (gamboge) used as a pigment when powdered.

- *He looked up “gamboge tree” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “gamboge tree” during the group presentation.*

gaoled *(verb)*

Lock up or confine, in or as in a jail.

- *She tried to use "gaoled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gaoled" in real sentences.*

garbages *(noun)*

A receptacle where waste can be discarded.

- *In class, the teacher used "garbages" to mean a receptacle where waste can be discarded.*
- *They discussed "garbages" during the group presentation.*

garotte *(noun)*

An instrument of execution for execution by strangulation.

- *Understanding "garotte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "garotte" means with a simple example.*

gastrula *(noun)*

Double-walled stage of the embryo resulting from invagination of the blastula; the outer layer of cells is the ectoderm and the inner layer differentiates into the mesoderm and endoderm.

- *The article explained what "gastrula" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastrula."*

gazumping *(verb)*

Raise the price of something after agreeing on a lower price.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gazumping" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "gazumping" until he saw an example.*

genus aythya *(noun)*

Canvasback; redhead; pochard; etc.

- *He looked up "genus aythya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus aythya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus bothrops *(noun)*

Fer-de-lance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bothrops."*
- *They discussed "genus bothrops" during the group presentation.*

genus capparis *(noun)*

Tropical or subtropical evergreen shrubs or small trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus capparis."*
- *They discussed "genus capparis" during the group presentation.*

genus cerastium *(noun)*

Mouse-eared chickweed.

- *The article explained what "genus cerastium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cerastium" to mean mouse-eared chickweed.*

genus hippeastrum *(noun)*

Bulbous flowering plants of tropical America.

- *He looked up "genus hippeastrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hippeastrum."*

genus liriope *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Convallariaceae: lilyturf.

- *Understanding "genus liriope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus liriope" because he had never seen it before.*

genus lychnis *(noun)*

Genus of plants strongly resembling those of genus Silene: catchfly.

- *Understanding "genus lychnis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lychnis" to mean genus of plants strongly resembling those of genus....*

---

genus megaptera *(noun)*

Humpback whales.

- *He looked up "genus megaptera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus megaptera."*

---

genus nitella *(noun)*

Fragile branching stoneworts.

- *The article explained what "genus nitella" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus nitella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus plectranthus *(noun)*

Large genus of ornamental flowering plants; includes some plants often placed in the genus Coleus.

- *The article explained what "genus plectranthus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus plectranthus."*

---

genus trachurus *(noun)*

The scads (particularly horse mackerels).

- *They discussed "genus trachurus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus trachurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus trigonella *(noun)*

Old World genus of frequently aromatic herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus trigonella."*
- *Understanding "genus trigonella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geometridae *(noun)*

Measuring worms.

- *In class, the teacher used "geometridae" to mean measuring worms.*
- *They discussed "geometridae" during the group presentation.*

---

germander *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Teucrium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "germander."*
- *They discussed "germander" during the group presentation.*

---

giant granadilla *(noun)*

Tropical American passionflower yielding the large granadilla fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "giant granadilla" to mean tropical american passionflower yielding the large....*
- *He looked up "giant granadilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gladstones *(noun)*

A large travelling bag made of stiff leather.

- *Understanding "gladstones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gladstones."*

---

goateed *(adjective)*

Having a small pointed chin beard.

- *The speaker chose "goateed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "goateed" when it is having a small pointed chin beard.*

---

golden ironweed *(noun)*

Perennial herb with showy yellow flowers; the eastern United States.

- *Understanding "golden ironweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden ironweed."*

---

googleing *(verb)*

Search the internet (for information) using the Google search engine.

- *Can you use "googleing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "googleing" and when to wait.*

---

googlies *(noun)*

A cricket ball bowled as if to break one way that actually breaks in the opposite way.

- *They discussed "googlies" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "googlies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

granadilla *(noun)*

The egg-shaped edible fruit of tropical American vines related to passionflowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "granadilla."*
- *They discussed "granadilla" during the group presentation.*

---

granadilla tree *(noun)*

West Indian tree yielding a fine grade of green ebony.

- *The article explained what "granadilla tree" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "granadilla tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

granadilla wood *(noun)*

Wood of the granadilla tree used for making musical instruments especially clarinets.

- *In class, the teacher used "granadilla wood" to mean wood of the granadilla tree used for making musical....*
- *He looked up "granadilla wood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

greenskeeper *(noun)*

Someone responsible for the maintenance of a golf course.

- *Understanding "greenskeeper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greenskeeper" to mean someone responsible for the maintenance of a golf....*

---

habenaria elegans *(noun)*

Slender inland rein orchid similar to coastal rein orchid but with pale greenish-yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "habenaria elegans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "habenaria elegans."*

---

haematocrit *(noun)*

The ratio of the volume occupied by packed red blood cells to the volume of the whole blood as measured by a hematocrit.

- *They discussed "haematocrit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematocrit."*

---

hebdomadal *(adjective)*

Of or occurring every seven days.

- *A "hebdomadal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "hebdomadal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hedjaz *(noun)*

A coastal region of the western Arabian Peninsula bordering on the Red Sea; includes both Mecca and Medina; formerly an independent kingdom until it united with Nejd to form the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- *In class, the teacher used "hedjaz" to mean a coastal region of the western arabian peninsula....*
- *Understanding "hedjaz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heuchera sanguinea *(noun)*

Perennial plant of the western United States having bright red flowers in feathery spikes; used as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "heuchera sanguinea" to mean perennial plant of the western united states having....*
- *The article explained what "heuchera sanguinea" means with a simple example.*

hexanes *(noun)*

A colorless flammable liquid alkane derived from petroleum and used as a solvent.

- *He looked up "hexanes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexanes."*

hippeastrum *(noun)*

Amaryllis of tropical America often cultivated as a houseplant for its showy white to red flowers.

- *Understanding "hippeastrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hippeastrum" during the group presentation.*

holographs *(noun)*

The intermediate photograph (or photographic record) that contains information for reproducing a three-dimensional image by holography.

- *They discussed "holographs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holographs."*

honorariums *(noun)*

A fee paid for a nominally free service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honorariums."*
- *The article explained what "honorariums" means with a simple example.*

horticulturally *(adverb)*

By means of horticulture.

- *The narrator describes the scene "horticulturally" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "horticulturally" can make your explanation more exact.*

human chorionic gonadotrophin *(noun)*

Hormone produced early in pregnancy by the placenta; detection in the urine and serum is the basis for one kind of pregnancy test.

- *They discussed "human chorionic gonadotrophin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "human chorionic gonadotrophin" to mean hormone produced early in pregnancy by the....*

humanises *(verb)*

Make more humane.

- *Can you use "humanises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "humanises" and when to wait.*

humulin *(noun)*

A form of insulin (trade name Humulin) made from recombinant DNA that is identical to human insulin; used to treat diabetics who are allergic to preparations made from beef or pork insulin.

- *Understanding "humulin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "humulin" to mean a form of insulin (trade name humulin) made from....*

hydrangea macrophylla hortensis *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub bearing roundheaded flower clusters opening green and aging to pink or blue.

- *Understanding "hydrangea macrophylla hortensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hydrangea macrophylla hortensis" during the group presentation.*

hymned *(verb)*

Praise by singing a hymn.

- *They hymned their love of God.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hymned" when talking about this idea.*

ijsselmeer *(noun)*

A shallow lake in northwestern Netherlands created in 1932 by building a dam across the entrance to the Zuider Zee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ijsselmeer."*
- *He looked up "ijsselmeer" because he had never seen it before.*

inartistic *(adjective)*

Lacking aesthetic sensibility.

- *Would you call this situation "inartistic"? Explain why.*
- *A "inartistic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

incredibility *(noun)*

The quality of being incredible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incredibility."*
- *The article explained what "incredibility" means with a simple example.*

---

incs *(noun)*

A heterogeneous collection of groups united in their opposition to Saddam Hussein's government of Iraq; formed in 1992 it is comprised of Sunni and Shiite Arabs and Kurds who hope to build a new government.

- *The article explained what "incs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incs" to mean a heterogeneous collection of groups united in....*

---

inebriating *(verb)*

Fill with sublime emotion.

- *Learners should practice how to use "inebriating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "inebriating" when talking about this idea.*

---

ingratiates *(verb)*

Gain favor with somebody by deliberate efforts.

- *In everyday English, people use "ingratiates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ingratiates" in real sentences.*

---

interoception *(noun)*

Sensitivity to stimuli originating inside of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interoception."*
- *Understanding "interoception" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

irides *(noun)*

Diaphragm consisting of thin overlapping plates that can be adjusted to change the diameter of a central opening.

- *He looked up "irides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irides."*

---

ironweed *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Vernonia of tropical and warm regions of especially North America that take their name from their loose heads of purple to rose flowers that quickly take on a rusty hue.

- *The article explained what "ironweed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ironweed" to mean any of various plants of the genus vernonia of....*

---

jakob behmen *(noun)*

German mystic and theosophist who founded modern theosophy; influenced George Fox (1575-1624).

- *He looked up "jakob behmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jakob behmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jan swammerdam *(noun)*

Dutch naturalist and microscopist who proposed a classification of insects and who was among the first to recognize cells in animals and was the first to see red blood cells (1637-1680).

- *They discussed "jan swammerdam" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jan swammerdam" means with a simple example.*

---

jasminum officinale *(noun)*

A climbing deciduous shrub with fragrant white or yellow or red flowers used in perfume and to flavor tea.

- *Understanding "jasminum officinale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jasminum officinale" to mean a climbing deciduous shrub with fragrant white or....*

---

john tradescant *(noun)*

English botanist who was one of the first to collect specimens of plants (1570-1638).

- *He looked up "john tradescant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john tradescant."*

---

jural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to law or to legal rights and obligations.

- *Would you call this situation "jural"? Explain why.*
- *A "jural" approach may work better in this case.*

---

kenalog *(noun)*

A synthetic corticosteroid (trade names Aristocort or Aristopak or Kenalog) used as an anti-inflammatory agent.

- *They discussed "kenalog" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kenalog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kinships *(noun)*

A close connection marked by community of interests or similarity in nature or character.

- *The article explained what "kinships" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kinships" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kirchners *(noun)*

German expressionist painter (1880-1938).

- *The article explained what "kirchners" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kirchners" to mean german expressionist painter (1880-1938).*

---

knockings *(noun)*

The sound of knocking (as on a door or in an engine or bearing).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knockings."*
- *The article explained what "knockings" means with a simple example.*

---

kwannon *(noun)*

Japanese counterpart of Chinese Kuan Yin.

- *Understanding "kwannon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kwannon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lambkins *(noun)*

A very young lamb.

- *The article explained what "lambkins" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lambkins" to mean a very young lamb.*

---

lashkar-e-toiba *(noun)*

A brutal terrorist group active in Kashmir; fights against India with the goal of restoring Islamic rule of India.

- *Lashkar-e-Toiba has committed mass murders of civilian Hindus.*
- *Understanding "lashkar-e-toiba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leadless *(adjective)*

Not treated with lead.

- *A "leadless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "leadless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

leest *(adjective)*

Towards the side away from the wind.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leest."*
- *Would you call this situation "leest"? Explain why.*

---

lentigo *(noun)*

A small brownish spot (of the pigment melanin) on the skin.

- *He looked up "lentigo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lentigo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepidopterists *(noun)*

An entomologist who specializes in the collection and study of butterflies and moths.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepidopterists."*
- *Understanding "lepidopterists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lietuva *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern Europe on the Baltic Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "lietuva" to mean a republic in northeastern europe on the baltic sea.*
- *He looked up "lietuva" because he had never seen it before.*

ligustrum lucidum *(noun)*

Erect evergreen treelike shrub of China and Korea and Japan having acuminate leaves and flowers in long erect panicles; resembles Japanese privet.

- *The article explained what "ligustrum lucidum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ligustrum lucidum" to mean erect evergreen treelike shrub of china and korea....*

liriope *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Convallariaceae: lilyturf.

- *In class, the teacher used "liriope" to mean sometimes placed in family convallariaceae: lilyturf.*
- *The article explained what "liriope" means with a simple example.*

liturgist *(noun)*

An authority on liturgies.

- *The article explained what "liturgist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liturgist" to mean an authority on liturgies.*

locule *(noun)*

A small cavity or space within an organ or in a plant or animal.

- *Understanding "locule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "locule" because he had never seen it before.*

logograms *(noun)*

A single written symbol that represents an entire word or phrase without indicating its pronunciation.

- *They discussed "logograms" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "logograms" because he had never seen it before.*

loligo *(noun)*

Somewhat flattened cylindrical squid.

- *He looked up "loligo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "loligo" during the group presentation.*

lunules *(noun)*

The crescent-shaped area at the base of the human fingernail.

- *Understanding "lunules" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunules."*

lychnis *(noun)*

Mostly perennial herbs with sticky stems that catch insects; widespread in north temperate zone.

- *In class, the teacher used "lychnis" to mean mostly perennial herbs with sticky stems that catch....*
- *He looked up "lychnis" because he had never seen it before.*

lychnis alba *(noun)*

Bluish-green herb having sticky stems and clusters of large evening-opening white flowers with much-inflated calyx; sometimes placed in genus Lychnis.

- *In class, the teacher used "lychnis alba" to mean bluish-green herb having sticky stems and clusters....*
- *The article explained what "lychnis alba" means with a simple example.*

lysimachia terrestris *(noun)*

North American plant with spikes of yellow flowers, found in wet places.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysimachia terrestris."*
- *He looked up "lysimachia terrestris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lysines *(noun)*

An essential amino acid found in proteins; occurs especially in gelatin and casein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysines."*
- *He looked up "lysines" because he had never seen it before.*

---

macaca irus *(noun)*

Monkey of southeast Asia, Borneo and the Philippines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macaca irus."*
- *Understanding "macaca irus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macrocytic anaemia *(noun)*

Anemia in which the average size of erythrocytes is larger than normal.

- *In class, the teacher used "macrocytic anaemia" to mean anemia in which the average size of erythrocytes is....*
- *They discussed "macrocytic anaemia" during the group presentation.*

---

mainstreams *(noun)*

The prevailing current of thought.

- *In class, the teacher used "mainstreams" to mean the prevailing current of thought.*
- *They discussed "mainstreams" during the group presentation.*

---

mansons *(noun)*

Scottish physician who discovered that elephantiasis is spread by mosquitos and suggested that mosquitos also spread malaria (1844-1922).

- *They discussed "mansons" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mansons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marline *(noun)*

A small usually tarred line of 2 strands.

- *In class, the teacher used "marline" to mean a small usually tarred line of 2 strands.*
- *The article explained what "marline" means with a simple example.*

---

mayflowers *(noun)*

The ship in which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from England to Massachusetts in 1620.

- *They discussed "mayflowers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mayflowers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mdiv *(noun)*

A master's degree in religion.

- *In class, the teacher used "mdiv" to mean a master's degree in religion.*
- *He looked up "mdiv" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meadow cranesbill *(noun)*

Tall perennial cranesbill with paired violet-blue axillary flowers; native to northern parts of Old World and naturalized in North America.

- *Understanding "meadow cranesbill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "meadow cranesbill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

megakaryocyte *(noun)*

A large bone marrow cell; regarded as the source of blood platelets.

- *They discussed "megakaryocyte" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "megakaryocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

megaptera *(noun)*

Humpback whales.

- *Understanding "megaptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "megaptera" to mean humpback whales.*

---

menadione *(noun)*

A form of vitamin K.

- *Understanding "menadione" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "menadione" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mercuries *(noun)*

Temperature measured by a mercury thermometer.

- *The article explained what "mercuries" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mercuries" during the group presentation.*

---

merles *(noun)*

Common black European thrush.

- *In class, the teacher used "merles" to mean common black european thrush.*
- *They discussed "merles" during the group presentation.*

---

microscopists *(noun)*

A scientist who specializes in research with the use of microscopes.

- *He looked up "microscopists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "microscopists" during the group presentation.*

---

midsummers *(noun)*

June 21, when the sun is at its northernmost point.

- *Understanding "midsummers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "midsummers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

milliamperes *(noun)*

One thousandth of an ampere.

- *In class, the teacher used "milliamperes" to mean one thousandth of an ampere.*
- *The article explained what "milliamperes" means with a simple example.*

---

miscalled *(verb)*

Assign in incorrect name to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "miscalled" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "miscalled" and when to wait.*

---

mortaring *(verb)*

Plaster with mortar.

- *Can you use "mortaring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "mortaring" until he saw an example.*

---

mphs *(noun)*

A speedometer reading for the momentary rate of travel.

- *Understanding "mphs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mphs" to mean a speedometer reading for the momentary rate of travel.*

---

musci *(noun)*

True mosses: bryophytes having leafy rather than thalloid gametophytes: comprises orders Andreaeales; Bryales; Dicranales; Eubryales; Sphagnales.

- *They discussed "musci" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "musci" means with a simple example.*

---

mushiness *(noun)*

A mushy pulpy softness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mushiness."*
- *Understanding "mushiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naturalizations *(noun)*

The quality of being brought into conformity with nature.

- *Understanding "naturalizations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naturalizations" to mean the quality of being brought into conformity with....*

nauruans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Nauru.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nauruans."*
- *The article explained what "nauruans" means with a simple example.*

ndjamena *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Chad; located in the southwestern on the Shari river.

- *Understanding "ndjamena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ndjamena" to mean the capital and largest city of chad; located in....*

negroids *(noun)*

A person with dark skin who comes from Africa (or whose ancestors came from Africa).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negroids."*
- *They discussed "negroids" during the group presentation.*

nelumbo lutea *(noun)*

Water lily of eastern North America having pale yellow blossoms and edible globular nutlike seeds.

- *They discussed "nelumbo lutea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nelumbo lutea" means with a simple example.*

nephrogenic diabetes insipidus *(noun)*

Diabetes insipidus caused by a failure of the kidney to respond to normal levels of vasopressin.

- *The article explained what "nephrogenic diabetes insipidus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nephrogenic diabetes insipidus" to mean diabetes insipidus caused by a failure of the....*

nerving *(verb)*

Get ready for something difficult or unpleasant.

- *He did not know how to use "nerving" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "nerving" and when to wait.*

nexuses *(noun)*

The means of connection between things linked in series.

- *They discussed "nexuses" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nexuses."*

nightlong *(adjective)*

Lasting, open, or operating through the whole night.

- *A nightlong vigil.*
- *Students compared "nightlong" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nitella *(noun)*

Fragile branching stoneworts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitella."*
- *He looked up "nitella" because he had never seen it before.*

nonattendance *(noun)*

The failure to attend.

- *He looked up "nonattendance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonattendance."*

noncom *(noun)*

A military officer appointed from enlisted personnel.

- *Understanding "noncom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "noncom" to mean a military officer appointed from enlisted personnel.*

---

nonstops *(noun)*

A flight made without intermediate stops between source and destination.

- *How many nonstops are there to Dallas?*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonstops" to mean a flight made without intermediate stops between....*

---

numina *(noun)*

A spirit believed to inhabit an object or preside over a place (especially in ancient Roman religion).

- *In class, the teacher used "numina" to mean a spirit believed to inhabit an object or preside....*
- *They discussed "numina" during the group presentation.*

---

nurser *(noun)*

A person who treats something carefully.

- *A great nurser of pennies.*
- *They discussed "nurser" during the group presentation.*

---

nutritions *(noun)*

A source of materials to nourish the body.

- *The article explained what "nutritions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nutritions" to mean a source of materials to nourish the body.*

---

nutshells *(noun)*

The shell around the kernel of a nut.

- *He looked up "nutshells" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nutshells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nymphalidae *(noun)*

Large beautifully colored butterflies.

- *In class, the teacher used "nymphalidae" to mean large beautifully colored butterflies.*
- *The article explained what "nymphalidae" means with a simple example.*

---

orchidaceous plant *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the orchid family usually having flowers of unusual shapes and beautiful colors.

- *In class, the teacher used "orchidaceous plant" to mean any of numerous plants of the orchid family usually....*
- *They discussed "orchidaceous plant" during the group presentation.*

---

orogenies *(noun)*

The process of mountain formation (especially by the upward displacement of the earth's crust).

- *They discussed "orogenies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "orogenies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

osages *(noun)*

A river in Missouri that is a tributary of the Missouri River.

- *In class, the teacher used "osages" to mean a river in missouri that is a tributary of the....*
- *He looked up "osages" because he had never seen it before.*

---

otos *(noun)*

A dialect of the Chiwere language spoken by the Oto.

- *The article explained what "otos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "otos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outstays *(verb)*

Surpass in staying power.

- *She tried to use "outstays" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "outstays" when talking about this idea.*

---

oximes *(noun)*

Any compound containing the group -C=NOH.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oximes."*
- *Understanding "oximes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

panderers *(noun)*

A person who serves or caters to the vulgar passions or plans of others (especially in order to make money).

- *He looked up "panderers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "panderers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

parhelia *(noun)*

A bright spot on the parhelic circle; caused by diffraction by ice crystals.

- *Two or more parhelia are usually seen at once.*
- *He looked up "parhelia" because he had never seen it before.*

parsonages *(noun)*

An official residence provided by a church for its parson or vicar or rector.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parsonages."*
- *He looked up "parsonages" because he had never seen it before.*

parve *(adjective)*

Containing no meat or milk (or their derivatives) and thus eatable with both meat and dairy dishes according to the dietary laws of Judaism.

- *Parvebread.*
- *Would you call this situation "parve"? Explain why.*

peevishness *(noun)*

A disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.

- *The article explained what "peevishness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peevishness."*

peewees *(noun)*

Small olive-colored woodland flycatchers of eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "peewees" to mean small olive-colored woodland flycatchers of eastern....*
- *Understanding "peewees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pentimento *(noun)*

The reappearance in a painting of an underlying image that had been painted over (usually when the later painting becomes transparent with age).

- *They discussed "pentimento" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pentimento" because he had never seen it before.*

permutes *(verb)*

Change the order or arrangement of.

- *In everyday English, people use "permutes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "permutes" until he saw an example.*

peromyscus leucopus *(noun)*

American woodland mouse with white feet and underparts.

- *He looked up "peromyscus leucopus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "peromyscus leucopus" during the group presentation.*

pertinacity *(noun)*

Persistent determination.

- *Understanding "pertinacity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pertinacity."*

petitio *(noun)*

The logical fallacy of assuming the conclusion in the premises; begging the question.

- *He looked up "petitio" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "petitio" during the group presentation.*

---

philippian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Philippi in ancient Macedonia.

- *Understanding "philippian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philippian" to mean a native or inhabitant of philippi in ancient macedonia.*

---

phlogopite *(noun)*

A brown form of mica consisting of hydrous silicate of potassium and magnesium and aluminum.

- *The article explained what "phlogopite" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phlogopite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phytotherapy *(noun)*

The use of plants or plant extracts for medicinal purposes (especially plants that are not part of the normal diet).

- *The article explained what "phytotherapy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phytotherapy" to mean the use of plants or plant extracts for medicinal....*

---

pinnies *(noun)*

A sleeveless dress resembling an apron; worn over other clothing.

- *Understanding "pinnies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pinnies" means with a simple example.*

---

plectranthus *(noun)*

Any of various ornamental plants of the genus Plectranthus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plectranthus."*
- *They discussed "plectranthus" during the group presentation.*

---

pliancy *(noun)*

The property of being pliant and flexible.

- *Understanding "pliancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pliancy" during the group presentation.*

---

pneumococci *(noun)*

Bacterium causing pneumonia in mice and humans.

- *The article explained what "pneumococci" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pneumococci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polypore *(noun)*

Woody pore fungi; any fungus of the family Polyporaceae or family Boletaceae having the spore-bearing surface within tubes or pores; the fruiting bodies are usually woody at maturity and persistent.

- *Understanding "polypore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polypore" to mean woody pore fungi; any fungus of the family....*

---

polysemous *(adjective)*

Of words; having many meanings.

- *Students compared "polysemous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "polysemous."*

---

polysemous word *(noun)*

A word having more than one meaning.

- *In class, the teacher used "polysemous word" to mean a word having more than one meaning.*
- *The article explained what "polysemous word" means with a simple example.*

---

ponderable *(adjective)*

Capable of being weighed or considered; - James Jeans.

- *Something ponderable from the outer world–something of which we can say that its weight is so and so.*
- *Would you call this situation "ponderable"? Explain why.*

predeceasing *(verb)*

Die before; die earlier than.

- *The coach explained when to use "predeceasing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "predeceasing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

prefigurative *(adjective)*

Indistinctly prophetic.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "prefigurative."*
- *Students compared "prefigurative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

prevarications *(noun)*

The deliberate act of deviating from the truth.

- *Understanding "prevarications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prevarications" because he had never seen it before.*

prosthetists *(noun)*

An expert in prosthetics.

- *Understanding "prosthetists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prosthetists" to mean an expert in prosthetics.*

purposelessness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking any definite purpose.

- *In class, the teacher used "purposelessness" to mean the quality of lacking any definite purpose.*
- *He looked up "purposelessness" because he had never seen it before.*

pursers *(noun)*

An officer aboard a ship who keeps accounts and attends to the passengers' welfare.

- *Understanding "pursers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pursers" means with a simple example.*

quag *(noun)*

A soft wet area of low-lying land that sinks underfoot.

- *He looked up "quag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quag."*

quoter *(noun)*

A communicator (speaker or writer) who uses quotations.

- *In class, the teacher used "quoter" to mean a communicator (speaker or writer) who uses quotations.*
- *He looked up "quoter" because he had never seen it before.*

racon *(noun)*

A device that, on receiving radar signals, transmits coded signals in response to help navigators determine their position.

- *The article explained what "racon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "racon" to mean a device that, on receiving radar signals,....*

ramsons *(noun)*

Pungent Old World weedy plant.

- *The article explained what "ramsons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ramsons" to mean pungent old world weedy plant.*

randomise *(verb)*

Arrange in random order.

- *She tried to use "randomise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "randomise" until he saw an example.*

rasters *(noun)*

The rectangular formation of parallel scanning lines that guide the electron beam on a television screen or a computer monitor.

- *He looked up “rasters” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rasters” to mean the rectangular formation of parallel scanning....*

---

rataplan *(noun)*

The sound made by beating a drum.

- *They discussed “rataplan” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “rataplan” because he had never seen it before.*

---

reductants *(noun)*

A substance capable of bringing about the reduction of another substance as it itself is oxidized; used in photography to lessen the density of a negative or print by oxidizing some of the loose silver.

- *They discussed “reductants” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “reductants” means with a simple example.*

---

refurnishing *(verb)*

Furnish with new or different furniture.

- *The coach explained when to use “refurnishing” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “refurnishing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reprehend *(verb)*

Express strong disapproval of.

- *In everyday English, people use “reprehend” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “reprehend” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

resplendently *(adverb)*

In an impressively beautiful manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “resplendently” naturally.*
- *Using “resplendently” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

restitute *(verb)*

Restore to a previous or better condition.

- *He did not know how to use “restitute” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “restitute” and when to wait.*

---

reticulocytes *(noun)*

An immature red blood cell containing a network of filaments or granules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reticulocytes.”*
- *He looked up “reticulocytes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

retied *(verb)*

Tie again or anew.

- *Can you use “retied” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “retied” when talking about this idea.*

---

retrains *(verb)*

Train again.

- *She tried to use “retrains” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “retrains” until he saw an example.*

---

rightest *(adjective)*

In conformance with justice or law or morality.

- *Students compared “rightest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “rightest”? Explain why.*

---

ritardando *(adjective)*

Gradually decreasing in tempo.

- *Would you call this situation “ritardando”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “ritardando” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ruggers *(noun)*

A form of football played with an oval ball.

- *They discussed "ruggers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ruggers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rushlight *(noun)*

A tallow candle with a rush stem as the wick.

- *Understanding "rushlight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rushlight."*

saccule *(noun)*

A small sac or pouch (especially the smaller chamber of the membranous labyrinth).

- *He looked up "saccule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saccule" during the group presentation.*

salix viminalis *(noun)*

Willow with long flexible twigs used in basketry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix viminalis."*
- *They discussed "salix viminalis" during the group presentation.*

samarang *(noun)*

A port city is southern Indonesia; located in northern Java.

- *Understanding "samarang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "samarang" during the group presentation.*

saprophyte *(noun)*

An organism that feeds on dead organic matter especially a fungus or bacterium.

- *They discussed "saprophyte" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saprophyte" to mean an organism that feeds on dead organic matter....*

sawm *(noun)*

The third pillar of Islam is fasting (primarily during the month of Ramadan); Muslims abstain from food and drink and gambling and all sensuous pleasures from sunrise to sunset during Ramadan.

- *Understanding "sawm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sawm" to mean the third pillar of islam is fasting (primarily....*

scarlet lychnis *(noun)*

Eurasian garden perennial having scarlet flowers in dense terminal heads.

- *Understanding "scarlet lychnis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scarlet lychnis" because he had never seen it before.*

scyphozoa *(noun)*

Coelenterates in which the polyp stage is absent or at least inconspicuous: jellyfishes.

- *Understanding "scyphozoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scyphozoa" during the group presentation.*

sea chantey *(noun)*

A rhythmical work song originally sung by sailors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea chantey."*
- *He looked up "sea chantey" because he had never seen it before.*

semiempirical *(adjective)*

Relying to some extent on observation or experiment.

- *It is useful to describe something as "semiempirical" when it is relying to some extent on observation or experiment.*
- *Would you call this situation "semiempirical"? Explain why.*

sheep polypore *(noun)*

A fungus with a whitish often circular cap and a white pore surface and small pores and a white central stalk; found under conifers; edible but not popular.

- *The article explained what “sheep polypore” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sheep polypore” during the group presentation.*

---

shirring *(noun)*

Baking shelled eggs.

- *In class, the teacher used “shirring” to mean baking shelled eggs.*
- *Understanding “shirring” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shivaree *(noun)*

A noisy mock serenade (made by banging pans and kettles) to a newly married couple.

- *The article explained what “shivaree” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “shivaree” during the group presentation.*

---

showes *(verb)*

Finish third or better in a horse or dog race.

- *He did not know how to use “showes” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “showes” when talking about this idea.*

---

sleepiest *(adjective)*

Ready to fall asleep.

- *Would you call this situation “sleepiest”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “sleepiest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

slier *(adjective)*

Marked by skill in deception.

- *The speaker chose “slier” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “slier”? Explain why.*

---

smashingly *(adverb)*

With a loud crash.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “smashingly” naturally.*
- *Using “smashingly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

snaffles *(noun)*

A simple jointed bit for a horse; without a curb.

- *He looked up “snaffles” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snaffles.”*

---

snowboarded *(verb)*

Glide down a snow-covered slope while standing on a board.

- *Learners should practice how to use “snowboarded” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “snowboarded” when talking about this idea.*

---

socinians *(noun)*

An adherent of the teachings of Socinus; a Christian who rejects the divinity of Christ and the Trinity and original sin; influenced the development of Unitarian theology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “socinians.”*
- *The article explained what “socinians” means with a simple example.*

---

solemnisation *(noun)*

The public performance of a sacrament or solemn ceremony with all appropriate ritual.

- *The article explained what “solemnisation” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “solemnisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solemnise *(verb)*

Observe or perform with dignity or gravity.

- *In everyday English, people use “solemnise” when talking about this idea.*

- *He did not know how to use “solemnise” until he saw an example.*

---

solfa *(noun)*

A system of solmization using the solfa syllables: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti.

- *They discussed “solfa” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “solfa” to mean a system of solmization using the solfa syllables:....*

---

solfa syllable *(noun)*

One of the names for notes of a musical scale in solmization.

- *They discussed “solfa syllable” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “solfa syllable” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sourwood *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby tree of eastern North America having deeply fissured bark and sprays of small fragrant white flowers and sour-tasting leaves.

- *He looked up “sourwood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sourwood.”*

---

soys *(noun)*

A source of oil; used for forage and soil improvement and as food.

- *In class, the teacher used “soys” to mean a source of oil; used for forage and soil....*
- *He looked up “soys” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spacewalker *(noun)*

An astronaut who is active outside a spacecraft in outer space.

- *In class, the teacher used “spacewalker” to mean an astronaut who is active outside a spacecraft in....*
- *Understanding “spacewalker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spading *(verb)*

Dig (up) with a spade.

- *The coach explained when to use “spading” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “spading” in real sentences.*

---

spliting *(verb)*

Separate or cut with a tool, such as a sharp instrument.

- *The coach explained when to use “spliting” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “spliting” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

spotted cranesbill *(noun)*

Common wild geranium of eastern North America with deeply parted leaves and rose-purple flowers.

- *He looked up “spotted cranesbill” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spotted cranesbill.”*

---

stayman winesap *(noun)*

Crisp tart apple; good for eating raw and suitable for cooking.

- *Understanding “stayman winesap” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stayman winesap.”*

---

steamfitters *(noun)*

A craftsman who installs and maintains equipment for ventilating or heating or refrigerating.

- *They discussed “steamfitters” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “steamfitters” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stovepipes *(noun)*

A man’s hat with a tall crown; usually covered with silk or with beaver fur.

- *Understanding “stovepipes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stovepipes.”*

---

stuccos *(noun)*

A plaster now made mostly from Portland cement and sand and lime; applied while soft to cover exterior walls or surfaces.

- *He looked up "stuccos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stuccos" to mean a plaster now made mostly from portland cement and....*

---

stupe *(noun)*

A person who is not very bright.

- *The article explained what "stupe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stupe" to mean a person who is not very bright.*

---

styrax texana *(noun)*

Styrax of southwestern United States; a threatened species.

- *In class, the teacher used "styrax texana" to mean styrax of southwestern united states; a threatened....*
- *The article explained what "styrax texana" means with a simple example.*

---

sumach *(noun)*

A shrub or tree of the genus Rhus (usually limited to the non-poisonous members of the genus).

- *They discussed "sumach" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sumach" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sunchokes *(noun)*

Sunflower tuber eaten raw or boiled or sliced thin and fried as Saratoga chips.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sunchokes."*
- *They discussed "sunchokes" during the group presentation.*

---

swammerdam *(noun)*

Dutch naturalist and microscopist who proposed a classification of insects and who was among the first to recognize cells in animals and was the first to see red blood cells (1637-1680).

- *Understanding "swammerdam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swammerdam" to mean dutch naturalist and microscopist who proposed a....*

---

sweet granadilla *(noun)*

Considered best for fruit.

- *The article explained what "sweet granadilla" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sweet granadilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sweltered *(verb)*

Suffer from intense heat.

- *In everyday English, people use "sweltered" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "sweltered" until he saw an example.*

---

swooshed *(verb)*

Move with or cause to move with a whistling or hissing sound.

- *The curtain swooshed open.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swooshed" in real sentences.*

---

syllabaries *(noun)*

A writing system whose characters represent syllables.

- *The article explained what "syllabaries" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syllabaries" to mean a writing system whose characters represent syllables.*

---

synaesthetic *(adjective)*

Relating to or experiencing synesthesia; involving more than one sense.

- *Students compared "synaesthetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "synaesthetic."*

---

synapsid *(noun)*

Extinct reptile having a single pair of lateral temporal openings in the skull.

- *They discussed "synapsid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "synapsid" means with a simple example.*

---

synapsid reptile *(noun)*

Extinct reptile having a single pair of lateral temporal openings in the skull.

- *Understanding "synapsid reptile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "synapsid reptile" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tariffed *(verb)*

Charge a tariff.

- *In everyday English, people use "tariffed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "tariffed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tarots *(noun)*

Any of a set of (usually 72) cards that include 22 cards representing virtues and vices and death and fortune etc.; used by fortunetellers.

- *The article explained what "tarots" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tarots" to mean any of a set of (usually 72) cards that include 22....*

---

tauruses *(noun)*

The second sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about April 20 to May 20.

- *He looked up "tauruses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tauruses" to mean the second sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this....*

---

tautog *(noun)*

Large dark-colored food fish of the Atlantic coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "tautog" to mean large dark-colored food fish of the atlantic coast....*
- *Understanding "tautog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thirteens *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twelve and one.

- *He looked up "thirteens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thirteens" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of twelve and one.*

---

thylacines *(noun)*

Rare doglike carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania having stripes on its back; probably extinct.

- *Understanding "thylacines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thylacines."*

---

tilles *(verb)*

Work land as by ploughing, harrowing, and manuring, in order to make it ready for cultivation.

- *He did not know how to use "tilles" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tilles" in real sentences.*

---

tinct *(verb)*

Color lightly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tinct" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tinct" when talking about this idea.*

---

tonic solfa *(noun)*

A system of solmization using the solfa syllables: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti.

- *Understanding "tonic solfa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tonic solfa."*

---

totalizator *(noun)*

Computer that registers bets and divides the total amount bet among those who won.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "totalizator."*
- *He looked up "totalizator" because he had never seen it before.*

towhees *(noun)*

Any of numerous long-tailed American finches.

- *They discussed "towhees" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "towhees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trachurus *(noun)*

The scads (particularly horse mackerels).

- *The article explained what "trachurus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trachurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tradescant *(noun)*

English botanist who was one of the first to collect specimens of plants (1570-1638).

- *The article explained what "tradescant" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tradescant" during the group presentation.*

triangulates *(verb)*

Divide into triangles or give a triangular form to.

- *In everyday English, people use "triangulates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "triangulates" in real sentences.*

tridacna gigas *(noun)*

A large clam inhabiting reefs in the southern Pacific and weighing up to 500 pounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tridacna gigas."*
- *He looked up "tridacna gigas" because he had never seen it before.*

trigonella *(noun)*

Old World genus of frequently aromatic herbs.

- *They discussed "trigonella" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trigonella" to mean old world genus of frequently aromatic herbs.*

triskele *(noun)*

A figure consisting of three stylized human arms or legs (or three bent lines) radiating from a center.

- *The article explained what "triskele" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triskele."*

tubocurarine *(noun)*

A toxic alkaloid found in certain tropical South American trees that is a powerful relaxant for striated muscles.

- *The article explained what "tubocurarine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tubocurarine" to mean a toxic alkaloid found in certain tropical south....*

twelfths *(noun)*

Position 12 in a countable series of things.

- *They discussed "twelfths" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "twelfths" because he had never seen it before.*

uncurled *(adjective)*

Not having been curled.

- *Lay uncurled on the bed.*
- *Would you call this situation "uncurled"? Explain why.*

unfathomed *(adjective)*

Situated at or extending to great depth; too deep to have been sounded or plumbed; ; -Thomas Gray.

- *The dark unfathomed caves of ocean.*
- *A "unfathomed" approach may work better in this case.*

unimpeachably *(adverb)*

Without question.

- *They hired unimpeachably first-rate faculty members.*
- *Place "unimpeachably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

unman *(verb)*

Cause to lose one's nerve.

- *An unmanning experience.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unman" when talking about this idea.*

---

unpeopled *(adjective)*

With no people living there.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unpeopled" when it is with no people living there.*
- *Students compared "unpeopled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unstrained *(adjective)*

Not resulting from undue effort; not forced.

- *His playing is facile and unstrained.*
- *The campaign would not leave party loyalties unstrained.*

---

urethras *(noun)*

Duct through which urine is discharged in most mammals and which serves as the male genital duct.

- *Understanding "urethras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "urethras" means with a simple example.*

---

urines *(noun)*

Liquid excretory product.

- *Understanding "urines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "urines" during the group presentation.*

---

veal scallopini *(noun)*

Thin sauteed cutlets of veal.

- *Understanding "veal scallopini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "veal scallopini."*

---

vermins *(noun)*

Any of various small animals or insects that are pests; e.g. cockroaches or rats.

- *He looked up "vermins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vermins" to mean any of various small animals or insects that are....*

---

verniers *(noun)*

A small movable scale that slides along a main scale; the small scale is calibrated to indicate fractional divisions of the main scale.

- *Understanding "verniers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "verniers" means with a simple example.*

---

vibramycin *(noun)*

An antibiotic derived from tetracycline that is effective against many infections.

- *Vibramycin is the trade name of doxycycline.*
- *Understanding "vibramycin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

viceroyalties *(noun)*

A district or province governed by a viceroy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viceroyalties."*
- *Understanding "viceroyalties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

violoncellos *(noun)*

A large stringed instrument; seated player holds it upright while playing.

- *The article explained what "violoncellos" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "violoncellos" during the group presentation.*

---

viscometers *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring viscosity.

- *He looked up "viscometers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "viscometers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vulcanize *(verb)*

Undergo vulcanization.

- *Vulcanize rubber.*
- *Vulcanized rubber.*

---

wall germander *(noun)*

European perennial subshrub with red-purple or bright rose flowers with red and white spots.

- *The article explained what "wall germander" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wall germander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waltzers *(noun)*

A dancer who waltzes.

- *He looked up "waltzers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waltzers" to mean a dancer who waltzes.*

---

weightiest *(adjective)*

Of great gravity or crucial import; requiring serious thought.

- *A "weightiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "weightiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

whiteman's foot *(noun)*

Common European perennial naturalized worldwide; a troublesome weed.

- *They discussed "whiteman's foot" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "whiteman's foot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whoredoms *(noun)*

Offering sexual intercourse for pay.

- *In class, the teacher used "whoredoms" to mean offering sexual intercourse for pay.*
- *The article explained what "whoredoms" means with a simple example.*

---

wigmaker *(noun)*

Someone who makes and sells wigs.

- *The article explained what "wigmaker" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wigmaker" during the group presentation.*

---

wiliness *(noun)*

Shrewdness as demonstrated by being skilled in deception.

- *Understanding "wiliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wiliness" means with a simple example.*

---

woodiness *(noun)*

The quality of abounding in trees.

- *The article explained what "woodiness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodiness."*

---

wringers *(noun)*

A clothes dryer consisting of two rollers between which the wet clothes are squeezed.

- *They discussed "wringers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wringers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xanthophyll *(noun)*

Yellow carotenoid pigments in plants and animal fats and egg yolks.

- *They discussed "xanthophyll" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "xanthophyll" because he had never seen it before.*

yellow granadilla *(noun)*

The edible yellow fruit of the Jamaica honeysuckle.

- *They discussed "yellow granadilla" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow granadilla."*

yellow ironweed *(noun)*

Perennial herb with showy yellow flowers; the eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow ironweed."*
- *Understanding "yellow ironweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

yielders *(noun)*

A person who yields or surrenders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yielders."*
- *He looked up "yielders" because he had never seen it before.*

yodeled *(verb)*

Sing by changing register; sing by yodeling.

- *The coach explained when to use "yodeled" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "yodeled" in real sentences.*

abacuses *(noun)*

A calculator that performs arithmetic functions by manually sliding counters on rods or in grooves.

- *They discussed "abacuses" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abacuses."*

abdias *(noun)*

An Old Testament book telling Obadiah's prophecies; the shortest book in the Christian Bible.

- *In class, the teacher used "abdias" to mean an old testament book telling obadiah's prophecies;....*
- *He looked up "abdias" because he had never seen it before.*

acini *(noun)*

One of the small sacs or saclike dilations in a compound gland.

- *In class, the teacher used "acini" to mean one of the small sacs or saclike dilations in a....*
- *The article explained what "acini" means with a simple example.*

adamses *(noun)*

A mountain peak in southwestern Washington in the Cascade Range (12,307 feet high).

- *Understanding "adamses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "adamses" because he had never seen it before.*

adansonia *(noun)*

Baobab; cream-of-tartar tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "adansonia" to mean baobab; cream-of-tartar tree.*
- *He looked up "adansonia" because he had never seen it before.*

advected *(verb)*

Convey by horizontal mass movement of a fluid.

- *Energy advected from the environment.*
- *The coach explained when to use "advected" and when to wait.*

advocator *(noun)*

A person who pleads for a cause or propounds an idea.

- *The article explained what “advocator” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “advocator” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

afterpiece *(noun)*

A brief dramatic piece (usually comic) presented after a play.

- *He looked up “afterpiece” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “afterpiece.”*

---

aggregative *(adjective)*

Formed of separate units gathered into a mass or whole.

- *It is useful to describe something as “aggregative” when it is formed of separate units gathered into a mass or whole.*
- *A “aggregative” approach may work better in this case.*

---

aglets *(noun)*

Metal or plastic sheath over the end of a shoelace or ribbon.

- *He looked up “aglets” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aglets.”*

---

alabamans *(noun)*

A native or resident of Alabama.

- *He looked up “alabamans” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alabamans.”*

---

allegorized *(verb)*

Make into an allegory.

- *The story was allegorized over time.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “allegorized” in real sentences.*

---

amaryllidaceae *(noun)*

Snowdrop; narcissus; daffodil; in some classification systems considered a subfamily of the Liliaceae.

- *Understanding “amaryllidaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “amaryllidaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

amateurishness *(noun)*

Something that demonstrates a lack of professional competency.

- *He looked up “amateurishness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “amateurishness” during the group presentation.*

---

ammonoid *(noun)*

One of the coiled chambered fossil shells of extinct mollusks.

- *In class, the teacher used “ammonoid” to mean one of the coiled chambered fossil shells of....*
- *He looked up “ammonoid” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anatidae *(noun)*

Swimming birds having heavy short-legged bodies and bills with a horny tip: swans; geese; ducks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anatidae.”*
- *He looked up “anatidae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anglophilia *(noun)*

Admiration for Britain and British customs.

- *Understanding “anglophilia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anglophilia” to mean admiration for britain and british customs.*

---

anhidrosis *(noun)*

Failure of the sweat glands.

- *Understanding “anhidrosis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anhidrosis.”*

antiknock *(adjective)*

Suppressing or eliminating engine knock in combustion engines.

- *Antiknock properties.*
- *Antiknock rating.*

anurans *(noun)*

Any of various tailless stout-bodied amphibians with long hind limbs for leaping; semiaquatic and terrestrial species.

- *He looked up "anurans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anurans."*

apostolical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or deriving from the Apostles or their teachings.

- *The speaker chose "apostolical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "apostolical" when it is of or relating to or deriving from the apostles or....*

applier *(noun)*

A person who requests or seeks something such as assistance or employment or admission.

- *They discussed "applier" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "applier."*

appoggiatura *(noun)*

An embellishing note usually written in smaller size.

- *In class, the teacher used "appoggiatura" to mean an embellishing note usually written in smaller size.*
- *The article explained what "appoggiatura" means with a simple example.*

aramaeans *(noun)*

A member of one of a group of Semitic peoples inhabiting Aram and parts of Mesopotamia from the 11th to the 8th century BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aramaeans."*
- *The article explained what "aramaeans" means with a simple example.*

armyworms *(noun)*

Moth whose destructive larvae travel in multitudes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armyworms."*
- *They discussed "armyworms" during the group presentation.*

artemisia dracunculus *(noun)*

Aromatic perennial of southeastern Russia.

- *In class, the teacher used "artemisia dracunculus" to mean aromatic perennial of southeastern russia.*
- *The article explained what "artemisia dracunculus" means with a simple example.*

arteriogram *(noun)*

An X ray of an artery filled with a contrast medium.

- *They discussed "arteriogram" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arteriogram" because he had never seen it before.*

assimilatory *(adjective)*

Capable of taking (gas, light, or liquids) into a solution; "an assimilative substance.

- *A "assimilatory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "assimilatory" when it is capable of taking (gas, light, or liquids) into a....*

audiometer *(noun)*

An instrument used to measure the sensitivity of hearing.

- *The article explained what "audiometer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "audiometer" to mean an instrument used to measure the sensitivity of....*

auklets *(noun)*

Any of several small auks of the northern Pacific coasts.

- *They discussed "auklets" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "auklets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baaing *(verb)*

Cry plaintively.

- *The coach explained when to use "baaing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "baaing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

babytalk *(noun)*

An adult's imitation of the speech of a young child.

- *Understanding "babytalk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "babytalk" during the group presentation.*

---

backplates *(noun)*

Plate armor protecting the back; worn as part of a cuirass.

- *In class, the teacher used "backplates" to mean plate armor protecting the back; worn as part of a....*
- *Understanding "backplates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barbequing *(verb)*

Cook outdoors on a barbecue grill.

- *Learners should practice how to use "barbequing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "barbequing" when talking about this idea.*

---

barries *(noun)*

Scottish dramatist and novelist; created Peter Pan (1860-1937).

- *In class, the teacher used "barries" to mean scottish dramatist and novelist; created peter pan....*
- *The article explained what "barries" means with a simple example.*

---

basilican *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a basilica.

- *Students compared "basilican" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "basilican"? Explain why.*

---

batrachia *(noun)*

Frogs, toads, tree toads.

- *The article explained what "batrachia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "batrachia."*

---

battledore and shuttlecock *(noun)*

An ancient racket game.

- *He looked up "battledore and shuttlecock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "battledore and shuttlecock" during the group presentation.*

---

bdellium *(noun)*

Aromatic gum resin; similar to myrrh.

- *In class, the teacher used "bdellium" to mean aromatic gum resin; similar to myrrh.*
- *The article explained what "bdellium" means with a simple example.*

---

behmen *(noun)*

German mystic and theosophist who founded modern theosophy; influenced George Fox (1575-1624).

- *They discussed "behmen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "behmen" to mean german mystic and theosophist who founded modern....*

---

benedetto odescalchi *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1676 to 1689 whose papacy was marked by the struggle with Louis XIV of France over papal authority over French Catholics; known for saintliness and canonized in 1956 (1611-1689).

- *The article explained what "benedetto odescalchi" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "benedetto odescalchi" during the group presentation.*

bewailed *(verb)*

Regret strongly.

- *Can you use "bewailed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "bewailed" until he saw an example.*

bilocation *(noun)*

The ability (said of certain Roman Catholic saints) to exist simultaneously in two locations.

- *He looked up "bilocation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bilocation."*

bioko *(noun)*

An island in the Gulf of Guinea that is part of Equatorial Guinea.

- *He looked up "bioko" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bioko" to mean an island in the gulf of guinea that is part of....*

bogarts *(noun)*

United States film actor (1899-1957).

- *He looked up "bogarts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bogarts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bonapartes *(noun)*

French general who became emperor of the French (1769-1821).

- *The article explained what "bonapartes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bonapartes" to mean french general who became emperor of the french....*

breviaries *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a book of prayers to be recited daily certain priests and members of religious orders.

- *In class, the teacher used "breviaries" to mean (roman catholic church) a book of prayers to be....*
- *They discussed "breviaries" during the group presentation.*

brochette *(noun)*

A small spit or skewer.

- *In class, the teacher used "brochette" to mean a small spit or skewer.*
- *Understanding "brochette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brockhouse *(noun)*

Canadian physicist who bounced neutron beams off of atomic nuclei to study the structure of matter (1918-2003).

- *The article explained what "brockhouse" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brockhouse."*

bulldogging *(verb)*

Throw a steer by seizing the horns and twisting the neck, as in a rodeo.

- *She tried to use "bulldogging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bulldogging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bunkmate *(noun)*

Someone who occupies the same sleeping quarters as yourself.

- *The article explained what "bunkmate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bunkmate" during the group presentation.*

buteo jamaicensis *(noun)*

Dark brown American hawk species having a reddish-brown tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "buteo jamaicensis" to mean dark brown american hawk species having a....*
- *The article explained what "buteo jamaicensis" means with a simple example.*

bywords *(noun)*

A condensed but memorable saying embodying some important fact of experience that is taken as true by many people.

- *He looked up "bywords" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bywords."*

---

caducous *(adjective)*

Shed at an early stage of development.

- *Most amphibians have caducous gills.*
- *The caducous calyx of a poppy.*

---

campions *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Silene.

- *In class, the teacher used "campions" to mean any plant of the genus silene.*
- *They discussed "campions" during the group presentation.*

---

canniest *(adjective)*

Showing self-interest and shrewdness in dealing with others.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "canniest."*
- *Students compared "canniest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

capitalisms *(noun)*

An economic system based on private ownership of capital.

- *Understanding "capitalisms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "capitalisms" means with a simple example.*

---

carabaos *(noun)*

Water buffalo of the Philippines.

- *In class, the teacher used "carabaos" to mean water buffalo of the philippines.*
- *They discussed "carabaos" during the group presentation.*

---

cardium edule *(noun)*

Common edible European cockle.

- *He looked up "cardium edule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardium edule."*

---

caroms *(noun)*

A shot in billiards in which the cue ball contacts one object ball and then the other.

- *The article explained what "caroms" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "caroms" during the group presentation.*

---

cartwrights *(noun)*

A workman who makes and repairs carts and wagons.

- *Understanding "cartwrights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cartwrights" during the group presentation.*

---

cascabel *(noun)*

A bell attached to a sleigh, or to the harness of a horse that is pulling a sleigh.

- *He looked up "cascabel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cascabel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

casuistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or practicing casuistry.

- *Overly subtle casuistic reasoning.*
- *Would you call this situation "casuistic"? Explain why.*

---

catha edulis *(noun)*

A shrub that is cultivated by Arabs for its leaves which are chewed or used to make tea.

- *The article explained what "catha edulis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "catha edulis" to mean a shrub that is cultivated by arabs for its leaves....*

---

celosia argentea *(noun)*

Weedy annual with spikes of silver-white flowers.

- *They discussed "celosia argentea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "celosia argentea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

centile *(noun)*

(statistics) any of the 99 numbered points that divide an ordered set of scores into 100 parts each of which contains one-hundredth of the total.

- *Understanding "centile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centile" to mean (statistics) any of the 99 numbered points that....*

---

chanal *(noun)*

Thorny shrub or small tree common in central Argentina having small orange or yellow flowers followed by edible berries.

- *The article explained what "chanal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chanal" during the group presentation.*

---

chivvied *(verb)*

Annoy continually or chronically.

- *The coach explained when to use "chivvied" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "chivvied" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

choosier *(adjective)*

Difficult to please.

- *Would you call this situation "choosier"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "choosier" when it is difficult to please.*

---

chuckwalla *(noun)*

A herbivorous lizard that lives among rocks in the arid parts of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "chuckwalla" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chuckwalla" means with a simple example.*

---

citrullus vulgaris *(noun)*

An African melon.

- *In class, the teacher used "citrullus vulgaris" to mean an african melon.*
- *They discussed "citrullus vulgaris" during the group presentation.*

---

cittern *(noun)*

A 16th century musical instrument resembling a guitar with a pear-shaped soundbox and wire strings.

- *They discussed "cittern" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cittern" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class osteichthyes *(noun)*

A class of fish having a skeleton composed of bone in addition to cartilage.

- *Understanding "class osteichthyes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "class osteichthyes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

classs *(noun)*

A body of students who graduate together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "classs."*
- *They discussed "classs" during the group presentation.*

---

cockchafer *(noun)*

Any of various large European beetles destructive to vegetation as both larvae and adult.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cockchafer."*
- *He looked up "cockchafer" because he had never seen it before.*

coelenterata *(noun)*

Hydras; polyps; jellyfishes; sea anemones; corals.

- *They discussed "coelenterata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "coelenterata" because he had never seen it before.*

coiffures *(noun)*

The arrangement of the hair (especially a woman's hair).

- *In class, the teacher used "coiffures" to mean the arrangement of the hair (especially a woman's hair).*
- *The article explained what "coiffures" means with a simple example.*

combretum *(noun)*

Any of numerous shrubs or small trees of the genus Combretum having spikes of small flowers.

- *Understanding "combretum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "combretum" because he had never seen it before.*

combretum family *(noun)*

A family of tropical trees and shrubs of the order Myrtales.

- *He looked up "combretum family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combretum family."*

compeers *(noun)*

A person who is of equal standing with another in a group.

- *He looked up "compeers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compeers" to mean a person who is of equal standing with another in a....*

concomitants *(noun)*

An event or situation that happens at the same time as or in connection with another.

- *Understanding "concomitants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "concomitants" means with a simple example.*

concordes *(verb)*

Arrange the words of a text so as to create a concordance.

- *Learners should practice how to use "concordes" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "concordes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

congeries *(noun)*

A sum total of many heterogenous things taken together.

- *They discussed "congeries" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congeries."*

consensuses *(noun)*

Agreement in the judgment or opinion reached by a group as a whole.

- *The article explained what "consensuses" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "consensuses" to mean agreement in the judgment or opinion reached by a....*

consumptives *(noun)*

A person with pulmonary tuberculosis.

- *Understanding "consumptives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "consumptives" means with a simple example.*

cornus stolonifera *(noun)*

Common North American shrub with reddish purple twigs and white flowers.

- *He looked up "cornus stolonifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornus stolonifera."*

corylus avellana *(noun)*

Small nut-bearing tree much grown in Europe.

- *The article explained what “corylus avellana” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “corylus avellana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cotinus *(noun)*

Smoke trees.

- *They discussed “cotinus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cotinus” to mean smoke trees.*

---

counterpane *(noun)*

Decorative cover for a bed.

- *In class, the teacher used “counterpane” to mean decorative cover for a bed.*
- *They discussed “counterpane” during the group presentation.*

---

counterplan *(noun)*

A plot intended to subvert another plot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “counterplan.”*
- *He looked up “counterplan” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cowlicks *(noun)*

A tuft of hair that grows in a different direction from the rest of the hair and usually will not lie flat.

- *They discussed “cowlicks” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cowlicks” to mean a tuft of hair that grows in a different direction....*

---

cowpokes *(noun)*

A hired hand who tends cattle and performs other duties on horseback.

- *They discussed “cowpokes” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “cowpokes” means with a simple example.*

---

crabeater seal *(noun)*

Silvery grey Antarctic seal subsisting on crustaceans.

- *He looked up “crabeater seal” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crabeater seal.”*

---

cruciferae *(noun)*

A large family of plants with four-petaled flowers; includes mustards, cabbages, broccoli, turnips, cresses, and their many relatives.

- *They discussed “cruciferae” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cruciferae.”*

---

crumbing *(verb)*

Coat with bread crumbs.

- *In everyday English, people use “crumbing” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “crumbing” until he saw an example.*

---

crustose thallus *(noun)*

Thin crusty lichen thallus; adheres closely to or is embedded in the surface on which it grows.

- *They discussed “crustose thallus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “crustose thallus” means with a simple example.*

---

culebras *(noun)*

A small island off the coast of Puerto Rico with miles of beautiful beaches.

- *The article explained what “culebras” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “culebras” to mean a small island off the coast of puerto rico with....*

---

cummerbunds *(noun)*

A broad pleated sash worn as formal dress with a tuxedo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cummerbunds.”*

- *They discussed "cummerbunds" during the group presentation.*

---

curtal *(adjective)*

(obsolete) cut short.

- *A dog with a curtal tail.*
- *The speaker chose "curtal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

customshouse *(noun)*

A government building where customs are collected and where ships are cleared to enter or leave the country.

- *He looked up "customshouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "customshouse."*

---

cuttingly *(adverb)*

In an intentionally unkind way.

- *The narrator describes the scene "cuttingly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "cuttingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

cxxx *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred twenty.

- *The speaker chose "cxxx" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cxxx" when it is being ten more than one hundred twenty.*

---

dawdles *(verb)*

Hang (back) or fall (behind) in movement, progress, development, etc.

- *She tried to use "dawdles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dawdles" in real sentences.*

---

deaccession *(verb)*

Sell (art works) from a collection, especially in order to raise money for the purchase of other art works.

- *The museum deaccessioned several important works of this painter.*
- *Can you use "deaccession" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

decadents *(noun)*

A person who has fallen into a decadent state (morally or artistically).

- *The article explained what "decadents" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decadents" to mean a person who has fallen into a decadent state....*

---

deerskins *(noun)*

Leather from the hide of a deer.

- *Understanding "deerskins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "deerskins" means with a simple example.*

---

defamer *(noun)*

One who attacks the reputation of another by slander or libel.

- *He looked up "defamer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "defamer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deinocheirus *(noun)*

Lightly built medium-sized theropod with long limbs and neck.

- *He looked up "deinocheirus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deinocheirus" to mean lightly built medium-sized theropod with long limbs....*

---

demander *(noun)*

A person who makes demands.

- *He looked up "demander" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demander" to mean a person who makes demands.*

---

demulcent *(noun)*

A medication (in the form of an oil or salve etc.) that soothes inflamed or injured skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demulcent."*
- *Understanding "demulcent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

demurrers *(noun)*

A defendant's answer or plea denying the truth of the charges against him.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demurrers."*
- *He looked up "demurrers" because he had never seen it before.*

destressing *(verb)*

Reduce the emphasis.

- *Can you use "destressing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "destressing" and when to wait.*

detribalized *(verb)*

Cause members of a tribe to lose their cultural identity.

- *Can you use "detribalized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "detribalized" when talking about this idea.*

dholes *(noun)*

Fierce wild dog of the forests of central and southeast Asia that hunts in packs.

- *The article explained what "dholes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dholes" to mean fierce wild dog of the forests of central and....*

dialectician *(noun)*

A logician skilled in dialectic.

- *In class, the teacher used "dialectician" to mean a logician skilled in dialectic.*
- *He looked up "dialectician" because he had never seen it before.*

dichotomizing *(verb)*

Divide into two opposing groups or kinds.

- *She tried to use "dichotomizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dichotomizing" in real sentences.*

disas *(noun)*

A combat support agency in the Department of Defense responsible for developing and operating and supporting information systems to serve the needs of the President and the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

- *He looked up "disas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disas" to mean a combat support agency in the department of....*

dogie *(noun)*

Motherless calf in a range herd of cattle.

- *He looked up "dogie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dogie."*

dourly *(adverb)*

In a sullen manner.

- *He sat in his chair dourly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "dourly" in the final chapter.*

dowsed *(verb)*

Cover with liquid; pour liquid onto.

- *The coach explained when to use "dowsed" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "dowsed" until he saw an example.*

elegant habenaria *(noun)*

Slender inland rein orchid similar to coastal rein orchid but with pale greenish-yellow flowers.

- *They discussed “elegant habenaria” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “elegant habenaria” because he had never seen it before.*

---

emgs *(noun)*

A graphical record of electric currents associated with muscle contractions.

- *Understanding “emgs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “emgs” means with a simple example.*

---

encrust *(verb)*

Decorate or cover lavishly (as with gems).

- *The coach explained when to use “encrust” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “encrust” in real sentences.*

---

enfiladed *(verb)*

Rake or be in a position to rake with gunfire in a lengthwise direction.

- *Learners should practice how to use “enfiladed” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “enfiladed” when talking about this idea.*

---

epicanthic fold *(noun)*

A vertical fold of skin over the nasal canthus; normal for Mongolian peoples; sometimes occurs in Down’s syndrome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “epicanthic fold.”*
- *Understanding “epicanthic fold” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

equerries *(noun)*

A personal attendant of the British royal family.

- *The article explained what “equerries” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “equerries” to mean a personal attendant of the british royal family.*

---

erythema solare *(noun)*

Redness of the skin caused by exposure to the rays of the sun.

- *They discussed “erythema solare” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “erythema solare” because he had never seen it before.*

---

eucalyptus camaldulensis *(noun)*

Somewhat crooked red gum tree growing chiefly along rivers; has durable reddish lumber used in heavy construction.

- *Understanding “eucalyptus camaldulensis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “eucalyptus camaldulensis.”*

---

family amaryllidaceae *(noun)*

Snowdrop; narcissus; daffodil; in some classification systems considered a subfamily of the Liliaceae.

- *He looked up “family amaryllidaceae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family amaryllidaceae.”*

---

family anatidae *(noun)*

Swimming birds having heavy short-legged bodies and bills with a horny tip: swans; geese; ducks.

- *The article explained what “family anatidae” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family anatidae.”*

---

family cruciferae *(noun)*

A large family of plants with four-petaled flowers; includes mustards, cabbages, broccoli, turnips, cresses, and their many relatives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family cruciferae.”*
- *He looked up “family cruciferae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

felicitating *(verb)*

Express congratulations.

- *Can you use “felicitating” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “felicitating” when talking about this idea.*

felicitously *(adverb)*

In a felicitous manner.

- *A not felicitously chosen word.*
- *He answered "felicitously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

festooning *(verb)*

Decorate with strings of flowers.

- *The coach explained when to use "festooning" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "festooning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fiascoes *(noun)*

A sudden and violent collapse.

- *They discussed "fiascoes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fiascoes" means with a simple example.*

fibrinous *(adjective)*

Characterized by the presence of fibrin.

- *A "fibrinous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "fibrinous"? Explain why.*

fibulas *(noun)*

The outer and thinner of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and ankle.

- *He looked up "fibulas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fibulas" to mean the outer and thinner of the two bones of the human....*

flecking *(verb)*

Make a spot or mark onto.

- *Can you use "flecking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "flecking" and when to wait.*

fleeter *(adjective)*

Moving very fast.

- *A "fleeter" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fleeter" when it is moving very fast.*

fleetness *(noun)*

Rapidity of movement.

- *Fleetness of foot.*
- *The article explained what "fleetness" means with a simple example.*

floozie *(noun)*

A prostitute who attracts customers by walking the streets.

- *He looked up "floozie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floozie."*

flurried *(verb)*

Cause to feel embarrassment.

- *In everyday English, people use "flurried" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "flurried" in real sentences.*

flyes *(verb)*

Change quickly from one emotional state to another.

- *Can you use "flyes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "flyes" when talking about this idea.*

forebode *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *The coach explained when to use "forebode" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "forebode" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

forequarters *(noun)*

The front half of a side of meat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forequarters."*
- *He looked up "forequarters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

founts *(noun)*

A plumbing fixture that provides a flow of water.

- *They discussed "founts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "founts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frenches *(verb)*

Cut (e.g, beans) lengthwise in preparation for cooking.

- *Learners should practice how to use "frenches" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "frenches" when talking about this idea.*

---

gaberdine *(noun)*

A loose coverall (coat or frock) reaching down to the ankles.

- *They discussed "gaberdine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaberdine."*

---

geert geerts *(noun)*

Dutch humanist and theologian who was the leading Renaissance scholar of northern Europe; although his criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church led to the Reformation, he opposed violence and condemned Martin Luther (1466-1536).

- *They discussed "geert geerts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "geert geerts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus adansonia *(noun)*

Baobab; cream-of-tartar tree.

- *Understanding "genus adansonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus adansonia" to mean baobab; cream-of-tartar tree.*

---

genus combretum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Combretaceae: tropical and subtropical small shrubs and trees.

- *He looked up "genus combretum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus combretum" to mean type genus of the combretaceae: tropical and....*

---

genus cotinus *(noun)*

Smoke trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cotinus."*
- *Understanding "genus cotinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus deinocheirus *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Ornithomimida.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus deinocheirus" to mean a reptile genus of ornithomimida.*
- *Understanding "genus deinocheirus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus habenaria *(noun)*

Chiefly terrestrial orchids with tubers or fleshy roots often having long slender spurs and petals and lip lobes; includes species formerly placed in genus Gymnadeniopsis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus habenaria."*
- *Understanding "genus habenaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus holcus *(noun)*

A genus of Old World grasses widely cultivated in America.

- *Understanding "genus holcus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “genus holcus” during the group presentation.*

genus hovea *(noun)*

Genus of Australian evergreen shrubs.

- *They discussed “genus hovea” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus hovea.”*

genus meconopsis *(noun)*

Herbs almost entirely of mountains of China and Tibet; often monocarpic.

- *He looked up “genus meconopsis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus meconopsis” during the group presentation.*

genus plethodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Plethodontidae.

- *The article explained what “genus plethodon” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus plethodon” to mean type genus of the plethodontidae.*

genus scarabaeus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Scarabaeidae.

- *Understanding “genus scarabaeus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “genus scarabaeus” means with a simple example.*

genus tropaeolum *(noun)*

A tropical American genus of dicotyledonous climbing or diffuse pungent herbs constituting the family Tropaeolaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus tropaeolum” to mean a tropical american genus of dicotyledonous....*
- *The article explained what “genus tropaeolum” means with a simple example.*

gibberellic acid *(noun)*

A crystalline acid associated with gibberellin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gibberellic acid.”*
- *He looked up “gibberellic acid” because he had never seen it before.*

girlishness *(noun)*

Being characteristic of a girl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “girlishness.”*
- *He looked up “girlishness” because he had never seen it before.*

goodyears *(noun)*

United States inventor of vulcanized rubber (1800-1860).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “goodyears.”*
- *He looked up “goodyears” because he had never seen it before.*

gorgonians *(noun)*

Corals having a horny or calcareous branching skeleton.

- *They discussed “gorgonians” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gorgonians.”*

grouches *(verb)*

Show one’s unhappiness or critical attitude.

- *Learners should practice how to use “grouches” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “grouches” when talking about this idea.*

guesstimated *(verb)*

Estimate based on a calculation.

- *He did not know how to use “guesstimated” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “guesstimated” when talking about this idea.*

habenaria *(noun)*

Chiefly terrestrial orchids with tubers or fleshy roots often having long slender spurs and petals and lip lobes; includes species formerly placed in genus Gymnadeniopsis.

- *They discussed "habenaria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "habenaria" to mean chiefly terrestrial orchids with tubers or fleshy....*

hangchow *(noun)*

A city of eastern China on Hangzhou Bay; regarded by Marco Polo as the finest city in the world.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hangchow."*
- *The article explained what "hangchow" means with a simple example.*

hardies *(noun)*

United States slapstick comedian who played the pompous and overbearing member of the Laurel and Hardy duo who made many films (1892-1957).

- *He looked up "hardies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hardies" during the group presentation.*

harmonizations *(noun)*

A piece of harmonized music.

- *Understanding "harmonizations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harmonizations."*

hassid *(noun)*

A member of a Jewish sect that observes a form of strict Orthodox Judaism.

- *In class, the teacher used "hassid" to mean a member of a jewish sect that observes a form of....*
- *The article explained what "hassid" means with a simple example.*

hejira *(noun)*

A journey by a large group to escape from a hostile environment.

- *The article explained what "hejira" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hejira."*

hexapods *(noun)*

An animal having six feet.

- *Understanding "hexapods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hexapods" to mean an animal having six feet.*

hiddenness *(noun)*

The state of being covert and hidden.

- *They discussed "hiddenness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hiddenness" because he had never seen it before.*

holcus *(noun)*

A genus of Old World grasses widely cultivated in America.

- *In class, the teacher used "holcus" to mean a genus of old world grasses widely cultivated in....*
- *The article explained what "holcus" means with a simple example.*

horsy set *(noun)*

A set of people sharing a devotion to horses and horseback riding and horse racing.

- *They discussed "horsy set" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horsy set."*

hovea *(noun)*

Any of several attractive evergreen shrubs of Australia grown for their glossy deep green foliage and flowers in rich blues and intense violets.

- *The article explained what "hovea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hovea" to mean any of several attractive evergreen shrubs of....*

hudood *(noun)*

Islamic laws stating the limits ordained by Allah and including the deterrent punishments for serious crimes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hudood."*
- *He looked up "hudood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

huntings *(noun)*

The pursuit and killing or capture of wild animals regarded as a sport.

- *He looked up "huntings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huntings."*

---

hydatidiform mole *(noun)*

An abnormality during pregnancy; chorionic villi around the fetus degenerate and form clusters of fluid-filled sacs; usually associated with the death of the fetus.

- *They discussed "hydatidiform mole" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hydatidiform mole" means with a simple example.*

---

hydrokinetic *(adjective)*

Relating to fluids in motion or the forces that produce or affect such motion.

- *The speaker chose "hydrokinetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "hydrokinetic"? Explain why.*

---

hyla crucifer *(noun)*

A small brown tree toad having a shrill call heard near wetlands of eastern United States and Canada in early spring.

- *They discussed "hyla crucifer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyla crucifer" to mean a small brown tree toad having a shrill call heard....*

---

hypothetic *(adjective)*

Based primarily on surmise rather than adequate evidence.

- *Hypothetical situation.*
- *The speaker chose "hypothetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

impracticability *(noun)*

The quality of not being usable.

- *Understanding "impracticability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impracticability."*

---

impugns *(verb)*

Attack as false or wrong.

- *In everyday English, people use "impugns" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "impugns" in real sentences.*

---

incertitude *(noun)*

The state of being unsure of something.

- *Understanding "incertitude" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "incertitude" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inelegance *(noun)*

The quality of lacking refinement and good taste.

- *The article explained what "inelegance" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "inelegance" during the group presentation.*

---

inherence *(noun)*

The state of inhering; the state of being a fixed characteristic.

- *The inherence of polysemy in human language.*
- *The article explained what "inherence" means with a simple example.*

---

inion *(noun)*

The craniometric point that is the most prominent point at the back of the head (at the occipital protuberance).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inion."*
- *Understanding "inion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

initialing *(verb)*

Mark with one's initials.

- *She tried to use "initialing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "initialing" and when to wait.*

interlingual rendition *(noun)*

A written communication in a second language having the same meaning as the written communication in a first language.

- *In class, the teacher used "interlingual rendition" to mean a written communication in a second language having....*
- *They discussed "interlingual rendition" during the group presentation.*

introjection *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the internalization of the parent figures and their values; leads to the formation of the superego.

- *Understanding "introjection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "introjection" because he had never seen it before.*

isostasy *(noun)*

(geology) a general equilibrium of the forces tending to elevate or depress the earth's crust.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isostasy."*
- *He looked up "isostasy" because he had never seen it before.*

isotropically *(adverb)*

In an isotropic manner.

- *He answered "isotropically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "isotropically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

jabbered *(verb)*

Talk in a noisy, excited, or declamatory manner.

- *He did not know how to use "jabbered" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jabbered" when talking about this idea.*

jaffas *(noun)*

A port in western Israel on the Mediterranean; incorporated into Tel Aviv in 1950.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jaffas."*
- *They discussed "jaffas" during the group presentation.*

jells *(verb)*

Become gelatinous.

- *The coach explained when to use "jells" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "jells" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

jubbulpore *(noun)*

An industrial city of central India to the southeast of Delhi.

- *Understanding "jubbulpore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jubbulpore" during the group presentation.*

kingsnakes *(noun)*

Any of numerous nonvenomous North American constrictors; feed on other snakes and small mammals.

- *Understanding "kingsnakes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kingsnakes" to mean any of numerous nonvenomous north american....*

klystrons *(noun)*

An electron tube used to generate or amplify electromagnetic radiation in the microwave region by velocity modulation.

- *The article explained what "klystrons" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "klystrons."*

knout *(noun)*

A whip with a lash of leather thongs twisted with wire; used for flogging prisoners.

- *The article explained what "knout" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knout" to mean a whip with a lash of leather thongs twisted with....*

---

knowlton's cactus *(noun)*

Small clustering cactus of southwestern United States; a threatened species.

- *They discussed "knowlton's cactus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "knowlton's cactus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lacer *(noun)*

A workman who laces shoes or footballs or books (during binding).

- *The article explained what "lacer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lacer" to mean a workman who laces shoes or footballs or books....*

---

lackadaisically *(adverb)*

In an idle and lackadaisical manner.

- *He was hanging around the house lackadaisically.*
- *Using "lackadaisically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

lagomorph *(noun)*

Relative large gnawing animals; distinguished from rodents by having two pairs of upper incisors specialized for gnawing.

- *The article explained what "lagomorph" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lagomorph" to mean relative large gnawing animals; distinguished from....*

---

lamaism *(noun)*

A Buddhist doctrine that includes elements from India that are not Buddhist and elements of preexisting shamanism.

- *Understanding "lamaism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lamaism" to mean a buddhist doctrine that includes elements from....*

---

lappish *(noun)*

Any of the languages spoken by the Lapps and generally assumed to be Uralic languages.

- *The article explained what "lappish" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lappish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leftys *(noun)*

A person who uses the left hand with greater skill than the right.

- *The article explained what "leftys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "leftys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lenins *(noun)*

Russian founder of the Bolsheviks and leader of the Russian Revolution and first head of the USSR (1870-1924).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lenins."*
- *They discussed "lenins" during the group presentation.*

---

lightwoods *(noun)*

Tall Australian acacia yielding highly valued black timber.

- *In class, the teacher used "lightwoods" to mean tall australian acacia yielding highly valued black....*
- *He looked up "lightwoods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

limitedly *(adverb)*

In a limited manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "limitedly" naturally.*
- *Place "limitedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

limpa *(noun)*

A rye bread made with molasses or brown sugar.

- *The article explained what "limpa" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "limpa" to mean a rye bread made with molasses or brown sugar.*

---

lirs *(noun)*

The sea personified; father of Manannan; corresponds to Welsh Llyr.

- *He looked up "lirs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lirs" to mean the sea personified; father of manannan;....*

---

litterer *(noun)*

A person who litters public places with refuse.

- *They discussed "litterer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "litterer" means with a simple example.*

---

lobachevsky *(noun)*

Russian mathematician who independently discovered non-Euclidean geometry (1792-1856).

- *The article explained what "lobachevsky" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lobachevsky" to mean russian mathematician who independently discovered....*

---

lolos *(noun)*

A Loloish language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lolos."*
- *He looked up "lolos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

loppers *(noun)*

A long-handled pruning saw with a curved blade at the end and sometimes a clipper; used to prune small trees.

- *They discussed "loppers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loppers" to mean a long-handled pruning saw with a curved blade at....*

---

lopsidedly *(adverb)*

In a crooked lopsided manner.

- *He smiled lopsidedly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "lopsidedly" naturally.*

---

lories *(noun)*

Small brightly colored Australasian parrots having a brush-tipped tongue for feeding on nectar and soft fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "lories" to mean small brightly colored australasian parrots having....*
- *The article explained what "lories" means with a simple example.*

---

lushest *(adjective)*

Produced or growing in extreme abundance.

- *Would you call this situation "lushest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lushest."*

---

luting *(noun)*

A substance for packing a joint or coating a porous surface to make it impervious to gas or liquid.

- *They discussed "luting" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luting."*

---

lycians *(noun)*

An Anatolian language.

- *They discussed "lycians" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lycians" means with a simple example.*

---

lymphangioma *(noun)*

Benign angioma consisting of a mass of lymphatic vessels.

- *Understanding "lymphangioma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lymphangioma."*

---

magnetizes *(verb)*

Attract strongly, as if with a magnet.

- *He did not know how to use "magnetizes" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "magnetizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

magnetoelectric machine *(noun)*

A small dynamo with a secondary winding that produces a high voltage enabling a spark to jump between the poles of a spark plug in a gasoline engine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetoelectric machine."*
- *The article explained what "magnetoelectric machine" means with a simple example.*

mainlined *(verb)*

Inject into the vein.

- *In everyday English, people use "mainlined" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "mainlined" until he saw an example.*

malayans *(noun)*

A member of a people inhabiting the northern Malay Peninsula and Malaysia and parts of the western Malay Archipelago.

- *Understanding "malayans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "malayans" because he had never seen it before.*

malva moschata *(noun)*

Erect Old World perennial with faintly musk-scented foliage and white or pink flowers; adventive in United States.

- *They discussed "malva moschata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malva moschata."*

manipulatively *(adverb)*

In an artfully manipulative manner.

- *He answered "manipulatively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "manipulatively" can make your explanation more exact.*

mankinds *(noun)*

All of the living human inhabitants of the earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mankinds."*
- *He looked up "mankinds" because he had never seen it before.*

matchwood *(noun)*

Wood in small pieces or splinters.

- *The vessel was beaten to matchwood on the rocks.*
- *It was smashed into matchwood.*

matriculates *(noun)*

Someone who has been admitted to a college or university.

- *He looked up "matriculates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "matriculates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mccormicks *(noun)*

United States operatic tenor (born in Ireland) (1884-1945).

- *They discussed "mccormicks" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mccormicks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meconopsis *(noun)*

Herbs almost entirely of mountains of China and Tibet; often monocarpic.

- *Understanding "meconopsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "meconopsis" means with a simple example.*

meprobamate *(noun)*

A sedative and tranquilizer (trade name Miltown and Equanil and Meprin) used to treat muscle tension and anxiety.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meprobamate."*
- *He looked up "meprobamate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

micropaleontology *(noun)*

The paleontology of microfossils.

- *They discussed "micropaleontology" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "micropaleontology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

middays *(noun)*

The middle of the day.

- *The article explained what "middays" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middays."*

---

midsections *(noun)*

The middle area of the human torso (usually in front).

- *He looked up "midsections" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "midsections" during the group presentation.*

---

mistily *(adverb)*

In a vague way.

- *He explained it somewhat mistily.*
- *The summits of the mountains were mistily purple.*

---

morphea *(noun)*

Localized scleroderma.

- *He looked up "morphea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morphea."*

---

multiengine airplane *(noun)*

A plane with two or more engines.

- *The article explained what "multiengine airplane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "multiengine airplane" to mean a plane with two or more engines.*

---

multiengine plane *(noun)*

A plane with two or more engines.

- *They discussed "multiengine plane" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "multiengine plane" means with a simple example.*

---

mushier *(adjective)*

Effusively or insincerely emotional.

- *The speaker chose "mushier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "mushier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

namers *(noun)*

A person who gives a name or names.

- *He looked up "namers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "namers" during the group presentation.*

---

naphthalenes *(noun)*

A white crystalline strong-smelling hydrocarbon made from coal tar or petroleum and used in organic synthesis and as a fumigant in mothballs.

- *The article explained what "naphthalenes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "naphthalenes" during the group presentation.*

---

narcoleptics *(noun)*

A soporific drug that produces an uncontrollable desire to sleep.

- *The article explained what "narcoleptics" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "narcoleptics."*

newspapering *(noun)*

Journalism practiced for the newspapers.

- *The article explained what "newspapering" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "newspapering" to mean journalism practiced for the newspapers.*

niddm *(noun)*

Mild form of diabetes mellitus that develops gradually in adults; can be precipitated by obesity or severe stress or menopause or other factors; can usually be controlled by diet and hypoglycemic agents without injections of insulin.

- *Understanding "niddm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "niddm" because he had never seen it before.*

nightwork *(noun)*

Work to be done at night.

- *They discussed "nightwork" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nightwork."*

nobelist *(noun)*

Winner of a Nobel prize.

- *In class, the teacher used "nobelist" to mean winner of a nobel prize.*
- *The article explained what "nobelist" means with a simple example.*

nonradioactive *(adjective)*

Not radioactive.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonradioactive" when it is not radioactive.*
- *The speaker chose "nonradioactive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

octs *(noun)*

The month following September and preceding November.

- *The article explained what "octs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "octs" to mean the month following september and preceding november.*

odalisques *(noun)*

A woman slave in a harem.

- *Understanding "odalisques" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "odalisques" during the group presentation.*

ologies *(noun)*

An informal word (abstracted from words with this ending) for some unidentified branch of knowledge.

- *He looked up "ologies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ologies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

onionskin *(noun)*

A thin strong lightweight translucent paper used especially for making carbon copies.

- *In class, the teacher used "onionskin" to mean a thin strong lightweight translucent paper used....*
- *The article explained what "onionskin" means with a simple example.*

onomatopoetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by onomatopoeia.

- *It was independently developed in more than one place as an onomatopoetic term.*
- *A "onomatopoetic" approach may work better in this case.*

orating *(verb)*

Talk pompously.

- *Learners should practice how to use "orating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "orating" when talking about this idea.*

order batrachia *(noun)*

Frogs, toads, tree toads.

- *They discussed "order batrachia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order batrachia."*

---

order perissodactyla *(noun)*

Nonruminant ungulates: horses; tapirs; rhinoceros; extinct forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order perissodactyla."*
- *He looked up "order perissodactyla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

osteichthyes *(noun)*

A class of fish having a skeleton composed of bone in addition to cartilage.

- *In class, the teacher used "osteichthyes" to mean a class of fish having a skeleton composed of bone....*
- *They discussed "osteichthyes" during the group presentation.*

---

overstrain *(verb)*

Strain excessively.

- *In everyday English, people use "overstrain" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overstrain" in real sentences.*

---

oxyhemoglobin *(noun)*

The bright red hemoglobin that is a combination of hemoglobin and oxygen from the lungs.

- *Oxyhemoglobin transports oxygen to the cells of the body.*
- *Understanding "oxyhemoglobin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

panpipe *(noun)*

A primitive wind instrument consisting of several parallel pipes bound together.

- *They discussed "panpipe" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panpipe."*

---

panthera pardus *(noun)*

Large feline of African and Asian forests usually having a tawny coat with black spots.

- *Understanding "panthera pardus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "panthera pardus" means with a simple example.*

---

parochially *(adverb)*

In a parochial manner.

- *Parochially narrow in his outlook.*
- *He answered "parochially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

peached *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *Learners should practice how to use "peached" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "peached" when talking about this idea.*

---

pentazocine *(noun)*

Analgesic drug (trade name Talwin) that is less addictive than morphine.

- *Understanding "pentazocine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pentazocine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perissodactyla *(noun)*

Nonruminant ungulates: horses; tapirs; rhinoceros; extinct forms.

- *They discussed "perissodactyla" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "perissodactyla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pertly *(adverb)*

In an impudent or impertinent manner.

- *He answered "pertly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

- *Place “pertly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

petfood *(noun)*

Food prepared for animal pets.

- *The article explained what “petfood” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “petfood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phatic communication *(noun)*

Conversational speech used to communicate sociability more than information.

- *They discussed “phatic communication” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phatic communication” to mean conversational speech used to communicate....*

---

phatic speech *(noun)*

Conversational speech used to communicate sociability more than information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phatic speech.”*
- *The article explained what “phatic speech” means with a simple example.*

---

phenylpropanolamine *(noun)*

An adrenergic drug used in many preparations to relieve allergic reactions or respiratory infections.

- *Drugs containing phenylpropanolamine are being recalled.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phenylpropanolamine.”*

---

phycocyanin *(noun)*

Blue pigment in algae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phycocyanin.”*
- *They discussed “phycocyanin” during the group presentation.*

---

pieris rapae *(noun)*

Toxic green larva of a cabbage butterfly.

- *They discussed “pieris rapae” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pieris rapae” means with a simple example.*

---

pinnule *(noun)*

Division of a usually pinnately divided leaf.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pinnule.”*
- *He looked up “pinnule” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pinus densiflora *(noun)*

Pine native to Japan and Korea having a wide-spreading irregular crown when mature; grown as an ornamental.

- *He looked up “pinus densiflora” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pinus densiflora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plethodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Plethodontidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plethodon.”*
- *He looked up “plethodon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

plowboy *(noun)*

A boy who leads the animals that draw a plow.

- *In class, the teacher used “plowboy” to mean a boy who leads the animals that draw a plow.*
- *Understanding “plowboy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poa nemoralis *(noun)*

Slender European grass of shady places; grown also in northeastern America and temperate Asia.

- *Understanding “poa nemoralis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “poa nemoralis” during the group presentation.*

---

pollywog *(noun)*

A larval frog or toad.

- *They discussed “pollywog” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pollywog” to mean a larval frog or toad.*

polonaises *(noun)*

A woman’s dress with a tight bodice and an overskirt drawn back to reveal a colorful underskirt.

- *They discussed “polonaises” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “polonaises” means with a simple example.*

polychromed *(verb)*

Color with many colors; make polychrome.

- *She tried to use “polychromed” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “polychromed” in real sentences.*

polypodium glycyrrhiza *(noun)*

Fern having rootstock of a sweetish flavor.

- *In class, the teacher used “polypodium glycyrrhiza” to mean fern having rootstock of a sweetish flavor.*
- *The article explained what “polypodium glycyrrhiza” means with a simple example.*

poniard *(noun)*

A dagger with a slender blade.

- *They discussed “poniard” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “poniard.”*

precised *(verb)*

Make a summary (of).

- *Can you use “precised” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “precised” when talking about this idea.*

premies *(noun)*

An infant that is born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “premies.”*
- *The article explained what “premies” means with a simple example.*

prodigally *(adverb)*

To a wasteful manner or to a wasteful degree.

- *We are still prodigally rich compared to others.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “prodigally” in the final chapter.*

puppys *(noun)*

An inexperienced young person.

- *They discussed “puppys” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “puppys.”*

purlieu *(noun)*

An outer adjacent area of any place.

- *In class, the teacher used “purlieu” to mean an outer adjacent area of any place.*
- *The article explained what “purlieu” means with a simple example.*

purlieus *(noun)*

An outer adjacent area of any place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “purlieus.”*
- *They discussed “purlieus” during the group presentation.*

pxs *(noun)*

A commissary on a United States Army post.

- *They discussed "pxs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pxs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quaintest *(adjective)*

Strange in an interesting or pleasing way.

- *It is useful to describe something as "quaintest" when it is strange in an interesting or pleasing way.*
- *Would you call this situation "quaintest"? Explain why.*

---

quited *(verb)*

Give up in the face of defeat of lacking hope; admit defeat.

- *The coach explained when to use "quited" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "quited" in real sentences.*

---

ratite *(noun)*

Flightless birds having flat breastbones lacking a keel for attachment of flight muscles: ostriches; cassowaries; emus; moas; rheas; kiwis; elephant birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratite."*
- *They discussed "ratite" during the group presentation.*

---

ratite bird *(noun)*

Flightless birds having flat breastbones lacking a keel for attachment of flight muscles: ostriches; cassowaries; emus; moas; rheas; kiwis; elephant birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "ratite bird" to mean flightless birds having flat breastbones lacking a....*
- *They discussed "ratite bird" during the group presentation.*

---

rebuses *(noun)*

A puzzle where you decode a message consisting of pictures representing syllables and words.

- *They discussed "rebuses" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rebuses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reclassifies *(verb)*

Classify anew, change the previous classification.

- *He did not know how to use "reclassifies" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "reclassifies" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

recombinations *(noun)*

(genetics) a combining of genes or characters different from what they were in the parents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recombinations."*
- *Understanding "recombinations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

redbones *(noun)*

A speedy red or red-and-tan American hound.

- *He looked up "redbones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "redbones."*

---

reflate *(verb)*

Economics: raise demand, expand the money supply, or raise prices, after a period of deflation.

- *These measures reflated the economy.*
- *The economy reflated after the Fed took extreme measures.*

---

reinstatements *(noun)*

The act of restoring someone to a previous position.

- *Understanding "reinstatements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reinstatements."*

---

reiterative *(adjective)*

Marked by iteration.

- *It is useful to describe something as "reiterative" when it is marked by iteration.*
- *A "reiterative" approach may work better in this case.*

rejoicings *(noun)*

The utterance of sounds expressing great joy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rejoicings."*
- *They discussed "rejoicings" during the group presentation.*

relistening *(noun)*

The act of hearing again.

- *In class, the teacher used "relistening" to mean the act of hearing again.*
- *They discussed "relistening" during the group presentation.*

renegotiates *(verb)*

Revise the terms of in order to limit or regain excess profits gained by the contractor.

- *Learners should practice how to use "renegotiates" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "renegotiates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

reportages *(noun)*

The news as presented by reporters for newspapers or radio or television.

- *He looked up "reportages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "reportages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reseting *(verb)*

Adjust again after an initial failure.

- *Can you use "reseting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "reseting" and when to wait.*

respecters *(noun)*

A person who respects someone or something; usually used in the negative.

- *Understanding "respecters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "respecters" means with a simple example.*

retroversion *(noun)*

A turning or tilting backward of an organ or body part.

- *Retroversion of the uterus.*
- *The teacher translated Latin texts into English which he gave to his students for retroversion.*

riels *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Cambodia; equal to 100 sen.

- *The article explained what "riels" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "riels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

roguery *(noun)*

Reckless or malicious behavior that causes discomfort or annoyance in others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roguery."*
- *Understanding "roguery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

romaines *(noun)*

Lettuce with long dark-green leaves in a loosely packed elongated head.

- *He looked up "romaines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "romaines" to mean lettuce with long dark-green leaves in a loosely....*

rusticate *(verb)*

Lend a rustic character to.

- *Rusticate the house in the country.*
- *He was rusticated for his bad behavior.*

sangrias *(noun)*

Sweetened red wine and orange or lemon juice with soda water.

- *He looked up "sangrias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sangrias" during the group presentation.*

---

scallopini *(noun)*

Sauteed cutlets (usually veal or poultry) that have been pounded thin and coated with flour.

- *Understanding "scallopini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scallopini" to mean sauteed cutlets (usually veal or poultry) that have....*

---

scarabaeus *(noun)*

Scarabaeid beetle considered divine by ancient Egyptians.

- *In class, the teacher used "scarabaeus" to mean scarabaeid beetle considered divine by ancient....*
- *Understanding "scarabaeus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schoolmen *(noun)*

A scholar who is skilled in academic disputation.

- *Understanding "schoolmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "schoolmen" means with a simple example.*

---

scombroid *(noun)*

Important marine food and game fishes found in all tropical and temperate seas; some are at least partially endothermic and can thrive in colder waters.

- *Understanding "scombroid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scombroid" during the group presentation.*

---

scombroid fish *(noun)*

Important marine food and game fishes found in all tropical and temperate seas; some are at least partially endothermic and can thrive in colder waters.

- *He looked up "scombroid fish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scombroid fish."*

---

scrimmaged *(verb)*

Practice playing (a sport).

- *She tried to use "scrimmaged" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "scrimmaged" until he saw an example.*

---

scunner *(noun)*

A strong dislike.

- *They took a scunner against the United States.*
- *He looked up "scunner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sectaries *(noun)*

A member of a sect.

- *The article explained what "sectaries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sectaries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

semivowels *(noun)*

A vowellike sound that serves as a consonant.

- *He looked up "semivowels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "semivowels" to mean a vowellike sound that serves as a consonant.*

---

senna auriculata *(noun)*

Evergreen Indian shrub with vivid yellow flowers whose bark is used in tanning; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *In class, the teacher used "senna auriculata" to mean evergreen indian shrub with vivid yellow flowers....*
- *He looked up "senna auriculata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

septums *(noun)*

A partition or wall especially in an ovary.

- *They discussed "septums" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “septums” means with a simple example.*

setscrew *(noun)*

A screw that is used to adjust the tension on a spring.

- *He looked up “setscrew” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “setscrew.”*

sherwoods *(noun)*

United States playwright (1896-1955).

- *In class, the teacher used “sherwoods” to mean united states playwright (1896-1955).*
- *Understanding “sherwoods” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shorthands *(noun)*

A method of writing rapidly.

- *In class, the teacher used “shorthands” to mean a method of writing rapidly.*
- *The article explained what “shorthands” means with a simple example.*

siloxanes *(noun)*

Any of a large class of compounds that have alternate silicon and oxygen atoms.

- *He looked up “siloxanes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “siloxanes” to mean any of a large class of compounds that have....*

sinked *(verb)*

Pass into a specified state or condition.

- *She tried to use “sinked” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “sinked” when talking about this idea.*

sitars *(noun)*

A stringed instrument of India; has a long neck and movable frets; has 6 or 7 metal strings for playing and usually 13 resonating strings.

- *Understanding “sitars” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sitars” during the group presentation.*

skywalks *(noun)*

An elevated walkway between buildings (usually enclosed).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “skywalks.”*
- *They discussed “skywalks” during the group presentation.*

slews *(noun)*

A large number or amount.

- *In class, the teacher used “slews” to mean a large number or amount.*
- *They discussed “slews” during the group presentation.*

snappiest *(adjective)*

Marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.

- *A “snappiest” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “snappiest” when it is marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.*

sneads *(noun)*

United States golfer known for the graceful arc of his swing (1912-2002).

- *Understanding “sneads” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “sneads” means with a simple example.*

snugger *(adjective)*

Offering safety; well protected or concealed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “snugger.”*
- *Students compared “snugger” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

solidarities *(noun)*

A union of interests or purposes or sympathies among members of a group.

- *Understanding "solidarities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "solidarities" during the group presentation.*

---

spays *(verb)*

Remove the ovaries of.

- *She tried to use "spays" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spays" in real sentences.*

---

speleology *(noun)*

The scientific study of caves.

- *They discussed "speleology" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "speleology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spermatids *(noun)*

An immature gamete produced by a spermatocyte; develops into a spermatozoon.

- *He looked up "spermatids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spermatids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spoonerisms *(noun)*

Transposition of initial consonants in a pair of words.

- *In class, the teacher used "spoonerisms" to mean transposition of initial consonants in a pair of words.*
- *They discussed "spoonerisms" during the group presentation.*

---

spottings *(noun)*

The act of spotting or staining something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spottings."*
- *He looked up "spottings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stakeouts *(noun)*

Surveillance of some place or some person by the police (as in anticipation of a crime).

- *They discussed "stakeouts" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stakeouts" means with a simple example.*

---

stalkings *(noun)*

A hunt for game carried on by following it stealthily or waiting in ambush.

- *He looked up "stalkings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stalkings" during the group presentation.*

---

stooling *(verb)*

Grow shoots in the form of stools or tillers.

- *In everyday English, people use "stooling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stooling" in real sentences.*

---

strangulations *(noun)*

The act of suffocating (someone) by constricting the windpipe.

- *He looked up "strangulations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "strangulations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strategics *(noun)*

The science or art of strategy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strategics."*
- *Understanding "strategics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subjacent *(adjective)*

Lying nearby but lower.

- *Hills and subjacent valleys.*
- *A "subjacent" approach may work better in this case.*

---

substantives *(noun)*

Any word or group of words functioning as a noun.

- *The article explained what "substantives" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "substantives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sukur *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *In class, the teacher used "sukur" to mean a chadic language spoken south of lake chad.*
- *Understanding "sukur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sullenness *(noun)*

A gloomy ill-tempered feeling.

- *Understanding "sullenness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sullenness" to mean a gloomy ill-tempered feeling.*

---

swayback *(adjective)*

Having abnormal sagging of the spine (especially in horses).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "swayback."*
- *Students compared "swayback" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sweared *(verb)*

To declare or affirm solemnly and formally as true.

- *In everyday English, people use "sweared" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sweared" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sweatsuits *(noun)*

Garment consisting of sweat pants and a sweatshirt.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweatsuits" to mean garment consisting of sweat pants and a sweatshirt.*
- *The article explained what "sweatsuits" means with a simple example.*

---

tactlessness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking tact.

- *In class, the teacher used "tactlessness" to mean the quality of lacking tact.*
- *They discussed "tactlessness" during the group presentation.*

---

taffrail *(noun)*

The railing around the stern of a ship.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taffrail."*
- *Understanding "taffrail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taffrail log *(noun)*

A cigar-shaped log with rotary fins that measure the ship's speed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taffrail log."*
- *He looked up "taffrail log" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tamms *(noun)*

Russian physicist (1895-1971).

- *In class, the teacher used "tamms" to mean russian physicist (1895-1971).*
- *The article explained what "tamms" means with a simple example.*

---

tarheels *(noun)*

A native or resident of North Carolina.

- *He looked up "tarheels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tarheels" during the group presentation.*

tarmacs *(noun)*

A paved surface having compressed layers of broken rocks held together with tar.

- *The article explained what “tarmacs” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tarmacs.”*

taxs *(verb)*

Make a charge against or accuse.

- *The coach explained when to use “taxs” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “taxs” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tearless *(adjective)*

Free from tears.

- *The speaker chose “tearless” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “tearless.”*

tegs *(noun)*

Two-year-old sheep.

- *The article explained what “tegs” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “tegs” during the group presentation.*

teliospores *(noun)*

A chlamydospore that develops in the last stage of the life cycle of the rust fungus.

- *The article explained what “teliospores” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “teliospores” to mean a chlamydospore that develops in the last stage of....*

theologists *(noun)*

Someone who is learned in theology or who speculates about theology.

- *They discussed “theologists” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “theologists” means with a simple example.*

thesauruses *(noun)*

A book containing a classified list of synonyms.

- *In class, the teacher used “thesauruses” to mean a book containing a classified list of synonyms.*
- *He looked up “thesauruses” because he had never seen it before.*

thirdhand *(adjective)*

Derived from what is primary or original by two intermediate steps.

- *A thirdhand report.*
- *Would you call this situation “thirdhand”? Explain why.*

tinders *(noun)*

Material for starting a fire.

- *They discussed “tinders” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “tinders” because he had never seen it before.*

tinking *(verb)*

Make or emit a high sound.

- *Learners should practice how to use “tinking” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “tinking” when talking about this idea.*

tippets *(noun)*

A woman’s fur shoulder cape with hanging ends; often consisting of the whole fur of a fox or marten.

- *The article explained what “tippets” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tippets.”*

tittered *(verb)*

Laugh nervously.

- *He did not know how to use "tittered" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "tittered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tophi *(noun)*

An incrustation that forms on the teeth and gums.

- *Understanding "tophi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tophi" means with a simple example.*

---

topmasts *(noun)*

The mast next above a lower mast and topmost in a fore-and-aft rig.

- *The article explained what "topmasts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "topmasts" to mean the mast next above a lower mast and topmost in a....*

---

totalize *(verb)*

Make into a total.

- *Can we totalize these different ideas into one philosophy?*
- *Learners should practice how to use "totalize" in real sentences.*

---

toter *(noun)*

Someone whose employment involves carrying something.

- *In class, the teacher used "toter" to mean someone whose employment involves carrying something.*
- *They discussed "toter" during the group presentation.*

---

translunar *(adjective)*

Situated beyond the moon or its orbit around the earth.

- *Who can imagine a translunary visitor in Times Square?*
- *It is useful to describe something as "translunar" when it is situated beyond the moon or its orbit around the earth.*

---

transship *(verb)*

Transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another.

- *The coach explained when to use "transship" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "transship" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

transshipping *(verb)*

Transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another.

- *She tried to use "transshipping" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "transshipping" when talking about this idea.*

---

traverser *(noun)*

Someone who moves or passes across.

- *The traversers slowly ascended the mountain.*
- *In class, the teacher used "traverser" to mean someone who moves or passes across.*

---

trellising *(verb)*

Train on a trellis, as of a vine.

- *He did not know how to use "trellising" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "trellising" when talking about this idea.*

---

tropaeolum *(noun)*

A tropical American genus of dicotyledonous climbing or diffuse pungent herbs constituting the family Tropaeolaceae.

- *He looked up "tropaeolum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tropaeolum" during the group presentation.*

---

tropaeolum minus *(noun)*

Annual with deep yellow flowers smaller than the common garden nasturtium.

- *He looked up "tropaeolum minus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "tropaeolum minus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trophys *(noun)*

An award for success in war or hunting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trophys."*
- *He looked up "trophys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unadvised *(adjective)*

Without careful prior deliberation or counsel.

- *Took the unadvised measure of going public with the accusations.*
- *The speaker chose "unadvised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unanalyzed *(adjective)*

Not analyzed or broken down for detailed examination.

- *An unanalyzed compound.*
- *Unanalyzed data.*

---

unappealable *(adjective)*

Not subject to appeal.

- *The judge's ruling was handed down in a preliminary hearing rather than a trial and was therefore unappealable.*
- *Students compared "unappealable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

underframes *(noun)*

The internal supporting structure that gives an artifact its shape.

- *He looked up "underframes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underframes."*

---

underspending *(verb)*

Spend less than the whole of (a budget, for example).

- *Learners should practice how to use "underspending" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "underspending" until he saw an example.*

---

ungentle *(adjective)*

Not of the nobility.

- *Of ignoble (or ungentle) birth.*
- *Would you call this situation "ungentle"? Explain why.*

---

ungraciously *(adverb)*

Without grace; rigidly.

- *Using "ungraciously" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "ungraciously" naturally.*

---

unguis *(noun)*

Any rigid body structure composed primarily of keratin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unguis."*
- *The article explained what "unguis" means with a simple example.*

---

unintimidated *(adjective)*

Not shrinking from danger.

- *A "unintimidated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unintimidated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unpretentiously *(adverb)*

In an unpretentious manner.

- *She was unpretentiously dressed even though she was the guest of honor.*
- *He answered "unpretentiously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

unprofitability *(noun)*

The quality of affording no gain or no benefit or no profit.

- *They discussed "unprofitability" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "unprofitability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unqualifiedly *(adverb)*

Without qualification or limitation.

- *He answered "unqualifiedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "unqualifiedly" can make your explanation more exact.*

unseens *(noun)*

A belief that there is a realm controlled by a divine spirit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unseens."*
- *They discussed "unseens" during the group presentation.*

unthoughtful *(adjective)*

Not exhibiting or characterized by careful thought.

- *A "unthoughtful" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unthoughtful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unwrinkled *(adjective)*

Not wrinkled or creased.

- *A "unwrinkled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unwrinkled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

vacuousness *(noun)*

Indicative of or marked by mental vacuity and an absence of ideas.

- *The vacuousness of her face belied her feelings.*
- *The article explained what "vacuousness" means with a simple example.*

vagabonding *(verb)*

Move about aimlessly or without any destination, often in search of food or employment.

- *Learners should practice how to use "vagabonding" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vagabonding" and when to wait.*

vaporises *(verb)*

Lose or cause to lose liquid by vaporization leaving a more concentrated residue.

- *The coach explained when to use "vaporises" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "vaporises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

vena occipitalis *(noun)*

A vein that drains the occipital region.

- *He looked up "vena occipitalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena occipitalis."*

vermifuge *(noun)*

A medication capable of causing the evacuation of parasitic intestinal worms.

- *He looked up "vermifuge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vermifuge."*

voltmeters *(noun)*

Meter that measures the potential difference between two points.

- *They discussed "voltmeters" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voltmeters."*

voteless *(adjective)*

Deprived of the rights of citizenship especially the right to vote.

- *The speaker chose “voteless” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “voteless” approach may work better in this case.*

---

wanter *(noun)*

A person who wants or needs something.

- *The article explained what “wanter” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wanter.”*

---

weedkillers *(noun)*

A chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits their growth.

- *The article explained what “weedkillers” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “weedkillers” to mean a chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits....*

---

winnebagos *(noun)*

The Siouan language spoken by the Winnebago.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “winnebagos.”*
- *They discussed “winnebagos” during the group presentation.*

---

winslows *(noun)*

English colonial administrator who traveled to America on the Mayflower and served as the first governor of the Plymouth Colony (1595-1655).

- *Understanding “winslows” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “winslows” during the group presentation.*

---

wisteria venusta *(noun)*

A wisteria of China having white flowers.

- *He looked up “wisteria venusta” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wisteria venusta.”*

---

yawls *(noun)*

A ship’s small boat (usually rowed by 4 or 6 oars).

- *Understanding “yawls” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “yawls” to mean a ship’s small boat (usually rowed by 4 or 6 oars).*

---

yucca brevifolia *(noun)*

A large branched arborescent yucca of southwestern United States having short leaves and clustered greenish white flowers.

- *He looked up “yucca brevifolia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “yucca brevifolia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zamia pumila *(noun)*

Small tough woody zamia of Florida and West Indies and Cuba; roots and half-buried stems yield an arrowroot.

- *He looked up “zamia pumila” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “zamia pumila.”*

---

zurvan *(noun)*

The Zoroastrian god of time.

- *In class, the teacher used “zurvan” to mean the zoroastrian god of time.*
- *They discussed “zurvan” during the group presentation.*

---

acclimates *(verb)*

Get used to a certain climate.

- *She tried to use “acclimates” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “acclimates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

accustoming *(verb)*

Make psychologically or physically used (to something).

- *He did not know how to use “accustoming” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “accustoming” and when to wait.*

agamic *(adjective)*

(of reproduction) not involving the fusion of male and female gametes in reproduction.

- *Students compared "agamic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "agamic."*

agglutinates *(verb)*

Clump together; as of bacteria, red blood cells, etc.

- *The coach explained when to use "agglutinates" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "agglutinates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

alkalic *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing an alkali; having a pH greater than 7.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alkalic."*
- *Would you call this situation "alkalic"? Explain why.*

alkalizing *(verb)*

Turn basic and less acidic.

- *Learners should practice how to use "alkalizing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "alkalizing" and when to wait.*

allegorizing *(verb)*

Make into an allegory.

- *In everyday English, people use "allegorizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "allegorizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

alsatia *(noun)*

A region of northeastern France famous for its wines.

- *The article explained what "alsatia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alsatia" during the group presentation.*

ankylosaur *(noun)*

Having the back covered with thick bony plates; thought to have walked with a sprawling gait resembling a lizard's.

- *They discussed "ankylosaur" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ankylosaur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anna amalia mercouri *(noun)*

Greek film actress (1925-1994).

- *They discussed "anna amalia mercouri" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "anna amalia mercouri" because he had never seen it before.*

ante meridiem *(adverb)*

Before noon.

- *Place "ante meridiem" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "ante meridiem" naturally.*

apish *(adjective)*

Being or given to servile imitation.

- *A "apish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "apish" when it is being or given to servile imitation.*

apocalyptical *(adjective)*

Prophetic of devastation or ultimate doom.

- *Would you call this situation "apocalyptical"? Explain why.*
- *A "apocalyptical" approach may work better in this case.*

apprehensiveness *(noun)*

Fearful expectation or anticipation.

- *The article explained what "apprehensiveness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apprehensiveness" to mean fearful expectation or anticipation.*

---

arbalest *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "arbalest" to mean an engine that provided medieval artillery used....*
- *The article explained what "arbalest" means with a simple example.*

---

arboreta *(noun)*

A facility where trees and shrubs are cultivated for exhibition.

- *Understanding "arboreta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arboreta" means with a simple example.*

---

arbours *(noun)*

A framework that supports climbing plants.

- *He looked up "arbours" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "arbours" during the group presentation.*

---

argents *(noun)*

A metal tincture used in heraldry to give a silvery appearance.

- *In class, the teacher used "argents" to mean a metal tincture used in heraldry to give a silvery....*
- *The article explained what "argents" means with a simple example.*

---

arizonian *(noun)*

A native or resident of Arizona.

- *They discussed "arizonian" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arizonian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

astacus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Astacidae; Old World crayfish.

- *In class, the teacher used "astacus" to mean type genus of the family astacidae; old world crayfish.*
- *The article explained what "astacus" means with a simple example.*

---

atole *(noun)*

Eaten as mush or as a thin gruel.

- *They discussed "atole" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atole" to mean eaten as mush or as a thin gruel.*

---

atonia *(noun)*

Lack of normal muscular tension or tonus.

- *In class, the teacher used "atonia" to mean lack of normal muscular tension or tonus.*
- *The article explained what "atonia" means with a simple example.*

---

auricularia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Auriculariaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "auricularia" to mean type genus of the auriculariaceae.*
- *Understanding "auricularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

autodidacts *(noun)*

A person who has taught himself.

- *The article explained what "autodidacts" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "autodidacts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backcrossing *(verb)*

Mate a hybrid of the first generation with one of its parents.

- *Can you use "backcrossing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *The coach explained when to use "backcrossing" and when to wait.*

---

backfields *(noun)*

The offensive football players who line up behind the linemen.

- *In class, the teacher used "backfields" to mean the offensive football players who line up behind....*
- *He looked up "backfields" because he had never seen it before.*

---

backspacer *(noun)*

The typewriter key used for back spacing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backspacer."*
- *They discussed "backspacer" during the group presentation.*

---

bawds *(noun)*

A woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bawds."*
- *They discussed "bawds" during the group presentation.*

---

bedsore *(noun)*

A chronic ulcer of the skin caused by prolonged pressure on it (as in bedridden patients).

- *Understanding "bedsore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bedsore" to mean a chronic ulcer of the skin caused by prolonged....*

---

begrimed *(adjective)*

Thickly covered with ingrained dirt or soot.

- *A miner's begrimed face.*
- *The speaker chose "begrimed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bellflowers *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Campanula having blue or white bell-shaped flowers.

- *The article explained what "bellflowers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bellflowers" during the group presentation.*

---

belorussians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Byelorussia.

- *He looked up "belorussians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "belorussians" during the group presentation.*

---

berberis thunbergii *(noun)*

Compact deciduous shrub having persistent red berries; widespread in cultivation especially for hedges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "berberis thunbergii."*
- *Understanding "berberis thunbergii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

biophysicists *(noun)*

A physicist who applies the methods of physics to biology.

- *They discussed "biophysicists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "biophysicists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blamelessly *(adverb)*

In an irreproachable and blameless manner.

- *She had lived blamelessly until she met this man.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "blamelessly" in the final chapter.*

---

bombastically *(adverb)*

In a grandiose manner.

- *The building was bombastically spacious.*
- *He lectured bombastically about his theories.*

---

botanizing *(verb)*

Collect and study plants.

- *In everyday English, people use "botanizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "botanizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bowlines *(noun)*

A loop knot that neither slips nor jams.

- *The article explained what "bowlines" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowlines."*

---

brattice *(noun)*

A partition (often temporary) of planks or cloth that is used to control ventilation in a mine.

- *In class, the teacher used "brattice" to mean a partition (often temporary) of planks or cloth....*
- *The article explained what "brattice" means with a simple example.*

---

bratwursts *(noun)*

A small pork sausage.

- *They discussed "bratwursts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bratwursts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

breezier *(adjective)*

Abounding in or exposed to the wind or breezes.

- *Students compared "breezier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "breezier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

brocas *(noun)*

French anthropologist who studied the craniums and brains of different races of people; remembered for his discovery that articulate speech depends on an area of the brain now known as Broca's area (1824-1880).

- *He looked up "brocas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brocas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brogans *(noun)*

A thick and heavy shoe.

- *He looked up "brogans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brogans."*

---

broils *(verb)*

Be very hot, due to hot weather or exposure to the sun.

- *The sun broils the valley in the summer.*
- *In everyday English, people use "broils" when talking about this idea.*

---

bronchoscopic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an instrument for examining the interior of the bronchi.

- *Would you call this situation "bronchoscopic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "bronchoscopic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bronchoscopic smear *(noun)*

Any of several cytologic smears obtained from different parts of the lower respiratory tract; used for cytologic study of cancer and other diseases of the lungs.

- *In class, the teacher used "bronchoscopic smear" to mean any of several cytologic smears obtained from....*
- *The article explained what "bronchoscopic smear" means with a simple example.*

---

bunging *(verb)*

Give a tip or gratuity to in return for a service, beyond the compensation agreed on.

- *She tried to use "bunging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bunging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

burred *(adjective)*

Having or covered with protective barbs or quills or spines or thorns or setae etc.

- *Burred fruits.*
- *Would you call this situation "burred"? Explain why.*

---

cadaverine *(noun)*

A colorless toxic ptomaine with an unpleasant odor formed during the putrefaction of animal tissue.

- *He looked up "cadaverine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cadaverine" to mean a colorless toxic ptomaine with an unpleasant odor....*

---

caecilians *(noun)*

Any of the small slender limbless burrowing wormlike amphibians of the order Gymnophiona; inhabit moist soil in tropical regions.

- *He looked up "caecilians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "caecilians" during the group presentation.*

---

calcic *(adjective)*

Derived from or containing calcium or lime.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calcic."*
- *The speaker chose "calcic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

caltha *(noun)*

A genus of Caltha.

- *The article explained what "caltha" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caltha" to mean a genus of caltha.*

---

calyxes *(noun)*

(botany) the whorl of sepals of a flower collectively forming the outer floral envelope or layer of the perianth enclosing and supporting the developing bud; usually green.

- *They discussed "calyxes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "calyxes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cambarus *(noun)*

A genus of Astacidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "cambarus" to mean a genus of astacidae.*
- *The article explained what "cambarus" means with a simple example.*

---

capra hircus *(noun)*

Any of various breeds of goat raised for milk or meat or wool.

- *They discussed "capra hircus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capra hircus" means with a simple example.*

---

capturer *(noun)*

A person who captures and holds people or animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "capturer" to mean a person who captures and holds people or animals.*
- *Understanding "capturer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carbonize *(verb)*

Turn into carbon, as by burning.

- *Carbonize coal.*
- *In everyday English, people use "carbonize" when talking about this idea.*

---

caroler *(noun)*

A singer of carols.

- *In class, the teacher used "caroler" to mean a singer of carols.*
- *The article explained what "caroler" means with a simple example.*

---

cavalcades *(noun)*

A procession of people traveling on horseback.

- *They discussed "cavalcades" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cavalcades" because he had never seen it before.*

celebrator *(noun)*

A person who is celebrating.

- *The article explained what "celebrator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "celebrator" to mean a person who is celebrating.*

cellulose xanthate *(noun)*

A cellulose ester obtained by treating cellulose with caustic soda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cellulose xanthate."*
- *Understanding "cellulose xanthate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chamfering *(verb)*

Cut a bevel on; shape to a bevel.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chamfering" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chamfering" when talking about this idea.*

chewa *(noun)*

A member of the Bantu-speaking people of Malawi and eastern Zambia and northern Zimbabwe.

- *He looked up "chewa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chewa."*

chickenfeed *(noun)*

A trifling sum of money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chickenfeed."*
- *They discussed "chickenfeed" during the group presentation.*

chiliad *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of 10 and 100.

- *He looked up "chiliad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiliad."*

chylomicron *(noun)*

A microscopic particle of triglycerides produced in the intestines during digestion; in the bloodstream they release their fatty acids into the blood.

- *The article explained what "chylomicron" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chylomicron" to mean a microscopic particle of triglycerides produced in....*

ciconia nigra *(noun)*

Old World stork that is glossy black above and white below.

- *The article explained what "ciconia nigra" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ciconia nigra."*

citrullus *(noun)*

A dicot genus of the family Cucurbitaceae including watermelons.

- *The article explained what "citrullus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citrullus" to mean a dicot genus of the family cucurbitaceae including....*

claviceps purpurea *(noun)*

A fungus that infects various cereal plants forming compact black masses of branching filaments that replace many grains of the plant; source of medicinally important alkaloids and of lysergic acid.

- *He looked up "claviceps purpurea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "claviceps purpurea."*

clis *(noun)*

A user interface in which you type commands instead of choosing them from a menu or selecting an icon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clis."*
- *The article explained what "clis" means with a simple example.*

cobbers *(noun)*

Australian term for a pal.

- *He looked up "cobbers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cobbers" during the group presentation.*

coelacanths *(noun)*

Fish thought to have been extinct since the Cretaceous period but found in 1938 off the coast of Africa.

- *They discussed "coelacanths" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coelacanths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coercions *(noun)*

The act of compelling by force of authority.

- *They discussed "coercions" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coercions" means with a simple example.*

collusions *(noun)*

Agreement on a secret plot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collusions."*
- *They discussed "collusions" during the group presentation.*

colonises *(verb)*

Settle as colonists or establish a colony (in).

- *In everyday English, people use "colonises" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "colonises" until he saw an example.*

colossae *(noun)*

An ancient city in south western Phrygia in Asia Minor; site of an early Christian Church.

- *They discussed "colossae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "colossae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

common dogbane *(noun)*

North American perennial having pinkish flowers in loose cymes; used in folk medicine for pain or inflammation in joints.

- *The article explained what "common dogbane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common dogbane" to mean north american perennial having pinkish flowers in....*

conciliated *(verb)*

Make (one thing) compatible with (another).

- *He did not know how to use "conciliated" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "conciliated" and when to wait.*

continuative *(noun)*

An uninflected function word that serves to conjoin words or phrases or clauses or sentences.

- *The article explained what "continuative" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "continuative" during the group presentation.*

cooperativeness *(noun)*

The trait of being cooperative.

- *In class, the teacher used "cooperativeness" to mean the trait of being cooperative.*
- *The article explained what "cooperativeness" means with a simple example.*

counterspy *(noun)*

A spy who works against enemy espionage.

- *In class, the teacher used "counterspy" to mean a spy who works against enemy espionage.*
- *The article explained what "counterspy" means with a simple example.*

counterweighted *(verb)*

Constitute a counterweight or counterbalance to.

- *In everyday English, people use "counterweighted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "counterweighted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cumulates *(verb)*

Collect or gather.

- *Can you use "cumulates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "cumulates" until he saw an example.*

---

cuspidal *(adjective)*

Having cusps or points.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cuspidal."*
- *Students compared "cuspidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cystocele *(noun)*

Hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the wall of the vagina; sometimes occurs after childbirth.

- *They discussed "cystocele" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cystocele" because he had never seen it before.*

---

daydreamers *(noun)*

Someone who indulges in idle or absentminded daydreaming.

- *They discussed "daydreamers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daydreamers."*

---

degenerations *(noun)*

The state of being degenerate in mental or moral qualities.

- *He looked up "degenerations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "degenerations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deglazing *(verb)*

Dissolve cooking juices or solid food in (a pan) by adding liquid and stirring.

- *Can you use "deglazing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "deglazing" until he saw an example.*

---

demodulators *(noun)*

Rectifier that extracts modulation from a radio carrier wave.

- *The article explained what "demodulators" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demodulators" to mean rectifier that extracts modulation from a radio....*

---

demonises *(verb)*

Make into a demon.

- *Can you use "demonises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "demonises" when talking about this idea.*

---

deregulates *(verb)*

Lift the regulations on.

- *In everyday English, people use "deregulates" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "deregulates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

devoutness *(noun)*

Piety by virtue of being devout.

- *In class, the teacher used "devoutness" to mean piety by virtue of being devout.*
- *The article explained what "devoutness" means with a simple example.*

---

disconfirming *(adjective)*

Not indicating the presence of microorganisms or disease or a specific condition.

- *Would you call this situation "disconfirming"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "disconfirming" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

disordering *(verb)*

Disturb in mind or make uneasy or cause to be worried or alarmed.

- *She tried to use "disordering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disordering" when talking about this idea.*

dispirit *(verb)*

Lower someone's spirits; make downhearted.

- *She tried to use "dispirit" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "dispirit" until he saw an example.*

disrobes *(verb)*

Get undressed.

- *Can you use "disrobes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "disrobes" until he saw an example.*

dodecagon *(noun)*

A twelve-sided polygon.

- *Understanding "dodecagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dodecagon" during the group presentation.*

dogbane *(noun)*

Any of several poisonous perennial plants of the genus Apocynum having acrid milky juice and bell-shaped white or pink flowers and a very bitter root.

- *In class, the teacher used "dogbane" to mean any of several poisonous perennial plants of the....*
- *Understanding "dogbane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dogbane family *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees or shrubs or herbs having milky juice and often showy flowers; many are sources of drugs.

- *Understanding "dogbane family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dogbane family" because he had never seen it before.*

donges *(verb)*

Go 'ding dong', like a bell.

- *The coach explained when to use "donges" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "donges" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dracos *(noun)*

A reptile genus known as flying dragons or flying lizards.

- *In class, the teacher used "dracos" to mean a reptile genus known as flying dragons or flying....*
- *The article explained what "dracos" means with a simple example.*

dracunculus vulgaris *(noun)*

European arum resembling the cuckoopint.

- *Understanding "dracunculus vulgaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dracunculus vulgaris" during the group presentation.*

dreissena *(noun)*

Zebra mussels.

- *He looked up "dreissena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dreissena."*

dualisms *(noun)*

The doctrine that reality consists of two basic opposing elements, often taken to be mind and matter (or mind and body), or good and evil.

- *Understanding "dualisms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dualisms."*

ebonised *(verb)*

Stain black to make it look like ebony.

- *Can you use “ebonised” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “ebonised” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ebonized *(verb)*

Stain black to make it look like ebony.

- *She tried to use “ebonized” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “ebonized” when talking about this idea.*

---

ejaculator *(noun)*

A speaker who utters a sudden exclamation.

- *He looked up “ejaculator” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ejaculator” during the group presentation.*

---

elastoplast *(noun)*

An elastic adhesive bandage for covering cuts or wounds.

- *Understanding “elastoplast” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “elastoplast.”*

---

elocutionist *(noun)*

A public speaker trained in voice production and gesture and delivery.

- *In class, the teacher used “elocutionist” to mean a public speaker trained in voice production and....*
- *The article explained what “elocutionist” means with a simple example.*

---

endwise *(adverb)*

With the end forward or toward the observer.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “endwise” naturally.*
- *She spoke “endwise,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

enthrallment *(noun)*

A feeling of great liking for something wonderful and unusual.

- *He looked up “enthrallment” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “enthrallment” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entranceways *(noun)*

Something that provides access (to get in or get out).

- *He looked up “entranceways” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “entranceways.”*

---

epinephelus *(noun)*

Genus of groupers or sea bass.

- *He looked up “epinephelus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “epinephelus” during the group presentation.*

---

ericas *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Erica.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ericas.”*
- *Understanding “ericas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erotism *(noun)*

The arousal of feelings of sexual desire.

- *The article explained what “erotism” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “erotism” to mean the arousal of feelings of sexual desire.*

---

escallops *(verb)*

Bake in a sauce, milk, etc., often with breadcrumbs on top.

- *Learners should practice how to use “escallops” in real sentences.*

- *In everyday English, people use “escallops” when talking about this idea.*

---

eucalyptus viminalis *(noun)*

Tall tree yielding a false manna.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “eucalyptus viminalis.”*
- *The article explained what “eucalyptus viminalis” means with a simple example.*

---

everydayness *(noun)*

Ordinariness as a consequence of being frequent and commonplace.

- *In class, the teacher used “everydayness” to mean ordinariness as a consequence of being frequent and....*
- *The article explained what “everydayness” means with a simple example.*

---

exegeses *(noun)*

An explanation or critical interpretation (especially of the Bible).

- *They discussed “exegeses” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “exegeses” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expectorate *(verb)*

Clear out the chest and lungs.

- *This drug expectorates quickly.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “expectorate” in real sentences.*

---

expensiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being high-priced.

- *Understanding “expensiveness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “expensiveness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

expertness *(noun)*

Skillfulness by virtue of possessing special knowledge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “expertness.”*
- *He looked up “expertness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

exteriorized *(verb)*

Make external or objective, or give reality to.

- *She tried to use “exteriorized” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “exteriorized” in real sentences.*

---

eyeteeth *(noun)*

One of the four pointed conical teeth (two in each jaw) located between the incisors and the premolars.

- *The article explained what “eyeteeth” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eyeteeth” to mean one of the four pointed conical teeth (two in each....*

---

family meliaceae *(noun)*

Tropical trees and shrubs including many important timber and ornamental trees.

- *Understanding “family meliaceae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “family meliaceae” during the group presentation.*

---

fantast *(noun)*

Someone who predicts the future.

- *The article explained what “fantast” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “fantast” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fathometer *(noun)*

Depth finder for determining depth of water or a submerged object by means of ultrasound waves.

- *The article explained what “fathometer” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fathometer” to mean depth finder for determining depth of water or a....*

---

fccs *(noun)*

An independent government agency that regulates interstate and international communications by radio and television and wire and cable and satellite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fccs."*
- *He looked up "fccs" because he had never seen it before.*

feebler *(adjective)*

Pathetically lacking in force or effectiveness.

- *A "feebler" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "feebler" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

feistier *(adjective)*

Quick to take offense.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "feistier."*
- *A "feistier" approach may work better in this case.*

fenlands *(noun)*

Low-lying wet land with grassy vegetation; usually is a transition zone between land and water.

- *The article explained what "fenlands" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fenlands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ferrymen *(noun)*

A man who operates a ferry.

- *Understanding "ferrymen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ferrymen" during the group presentation.*

fibrillose *(adjective)*

Covered with fibrils more or less evenly disposed.

- *A "fibrillose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "fibrillose"? Explain why.*

fieldworks *(noun)*

A temporary fortification built by troops in the field.

- *Understanding "fieldworks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fieldworks" during the group presentation.*

filoviruses *(noun)*

Animal viruses belonging to the family Filoviridae.

- *They discussed "filoviruses" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "filoviruses" because he had never seen it before.*

fischers *(noun)*

German chemist noted for his synthesis of hemin (1881-1945).

- *The article explained what "fischers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fischers" during the group presentation.*

flattops *(noun)*

A closely cropped haircut; usually for men.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flattops."*
- *The article explained what "flattops" means with a simple example.*

fluphenazine *(noun)*

Tranquilizer used to treat psychotic disorders.

- *They discussed "fluphenazine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluphenazine."*

foetid pothos *(noun)*

Deciduous perennial low-growing fetid swamp plant of eastern North America having minute flowers enclosed in a mottled greenish or purple cowl-shaped spathe.

- *He looked up "foetid pothos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "foetid pothos" during the group presentation.*

---

footsore *(adjective)*

Having sore or tired feet.

- *A "footsore" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "footsore" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fresnos *(noun)*

A city in south central California in the San Joaquin Valley; center of an important agricultural area and gateway to the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used "fresnos" to mean a city in south central california in the san....*
- *They discussed "fresnos" during the group presentation.*

---

frost's bolete *(noun)*

A fungus with a red cap and a red coarsely reticulate stalk.

- *They discussed "frost's bolete" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frost's bolete."*

---

ftos *(noun)*

A political movement that uses terror as a weapon to achieve its goals.

- *In class, the teacher used "ftos" to mean a political movement that uses terror as a weapon....*
- *The article explained what "ftos" means with a simple example.*

---

gaius plinius secundus *(noun)*

Roman author of an encyclopedic natural history; died while observing the eruption of Vesuvius (23-79).

- *The article explained what "gaius plinius secundus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaius plinius secundus."*

---

gaucher's disease *(noun)*

A rare chronic disorder of lipid metabolism of genetic origin.

- *They discussed "gaucher's disease" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gaucher's disease" means with a simple example.*

---

gelsemium *(noun)*

Evergreen twining shrubs of Americas and southeastern Asia.

- *Understanding "gelsemium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gelsemium" means with a simple example.*

---

gemmae *(noun)*

Small asexual reproductive structure in e.g. liverworts and mosses that detaches from the parent and develops into a new individual.

- *Understanding "gemmae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gemmae" to mean small asexual reproductive structure in e.g.....*

---

genf *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Switzerland at the western end of Lake Geneva; it is the headquarters of various international organizations.

- *Understanding "genf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genf."*

---

genus astacus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Astacidae; Old World crayfish.

- *Understanding "genus astacus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus astacus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus auricularia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Auriculariaceae.

- *Understanding "genus auricularia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus auricularia" means with a simple example.*

genus caltha *(noun)*

A genus of Caltha.

- *They discussed "genus caltha" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus caltha."*

genus cambarus *(noun)*

A genus of Astacidae.

- *Understanding "genus cambarus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus cambarus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus citrullus *(noun)*

A dicot genus of the family Cucurbitaceae including watermelons.

- *They discussed "genus citrullus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus citrullus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus dreissena *(noun)*

Zebra mussels.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus dreissena" to mean zebra mussels.*
- *The article explained what "genus dreissena" means with a simple example.*

genus epinephelus *(noun)*

Genus of groupers or sea bass.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus epinephelus" to mean genus of groupers or sea bass.*
- *The article explained what "genus epinephelus" means with a simple example.*

genus gelsemium *(noun)*

Evergreen twining shrubs of Americas and southeastern Asia.

- *He looked up "genus gelsemium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus gelsemium" during the group presentation.*

genus pagurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Paguridae.

- *The article explained what "genus pagurus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus pagurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus porphyra *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *They discussed "genus porphyra" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus porphyra" to mean a genus of protoctist.*

genus potos *(noun)*

A genus of Procyonidae.

- *The article explained what "genus potos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus potos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus proboscidea *(noun)*

In some classifications included in the genus Martynia and hence the two taxonomic names for some of the unicorn plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus proboscidea."*
- *Understanding "genus proboscidea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus vallisneria *(noun)*

Eelgrass; eel grass.

- *He looked up "genus vallisneria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus vallisneria" during the group presentation.*

girondin *(noun)*

A member of the moderate republican party that was in power during the French Revolution; the Girondists were overthrown by their more radical rivals the Jacobins.

- *In class, the teacher used "girondin" to mean a member of the moderate republican party that was....*
- *They discussed "girondin" during the group presentation.*

---

gitanos *(noun)*

A Spanish male Gypsy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gitanos."*
- *The article explained what "gitanos" means with a simple example.*

---

glamorised *(verb)*

Make glamorous and attractive.

- *Can you use "glamorised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "glamorised" and when to wait.*

---

goethes *(noun)*

German poet and novelist and dramatist who lived in Weimar (1749-1832).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goethes."*
- *Understanding "goethes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guaiacum sanctum *(noun)*

Small evergreen tree of the southern United States and West Indies a source of lignum vitae wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guaiacum sanctum."*
- *They discussed "guaiacum sanctum" during the group presentation.*

---

gulo gulo *(noun)*

Musteline mammal of northern Eurasia.

- *He looked up "gulo gulo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gulo gulo."*

---

hagiographers *(noun)*

The author of a worshipful or idealizing biography.

- *In class, the teacher used "hagiographers" to mean the author of a worshipful or idealizing biography.*
- *Understanding "hagiographers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

halfpennies *(noun)*

An English coin worth half a penny.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halfpennies."*
- *He looked up "halfpennies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

halobacterium *(noun)*

Halophiles in saline environments such as the Dead Sea or salt flats.

- *Understanding "halobacterium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halobacterium."*

---

handsaws *(noun)*

A saw used with one hand for cutting wood.

- *They discussed "handsaws" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "handsaws" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

havanas *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Cuba; located in western Cuba; one of the oldest cities in the Americas.

- *In class, the teacher used "havanas" to mean the capital and largest city of cuba; located in....*
- *They discussed "havanas" during the group presentation.*

---

headgears *(noun)*

The hoist at the pithead of a mine.

- *Understanding "headgears" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "headgears" during the group presentation.*

headword *(noun)*

A content word that can be qualified by a modifier.

- *In class, the teacher used "headword" to mean a content word that can be qualified by a modifier.*
- *The article explained what "headword" means with a simple example.*

hectograph *(noun)*

Duplicator consisting of a gelatin plate from which ink can be taken to make a copy.

- *They discussed "hectograph" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hectograph" because he had never seen it before.*

hephaistos *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the lame god of fire and metalworking in ancient mythology; identified with Roman Vulcan.

- *In class, the teacher used "hephaistos" to mean (greek mythology) the lame god of fire and....*
- *Understanding "hephaistos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

herods *(noun)*

King of Judea who (according to the New Testament) tried to kill Jesus by ordering the death of all children under age two in Bethlehem (73-4 BC).

- *The article explained what "herods" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "herods" during the group presentation.*

heronry *(noun)*

A breeding ground for herons; a heron rookery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heronry."*
- *He looked up "heronry" because he had never seen it before.*

herrenvolk *(noun)*

A race that considers itself superior to all others and fitted to rule the others.

- *Understanding "herrenvolk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "herrenvolk" means with a simple example.*

hins *(noun)*

Ancient Hebrew unit of liquid measure = 1.5 gallons.

- *Understanding "hins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hins" because he had never seen it before.*

hotplates *(noun)*

A portable electric appliance for heating or cooking or keeping food warm.

- *Understanding "hotplates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hotplates" to mean a portable electric appliance for heating or....*

hushpuppy *(noun)*

Deep-fried cornbread ball (southern).

- *In class, the teacher used "hushpuppy" to mean deep-fried cornbread ball (southern).*
- *The article explained what "hushpuppy" means with a simple example.*

hydrilla verticillata *(noun)*

Submersed plant with whorled lanceolate leaves and solitary axillary flowers; Old World plant naturalized in southern United States and clogging Florida's waterways.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrilla verticillata."*
- *He looked up "hydrilla verticillata" because he had never seen it before.*

hydrolysates *(noun)*

A product of hydrolysis.

- *The article explained what "hydrolysates" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hydrolysates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hyperemic *(adjective)*

Relating to or caused by hyperemia.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hyperemic" when it is relating to or caused by hyperemia.*
- *The speaker chose "hyperemic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hyperextend *(verb)*

Extend a joint beyond its normal range.

- *Don't hyperextend your elbow.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hyperextend" in real sentences.*

---

icees *(verb)*

Cause to become ice or icy.

- *He did not know how to use "icees" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "icees" and when to wait.*

---

iconoscope *(noun)*

The first practical television-camera for picture pickup; invented in 1923 by Vladimir Kosma Zworykin.

- *In class, the teacher used "iconoscope" to mean the first practical television-camera for picture....*
- *The article explained what "iconoscope" means with a simple example.*

---

iddm *(noun)*

Severe diabetes mellitus with an early onset; characterized by polyuria and excessive thirst and increased appetite and weight loss and episodic ketoacidosis; diet and insulin injections are required to control the disease.

- *In class, the teacher used "iddm" to mean severe diabetes mellitus with an early onset;....*
- *The article explained what "iddm" means with a simple example.*

---

illative *(adjective)*

Relating to or having the nature of illation or inference.

- *The illative faculty of the mind.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "illative" when it is relating to or having the nature of illation or....*

---

illegibility *(noun)*

The quality of writing (print or handwriting) that cannot be deciphered.

- *They discussed "illegibility" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "illegibility" to mean the quality of writing (print or handwriting) that....*

---

imides *(noun)*

Any of a class of organic compounds that contain the divalent radical -CONHCO-.

- *They discussed "imides" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "imides" means with a simple example.*

---

immunising *(verb)*

Perform vaccinations or produce immunity in by inoculation.

- *She tried to use "immunising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "immunising" when talking about this idea.*

---

immunogens *(noun)*

Any substance or organism that provokes an immune response (produces immunity) when introduced into the body.

- *He looked up "immunogens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immunogens."*

---

incoherency *(noun)*

Lack of cohesion or clarity or organization.

- *They discussed "incoherency" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "incoherency" means with a simple example.*

---

inevitabilities *(noun)*

The quality of being unavoidable.

- *The article explained what “inevitabilities” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “inevitabilities” during the group presentation.*

---

informer’s privilege *(noun)*

The right of the government to refuse to reveal the identity of an informer.

- *The article explained what “informer’s privilege” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “informer’s privilege” to mean the right of the government to refuse to reveal the....*

---

injuriously *(adverb)*

In an injurious manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene “injuriously” in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “injuriously” naturally.*

---

iraqs *(noun)*

A republic in the Middle East in western Asia; the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia was in the area now known as Iraq.

- *He looked up “iraqs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “iraqs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

irresolution *(noun)*

The trait of being irresolute; lacking firmness of purpose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irresolution.”*
- *The article explained what “irresolution” means with a simple example.*

---

islamising *(verb)*

Cause to conform to Islamic law.

- *The coach explained when to use “islamising” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “islamising” in real sentences.*

---

italicizing *(verb)*

Print in italics.

- *He did not know how to use “italicizing” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “italicizing” when talking about this idea.*

---

jewelleries *(noun)*

An adornment (as a bracelet or ring or necklace) made of precious metals and set with gems (or imitation gems).

- *The article explained what “jewelleries” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “jewelleries” to mean an adornment (as a bracelet or ring or necklace)....*

---

jigaboo *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) extremely offensive name for a Black person.

- *They discussed “jigaboo” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “jigaboo” because he had never seen it before.*

---

joels *(noun)*

An Old Testament book telling Joel’s prophecies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “joels.”*
- *Understanding “joels” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jonquils *(noun)*

Often used colloquially for any yellow daffodil.

- *The article explained what “jonquils” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “jonquils” during the group presentation.*

---

jugglery *(noun)*

Artful trickery designed to achieve an end.

- *The senator’s tax program was mere jugglery.*
- *The article explained what “jugglery” means with a simple example.*

jujus *(noun)*

A charm superstitiously believed to embody magical powers.

- *The article explained what “jujus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “jujus” to mean a charm superstitiously believed to embody magical....*

kelps *(noun)*

Large brown seaweeds having fluted leathery fronds.

- *The article explained what “kelps” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “kelps” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kismat *(noun)*

(Islam) the will of Allah.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kismat.”*
- *They discussed “kismat” during the group presentation.*

knapped *(verb)*

Break a small piece off from.

- *Can you use “knapped” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “knapped” until he saw an example.*

lactuca sativa crispa *(noun)*

Distinguished by leaves having curled or incised leaves forming a loose rosette that does not develop into a compact head.

- *They discussed “lactuca sativa crispa” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “lactuca sativa crispa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leakiness *(noun)*

The condition of permitting leaks or leakage.

- *The leakiness of the roof.*
- *The heart valve’s leakiness.*

libertys *(noun)*

Leave granted to a sailor or naval officer.

- *Understanding “libertys” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “libertys” means with a simple example.*

lingeries *(noun)*

Women’s underwear and nightclothes.

- *Understanding “lingeries” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “lingeries” during the group presentation.*

lingeringly *(adverb)*

In a slow, leisurely or prolonged way; -Rossetti.

- *Her voice was swift, yet ever the last words fell lingeringly.*
- *He answered “lingeringly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

litigates *(verb)*

Institute legal proceedings against; file a suit against.

- *Learners should practice how to use “litigates” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “litigates” when talking about this idea.*

loebs *(noun)*

United States physiologist (born in Germany) who did research on parthenogenesis (1859-1924).

- *They discussed “loebs” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “loebs” to mean united states physiologist (born in germany) who....*

loewi *(noun)*

United States pharmacologist (born in Germany) who was the first to show that acetylcholine is produced at the junction between a parasympathetic nerve and a muscle (1873-1961).

- *He looked up "loewi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "loewi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loxapine *(noun)*

A tranquilizer (trade name Loxitane) used to treat schizophrenia.

- *In class, the teacher used "loxapine" to mean a tranquilizer (trade name loxitane) used to treat....*
- *The article explained what "loxapine" means with a simple example.*

---

luxuriates *(verb)*

Thrive profusely or flourish extensively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "luxuriates" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "luxuriates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

macrocytic anemia *(noun)*

Anemia in which the average size of erythrocytes is larger than normal.

- *They discussed "macrocytic anemia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "macrocytic anemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

macrons *(noun)*

A diacritical mark (-) placed above a vowel to indicate a long sound.

- *They discussed "macrons" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "macrons" means with a simple example.*

---

madrasahs *(noun)*

Muslim schools in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "madrasahs" to mean muslim schools in bangladesh and pakistan.*
- *They discussed "madrasahs" during the group presentation.*

---

mafiosos *(noun)*

A member of the Mafia crime syndicate in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mafiosos."*
- *He looked up "mafiosos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manganite *(noun)*

A black mineral consisting of basic manganese oxide; a source of manganese.

- *In class, the teacher used "manganite" to mean a black mineral consisting of basic manganese....*
- *They discussed "manganite" during the group presentation.*

---

mangosteens *(noun)*

East Indian tree with thick leathery leaves and edible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "mangosteens" to mean east indian tree with thick leathery leaves and....*
- *They discussed "mangosteens" during the group presentation.*

---

manihot esculenta *(noun)*

Cassava with long tuberous edible roots and soft brittle stems; used especially to make cassiri (an intoxicating drink) and tapioca.

- *Understanding "manihot esculenta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "manihot esculenta" means with a simple example.*

---

masculinize *(verb)*

Give a masculine appearance or character to.

- *Fashion designers have masculinized women's looks in the 1990s.*
- *The drugs masculinized the teenage girl.*

---

meeds *(noun)*

A fitting reward.

- *He looked up "meeds" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "meeds" during the group presentation.*

---

mefenamic acid *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and analgesic drug (trade name Ponstel) used to treat mild pain (especially menstrual cramps).

- *He looked up "mefenamic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mefenamic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

meliaceae *(noun)*

Tropical trees and shrubs including many important timber and ornamental trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "meliaceae" to mean tropical trees and shrubs including many important....*
- *They discussed "meliaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

melina mercouri *(noun)*

Greek film actress (1925-1994).

- *Understanding "melina mercouri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "melina mercouri" during the group presentation.*

---

mesophytic *(adjective)*

Being or growing in or adapted to a moderately moist environment.

- *Mesophytic habitats.*
- *Mesophytic plants.*

---

mesophytic plant *(noun)*

Land plant growing in surroundings having an average supply of water; compare xerophyte and hydrophyte.

- *In class, the teacher used "mesophytic plant" to mean land plant growing in surroundings having an....*
- *They discussed "mesophytic plant" during the group presentation.*

---

mesothelium *(noun)*

Epithelium originating in the embryonic mesoderm; lines the primordial body cavity.

- *Understanding "mesothelium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesothelium."*

---

methacholine *(noun)*

Parasympathomimetic drug (trademark Mecholyl) that stimulates secretions and smooth muscle activity.

- *They discussed "methacholine" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "methacholine" means with a simple example.*

---

meyerhof *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Germany) who studied the metabolism of muscles (1884-1951).

- *They discussed "meyerhof" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meyerhof" to mean united states biochemist (born in germany) who....*

---

minocin *(noun)*

Tetracycline antibiotic (trade name Minocin) used to treat a variety of bacterial and rickettsial infections.

- *They discussed "minocin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minocin."*

---

miscasting *(verb)*

Cast an actor, singer, or dancer in an unsuitable role.

- *Learners should practice how to use "miscasting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "miscasting" when talking about this idea.*

---

misidentifies *(verb)*

Identify incorrectly.

- *In everyday English, people use "misidentifies" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misidentifies" in real sentences.*

---

mistime *(verb)*

Time incorrectly.

- *She mistimed the marathon runner.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mistime" and when to wait.*

---

moirai *(noun)*

Any of the three Greek goddesses of fate or destiny; identified with the Roman Parcae and similar to the Norse Norns.

- *They discussed "moirai" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "moirai" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monotreme *(noun)*

The most primitive mammals comprising the only extant members of the subclass Prototheria.

- *He looked up "monotreme" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monotreme" to mean the most primitive mammals comprising the only....*

---

mortimers *(noun)*

English nobleman who deposed Edward II and was executed by Edward III (1287-1330).

- *He looked up "mortimers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mortimers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motorisation *(noun)*

The act of motorizing (equiping with motors or with motor vehicles).

- *In class, the teacher used "motorisation" to mean the act of motorizing (equiping with motors or with....*
- *Understanding "motorisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mudded *(verb)*

Soil with mud, muck, or mire.

- *In everyday English, people use "mudded" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "mudded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

multinucleate *(adjective)*

Having two or more nuclei.

- *It is useful to describe something as "multinucleate" when it is having two or more nuclei.*
- *The speaker chose "multinucleate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

natrix natrix *(noun)*

Harmless European snake with a bright yellow collar; common in England.

- *In class, the teacher used "natrix natrix" to mean harmless european snake with a bright yellow....*
- *The article explained what "natrix natrix" means with a simple example.*

---

neophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of novelty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neophobia."*
- *They discussed "neophobia" during the group presentation.*

---

new world opah *(noun)*

From Nova Scotia to West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

- *Understanding "new world opah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new world opah" to mean from nova scotia to west indies and gulf of mexico.*

---

nielsens *(noun)*

Danish composer (1865-1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nielsens."*
- *He looked up "nielsens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nightbird *(noun)*

A person who likes to be active late at night.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nightbird."*
- *He looked up "nightbird" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nipponese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Japan or its people or their culture or language.

- *A "nipponese" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "nipponese"? Explain why.*

---

nonmalignant neoplasm *(noun)*

A tumor that is not cancerous.

- *The article explained what "nonmalignant neoplasm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonmalignant neoplasm" to mean a tumor that is not cancerous.*

---

nowheres *(noun)*

An insignificant place.

- *They discussed "nowheres" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nowheres" means with a simple example.*

---

oilskins *(noun)*

A macintosh made from cotton fabric treated with oil and pigment to make it waterproof.

- *In class, the teacher used "oilskins" to mean a macintosh made from cotton fabric treated with....*
- *The article explained what "oilskins" means with a simple example.*

---

onagers *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onagers."*
- *Understanding "onagers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

opah *(noun)*

Large elliptical brightly colored deep-sea fish of Atlantic and Pacific and Mediterranean.

- *He looked up "opah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "opah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order proboscidea *(noun)*

An order of animals including elephants and mammoths.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order proboscidea."*
- *He looked up "order proboscidea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orthophosphoric acid *(noun)*

An acid used in fertilizers and soaps: H3PO4.

- *In class, the teacher used "orthophosphoric acid" to mean an acid used in fertilizers and soaps: h3po4.*
- *The article explained what "orthophosphoric acid" means with a simple example.*

---

ostracising *(verb)*

Avoid speaking to or dealing with.

- *She tried to use "ostracising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ostracising" in real sentences.*

---

otto fritz meyerhof *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Germany) who studied the metabolism of muscles (1884-1951).

- *Understanding "otto fritz meyerhof" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "otto fritz meyerhof" to mean united states biochemist (born in germany) who....*

---

otto loewi *(noun)*

United States pharmacologist (born in Germany) who was the first to show that acetylcholine is produced at the junction between a parasympathetic nerve and a muscle (1873-1961).

- *He looked up "otto loewi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "otto loewi."*

otto meyerhof *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Germany) who studied the metabolism of muscles (1884-1951).

- *They discussed "otto meyerhof" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "otto meyerhof."*

overstrained *(verb)*

Strain excessively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overstrained" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overstrained" and when to wait.*

overutilization *(noun)*

Exploitation to the point of diminishing returns.

- *In class, the teacher used "overutilization" to mean exploitation to the point of diminishing returns.*
- *The article explained what "overutilization" means with a simple example.*

pagurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Paguridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pagurus."*
- *He looked up "pagurus" because he had never seen it before.*

pahoehoe *(noun)*

Freely flowing lava.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pahoehoe."*
- *Understanding "pahoehoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paralinguistic communication *(noun)*

The use of manner of speaking to communicate particular meanings.

- *They discussed "paralinguistic communication" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paralinguistic communication" to mean the use of manner of speaking to communicate....*

parkings *(noun)*

The act of maneuvering a vehicle into a location where it can be left temporarily.

- *They discussed "parkings" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parkings" to mean the act of maneuvering a vehicle into a location....*

pavlovs *(noun)*

Russian physiologist who observed conditioned salivary responses in dogs (1849-1936).

- *They discussed "pavlovs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pavlovs."*

peevishly *(adverb)*

In a peevish manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "peevishly" naturally.*
- *Place "peevishly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

pelmet *(noun)*

A decorative framework to conceal curtain fixtures at the top of a window casing.

- *They discussed "pelmet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pelmet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

perpendicularity *(noun)*

The relation of opposition between things at right angles.

- *He looked up "perpendicularity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perpendicularity" to mean the relation of opposition between things at right....*

picturesqueness *(noun)*

The quality of being strikingly expressive or vivid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picturesqueness."*
- *Understanding "picturesqueness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pilfers *(verb)*

Make off with belongings of others.

- *Can you use "pilfers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "pilfers" when talking about this idea.*

---

pinus pinea *(noun)*

Medium-sized two-needled pine of southern Europe having a spreading crown; widely cultivated for its sweet seeds that resemble almonds.

- *In class, the teacher used "pinus pinea" to mean medium-sized two-needled pine of southern europe....*
- *The article explained what "pinus pinea" means with a simple example.*

---

pinus resinosa *(noun)*

Pine of eastern North America having long needles in bunches of two and reddish bark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinus resinosa."*
- *They discussed "pinus resinosa" during the group presentation.*

---

planation *(noun)*

The process of erosion whereby a level surface is produced.

- *In class, the teacher used "planation" to mean the process of erosion whereby a level surface is....*
- *The article explained what "planation" means with a simple example.*

---

plasmodial slime mold *(noun)*

A slime mold of the class Myxomycetes.

- *He looked up "plasmodial slime mold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plasmodial slime mold" to mean a slime mold of the class myxomycetes.*

---

plastination *(noun)*

A process involving fixation and dehydration and forced impregnation and hardening of biological tissues; water and lipids are replaced by curable polymers (silicone or epoxy or polyester) that are subsequently hardened.

- *The plastination of specimens is valuable for research and teaching.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plastination" to mean a process involving fixation and dehydration and....*

---

platinized *(verb)*

Coat with metallic platinum.

- *She tried to use "platinized" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "platinized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

plinian eruption *(noun)*

A volcanic eruption in which a stream of gas and ash is violently ejected to a height of several miles.

- *The article explained what "plinian eruption" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plinian eruption" during the group presentation.*

---

plumose *(adjective)*

Having an ornamental plume or feathery tuft.

- *A "plumose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "plumose" when it is having an ornamental plume or feathery tuft.*

---

podocarpus ferruginea *(noun)*

New Zealand conifer used for lumber; the dark wood is used for interior carpentry.

- *In class, the teacher used "podocarpus ferruginea" to mean new zealand conifer used for lumber; the dark wood....*
- *The article explained what "podocarpus ferruginea" means with a simple example.*

---

poilus *(noun)*

A French soldier (especially in World War I).

- *Understanding "poilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “poilus” means with a simple example.*

---

poons *(noun)*

Wood of any poon tree; used for masts and spars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “poons.”*
- *They discussed “poons” during the group presentation.*

---

populus tremula *(noun)*

Old World aspen with a broad much-branched crown; northwestern Europe and Siberia to North Africa.

- *Understanding “populus tremula” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “populus tremula.”*

---

porphyra *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *The article explained what “porphyra” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “porphyra” during the group presentation.*

---

porphyrias *(noun)*

A genetic abnormality of metabolism causing abdominal pains and mental confusion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “porphyrias.”*
- *He looked up “porphyrias” because he had never seen it before.*

---

porterage *(noun)*

The transportation of burdens by porters.

- *The article explained what “porterage” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “porterage” to mean the transportation of burdens by porters.*

---

post meridiem *(adverb)*

Between noon and midnight.

- *Place “post meridiem” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “post meridiem” naturally.*

---

posthypnotic amnesia *(noun)*

Selective amnesia after being in a hypnotic state of events occurring during hypnosis or of information designated by the hypnotist.

- *He looked up “posthypnotic amnesia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “posthypnotic amnesia.”*

---

posthypnotic suggestion *(noun)*

A suggestion that is made to a person who is hypnotized that specifies an action he will perform (usually in response to a cue) after he has awakened.

- *In class, the teacher used “posthypnotic suggestion” to mean a suggestion that is made to a person who is....*
- *Understanding “posthypnotic suggestion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potos *(noun)*

A genus of Procyonidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “potos.”*
- *He looked up “potos” because he had never seen it before.*

---

poufs *(noun)*

Offensive term for an openly homosexual man.

- *They discussed “poufs” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “poufs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poundings *(noun)*

An instance of rapid strong pulsation (of the heart).

- *They discussed “poundings” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “poundings” to mean an instance of rapid strong pulsation (of the heart).*

---

predestinate *(verb)*

Foreordain by divine will or decree.

- *The coach explained when to use "predestinate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "predestinate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

prefrontal leucotomy *(noun)*

Surgical interruption of nerve tracts to and from the frontal lobe of the brain; often results in marked cognitive and personality changes.

- *He looked up "prefrontal leucotomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prefrontal leucotomy."*

proboscidea *(noun)*

An order of animals including elephants and mammoths.

- *They discussed "proboscidea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proboscidea" to mean an order of animals including elephants and mammoths.*

prunus cuneata *(noun)*

Small straggling American cherry growing on sandy soil and having minute scarcely edible purplish-black fruit.

- *Understanding "prunus cuneata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prunus cuneata" because he had never seen it before.*

prurigo *(noun)*

Chronic inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by blister capped papules and intense itching.

- *Understanding "prurigo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prurigo."*

punkah *(noun)*

A large fan consisting of a frame covered with canvas that is suspended from the ceiling; used in India for circulating air in a room.

- *They discussed "punkah" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "punkah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

punster *(noun)*

Someone overly fond of making puns.

- *They discussed "punster" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "punster" means with a simple example.*

pyrogallol *(noun)*

A toxic white lustrous crystalline phenol used to treat certain skin diseases and as a photographic developer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrogallol."*
- *He looked up "pyrogallol" because he had never seen it before.*

pyrophyllite *(noun)*

A white or greenish aluminum silicate mineral (resembles talc).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrophyllite."*
- *He looked up "pyrophyllite" because he had never seen it before.*

radiolucent *(adjective)*

Almost complete transparent to X-rays or other forms of radiation.

- *Radiolucent tissues.*
- *Would you call this situation "radiolucent"? Explain why.*

reinsure *(verb)*

Insure again by transferring to another insurance company all or a part of a liability assumed.

- *Can you use "reinsure" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "reinsure" when talking about this idea.*

reprehensibly *(adverb)*

In a manner or to a degree deserving blame or censure.

- *He answered "reprehensibly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "reprehensibly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

restfulness *(noun)*

The attribute of being restful.

- *He longed for the restfulness of home.*
- *Understanding "restfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

revetted *(verb)*

Face with a layer of stone or concrete or other supporting material so as to retain.

- *In everyday English, people use "revetted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "revetted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

roadmen *(noun)*

A workman who is employed to repair roads.

- *He looked up "roadmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roadmen" to mean a workman who is employed to repair roads.*

---

rocky mountain dogbane *(noun)*

North American plant similar to common dogbane.

- *The article explained what "rocky mountain dogbane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rocky mountain dogbane" to mean north american plant similar to common dogbane.*

---

romanizing *(verb)*

Write in the Latin alphabet.

- *Learners should practice how to use "romanizing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "romanizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

salvinia rotundifolia *(noun)*

Free-floating aquatic ferns.

- *They discussed "salvinia rotundifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salvinia rotundifolia" to mean free-floating aquatic ferns.*

---

scabiosa arvensis *(noun)*

Perennial having bluish-lilac flowers; introduced in the eastern United States.

- *He looked up "scabiosa arvensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scabiosa arvensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scaremongers *(noun)*

A person who spreads frightening rumors and stirs up trouble.

- *They discussed "scaremongers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scaremongers."*

---

scourer *(noun)*

Someone who travels widely and energetically.

- *He was a scourer of the seven seas.*
- *The article explained what "scourer" means with a simple example.*

---

scriber *(noun)*

A sharp-pointed awl for marking wood or metal to be cut.

- *Understanding "scriber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scriber."*

---

searchingly *(adverb)*

In a searching manner.

- *'Are you really happy with him,' asked her mother, gazing at Vera searchingly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "searchingly" naturally.*

sectionalized *(verb)*

Divide into sections, especially into geographic sections.

- *The coach explained when to use "sectionalized" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "sectionalized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

seediest *(adjective)*

Morally degraded; ; ; ; - Seattle Weekly; - James Joyce.

- *Would you call this situation "seediest"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "seediest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

seismograms *(noun)*

The graphical record of an earth tremor made by using a seismograph.

- *In class, the teacher used "seismograms" to mean the graphical record of an earth tremor made by....*
- *The article explained what "seismograms" means with a simple example.*

seriocomic *(adjective)*

Mixing the serious with the comic with comic predominating.

- *A seriocomic novel.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "seriocomic."*

sforzando *(noun)*

(music) a notation written above a note and indicating that it is to be played with a strong initial attack.

- *He looked up "sforzando" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sforzando" to mean (music) a notation written above a note and....*

shiftiness *(noun)*

The quality of being changeable in direction.

- *The shiftiness of the wind caused the boat to veer unpredictably.*
- *Understanding "shiftiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shoplifts *(verb)*

Steal in a store.

- *The coach explained when to use "shoplifts" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "shoplifts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sleaziness *(noun)*

A lack of elegance as a consequence of wearing threadbare or dirty clothing.

- *An embarrassing sleaziness that I hope will be corrected by the more ethical newspapers.*
- *The article explained what "sleaziness" means with a simple example.*

slenderest *(adjective)*

Being of delicate or slender build; - Frank Norris.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "slenderest."*
- *Would you call this situation "slenderest"? Explain why.*

slogger *(noun)*

A boxer noted for an ability to deliver hard punches.

- *They discussed "slogger" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "slogger" means with a simple example.*

sobriquets *(noun)*

A familiar name for a person (often a shortened version of a person's given name).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sobriquets."*
- *He looked up "sobriquets" because he had never seen it before.*

solanum wrightii *(noun)*

South American shrub or small tree widely cultivated in the tropics; not a true potato.

- *Understanding "solanum wrightii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solanum wrightii" to mean south american shrub or small tree widely....*

---

solariums *(noun)*

A room enclosed largely with glass and affording exposure to the sun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solariums."*
- *Understanding "solariums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solecism *(noun)*

A socially awkward or tactless act.

- *They discussed "solecism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solecism" to mean a socially awkward or tactless act.*

---

sorex araneus *(noun)*

Common American shrew.

- *In class, the teacher used "sorex araneus" to mean common american shrew.*
- *The article explained what "sorex araneus" means with a simple example.*

---

southmost *(adjective)*

Situated farthest south.

- *It is useful to describe something as "southmost" when it is situated farthest south.*
- *The speaker chose "southmost" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spelunkers *(noun)*

A person who explores caves.

- *Understanding "spelunkers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spelunkers" to mean a person who explores caves.*

---

spreading dogbane *(noun)*

North American perennial having pinkish flowers in loose cymes; used in folk medicine for pain or inflammation in joints.

- *They discussed "spreading dogbane" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spreading dogbane."*

---

squating *(verb)*

Be close to the earth, or be disproportionately wide.

- *Learners should practice how to use "squating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "squating" when talking about this idea.*

---

stormproof *(adjective)*

Protected against or able to withstand storms.

- *A "stormproof" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "stormproof" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stouthearted *(adjective)*

Used especially of persons.

- *A stouthearted fellow who had an active career in the army.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stouthearted" when it is used especially of persons.*

---

suborder homoptera *(noun)*

Plant lice (aphids); whiteflies; cicadas; leafhoppers; plant hoppers; scale insects and mealybugs; spittle insects.

- *They discussed "suborder homoptera" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "suborder homoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supertax *(noun)*

An additional tax on certain kinds of income that has already been taxed.

- *He looked up "supertax" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “supertax” to mean an additional tax on certain kinds of income that....*

sympatry *(noun)*

The occurrence of organisms in overlapping geographical areas, but without interbreeding.

- *They discussed “sympatry” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “sympatry” means with a simple example.*

takeouts *(noun)*

Prepared food that is intended to be eaten off of the premises.

- *He looked up “takeouts” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “takeouts.”*

teethed *(verb)*

Grow teeth; cut the baby teeth.

- *Can you use “teethed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “teethed” until he saw an example.*

tevere *(noun)*

A river of central Italy; flows through Rome to the Tyrrhenian Sea.

- *The article explained what “tevere” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tevere” to mean a river of central italy; flows through rome to the....*

theologizing *(verb)*

Treat from a theological viewpoint or render theological in character.

- *In everyday English, people use “theologizing” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “theologizing” in real sentences.*

thingamajigs *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *He looked up “thingamajigs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “thingamajigs.”*

tinners *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs tinware.

- *The article explained what “tinners” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tinners” to mean someone who makes or repairs tinware.*

tormenters *(noun)*

A flat at each side of the stage to prevent the audience from seeing into the wings.

- *The article explained what “tormenters” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tormenters.”*

touchiness *(noun)*

Feeling easily irritated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “touchiness.”*
- *He looked up “touchiness” because he had never seen it before.*

tragacanth *(noun)*

A gum used in pharmacy, adhesives, and textile printing.

- *The article explained what “tragacanth” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “tragacanth” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

traitorously *(adverb)*

In a disloyal and faithless manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “traitorously” naturally.*
- *Place “traitorously” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

tramper *(noun)*

A foot traveler; someone who goes on an extended walk (for pleasure).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tramper."*
- *He looked up "tramper" because he had never seen it before.*

transliterates *(verb)*

Rewrite in a different script.

- *Can you use "transliterates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "transliterates" and when to wait.*

trapezohedron *(noun)*

A polyhedron whose faces are trapeziums.

- *The article explained what "trapezohedron" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trapezohedron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

triteness *(noun)*

Unoriginality as a result of being dull and hackneyed.

- *The article explained what "triteness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "triteness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

turnround *(noun)*

Act or process of unloading and loading and servicing a vessel or aircraft for a return trip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turnround."*
- *They discussed "turnround" during the group presentation.*

unchangeably *(adverb)*

In an unalterable and unchangeable manner.

- *His views were unchangeably fixed.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unchangeably" in the final chapter.*

underbidding *(verb)*

Bid (a hand of cards) at less than the strength of the hand warrants.

- *In everyday English, people use "underbidding" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "underbidding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

underclasses *(noun)*

The social class lowest in the social hierarchy.

- *Understanding "underclasses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "underclasses" during the group presentation.*

underproduction *(noun)*

Inadequate production or less than expected.

- *They discussed "underproduction" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "underproduction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

undulatory *(adjective)*

Resembling waves in form or outline or motion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undulatory."*
- *Would you call this situation "undulatory"? Explain why.*

undulatory theory *(noun)*

(physics) the theory that light is transmitted as waves.

- *He looked up "undulatory theory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "undulatory theory."*

uninstructed *(adjective)*

Lacking information or instruction.

- *It is useful to describe something as "uninstructed" when it is lacking information or instruction.*
- *Would you call this situation "uninstructed"? Explain why.*

---

unintelligibility *(noun)*

Nonsense that is simply incoherent and unintelligible.

- *They discussed "unintelligibility" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unintelligibility" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uninventive *(adjective)*

Deficient in originality or creativity; lacking powers of invention.

- *A "uninventive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "uninventive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unlubricated *(adjective)*

Not lubricated.

- *Students compared "unlubricated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unlubricated" when it is not lubricated.*

---

unmanageably *(adverb)*

So as to be unmanageable.

- *'This house is unmanageably large,' she complained.*
- *She spoke "unmanageably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unsanctified *(adjective)*

Not holy because unconsecrated or impure or defiled.

- *A "unsanctified" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unsanctified"? Explain why.*

---

unstinted *(adjective)*

Very generous.

- *His unstinted devotion.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unstinted" when it is very generous.*

---

unstylish *(adjective)*

Not in accord with or not following current fashion.

- *Wearing unstylish clothes.*
- *The speaker chose "unstylish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

upheaved *(verb)*

Lift forcefully from beneath.

- *The coach explained when to use "upheaved" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "upheaved" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

uproars *(noun)*

A state of commotion and noise and confusion.

- *In class, the teacher used "uproars" to mean a state of commotion and noise and confusion.*
- *Understanding "uproars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

utcs *(noun)*

Greenwich Mean Time updated with leap seconds.

- *The article explained what "utcs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utcs."*

---

vainest *(adjective)*

Characteristic of false pride; having an exaggerated sense of self-importance.

- *It is useful to describe something as "vainest" when it is characteristic of false pride; having an....*
- *Students compared "vainest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

vallisneria *(noun)*

Eelgrass; eel grass.

- *Understanding "vallisneria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vallisneria" means with a simple example.*

vasarely *(noun)*

French painter (born in Hungary) who was a pioneer of op art (1908-1997).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasarely."*
- *Understanding "vasarely" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vena scapularis dorsalis *(noun)*

Vein that is a tributary of the subclavian vein or external jugular vein and accompanies the descending scapular artery.

- *He looked up "vena scapularis dorsalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vena scapularis dorsalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vestibulocochlear nerve *(noun)*

A composite sensory nerve supplying the hair cells of the vestibular organ and the hair cells of the cochlea.

- *He looked up "vestibulocochlear nerve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vestibulocochlear nerve."*

vestrymen *(noun)*

A man who is a member of a church vestry.

- *The article explained what "vestrymen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vestrymen" during the group presentation.*

vetches *(noun)*

Any of various climbing plants of the genus Vicia having pinnately compound leaves that terminate in tendrils and small variously colored flowers; includes valuable forage and soil-building plants.

- *He looked up "vetches" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vetches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

viktor vasarely *(noun)*

French painter (born in Hungary) who was a pioneer of op art (1908-1997).

- *Understanding "viktor vasarely" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "viktor vasarely" because he had never seen it before.*

violists *(noun)*

A musician who plays the viola.

- *They discussed "violists" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "violists" to mean a musician who plays the viola.*

vitrify *(verb)*

Undergo vitrification; become glassy or glass-like.

- *Can you use "vitrify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "vitrify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

volatilize *(verb)*

Make volatile; cause to pass off in a vapor.

- *He did not know how to use "volatilize" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "volatilize" and when to wait.*

volkhov *(noun)*

A river in northwestern Russia flowing generally north into Lake Ladoga.

- *The article explained what "volkhov" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volkhov."*

volkhov river *(noun)*

A river in northwestern Russia flowing generally north into Lake Ladoga.

- *They discussed "volkhov river" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "volkhov river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wallys *(noun)*

A silly and inept person; someone who is regarded as stupid.

- *Understanding "wallys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wallys" means with a simple example.*

---

wbss *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point south of due west.

- *The article explained what "wbss" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wbss."*

---

windburn *(noun)*

Redness and irritation of the skin caused by exposure to high-velocity wind.

- *The article explained what "windburn" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "windburn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wordplays *(noun)*

A humorous play on words.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wordplays."*
- *The article explained what "wordplays" means with a simple example.*

---

wrestlings *(noun)*

The act of engaging in close hand-to-hand combat.

- *Understanding "wrestlings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrestlings."*

---

yaping *(verb)*

Bark in a high-pitched tone.

- *Learners should practice how to use "yaping" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "yaping" until he saw an example.*

---

yugoslavians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia.

- *The article explained what "yugoslavians" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yugoslavians."*

---

zebrawood *(noun)*

Any of various trees or shrubs having mottled or striped wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zebrawood."*
- *He looked up "zebrawood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zebrawood family *(noun)*

Mostly tropical climbing shrubs or small trees; closely related to Leguminosae.

- *The article explained what "zebrawood family" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zebrawood family."*

---

zebrawood tree *(noun)*

Any of various trees or shrubs having mottled or striped wood.

- *The article explained what "zebrawood tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zebrawood tree."*

---

acaricide *(noun)*

A chemical agent used to kill mites.

- *They discussed "acaricide" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "acaricide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

admiting *(verb)*

Declare to be true or admit the existence or reality or truth of.

- *He did not know how to use "admiting" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "admiting" when talking about this idea.*

---

adorations *(noun)*

A feeling of profound love and admiration.

- *Understanding "adorations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adorations."*

---

adverted *(verb)*

Make a more or less disguised reference to.

- *Can you use "adverted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "adverted" when talking about this idea.*

---

afebrile *(adjective)*

Having no fever.

- *Students compared "afebrile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "afebrile" approach may work better in this case.*

---

aldosteronism *(noun)*

A condition caused by overproduction of aldosterone.

- *Understanding "aldosteronism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aldosteronism" during the group presentation.*

---

alocasia *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Alocasia having large showy basal leaves and boat-shaped spathe and reddish berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alocasia."*
- *They discussed "alocasia" during the group presentation.*

---

alphabetization *(noun)*

The act of putting in alphabetical order.

- *The article explained what "alphabetization" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alphabetization" to mean the act of putting in alphabetical order.*

---

ambulacral *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the ambulacra of radial echinoderms.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ambulacral" when it is pertaining to the ambulacra of radial echinoderms.*
- *The speaker chose "ambulacral" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

amds *(noun)*

Macular degeneration that is age-related.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amds."*
- *Understanding "amds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

analysand *(noun)*

A person undergoing psychoanalysis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "analysand."*
- *He looked up "analysand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anathematize *(verb)*

Curse or declare to be evil or anathema or threaten with divine punishment.

- *In everyday English, people use "anathematize" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "anathematize" until he saw an example.*

---

angiopathy *(noun)*

Any disease of the blood vessels or lymph ducts.

- *Understanding "angiopathy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angiopathy."*

---

anglicism *(noun)*

A custom that is peculiar to England or its citizens.

- *The article explained what "anglicism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anglicism" to mean a custom that is peculiar to england or its citizens.*

---

angs *(noun)*

A civilian reserve component of the United States Air Force that provides prompt mobilization during war and assistance during national emergencies.

- *They discussed "angs" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "angs" means with a simple example.*

---

annwn *(noun)*

(Welsh mythology) the other world; land of fairies.

- *In class, the teacher used "annwn" to mean (welsh mythology) the other world; land of fairies.*
- *The article explained what "annwn" means with a simple example.*

---

anorthite *(noun)*

Rare plagioclastic feldspar occurring in many igneous rocks.

- *Understanding "anorthite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anorthite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anthelmintics *(noun)*

A medication capable of causing the evacuation of parasitic intestinal worms.

- *The article explained what "anthelmintics" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anthelmintics" during the group presentation.*

---

anthemis tinctoria *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb with hairy divided leaves and yellow flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *Understanding "anthemis tinctoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anthemis tinctoria" during the group presentation.*

---

appose *(verb)*

Place side by side or in close proximity.

- *Learners should practice how to use "appose" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "appose" until he saw an example.*

---

arawakan *(noun)*

A family of South American Indian languages spoken in northeastern South America.

- *He looked up "arawakan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arawakan."*

---

arriver *(noun)*

Someone who arrives (or has arrived).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arriver."*
- *He looked up "arriver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arsenates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of arsenic acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "arsenates" to mean a salt or ester of arsenic acid.*
- *The article explained what "arsenates" means with a simple example.*

---

artefactual *(adjective)*

Of or relating to artifacts.

- *It is useful to describe something as "artefactual" when it is of or relating to artifacts.*

- *The speaker chose “artefactual” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

asanga *(noun)*

Indian religious leader and founder of the Yogacara school of Buddhism in India (4th century).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “asanga.”*
- *They discussed “asanga” during the group presentation.*

---

asepsis *(noun)*

The process of inhibiting the growth and multiplication of microorganisms.

- *He looked up “asepsis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “asepsis.”*

---

ashtoreth *(noun)*

An ancient Phoenician goddess of love and fertility; the Phoenician counterpart to Ishtar.

- *In class, the teacher used “ashtoreth” to mean an ancient phoenician goddess of love and....*
- *They discussed “ashtoreth” during the group presentation.*

---

asiatic sweetleaf *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern Asia bearing decorative bright blue fruit.

- *He looked up “asiatic sweetleaf” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “asiatic sweetleaf” during the group presentation.*

---

asparaginase *(noun)*

Antineoplastic drug (trade name Elspar) sometimes used to treat lymphoblastic leukemia.

- *The article explained what “asparaginase” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “asparaginase” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atheromatous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling atheroma.

- *Atheromatous degeneration of the arteries.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “atheromatous” when it is of or relating to or resembling atheroma.*

---

bages *(verb)*

Capture or kill, as in hunting.

- *The coach explained when to use “bages” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “bages” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bandings *(noun)*

A stripe or stripes of contrasting color.

- *He looked up “bandings” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bandings.”*

---

bargainer *(noun)*

Negotiator of the terms of a transaction.

- *He is a hard bargainer.*
- *The article explained what “bargainer” means with a simple example.*

---

barytes *(noun)*

A white or colorless mineral (BaSO4); the main source of barium.

- *In class, the teacher used “barytes” to mean a white or colorless mineral (baso4); the main....*
- *He looked up “barytes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

becloud *(verb)*

Make less visible or unclear.

- *She tried to use “becloud” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “becloud” and when to wait.*

---

bedsitter *(noun)*

A furnished sitting room with sleeping accommodations (and some plumbing).

- *In class, the teacher used "bedsitter" to mean a furnished sitting room with sleeping....*
- *The article explained what "bedsitter" means with a simple example.*

---

beethovens *(noun)*

The music of Beethoven.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beethovens."*
- *He looked up "beethovens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

behooved *(verb)*

Be appropriate or necessary.

- *The coach explained when to use "behooved" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "behooved" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

belemnite *(noun)*

A conical calcareous fossil tapering to a point at one end and with a conical cavity at the other end containing (when unbroken) a small chambered phragmocone from the shell of any of numerous extinct cephalopods of the family Belemnitidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belemnite."*
- *They discussed "belemnite" during the group presentation.*

---

berkeleys *(noun)*

A city in California on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay; site of the University of California at Berkeley.

- *In class, the teacher used "berkeleys" to mean a city in california on the eastern shore of san....*
- *The article explained what "berkeleys" means with a simple example.*

---

birdfeeder *(noun)*

An outdoor device that supplies food for wild birds.

- *He looked up "birdfeeder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "birdfeeder" during the group presentation.*

---

bissextile day *(noun)*

The name of the day that is added during a leap year.

- *In class, the teacher used "bissextile day" to mean the name of the day that is added during a leap year.*
- *The article explained what "bissextile day" means with a simple example.*

---

bissextile year *(noun)*

In the Gregorian calendar: any year divisible by 4 except centenary years divisible by 400.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bissextile year."*
- *They discussed "bissextile year" during the group presentation.*

---

bitter pignut *(noun)*

Hickory of the eastern United States having a leaves with 7 or 9 leaflets and thin-shelled very bitter nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitter pignut."*
- *He looked up "bitter pignut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blacklegs *(verb)*

Take the place of work of someone on strike.

- *Learners should practice how to use "blacklegs" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "blacklegs" when talking about this idea.*

---

blamer *(adjective)*

Expletives used informally as intensifiers.

- *The speaker chose "blamer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blamer."*

---

blintz *(noun)*

(Judaism) thin pancake folded around a filling and fried or baked.

- *They discussed “blintz” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blintz.”*

---

bloodies *(verb)*

Cover with blood.

- *In everyday English, people use “bloodies” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “bloodies” in real sentences.*

---

bloodworm *(noun)*

A segmented marine worm with bright red body; often used for bait.

- *The article explained what “bloodworm” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bloodworm” to mean a segmented marine worm with bright red body; often....*

---

blunderer *(noun)*

Someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.

- *The article explained what “blunderer” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “blunderer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

botryoidal *(adjective)*

Resembling a cluster of grapes in form.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “botryoidal.”*
- *Would you call this situation “botryoidal”? Explain why.*

---

brandings *(noun)*

The act of stigmatizing.

- *He looked up “brandings” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “brandings” to mean the act of stigmatizing.*

---

brandys *(noun)*

Distilled from wine or fermented fruit juice.

- *They discussed “brandys” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “brandys” means with a simple example.*

---

breaked *(verb)*

Become separated into pieces or fragments.

- *The coach explained when to use “breaked” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “breaked” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

brilliantine *(noun)*

A pomade to make the hair manageable and lustrous.

- *They discussed “brilliantine” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “brilliantine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

britts *(noun)*

The young of a herring or sprat or similar fish.

- *He looked up “britts” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “britts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

broadways *(noun)*

A street in Manhattan that passes through Times Square; famous for its theaters.

- *In class, the teacher used “broadways” to mean a street in manhattan that passes through times....*
- *He looked up “broadways” because he had never seen it before.*

---

brunos *(noun)*

German pope from 1049 to 1054 whose papacy was the beginning of papal reforms in the 11th century (1002-1054).

- *They discussed “brunos” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “brunos” means with a simple example.*

budges *(noun)*

United States tennis player who in 1938 was the first to win the Australian and French and English and United States singles championship in the same year (1915-2000).

- *He looked up "budges" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "budges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bugloss *(noun)*

Perennial or biennial herb cultivated for its delicate usually blue flowers.

- *They discussed "bugloss" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bugloss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

camelias *(noun)*

Any of several shrubs or small evergreen trees having solitary white or pink or reddish flowers.

- *The article explained what "camelias" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "camelias" to mean any of several shrubs or small evergreen trees....*

campanula divaricata *(noun)*

Bellflower of southeastern United States (Maryland to Georgia) having pale blue flowers.

- *He looked up "campanula divaricata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "campanula divaricata" during the group presentation.*

campanula pyramidalis *(noun)*

Bellflower of southeastern Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "campanula pyramidalis."*
- *Understanding "campanula pyramidalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capras *(noun)*

United States film maker (1897-1991).

- *He looked up "capras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "capras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capricornus *(noun)*

A faint zodiacal constellation in the southern hemisphere; between Sagittarius and Aquarius.

- *They discussed "capricornus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capricornus" to mean a faint zodiacal constellation in the southern....*

carbocyclic *(adjective)*

Having or relating to or characterized by a ring composed of carbon atoms.

- *Students compared "carbocyclic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "carbocyclic."*

carduus crispus *(noun)*

European biennial introduced in North America having flower heads in crowded clusters at ends of branches.

- *Understanding "carduus crispus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carduus crispus" means with a simple example.*

carnosaur *(noun)*

Large carnivorous bipedal dinosaur having huge claws.

- *Understanding "carnosaur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carnosaur" because he had never seen it before.*

cassandras *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a prophetess in Troy during the Trojan War whose predictions were true but were never believed.

- *The article explained what "cassandras" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cassandras" to mean (greek mythology) a prophetess in troy during the....*

catamite *(noun)*

A boy who submits to a sexual relationship with a man.

- *In class, the teacher used "catamite" to mean a boy who submits to a sexual relationship with a man.*
- *Understanding "catamite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

celtis laevigata *(noun)*

Deciduous shade tree with small black berries; southern United States; yields soft yellowish wood.

- *He looked up "celtis laevigata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celtis laevigata."*

---

centaurea cineraria *(noun)*

A plant having leaves and stems covered with down that resembles dust.

- *In class, the teacher used "centaurea cineraria" to mean a plant having leaves and stems covered with down....*
- *The article explained what "centaurea cineraria" means with a simple example.*

---

cercis occidentalis *(noun)*

Shrub of western United States having pink or crimson flowers; often forms thickets.

- *They discussed "cercis occidentalis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cercis occidentalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cerebration *(noun)*

The process of using your mind to consider something carefully.

- *Understanding "cerebration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cerebration."*

---

chalazion *(noun)*

A small sebaceous cyst of the eyelid resulting when a Meibomian gland is blocked.

- *They discussed "chalazion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chalazion" to mean a small sebaceous cyst of the eyelid resulting when....*

---

challengeable *(adjective)*

Capable of being challenged.

- *The speaker chose "challengeable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "challengeable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chattier *(adjective)*

Full of trivial conversation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chattier" when it is full of trivial conversation.*
- *Students compared "chattier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chequebooks *(noun)*

A book issued to holders of checking accounts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chequebooks."*
- *The article explained what "chequebooks" means with a simple example.*

---

cherrystone *(noun)*

Small quahog larger than a littleneck; eaten raw or cooked as in e.g. clams casino.

- *In class, the teacher used "cherrystone" to mean small quahog larger than a littleneck; eaten raw or....*
- *The article explained what "cherrystone" means with a simple example.*

---

cherrystone clam *(noun)*

Small quahog larger than a littleneck; eaten raw or cooked as in e.g. clams casino.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cherrystone clam."*
- *Understanding "cherrystone clam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cherty *(adjective)*

Resembling or containing chert.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cherty."*

- *Students compared “cherty” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

chorine *(noun)*

A woman who dances in a chorus line.

- *In class, the teacher used “chorine” to mean a woman who dances in a chorus line.*
- *The article explained what “chorine” means with a simple example.*

christianisation *(noun)*

Conversion to Christianity.

- *Understanding “christianisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “christianisation” because he had never seen it before.*

cirsium arvense *(noun)*

European thistle naturalized in United States and Canada where it is a pernicious weed.

- *He looked up “cirsium arvense” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cirsium arvense” to mean european thistle naturalized in united states and....*

cive *(noun)*

Perennial having hollow cylindrical leaves used for seasoning.

- *The article explained what “cive” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cive” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cladograms *(noun)*

A tree diagram used to illustrate phylogenetic relationships.

- *The article explained what “cladograms” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cladograms” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

classicizing *(verb)*

Make classic or classical.

- *He did not know how to use “classicizing” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “classicizing” in real sentences.*

clinometer *(noun)*

An instrument used by surveyors in order to measure an angle of inclination or elevation.

- *In class, the teacher used “clinometer” to mean an instrument used by surveyors in order to measure....*
- *The article explained what “clinometer” means with a simple example.*

cnss *(noun)*

The portion of the vertebrate nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cnss.”*
- *They discussed “cnss” during the group presentation.*

cockaigne *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) an imaginary land of luxury and idleness.

- *Understanding “cockaigne” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cockaigne” during the group presentation.*

cogitating *(verb)*

Use or exercise the mind or one’s power of reason in order to make inferences, decisions, or arrive at a solution or judgments.

- *In everyday English, people use “cogitating” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “cogitating” until he saw an example.*

comedo *(noun)*

A black-tipped plug clogging a pore of the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “comedo.”*
- *Understanding “comedo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

compeer *(noun)*

A person who is of equal standing with another in a group.

- *The article explained what "compeer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compeer."*

---

compromisers *(noun)*

A negotiator willing to compromise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compromisers."*
- *He looked up "compromisers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conceivability *(noun)*

The state of being conceivable.

- *They discussed "conceivability" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conceivability" to mean the state of being conceivable.*

---

conscionable *(adjective)*

Acceptable to your conscience.

- *Students compared "conscionable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "conscionable"? Explain why.*

---

contumacy *(noun)*

Obstinate rebelliousness and insubordination; resistance to authority.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contumacy."*
- *They discussed "contumacy" during the group presentation.*

---

copaiba balsam *(noun)*

An oleoresin used in varnishes and ointments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copaiba balsam."*
- *He looked up "copaiba balsam" because he had never seen it before.*

---

copilots *(noun)*

A relief pilot on an airplane.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copilots."*
- *The article explained what "copilots" means with a simple example.*

---

cortinarius *(noun)*

The largest genus in the Agaricales; agarics having rusty spores and prominent cortinae (cobwebby partial veils).

- *The article explained what "cortinarius" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cortinarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corylus cornuta *(noun)*

Hazel of western United States with conspicuous beaklike involucres on the nuts.

- *The article explained what "corylus cornuta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corylus cornuta" to mean hazel of western united states with conspicuous....*

---

corymb *(noun)*

Flat-topped or convex inflorescence in which the individual flower stalks grow upward from various points on the main stem to approximately the same height; outer flowers open first.

- *He looked up "corymb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corymb" to mean flat-topped or convex inflorescence in which the....*

---

cosigners *(noun)*

A signer in addition to the principal signer (to verify the authenticity of the principal signature or to provide surety).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cosigners."*
- *He looked up "cosigners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crackerjacks *(noun)*

Someone excellent of their kind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crackerjacks.”*
- *He looked up “crackerjacks” because he had never seen it before.*

---

crawlspaces *(noun)*

Low space beneath a floor of a building; gives workers access to wiring or plumbing.

- *In class, the teacher used “crawlspaces” to mean low space beneath a floor of a building; gives....*
- *The article explained what “crawlspaces” means with a simple example.*

---

cristobalite *(noun)*

A white mineral consisting of silica; found in volcanic rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cristobalite.”*
- *He looked up “cristobalite” because he had never seen it before.*

---

crosscuts *(noun)*

A route shorter than the usual one.

- *They discussed “crosscuts” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “crosscuts” because he had never seen it before.*

---

curettes *(noun)*

A surgical instrument shaped like a scoop to remove tissue from a bodily cavity.

- *The article explained what “curettes” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “curettes” to mean a surgical instrument shaped like a scoop to remove....*

---

cynocephalus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cynocephalidae.

- *He looked up “cynocephalus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “cynocephalus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cypraea tigris *(noun)*

Cowrie whose shell is used for ornament.

- *The article explained what “cypraea tigris” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cypraea tigris” to mean cowrie whose shell is used for ornament.*

---

danseur *(noun)*

A male ballet dancer who is the partner of a ballerina.

- *He looked up “danseur” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “danseur” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

danseur noble *(noun)*

A male ballet dancer who is the partner of a ballerina.

- *In class, the teacher used “danseur noble” to mean a male ballet dancer who is the partner of a ballerina.*
- *The article explained what “danseur noble” means with a simple example.*

---

dartboards *(noun)*

A circular board of wood or cork used as the target in the game of darts.

- *In class, the teacher used “dartboards” to mean a circular board of wood or cork used as the target....*
- *He looked up “dartboards” because he had never seen it before.*

---

daytons *(noun)*

A city in southwest Ohio; manufacturing center.

- *Understanding “daytons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “daytons” to mean a city in southwest ohio; manufacturing center.*

---

decorticated *(verb)*

Remove the outer layer of.

- *He did not know how to use “decorticated” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “decorticated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

defectiveness *(noun)*

The state of being defective.

- *He looked up "defectiveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "defectiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

defrosts *(verb)*

Make or become free of frost or ice.

- *The coach explained when to use "defrosts" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "defrosts" carefully so everyone would understand.*

dentitions *(noun)*

The eruption through the gums of baby teeth.

- *The article explained what "dentitions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dentitions" to mean the eruption through the gums of baby teeth.*

depressurizing *(verb)*

Decrease the pressure of.

- *The coach explained when to use "depressurizing" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "depressurizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

dialyzer *(noun)*

A medical instrument for separating substances in solution by unequal diffusion through semipermeable membranes.

- *He looked up "dialyzer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dialyzer."*

dicier *(adjective)*

Of uncertain outcome; especially fraught with risk; - New Yorker.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dicier" when it is of uncertain outcome; especially fraught with risk;....*
- *The speaker chose "dicier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

diluvial *(adjective)*

Of or connected with a deluge.

- *It is useful to describe something as "diluvial" when it is of or connected with a deluge.*
- *A "diluvial" approach may work better in this case.*

dinettes *(noun)*

A small area off of a kitchen that is used for dining.

- *In class, the teacher used "dinettes" to mean a small area off of a kitchen that is used for dining.*
- *The article explained what "dinettes" means with a simple example.*

direful *(adjective)*

Causing fear or dread or terror.

- *A career or vengeance so direful that London was shocked.*
- *The speaker chose "direful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

disfavors *(noun)*

The state of being out of favor.

- *They discussed "disfavors" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "disfavors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dowers *(noun)*

A life estate to which a wife is entitled on the death of her husband.

- *In class, the teacher used "dowers" to mean a life estate to which a wife is entitled on the....*
- *Understanding "dowers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

downings *(noun)*

United States landscape architect who designed the grounds of the White House and the Capitol Building (1815-1852).

- *The article explained what "downings" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "downings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

downtowner *(adjective)*

Of or located in the lower part of a town, or in the business center.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "downtowner."*
- *Would you call this situation "downtowner"? Explain why.*

---

dracunculus *(noun)*

Tuberous herbaceous perennials: dragon arum.

- *They discussed "dracunculus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dracunculus" to mean tuberous herbaceous perennials: dragon arum.*

---

drawee *(noun)*

The person (or bank) who is expected to pay a check or draft when it is presented for payment.

- *Understanding "drawee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "drawee" during the group presentation.*

---

drumheads *(noun)*

A membrane that is stretched taut over a drum.

- *The article explained what "drumheads" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drumheads."*

---

east indian rosebay *(noun)*

Tropical shrub having glossy foliage and fragrant nocturnal flowers with crimped or wavy corollas; northern India to Thailand.

- *They discussed "east indian rosebay" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "east indian rosebay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

emberiza *(noun)*

Old World buntings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emberiza."*
- *The article explained what "emberiza" means with a simple example.*

---

emulous *(adjective)*

Characterized by or arising from emulation or imitation.

- *Students compared "emulous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "emulous."*

---

endomorph *(noun)*

A heavy person with a soft and rounded body.

- *In class, the teacher used "endomorph" to mean a heavy person with a soft and rounded body.*
- *He looked up "endomorph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enrapturing *(verb)*

Hold spellbound.

- *He did not know how to use "enrapturing" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "enrapturing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

enshroud *(verb)*

Cover as if with a shroud.

- *She tried to use "enshroud" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "enshroud" until he saw an example.*

---

entailments *(noun)*

Something that is inferred (deduced or entailed or implied).

- *In class, the teacher used "entailments" to mean something that is inferred (deduced or entailed or....*

- *They discussed “entailments” during the group presentation.*

enthroning *(verb)*

Put a monarch on the throne.

- *The coach explained when to use “enthroning” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “enthroning” carefully so everyone would understand.*

epiglottitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the epiglottis; characterized by fever and a severe sore throat and difficulty in swallowing.

- *They discussed “epiglottitis” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “epiglottitis” to mean inflammation of the epiglottis; characterized by....*

estranging *(adjective)*

Making one feel out of place or alienated.

- *The landscape was estranging.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “estranging” when it is making one feel out of place or alienated.*

europan *(noun)*

An artificial language proposed as an auxiliary European language.

- *In class, the teacher used “europan” to mean an artificial language proposed as an auxiliary....*
- *He looked up “europan” because he had never seen it before.*

eurypterids *(noun)*

Large extinct scorpion-like arthropod considered related to horseshoe crabs.

- *He looked up “eurypterids” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “eurypterids” during the group presentation.*

evildoing *(noun)*

The act of transgressing; the violation of a law or a duty or moral principle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “evildoing.”*
- *Understanding “evildoing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exchangeability *(noun)*

The quality of being capable of exchange or interchange.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “exchangeability.”*
- *He looked up “exchangeability” because he had never seen it before.*

expertises *(noun)*

Skillfulness by virtue of possessing special knowledge.

- *Understanding “expertises” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “expertises” to mean skillfulness by virtue of possessing special knowledge.*

externalising *(verb)*

Make external or objective, or give reality to.

- *Can you use “externalising” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “externalising” and when to wait.*

family mustelidae *(noun)*

Weasels; polecats; ferrets; minks; fishers; otters; badgers; skunks; wolverines; martens.

- *The article explained what “family mustelidae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “family mustelidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fasciculations *(noun)*

Muscular twitching of contiguous groups of muscle fibers.

- *Understanding “fasciculations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fasciculations.”*

fascicule *(noun)*

An installment of a printed work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fascicule."*
- *He looked up "fascicule" because he had never seen it before.*

fenestrations *(noun)*

The arrangement of windows in a building.

- *The article explained what "fenestrations" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fenestrations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fertilises *(verb)*

Provide with fertilizers or add nutrients to.

- *She tried to use "fertilises" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "fertilises" until he saw an example.*

fictionalizes *(verb)*

Convert into the form or the style of a novel.

- *The coach explained when to use "fictionalizes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "fictionalizes" until he saw an example.*

fieldmouse *(noun)*

Any nocturnal Old World mouse of the genus Apodemus inhabiting woods and fields and gardens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fieldmouse."*
- *They discussed "fieldmouse" during the group presentation.*

filet de boeuf en croute *(noun)*

Rare-roasted beef tenderloin coated with mushroom paste in puff pastry.

- *The article explained what "filet de boeuf en croute" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "filet de boeuf en croute" to mean rare-roasted beef tenderloin coated with mushroom....*

fineries *(noun)*

Elaborate or showy attire and accessories.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fineries."*
- *He looked up "fineries" because he had never seen it before.*

flexile *(adjective)*

Able to flex; able to bend easily.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flexile."*
- *Students compared "flexile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

flurbiprofen *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Ansaid) that is administered only orally.

- *He looked up "flurbiprofen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flurbiprofen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fortunetellers *(noun)*

A person who foretells your personal future.

- *He looked up "fortunetellers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fortunetellers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

francisella *(noun)*

A genus of Gram-negative aerobic bacteria that occur as pathogens and parasite in many animals (including humans).

- *He looked up "francisella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "francisella" during the group presentation.*

frazzles *(noun)*

A state of extreme exhaustion.

- *They discussed "frazzles" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "frazzles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frequentative *(noun)*

A verb form that serves to express frequent repetition of an action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frequentative."*
- *Understanding "frequentative" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frigidly *(adverb)*

Without warmth or enthusiasm.

- *He answered "frigidly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "frigidly" in the final chapter.*

---

fritillaria parviflora *(noun)*

California herb with brownish-purple or greenish bell-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fritillaria parviflora."*
- *Understanding "fritillaria parviflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fundamentalisms *(noun)*

The interpretation of every word in the sacred texts as literal truth.

- *The article explained what "fundamentalisms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fundamentalisms" to mean the interpretation of every word in the sacred....*

---

gamier *(adjective)*

Suggestive of sexual impropriety.

- *A "gamier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gamier."*

---

garganey *(noun)*

Small Eurasian teal.

- *In class, the teacher used "garganey" to mean small eurasian teal.*
- *The article explained what "garganey" means with a simple example.*

---

garrotted *(verb)*

Strangle with an iron collar.

- *People were garrotted during the Inquisition in Spain.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "garrotted" in real sentences.*

---

gearstick *(noun)*

A mechanical device for engaging and disengaging gears.

- *The article explained what "gearstick" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gearstick."*

---

genus alocasia *(noun)*

Tropical Asiatic herbs similar to Colocasia but distinguished by a large sterile spadix.

- *The article explained what "genus alocasia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alocasia."*

---

genus cortinarius *(noun)*

The largest genus in the Agaricales; agarics having rusty spores and prominent cortinae (cobwebby partial veils).

- *They discussed "genus cortinarius" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus cortinarius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cynocephalus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cynocephalidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cynocephalus" to mean type genus of the family cynocephalidae.*
- *He looked up "genus cynocephalus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus dracunculus *(noun)*

Tuberous herbaceous perennials: dragon arum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dracunculus."*
- *Understanding "genus dracunculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus emberiza *(noun)*

Old World buntings.

- *The article explained what "genus emberiza" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus emberiza" during the group presentation.*

genus francisella *(noun)*

A genus of Gram-negative aerobic bacteria that occur as pathogens and parasite in many animals (including humans).

- *In class, the teacher used "genus francisella" to mean a genus of gram-negative aerobic bacteria that....*
- *The article explained what "genus francisella" means with a simple example.*

genus guaiacum *(noun)*

Small genus of evergreen resinous trees or shrubs of warm and tropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus guaiacum" to mean small genus of evergreen resinous trees or shrubs....*
- *He looked up "genus guaiacum" because he had never seen it before.*

genus protoceratops *(noun)*

Small horned dinosaurs.

- *The article explained what "genus protoceratops" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus protoceratops."*

genus scomber *(noun)*

Type genus of the Scombridae.

- *They discussed "genus scomber" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus scomber" means with a simple example.*

genus selar *(noun)*

Big-eyed scad.

- *The article explained what "genus selar" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus selar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus toona *(noun)*

Formerly included in genus Cedrela.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus toona."*
- *He looked up "genus toona" because he had never seen it before.*

gladdening *(verb)*

Become glad or happy.

- *He did not know how to use "gladdening" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "gladdening" carefully so everyone would understand.*

glissandi *(noun)*

A rapid series of ascending or descending notes on the musical scale.

- *He looked up "glissandi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glissandi."*

glutamates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of glutamic acid.

- *They discussed "glutamates" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glutamates."*

gobbets *(noun)*

A lump or chunk of raw meat.

- *He looked up "gobbets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gobbets" to mean a lump or chunk of raw meat.*

---

gradational *(adjective)*

Taking place by degrees.

- *It is useful to describe something as "gradational" when it is taking place by degrees.*
- *A "gradational" approach may work better in this case.*

---

grigri *(noun)*

An African amulet.

- *Understanding "grigri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "grigri" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grogs *(noun)*

Rum cut with water.

- *In class, the teacher used "grogs" to mean rum cut with water.*
- *The article explained what "grogs" means with a simple example.*

---

guaiacum *(noun)*

Medicinal resin from the lignum vitae tree.

- *He looked up "guaiacum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "guaiacum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guaiacum wood *(noun)*

Heartwood of a palo santo; yields an aromatic oil used in perfumes.

- *The article explained what "guaiacum wood" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guaiacum wood."*

---

guiles *(noun)*

The use of tricks to deceive someone (usually to extract money from them).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guiles."*
- *They discussed "guiles" during the group presentation.*

---

gullivers *(noun)*

A fictional Englishman who travels to the imaginary land of Lilliput in a satirical novel by Jonathan Swift.

- *They discussed "gullivers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gullivers."*

---

haggles *(noun)*

An instance of intense argument (as in bargaining).

- *They discussed "haggles" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "haggles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

halifaxes *(noun)*

Provincial capital and largest city of Nova Scotia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halifaxes."*
- *They discussed "halifaxes" during the group presentation.*

---

hartleys *(noun)*

English philosopher who introduced the theory of the association of ideas (1705-1757).

- *In class, the teacher used "hartleys" to mean english philosopher who introduced the theory of....*
- *The article explained what "hartleys" means with a simple example.*

---

heavenwards *(adverb)*

Toward heaven.

- *He answered "heavenwards," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

- *Using "heavenwards" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

heedful *(adjective)*

Taking heed; giving close and thoughtful attention.

- *Heedful of the warnings.*
- *So heedful a writer.*

---

helen traubel *(noun)*

United States operatic soprano (1903-1972).

- *They discussed "helen traubel" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "helen traubel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemicycle *(noun)*

A plane figure with the shape of half a circle.

- *They discussed "hemicycle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hemicycle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hiccough *(noun)*

(usually plural) the state of having reflex spasms of the diaphragm accompanied by a rapid closure of the glottis producing an audible sound; sometimes a symptom of indigestion.

- *Understanding "hiccough" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hiccough" during the group presentation.*

---

hiccough nut *(noun)*

Ornamental African shrub or climber with red flowers.

- *They discussed "hiccough nut" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hiccough nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hogfish *(noun)*

Large wrasse of western Atlantic; head of male resembles a pig's snout.

- *In class, the teacher used "hogfish" to mean large wrasse of western atlantic; head of male....*
- *The article explained what "hogfish" means with a simple example.*

---

hollys *(noun)*

Any tree or shrub of the genus Ilex having red berries and shiny evergreen leaves with prickly edges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hollys."*
- *The article explained what "hollys" means with a simple example.*

---

homograph *(noun)*

Two words are homographs if they are spelled the same way but differ in meaning (e.g. fair).

- *They discussed "homograph" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "homograph" means with a simple example.*

---

hoosegow *(noun)*

Slang for a jail.

- *They discussed "hoosegow" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hoosegow" means with a simple example.*

---

horologist *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs watches.

- *In class, the teacher used "horologist" to mean someone who makes or repairs watches.*
- *They discussed "horologist" during the group presentation.*

---

hybridomas *(noun)*

A hybrid cell resulting from the fusion of a lymphocyte and a tumor cell; used to culture a specific monoclonal antibody.

- *In class, the teacher used "hybridomas" to mean a hybrid cell resulting from the fusion of a....*
- *The article explained what "hybridomas" means with a simple example.*

---

hydrolysing *(verb)*

Undergo hydrolysis; decompose by reacting with water.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hydrolysing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hydrolysing" and when to wait.*

---

ignis fatuus *(noun)*

A pale light sometimes seen at night over marshy ground.

- *He looked up "ignis fatuus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ignis fatuus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

indapamide *(noun)*

Diuretic (trade name Lozal) used in the treatment of hypertension.

- *He looked up "indapamide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "indapamide" during the group presentation.*

---

infixes *(noun)*

An affix that is inserted inside the word.

- *Understanding "infixes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "infixes" means with a simple example.*

---

ingroups *(noun)*

An exclusive circle of people with a common purpose.

- *They discussed "ingroups" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ingroups" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inharmonic *(adjective)*

Lacking in harmony.

- *Would you call this situation "inharmonic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "inharmonic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

interlobular *(adjective)*

Between lobes or lobules.

- *The speaker chose "interlobular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "interlobular" when it is between lobes or lobules.*

---

ithiel town *(noun)*

United States architect who was noted for his design and construction of truss bridges (1784-1844).

- *They discussed "ithiel town" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ithiel town" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jimsonweed *(noun)*

Intensely poisonous tall coarse annual tropical weed having rank-smelling foliage, large white or violet trumpet-shaped flowers and prickly fruits.

- *The article explained what "jimsonweed" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jimsonweed."*

---

joggle *(noun)*

A fastener that is inserted into holes in two adjacent pieces and holds them together.

- *Understanding "joggle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "joggle" during the group presentation.*

---

jumpiness *(noun)*

The anxious feeling you have when you have the jitters.

- *In class, the teacher used "jumpiness" to mean the anxious feeling you have when you have the jitters.*
- *Understanding "jumpiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kilocalorie *(noun)*

A unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree at one atmosphere pressure; used by nutritionists to characterize the energy-producing potential in food.

- *Understanding "kilocalorie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kilocalorie."*

---

kinfolks *(noun)*

People descended from a common ancestor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinfolks."*
- *He looked up "kinfolks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

komondor *(noun)*

Hungarian breed of large powerful shaggy-coated white dog; used also as guard dog.

- *The article explained what "komondor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "komondor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

labourite *(noun)*

A member of the British Labour Party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labourite."*
- *The article explained what "labourite" means with a simple example.*

---

lactates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of lactic acid.

- *The article explained what "lactates" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lactates" to mean a salt or ester of lactic acid.*

---

lepidium sativum *(noun)*

Annual herb used as salad green and garnish.

- *He looked up "lepidium sativum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lepidium sativum" during the group presentation.*

---

leting *(verb)*

Grant use or occupation of under a term of contract.

- *Can you use "leting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "leting" and when to wait.*

---

leucotomy *(noun)*

Surgical interruption of nerve tracts to and from the frontal lobe of the brain; often results in marked cognitive and personality changes.

- *The article explained what "leucotomy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "leucotomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

licenser *(noun)*

An official who can issue a license or give authoritative permission (especially one who licenses publications).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "licenser."*
- *He looked up "licenser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

limekilns *(noun)*

A kiln used to reduce naturally occurring forms of calcium carbonate to lime.

- *Understanding "limekilns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "limekilns" means with a simple example.*

---

lipoid granulomatosis *(noun)*

Widespread xanthomas (especially on elbows and knees); often associated with a disorder of lipid metabolism.

- *They discussed "lipoid granulomatosis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lipoid granulomatosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

liturgists *(noun)*

An authority on liturgies.

- *He looked up "liturgists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "liturgists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

locknuts *(noun)*

Supplementary nut that is screwed down on a primary nut to prevent it from loosening.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locknuts."*
- *He looked up "locknuts" because he had never seen it before.*

locus classicus *(noun)*

An authoritative and often-quoted passage.

- *He looked up "locus classicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "locus classicus" to mean an authoritative and often-quoted passage.*

logorrhea *(noun)*

Pathologically excessive (and often incoherent) talking.

- *The article explained what "logorrhea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "logorrhea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

louisianian *(noun)*

A native or resident of Louisiana.

- *He looked up "louisianian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louisianian."*

lues *(noun)*

A common venereal disease caused by the treponema pallidum spirochete; symptoms change through progressive stages; can be congenital (transmitted through the placenta).

- *The article explained what "lues" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lues" to mean a common venereal disease caused by the treponema....*

lunkhead *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone's intelligence.

- *He looked up "lunkhead" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lunkhead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lxxiii *(adjective)*

Being three more than seventy.

- *The speaker chose "lxxiii" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "lxxiii"? Explain why.*

lyses *(noun)*

Recuperation in which the symptoms of an acute disease gradually subside.

- *Understanding "lyses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lyses" to mean recuperation in which the symptoms of an acute....*

mackem *(noun)*

A native of Sunderland.

- *He looked up "mackem" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mackem" to mean a native of sunderland.*

malacology *(noun)*

The branch of zoology that studies the structure and behavior of mollusks.

- *Understanding "malacology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "malacology" because he had never seen it before.*

manured *(verb)*

Spread manure, as for fertilization.

- *The coach explained when to use "manured" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "manured" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

marinates *(verb)*

Soak in marinade.

- *The coach explained when to use “marinates” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “marinates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mastopexy *(noun)*

Plastic surgery to lift or reshape the breasts.

- *In class, the teacher used “mastopexy” to mean plastic surgery to lift or reshape the breasts.*
- *He looked up “mastopexy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

megrim *(noun)*

A severe recurring vascular headache; occurs more frequently in women than men.

- *They discussed “megrim” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “megrim” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mendels *(noun)*

Augustinian monk and botanist whose experiments in breeding garden peas led to his eventual recognition as founder of the science of genetics (1822-1884).

- *In class, the teacher used “mendels” to mean augustinian monk and botanist whose experiments in....*
- *The article explained what “mendels” means with a simple example.*

---

mental defectiveness *(noun)*

Retardation sufficient to fall outside the normal range of intelligence.

- *They discussed “mental defectiveness” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “mental defectiveness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mercilessness *(noun)*

Inhumaneness evidenced by an unwillingness to be kind or forgiving.

- *He looked up “mercilessness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mercilessness.”*

---

merlon *(noun)*

A solid section between two crenels in a crenelated battlement.

- *They discussed “merlon” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “merlon” to mean a solid section between two crenels in a crenelated....*

---

mesoamericans *(noun)*

A member of one of the various peoples inhabiting Mesoamerica.

- *The article explained what “mesoamericans” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “mesoamericans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metallizing *(verb)*

Coat with metal.

- *She tried to use “metallizing” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “metallizing” and when to wait.*

---

mewl *(verb)*

Cry weakly or softly.

- *He did not know how to use “mewl” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “mewl” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

micrometeoroid *(noun)*

A meteorite or meteoroid so small that it drifts down to earth without becoming intensely heated in the atmosphere.

- *In class, the teacher used “micrometeoroid” to mean a meteorite or meteoroid so small that it drifts....*
- *The article explained what “micrometeoroid” means with a simple example.*

---

middled *(verb)*

Put in the middle.

- *In everyday English, people use “middled” when talking about this idea.*

- *She tried to use “middled” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

misdeal *(noun)*

An incorrect deal.

- *The article explained what “misdeal” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “misdeal” during the group presentation.*

---

misspeaking *(verb)*

Pronounce a word incorrectly.

- *In everyday English, people use “misspeaking” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “misspeaking” in real sentences.*

---

moneyer *(noun)*

A skilled worker who coins or stamps money.

- *They discussed “moneyer” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “moneyer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mulligatawny *(noun)*

A soup of eastern India that is flavored with curry; prepared with a meat or chicken base.

- *Understanding “mulligatawny” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mulligatawny” to mean a soup of eastern india that is flavored with....*

---

mustachio *(noun)*

A large bushy moustache (with hair growing sometimes down the sides of the mouth).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mustachio.”*
- *He looked up “mustachio” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mustelidae *(noun)*

Weasels; polecats; ferrets; minks; fishers; otters; badgers; skunks; wolverines; martens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mustelidae.”*
- *They discussed “mustelidae” during the group presentation.*

---

naans *(noun)*

Leavened bread baked in a clay oven in India; usually shaped like a teardrop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “naans.”*
- *They discussed “naans” during the group presentation.*

---

naturalising *(verb)*

Adapt (a wild plant or unclaimed land) to the environment.

- *Can you use “naturalising” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “naturalising” when talking about this idea.*

---

needlefish *(noun)*

Fish with long tubular snout and slim body covered with bony plates.

- *The article explained what “needlefish” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “needlefish.”*

---

nettle-leaved goosefoot *(noun)*

European annual with coarsely dentate leaves; widespread in United States and southern Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nettle-leaved goosefoot.”*
- *He looked up “nettle-leaved goosefoot” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nigella damascena *(noun)*

European garden plant having finely cut leaves and white or pale blue flowers.

- *The article explained what “nigella damascena” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nigella damascena” to mean european garden plant having finely cut leaves and....*

---

nothofagus truncata *(noun)*

Tall New Zealand tree yielding very hard wood.

- *He looked up "nothofagus truncata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nothofagus truncata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

obligato *(noun)*

A part of the score that must be performed without change or omission.

- *The article explained what "obligato" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obligato" to mean a part of the score that must be performed without....*

obstinance *(noun)*

The trait of being difficult to handle or overcome.

- *In class, the teacher used "obstinance" to mean the trait of being difficult to handle or overcome.*
- *He looked up "obstinance" because he had never seen it before.*

odontoid process *(noun)*

A toothlike process at the back of 2nd vertebra of the neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odontoid process."*
- *He looked up "odontoid process" because he had never seen it before.*

oenophile *(noun)*

Someone who appreciates wine.

- *The article explained what "oenophile" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oenophile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order passeriformes *(noun)*

Largest order of birds comprising about half the known species; rooks; finches; sparrows; tits; warblers; robins; wrens; swallows; etc.; the four suborders are Eurylaimi and Tyranni and Menurae and Oscines or Passeres.

- *The article explained what "order passeriformes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "order passeriformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ornamentally *(adverb)*

In an ornamental, nonfunctional manner.

- *He answered "ornamentally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "ornamentally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

osteotomies *(noun)*

Surgical sectioning of bone.

- *They discussed "osteotomies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "osteotomies" because he had never seen it before.*

overborne *(verb)*

Contract the abdominal muscles during childbirth to ease delivery.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overborne" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "overborne" until he saw an example.*

overdressing *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *He did not know how to use "overdressing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "overdressing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

painfulness *(noun)*

The quality of being painful.

- *She feared the painfulness of childbirth.*
- *He looked up "painfulness" because he had never seen it before.*

papaver somniferum *(noun)*

Southwestern Asian herb with greyish leaves and white or reddish flowers; source of opium.

- *He looked up "papaver somniferum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "papaver somniferum" during the group presentation.*

---

parisiennes *(noun)*

A female native or resident of Paris.

- *The article explained what "parisiennes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parisiennes" during the group presentation.*

---

passeriformes *(noun)*

Largest order of birds comprising about half the known species; rooks; finches; sparrows; tits; warblers; robins; wrens; swallows; etc.; the four suborders are Eurylaimi and Tyranni and Menurae and Oscines or Passeres.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passeriformes."*
- *Understanding "passeriformes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pavis *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) a large heavy oblong shield protecting the whole body; originally carried but sometimes set up in permanent position.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pavis."*
- *The article explained what "pavis" means with a simple example.*

---

penmen *(noun)*

Informal terms for journalists.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penmen."*
- *He looked up "penmen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pibroch *(noun)*

Martial music with variations; to be played by bagpipes.

- *They discussed "pibroch" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pibroch" to mean martial music with variations; to be played by bagpipes.*

---

picea sitchensis *(noun)*

A large spruce that grows only along the northwestern coast of the United States and Canada; has sharp stiff needles and thin bark; the wood has a high ratio of strength to weight.

- *They discussed "picea sitchensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "picea sitchensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pignut *(noun)*

An American hickory tree having bitter nuts.

- *The article explained what "pignut" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pignut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pignut hickory *(noun)*

An American hickory tree having bitter nuts.

- *He looked up "pignut hickory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pignut hickory" during the group presentation.*

---

piscatorial *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of the activity of fishing.

- *The speaker chose "piscatorial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "piscatorial" when it is relating to or characteristic of the activity of....*

---

placation *(noun)*

The act of placating and overcoming distrust and animosity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "placation."*
- *He looked up "placation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

placeable *(adjective)*

Capable of being recognized.

- *The speaker chose "placeable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "placeable" when it is capable of being recognized.*

placentals *(noun)*

Mammals having a placenta; all mammals except monotremes and marsupials.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "placentals."*
- *He looked up "placentals" because he had never seen it before.*

plannings *(noun)*

An act of formulating a program for a definite course of action.

- *He looked up "plannings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plannings."*

platysma *(noun)*

Either of two broad muscles located on either side of the neck and innervated by the facial nerve; extends from lower jaw to clavicle and is involved in moving the mouth and jaw.

- *They discussed "platysma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "platysma" means with a simple example.*

poleaxe *(noun)*

An ax used to slaughter cattle; has a hammer opposite the blade.

- *In class, the teacher used "poleaxe" to mean an ax used to slaughter cattle; has a hammer....*
- *Understanding "poleaxe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

polynyas *(noun)*

A stretch of open water surrounded by ice (especially in Arctic seas).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polynyas."*
- *He looked up "polynyas" because he had never seen it before.*

polypodium aureum *(noun)*

Tropical American fern with brown scaly rhizomes cultivated for its large deeply lobed deep bluish-green fronds; sometimes placed in genus Polypodium.

- *They discussed "polypodium aureum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polypodium aureum" to mean tropical american fern with brown scaly rhizomes....*

predecease *(verb)*

Die before; die earlier than.

- *She predeceased her husband.*
- *In everyday English, people use "predecease" when talking about this idea.*

predicating *(verb)*

Affirm or declare as an attribute or quality of.

- *The coach explained when to use "predicating" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "predicating" in real sentences.*

prexy *(noun)*

The head administrative officer of a college or university.

- *He looked up "prexy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prexy."*

prolificacy *(noun)*

The property of producing abundantly and sustaining vigorous and luxuriant growth.

- *The article explained what "prolificacy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prolificacy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

promotive *(adjective)*

Tending to further or encourage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "promotive."*
- *The speaker chose "promotive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

proteomes *(noun)*

The full complement of proteins produced by a particular genome.

- *In class, the teacher used "proteomes" to mean the full complement of proteins produced by a....*
- *Understanding "proteomes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

protoceratops *(noun)*

Small horned dinosaur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protoceratops."*
- *They discussed "protoceratops" during the group presentation.*

---

proxemics *(noun)*

The study of spatial distances between individuals in different cultures and situations.

- *Understanding "proxemics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proxemics."*

---

purple-staining cortinarius *(noun)*

A fungus with a reddish purple cap having a smooth slimy surface; close violet gills; all parts stain dark purple when bruised.

- *The article explained what "purple-staining cortinarius" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "purple-staining cortinarius" during the group presentation.*

---

quantisation *(noun)*

The act of dividing into quanta or expressing in terms of quantum theory.

- *He looked up "quantisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quantisation" to mean the act of dividing into quanta or expressing in....*

---

quarriers *(noun)*

A man who works in a quarry.

- *In class, the teacher used "quarriers" to mean a man who works in a quarry.*
- *Understanding "quarriers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

queered *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of.

- *In everyday English, people use "queered" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "queered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

quick-wittedness *(noun)*

Intelligence as revealed by an ability to give correct responses without delay.

- *He looked up "quick-wittedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "quick-wittedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

radiolocation *(noun)*

Measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects.

- *He looked up "radiolocation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "radiolocation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

radiophone *(noun)*

A telephone that communicates by radio waves rather than along cables.

- *The article explained what "radiophone" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "radiophone" during the group presentation.*

---

randomer *(adjective)*

Lacking any definite plan or order or purpose; governed by or depending on chance.

- *Students compared "randomer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "randomer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

reconsecrated *(verb)*

Consecrate anew, as after a desecration.

- *The coach explained when to use "reconsecrated" and when to wait.*

- *Can you use “reconsecrated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reprintings *(noun)*

A publication (such as a book) that is reprinted without changes or editing and offered again for sale.

- *They discussed “reprintings” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “reprintings” means with a simple example.*

---

retroverted *(verb)*

Go back to a previous state.

- *Learners should practice how to use “retroverted” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “retroverted” when talking about this idea.*

---

roarer *(noun)*

Someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.

- *The article explained what “roarer” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “roarer” to mean someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.*

---

rosebay *(noun)*

Late-spring-blooming rhododendron of eastern North America having rosy to pink-purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rosebay.”*
- *The article explained what “rosebay” means with a simple example.*

---

rubys *(noun)*

A transparent deep red variety of corundum; used as a gemstone and in lasers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rubys.”*
- *He looked up “rubys” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rudds *(noun)*

European freshwater fish resembling the roach.

- *In class, the teacher used “rudds” to mean european freshwater fish resembling the roach.*
- *The article explained what “rudds” means with a simple example.*

---

ruly *(adjective)*

Neat and tidy.

- *A small ruly beard.*
- *Students compared “ruly” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sainfoin *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb having pale pink flowers and curved pods; naturalized in Britain and North America grasslands on calcareous soils; important forage crop and source of honey in Britain.

- *The article explained what “sainfoin” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sainfoin” during the group presentation.*

---

salients *(noun)*

(military) the part of the line of battle that projects closest to the enemy.

- *The article explained what “salients” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salients.”*

---

samsons *(noun)*

A large and strong and heavyset man.

- *He looked up “samsons” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “samsons” to mean a large and strong and heavyset man.*

---

saponaria officinalis *(noun)*

Plant of European origin having pink or white flowers and leaves yielding a detergent when bruised.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “saponaria officinalis.”*
- *They discussed “saponaria officinalis” during the group presentation.*

---

sargents *(noun)*

United States painter (born in Italy) known for his society portraits (1856-1925).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sargents."*
- *Understanding "sargents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scarers *(noun)*

An effigy in the shape of a man to frighten birds away from seeds.

- *They discussed "scarers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scarers" means with a simple example.*

---

scomber *(noun)*

Type genus of the Scombridae.

- *The article explained what "scomber" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scomber."*

---

selar *(noun)*

Big-eyed scad.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selar."*
- *He looked up "selar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sellotaped *(verb)*

Fasten or attach with sellotape.

- *Can you use "sellotaped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sellotaped" until he saw an example.*

---

servomechanism *(noun)*

Control system that converts a small mechanical motion into one requiring much greater power; may include a negative feedback system.

- *Understanding "servomechanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "servomechanism" means with a simple example.*

---

sextons *(noun)*

An officer of the church who is in charge of sacred objects.

- *Understanding "sextons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sextons" means with a simple example.*

---

shrinked *(verb)*

Draw back, as with fear or pain.

- *The coach explained when to use "shrinked" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "shrinked" until he saw an example.*

---

silkiest *(adjective)*

Having a smooth, gleaming surface reflecting light.

- *Would you call this situation "silkiest"? Explain why.*
- *A "silkiest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sinapis arvensis *(noun)*

Weedy Eurasian plant often a pest in grain fields.

- *He looked up "sinapis arvensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sinapis arvensis" during the group presentation.*

---

singings *(noun)*

The act of singing vocal music.

- *Understanding "singings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "singings."*

---

slow-wittedness *(noun)*

The quality of being mentally slow and limited.

- *In class, the teacher used "slow-wittedness" to mean the quality of being mentally slow and limited.*
- *The article explained what "slow-wittedness" means with a simple example.*

---

snaffled *(verb)*

Fit or restrain with a snaffle.

- *Can you use "snaffled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "snaffled" and when to wait.*

---

snazzier *(adjective)*

Flashily stylish.

- *Students compared "snazzier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "snazzier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

solanum melongena *(noun)*

Hairy upright herb native to southeastern Asia but widely cultivated for its large glossy edible fruit commonly used as a vegetable.

- *The article explained what "solanum melongena" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solanum melongena" to mean hairy upright herb native to southeastern asia but....*

---

solidness *(noun)*

The quality of being solid and reliable financially or factually or morally.

- *The solidness of her faith gave her enduring hope.*
- *Understanding "solidness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spankers *(noun)*

A hitter who slaps (usually another person) with an open hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spankers."*
- *Understanding "spankers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spikier *(adjective)*

Having or as if having especially high-pitched spots.

- *The speaker chose "spikier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "spikier" when it is having or as if having especially high-pitched spots.*

---

sporotrichosis *(noun)*

A chronic fungal infection of the skin and lymph nodes.

- *They discussed "sporotrichosis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sporotrichosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sportiest *(adjective)*

Exhibiting or calling for sportsmanship or fair play.

- *The speaker chose "sportiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "sportiest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

steeplechases *(noun)*

A footrace of usually 3000 meters over a closed track with hurdles and a water jump.

- *They discussed "steeplechases" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "steeplechases" means with a simple example.*

---

steiners *(noun)*

Austrian philosopher who founded anthroposophy (1861-1925).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steiners."*
- *The article explained what "steiners" means with a simple example.*

---

steinways *(noun)*

United States piano maker (born in Germany) who founded a famous piano manufacturing firm in New York (1797-1871).

- *The article explained what "steinways" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steinways" to mean united states piano maker (born in germany) who....*

storminess *(noun)*

The state of being stormy.

- *He dreaded the storminess of the North Atlantic in winter.*
- *Frightened by the storminess of their argument.*

strapper *(noun)*

A large and strong and heavyset man.

- *They discussed "strapper" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "strapper" because he had never seen it before.*

strickling *(verb)*

Level off with a strickle in a measuring container.

- *She tried to use "strickling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "strickling" until he saw an example.*

studbook *(noun)*

Official record of the pedigree of purebred animals especially horses.

- *They discussed "studbook" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "studbook" means with a simple example.*

subheads *(noun)*

A heading of a subdivision of a text.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subheads."*
- *The article explained what "subheads" means with a simple example.*

successfulness *(noun)*

The condition of prospering; having good fortune.

- *They discussed "successfulness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "successfulness."*

sucklings *(noun)*

An infant considered in relation to its nurse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sucklings."*
- *They discussed "sucklings" during the group presentation.*

sweetleaf *(noun)*

Small yellowwood tree of southern United States having small fragrant white flowers; leaves and bark yield a yellow dye.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweetleaf" to mean small yellowwood tree of southern united states....*
- *Understanding "sweetleaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sweetleaf family *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of order Ebenales.

- *Understanding "sweetleaf family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sweetleaf family" because he had never seen it before.*

syllabub *(noun)*

Sweetened cream beaten with wine or liquor.

- *He looked up "syllabub" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syllabub" to mean sweetened cream beaten with wine or liquor.*

synclinal *(adjective)*

Sloping downward toward each other to create a trough.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "synclinal."*
- *Students compared "synclinal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tagetes erecta *(noun)*

A stout branching annual with large yellow to orange flower heads; Mexico and Central America.

- *They discussed "tagetes erecta" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tagetes erecta."*

---

taimyr peninsula *(noun)*

A peninsula in northern Siberia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taimyr peninsula."*
- *They discussed "taimyr peninsula" during the group presentation.*

---

tamarinds *(noun)*

Large tropical seed pod with very tangy pulp that is eaten fresh or cooked with rice and fish or preserved for curries and chutneys.

- *The article explained what "tamarinds" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tamarinds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tastefulness *(noun)*

Elegance indicated by good taste.

- *They discussed "tastefulness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tastefulness" to mean elegance indicated by good taste.*

---

telltales *(noun)*

Someone who gossips indiscreetly.

- *He looked up "telltales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telltales."*

---

tetrafluoroethylene *(noun)*

A flammable gaseous fluorocarbon used in making plastics (polytetrafluoroethylene resins).

- *They discussed "tetrafluoroethylene" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetrafluoroethylene."*

---

thirstily *(adverb)*

With eagerness; in an eager manner.

- *We drank thirstily from the bottle that was passed around.*
- *She spoke "thirstily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

tiebacks *(noun)*

A device (as a decorative loop of cord or fabric) for holding or drawing something back.

- *He looked up "tiebacks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiebacks."*

---

toona *(noun)*

Formerly included in genus Cedrela.

- *They discussed "toona" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "toona" means with a simple example.*

---

toper *(noun)*

A person who drinks alcoholic beverages (especially to excess).

- *Understanding "toper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "toper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tracheids *(noun)*

Long tubular cell peculiar to xylem.

- *The article explained what "tracheids" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tracheids" to mean long tubular cell peculiar to xylem.*

---

tractions *(noun)*

The friction between a body and the surface on which it moves (as between an automobile tire and the road).

- *They discussed "tractions" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "tractions" to mean the friction between a body and the surface on....*

---

transamination *(noun)*

The process of transposing an amino group within a chemical compound.

- *In class, the teacher used "transamination" to mean the process of transposing an amino group within a....*
- *He looked up "transamination" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traubel *(noun)*

United States operatic soprano (1903-1972).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traubel."*
- *Understanding "traubel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trepan *(noun)*

A drill for cutting circular holes around a center.

- *Understanding "trepan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trepan" to mean a drill for cutting circular holes around a center.*

---

troublous *(adjective)*

Full of trouble.

- *These are troublous times.*
- *A "troublous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tsaritsa *(noun)*

The wife or widow of a czar.

- *They discussed "tsaritsa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tsaritsa" means with a simple example.*

---

tucket *(noun)*

(music) a short lively tune played on brass instruments.

- *Understanding "tucket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tucket."*

---

turves *(noun)*

The territory claimed by a juvenile gang as its own.

- *The article explained what "turves" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turves" to mean the territory claimed by a juvenile gang as its own.*

---

twirp *(verb)*

Make a weak, chirping sound.

- *She tried to use "twirp" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "twirp" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ultramontanism *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) the policy that the absolute authority of the church should be vested in the pope.

- *He looked up "ultramontanism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ultramontanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unbuckles *(verb)*

Undo the buckle of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unbuckles" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "unbuckles" and when to wait.*

---

unfledged *(adjective)*

(of birds) not yet having developed feathers.

- *A small unfledged sparrow on the window sill.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unfledged" when it is (of birds) not yet having developed feathers.*

---

unhinges *(verb)*

Disturb in mind or make uneasy or cause to be worried or alarmed.

- *Can you use “unhinges” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “unhinges” and when to wait.*

unifications *(noun)*

The act of making or becoming a single unit.

- *Understanding “unifications” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “unifications” during the group presentation.*

unnaturalness *(noun)*

The quality of being unnatural or not based on natural principles.

- *They discussed “unnaturalness” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “unnaturalness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

upraise *(verb)*

Cause to become alive again.

- *He did not know how to use “upraise” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “upraise” and when to wait.*

urbanising *(verb)*

Impart urban habits, ways of life, or responsibilities upon.

- *Learners should practice how to use “urbanising” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “urbanising” when talking about this idea.*

uxorious *(adjective)*

Foolishly fond of or submissive to your wife.

- *Students compared “uxorious” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “uxorious.”*

vaccinium scoparium *(noun)*

Shrub of northwestern North America bearing red berries.

- *Understanding “vaccinium scoparium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vaccinium scoparium” to mean shrub of northwestern north america bearing red berries.*

valuate *(verb)*

Evaluate or estimate the nature, quality, ability, extent, or significance of.

- *The coach explained when to use “valuate” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “valuate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

valuator *(noun)*

One who estimates officially the worth or value or quality of things.

- *Understanding “valuator” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “valuator” means with a simple example.*

variegate *(verb)*

Make something more diverse and varied.

- *The coach explained when to use “variegate” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “variegate” in real sentences.*

vivaciously *(adverb)*

With vivacity.

- *He describes his adventures vivaciously.*
- *She spoke “vivaciously,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

vivifying *(verb)*

Give new life or energy to.

- *In everyday English, people use "vivifying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "vivifying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

vulgarians *(noun)*

A vulgar person (especially someone who makes a vulgar display of wealth).

- *He looked up "vulgarians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vulgarians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wardes *(verb)*

Watch over or shield from danger or harm; protect.

- *The coach explained when to use "wardes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "wardes" until he saw an example.*

---

whammies *(noun)*

A serious or devastating setback.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whammies."*
- *They discussed "whammies" during the group presentation.*

---

wheals *(noun)*

A raised mark on the skin (as produced by the blow of a whip); characteristic of many allergic reactions.

- *Understanding "wheals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wheals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wlans *(noun)*

A local area network that uses high frequency radio signals to transmit and receive data over distances of a few hundred feet; uses ethernet protocol.

- *The article explained what "wlans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wlans" to mean a local area network that uses high frequency radio....*

---

wriggler *(noun)*

One who can't stay still (especially a child).

- *The article explained what "wriggler" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wriggler."*

---

xanthate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of xanthic acid.

- *The article explained what "xanthate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xanthate" to mean a salt or ester of xanthic acid.*

---

xcv *(adjective)*

Being five more than ninety.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "xcv."*
- *The speaker chose "xcv" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

xcvi *(adjective)*

Being six more than ninety.

- *Students compared "xcvi" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "xcvi" when it is being six more than ninety.*

---

yobbo *(noun)*

A cruel and brutal fellow.

- *They discussed "yobbo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yobbo."*

---

zworykin *(noun)*

United States physicist who invented the iconoscope (1889-1982).

- *The article explained what "zworykin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zworykin" to mean united states physicist who invented the iconoscope....*

aass *(noun)*

An associate degree in applied science.

- *He looked up "aass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

abridgments *(noun)*

A shortened version of a written work.

- *He looked up "abridgments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abridgments."*

accessioning *(verb)*

Make a record of additions to a collection, such as a library.

- *The coach explained when to use "accessioning" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "accessioning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

achilleas *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Achillea native to Europe and having small white flowers in flat-topped flower heads.

- *He looked up "achilleas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "achilleas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acidotic *(adjective)*

Having or being characterized by acidosis.

- *Students compared "acidotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acidotic" when it is having or being characterized by acidosis.*

adaptative *(adjective)*

Having a capacity for adaptation.

- *The speaker chose "adaptative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "adaptative" when it is having a capacity for adaptation.*

afflatus *(noun)*

A strong creative impulse; divine inspiration.

- *Divine afflatus.*
- *Understanding "afflatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alabaman *(noun)*

A native or resident of Alabama.

- *The article explained what "alabaman" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alabaman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

albedos *(noun)*

The ratio of reflected to incident light.

- *He looked up "albedos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albedos."*

alces alces *(noun)*

Large northern deer with enormous flattened antlers in the male; called 'elk' in Europe and 'moose' in North America.

- *He looked up "alces alces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alces alces" to mean large northern deer with enormous flattened antlers....*

amanita rubescens *(noun)*

Yellowish edible agaric that usually turns red when touched.

- *They discussed "amanita rubescens" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amanita rubescens" to mean yellowish edible agaric that usually turns red when....*

amenorrhoea *(noun)*

Absence or suppression of normal menstrual flow.

- *They discussed “amenorrhoea” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amenorrhoea.”*

---

amias *(noun)*

Type genus of the Amiidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amias.”*
- *He looked up “amias” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anas platyrhynchos *(noun)*

Wild dabbling duck from which domestic ducks are descended; widely distributed.

- *They discussed “anas platyrhynchos” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anas platyrhynchos” to mean wild dabbling duck from which domestic ducks are....*

---

anglicize *(verb)*

Make English in appearance.

- *She tried to use “anglicize” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “anglicize” in real sentences.*

---

anguis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anguidae: blindworms.

- *They discussed “anguis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “anguis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

annalists *(noun)*

A historian who writes annals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “annalists.”*
- *He looked up “annalists” because he had never seen it before.*

---

aphis pomi *(noun)*

Bright green aphid; feeds on and causes curling of apple leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used “aphis pomi” to mean bright green aphid; feeds on and causes curling of....*
- *He looked up “aphis pomi” because he had never seen it before.*

---

apodictic *(adjective)*

Of a proposition; necessarily true or logically certain.

- *Would you call this situation “apodictic”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “apodictic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aquaplaned *(verb)*

Rise up onto a thin film of water between the tires and road so that there is no more contact with the road.

- *The car aquaplaned.*
- *She tried to use “aquaplaned” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

arctostaphylos uva-ursi *(noun)*

Evergreen mat-forming shrub of North America and northern Eurasia having small white flowers and red berries; leaves turn red in autumn.

- *Understanding “arctostaphylos uva-ursi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arctostaphylos uva-ursi.”*

---

arcus senilis *(noun)*

A whitish deposit in the shape of an arc that is sometimes seen in the cornea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arcus senilis.”*
- *He looked up “arcus senilis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

areolate *(adjective)*

Relating to or like or divided into areolae.

- *A “areolate” approach may work better in this case.*

- *The speaker chose "areolate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

armeria *(noun)*

Shrubby or herbaceous low-growing evergreen perennials.

- *They discussed "armeria" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "armeria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

astrologists *(noun)*

Someone who predicts the future by the positions of the planets and sun and Moon.

- *In class, the teacher used "astrologists" to mean someone who predicts the future by the positions of....*
- *The article explained what "astrologists" means with a simple example.*

---

atriplex hortensis *(noun)*

Asiatic plant resembling spinach often used as a potherb; naturalized in Europe and North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "atriplex hortensis" to mean asiatic plant resembling spinach often used as a....*
- *The article explained what "atriplex hortensis" means with a simple example.*

---

autobiographers *(noun)*

Someone who writes their own biography.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autobiographers."*
- *He looked up "autobiographers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

avocational *(adjective)*

Of or involved in an avocation.

- *A "avocational" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "avocational."*

---

aztreonam *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Azactam) used against severe infections; has minimal side effects.

- *They discussed "aztreonam" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aztreonam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balagan *(noun)*

A word for chaos or fiasco borrowed from modern Hebrew (where it is a loan word from Russian).

- *It was utter and complete balagan!*
- *Understanding "balagan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barss *(noun)*

Gymnastic apparatus consisting of two parallel wooden rods supported on uprights.

- *They discussed "barss" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barss."*

---

baseer *(adjective)*

Of low birth or station ('base' is archaic in this sense).

- *Would you call this situation "baseer"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "baseer."*

---

bathetic *(adjective)*

Effusively or insincerely emotional.

- *A bathetic novel.*
- *Would you call this situation "bathetic"? Explain why.*

---

beroe *(noun)*

Delicately iridescent thimble-shaped ctenophores.

- *The article explained what "beroe" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "beroe" during the group presentation.*

---

berretta *(noun)*

A stiff cap with ridges across the crown; worn by Roman Catholic clergy.

- *They discussed "berretta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "berretta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bestriding *(verb)*

Get up on the back of.

- *He did not know how to use "bestriding" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "bestriding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bicolour *(adjective)*

Having two colors.

- *A "bicolour" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bicolour" when it is having two colors.*

biconcave *(adjective)*

Concave on both sides.

- *Would you call this situation "biconcave"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "biconcave" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

blackflies *(noun)*

Blackish aphid that infests e.g. beans and sugar beets.

- *Understanding "blackflies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blackflies" to mean blackish aphid that infests e.g. beans and sugar beets.*

blenheims *(noun)*

The First Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the French in 1704 during the War of the Spanish Succession.

- *The article explained what "blenheims" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blenheims" to mean the first duke of marlborough and prince eugene of....*

blennies *(noun)*

Small usually scaleless fishes with comb-like teeth living about rocky shores; are territorial and live in holes between rocks.

- *Understanding "blennies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "blennies" means with a simple example.*

boustrophedon *(noun)*

An ancient writing system: having alternate lines written in opposite directions; literally 'as the ox ploughs'.

- *He looked up "boustrophedon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boustrophedon."*

breechblock *(noun)*

A metal block in breech-loading firearms that is withdrawn to insert a cartridge and replaced to close the breech before firing.

- *In class, the teacher used "breechblock" to mean a metal block in breech-loading firearms that is....*
- *Understanding "breechblock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bulkiest *(adjective)*

Of large size for its weight.

- *The speaker chose "bulkiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bulkiest."*

bumpiness *(noun)*

The texture of a surface that has many bumps.

- *He looked up "bumpiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bumpiness" to mean the texture of a surface that has many bumps.*

buret *(noun)*

Measuring instrument consisting of a graduated glass tube with a tap at the bottom; used for titration.

- *In class, the teacher used "buret" to mean measuring instrument consisting of a graduated....*
- *The article explained what "buret" means with a simple example.*

---

burgomasters *(noun)*

A mayor of a municipality in Germany or Holland or Flanders or Austria.

- *Understanding "burgomasters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burgomasters" to mean a mayor of a municipality in germany or holland or....*

---

burgrave *(noun)*

The military governor of a German town in the 12th and 13th centuries.

- *He looked up "burgrave" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burgrave" to mean the military governor of a german town in the 12th....*

---

bursars *(noun)*

The treasurer at a college or university.

- *Understanding "bursars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bursars" to mean the treasurer at a college or university.*

---

burundians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Burundi.

- *The article explained what "burundians" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "burundians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

butea kino *(noun)*

Dried juice of the dhak tree; used as an astringent.

- *He looked up "butea kino" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "butea kino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

callinectes *(noun)*

New World blue crabs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callinectes."*
- *They discussed "callinectes" during the group presentation.*

---

cambridges *(noun)*

A city in eastern England on the River Cam; site of Cambridge University.

- *The article explained what "cambridges" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cambridges" to mean a city in eastern england on the river cam; site of....*

---

capones *(noun)*

United States gangster who terrorized Chicago during prohibition until arrested for tax evasion (1899-1947).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capones."*
- *He looked up "capones" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carcharhinus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Carcharhinidae.

- *The article explained what "carcharhinus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "carcharhinus" during the group presentation.*

---

carmichaels *(noun)*

United States songwriter (1899-1981).

- *Understanding "carmichaels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carmichaels" means with a simple example.*

---

carousal *(noun)*

Revelry in drinking; a merry drinking party.

- *In class, the teacher used "carousal" to mean revelry in drinking; a merry drinking party.*
- *They discussed "carousal" during the group presentation.*

cenchrus *(noun)*

A genus of grasses of the family Gramineae that have burs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cenchrus."*
- *They discussed "cenchrus" during the group presentation.*

chorusing *(verb)*

Utter in unison.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chorusing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "chorusing" until he saw an example.*

cicer *(noun)*

Chickpea plant; Asiatic herbs.

- *Understanding "cicer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cicer" means with a simple example.*

ciconia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ciconiidae: European storks.

- *In class, the teacher used "ciconia" to mean type genus of the ciconiidae: european storks.*
- *The article explained what "ciconia" means with a simple example.*

circlets *(noun)*

Decorated metal band worn around the head.

- *They discussed "circlets" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "circlets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class turbellaria *(noun)*

Free-living flatworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class turbellaria."*
- *Understanding "class turbellaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coachbuilders *(noun)*

A craftsman who makes the bodies of motor vehicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "coachbuilders" to mean a craftsman who makes the bodies of motor vehicles.*
- *They discussed "coachbuilders" during the group presentation.*

codings *(noun)*

Act of writing in code or cipher.

- *They discussed "codings" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "codings" to mean act of writing in code or cipher.*

colloquies *(noun)*

A conversation especially a formal one.

- *Understanding "colloquies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "colloquies" means with a simple example.*

comestible *(noun)*

Any substance that can be used as food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comestible."*
- *He looked up "comestible" because he had never seen it before.*

computerizing *(verb)*

Control a function, process, or creation by a computer.

- *She tried to use "computerizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "computerizing" and when to wait.*

condoling *(verb)*

Express one's sympathetic grief, on the occasion of someone's death.

- *In everyday English, people use "condoling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "condoling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

conformities *(noun)*

Acting according to certain accepted standards.

- *Understanding "conformities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "conformities" means with a simple example.*

---

conns *(verb)*

Conduct or direct the steering of a ship or plane.

- *He did not know how to use "conns" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "conns" when talking about this idea.*

---

convecting *(verb)*

Circulate hot air by convection.

- *The coach explained when to use "convecting" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "convecting" in real sentences.*

---

copaiba *(noun)*

An oleoresin used in varnishes and ointments.

- *They discussed "copaiba" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copaiba."*

---

cordyline terminalis *(noun)*

Shrub with terminal tufts of elongated leaves used locally for thatching and clothing; thick sweet roots are used as food; tropical southeastern Asia, Australia and Hawaii.

- *They discussed "cordyline terminalis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cordyline terminalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

correlatives *(noun)*

Either of two or more related or complementary variables.

- *The article explained what "correlatives" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "correlatives" to mean either of two or more related or complementary....*

---

costermongers *(noun)*

A hawker of fruit and vegetables from a barrow.

- *The article explained what "costermongers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "costermongers" to mean a hawker of fruit and vegetables from a barrow.*

---

countenancing *(verb)*

Consent to, give permission.

- *She tried to use "countenancing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "countenancing" when talking about this idea.*

---

counterpointed *(verb)*

To show differences when compared; be different.

- *He did not know how to use "counterpointed" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "counterpointed" in real sentences.*

---

coxswains *(noun)*

The helmsman of a ship's boat or a racing crew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coxswains."*
- *Understanding "coxswains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crambe maritima *(noun)*

Perennial of coastal sands and shingles of northern Europe and Baltic and Black Seas having racemes of small white flowers and large fleshy blue-green leaves often used as potherbs.

- *Understanding "crambe maritima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "crambe maritima" during the group presentation.*

---

crankcases *(noun)*

Housing for a crankshaft.

- *He looked up "crankcases" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "crankcases" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crispest *(adjective)*

(of something seen or heard) clearly defined.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "crispest."*
- *The speaker chose "crispest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cuon *(noun)*

Asiatic wild dog.

- *They discussed "cuon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cuon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyclopia *(noun)*

A developmental abnormality in which there is only one eye.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyclopia" to mean a developmental abnormality in which there is only....*
- *He looked up "cyclopia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cyperus esculentus *(noun)*

European sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.

- *Understanding "cyperus esculentus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyperus esculentus" to mean european sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.*

---

cypraea *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cypraeidae: the typical cowries.

- *The article explained what "cypraea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cypraea" to mean type genus of the family cypraeidae: the typical....*

---

cyprinids *(noun)*

Soft-finned mainly freshwater fishes typically having toothless jaws and cycloid scales.

- *The article explained what "cyprinids" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyprinids" to mean soft-finned mainly freshwater fishes typically....*

---

daintiness *(noun)*

The quality of being beautiful and delicate in appearance.

- *The daintiness of her touch.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daintiness" to mean the quality of being beautiful and delicate in....*

---

dauphins *(noun)*

Formerly, the eldest son of the King of France and direct heir to the throne.

- *Understanding "dauphins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dauphins" to mean formerly, the eldest son of the king of france and....*

---

debouches *(verb)*

Pass out or emerge; especially of rivers.

- *The coach explained when to use "debouches" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "debouches" until he saw an example.*

---

delbruck *(noun)*

United States biologist (born in Germany) who studied how viruses infect living cells (1906-1981).

- *He looked up "delbruck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "delbruck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desolating *(verb)*

Cause extensive destruction or ruin utterly.

- *The coach explained when to use “desolating” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “desolating” until he saw an example.*

destines *(verb)*

Decree or designate beforehand.

- *He did not know how to use “destines” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “destines” in real sentences.*

desuetude *(noun)*

A state of inactivity or disuse.

- *Understanding “desuetude” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “desuetude” means with a simple example.*

diffracting *(verb)*

Undergo diffraction.

- *Can you use “diffracting” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “diffracting” and when to wait.*

docetism *(noun)*

The heretical doctrine (associated with the Gnostics) that Jesus had no human body and his sufferings and death on the cross were apparent rather than real.

- *He looked up “docetism” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “docetism” during the group presentation.*

doohickeys *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *In class, the teacher used “doohickeys” to mean something unspecified whose name is either....*
- *The article explained what “doohickeys” means with a simple example.*

dramatisations *(noun)*

A dramatic representation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dramatisations.”*
- *The article explained what “dramatisations” means with a simple example.*

dreamings *(noun)*

A series of mental images and emotions occurring during sleep.

- *In class, the teacher used “dreamings” to mean a series of mental images and emotions occurring....*
- *The article explained what “dreamings” means with a simple example.*

dryest *(adjective)*

Opposed to or prohibiting the production and sale of alcoholic beverages.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “dryest.”*
- *The speaker chose “dryest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

edisons *(noun)*

United States inventor; inventions included the phonograph and incandescent electric light and the microphone and the Kinetoscope (1847-1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “edisons.”*
- *The article explained what “edisons” means with a simple example.*

embonpoint *(noun)*

The bodily property of being well rounded.

- *The article explained what “embonpoint” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “embonpoint” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

emulsifies *(verb)*

Form into or become an emulsion.

- *The coach explained when to use “emulsifies” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “emulsifies” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

epilobium hirsutum *(noun)*

Plant of Europe and Asia having purplish-red flowers and hairy stems and leaves; introduced into North America.

- *They discussed “epilobium hirsutum” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “epilobium hirsutum” means with a simple example.*

---

equisetum fluviatile *(noun)*

Eurasia; northern North America to Virginia.

- *The article explained what “equisetum fluviatile” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “equisetum fluviatile” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erigeron speciosus *(noun)*

Plant having branching leafy stems each branch with an especially showy solitary flower head with many narrow pink or lavender or white rays; northwestern United States mountains.

- *The article explained what “erigeron speciosus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “erigeron speciosus” to mean plant having branching leafy stems each branch with....*

---

erinaceus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Erinaceidae: hedgehogs.

- *They discussed “erinaceus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “erinaceus.”*

---

erins *(noun)*

An early name of Ireland that is now used in poetry.

- *They discussed “erins” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “erins” means with a simple example.*

---

europeanized *(verb)*

Make (continental) European in customs, character, or ideas.

- *Can you use “europeanized” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “europeanized” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

exculpating *(verb)*

Pronounce not guilty of criminal charges.

- *Learners should practice how to use “exculpating” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “exculpating” until he saw an example.*

---

exergonic *(adjective)*

(biochemistry) of a process accompanied by the release of energy.

- *Diffusion is an exergonic process.*
- *Students compared “exergonic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

family muscidae *(noun)*

Two-winged flies especially the housefly.

- *They discussed “family muscidae” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “family muscidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fatihah *(noun)*

The first or opening sura of the Quran which is the central prayer of Islam and is used on all special occasions as well as during the five daily prayers.

- *They discussed “fatihah” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “fatihah” means with a simple example.*

---

feathertop *(noun)*

Northeastern tropical African plant having feathery panicles.

- *In class, the teacher used “feathertop” to mean northeastern tropical african plant having feathery....*
- *The article explained what “feathertop” means with a simple example.*

feathertop grass *(noun)*

Northeastern tropical African plant having feathery panicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "feathertop grass" to mean northeastern tropical african plant having feathery....*
- *Understanding "feathertop grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

feting *(verb)*

Have a celebration.

- *They were feting the patriarch of the family.*
- *Can you use "feting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fettling *(verb)*

Remove mold marks or sand from (a casting).

- *In everyday English, people use "fettling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fettling" in real sentences.*

flocculate *(verb)*

Cause to become a fluffy or lumpy aggregate.

- *The chemist flocculated the suspended material.*
- *The protoplasms flocculated.*

flybridge *(noun)*

The highest navigational bridge on a ship; a small (often open) deck above the pilot house.

- *He looked up "flybridge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flybridge" to mean the highest navigational bridge on a ship; a small....*

fogbound *(adjective)*

Enveloped in fog.

- *A fogbound fleet.*
- *The fogbound city.*

footlockers *(noun)*

A trunk for storing personal possessions; usually kept at the foot of a bed (as in a barracks).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "footlockers."*
- *He looked up "footlockers" because he had never seen it before.*

formated *(verb)*

Set (printed matter) into a specific format.

- *The coach explained when to use "formated" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "formated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fraises *(noun)*

A ruff for the neck worn in the 16th century.

- *They discussed "fraises" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fraises."*

fritillaria imperialis *(noun)*

Eurasian herb with a cluster of leaves and orange-red bell-shaped flowers at the top of the stem.

- *In class, the teacher used "fritillaria imperialis" to mean eurasian herb with a cluster of leaves and....*
- *The article explained what "fritillaria imperialis" means with a simple example.*

funiculus *(noun)*

The stalk of a plant ovule or seed.

- *In class, the teacher used "funiculus" to mean the stalk of a plant ovule or seed.*
- *Understanding "funiculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fusspot *(noun)*

Thinks about unfortunate things that might happen.

- *Understanding "fusspot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fusspot" means with a simple example.*

---

gallimaufry *(noun)*

A motley assortment of things.

- *They discussed "gallimaufry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gallimaufry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

garroting *(verb)*

Strangle with an iron collar.

- *Can you use "garroting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "garroting" and when to wait.*

---

gaudiest *(adjective)*

(used especially of clothes) marked by conspicuous display.

- *Would you call this situation "gaudiest"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "gaudiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

genseric *(noun)*

King of the Vandals who seized Roman lands and invaded North Africa and sacked Rome (428-477).

- *Understanding "genseric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genseric" means with a simple example.*

---

genu varum *(noun)*

A leg bowed outward at the knee (or below the knee).

- *He looked up "genu varum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genu varum."*

---

genus anguis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anguidae: blindworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anguis."*
- *He looked up "genus anguis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus armeria *(noun)*

Shrubby or herbaceous low-growing evergreen perennials.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus armeria."*
- *He looked up "genus armeria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus beroe *(noun)*

Coextensive with the class Nuda.

- *They discussed "genus beroe" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus beroe" to mean coextensive with the class nuda.*

---

genus callinectes *(noun)*

New World blue crabs.

- *The article explained what "genus callinectes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus callinectes."*

---

genus carcharhinus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Carcharhinidae.

- *They discussed "genus carcharhinus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus carcharhinus" to mean type genus of the carcharhinidae.*

---

genus cenchrus *(noun)*

A genus of grasses of the family Gramineae that have burs.

- *The article explained what "genus cenchrus" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus cenchrus.”*

---

genus cicer *(noun)*

Chickpea plant; Asiatic herbs.

- *He looked up “genus cicer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus cicer” during the group presentation.*

---

genus ciconia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ciconiidae: European storks.

- *Understanding “genus ciconia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus ciconia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cuon *(noun)*

Asiatic wild dog.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus cuon.”*
- *He looked up “genus cuon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cypraea *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cypraeidae: the typical cowries.

- *They discussed “genus cypraea” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus cypraea.”*

---

genus erinaceus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Erinaceidae: hedgehogs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus erinaceus.”*
- *The article explained what “genus erinaceus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus myristica *(noun)*

Type genus of Myristicaceae; tropical Asian evergreen trees with small white or yellow flowers followed by fleshy fruits.

- *They discussed “genus myristica” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus myristica.”*

---

genus pilea *(noun)*

Low-growing tropical perennials grown for their stingless foliage.

- *The article explained what “genus pilea” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus pilea” to mean low-growing tropical perennials grown for their....*

---

genus pseudococcus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pseudococcidae.

- *Understanding “genus pseudococcus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus pseudococcus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sarcophaga *(noun)*

Flesh flies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus sarcophaga.”*
- *The article explained what “genus sarcophaga” means with a simple example.*

---

genus sonchus *(noun)*

Sow thistles.

- *They discussed “genus sonchus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus sonchus.”*

---

genus telopea *(noun)*

Australian evergreen shrubs: waratahs.

- *He looked up “genus telopea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus telopea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus tephrosia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical and subtropical herbs or shrubs: hoary peas.

- *They discussed "genus tephrosia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus tephrosia" to mean genus of tropical and subtropical herbs or shrubs:....*

---

genus tupaia *(noun)*

The type genus of the Tupaia: chief genus of tree shrews.

- *He looked up "genus tupaia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus tupaia" to mean the type genus of the tupaia: chief genus of tree....*

---

genus-milvus *(noun)*

A genus including the common European kits.

- *The article explained what "genus-milvus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus-milvus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gestates *(verb)*

Be pregnant with.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gestates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "gestates" when talking about this idea.*

---

givenness *(noun)*

The quality of being granted as a supposition; of being acknowledged or assumed.

- *In class, the teacher used "givenness" to mean the quality of being granted as a supposition; of....*
- *They discussed "givenness" during the group presentation.*

---

glauconite *(noun)*

A green mineral consisting of hydrated silicate of potassium or iron or magnesium or aluminum; found in greensand.

- *They discussed "glauconite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "glauconite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glisters *(noun)*

The quality of shining with a bright reflected light.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glisters."*
- *The article explained what "glisters" means with a simple example.*

---

glugs *(verb)*

Make a gurgling sound as of liquid issuing from a bottle.

- *Learners should practice how to use "glugs" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "glugs" when talking about this idea.*

---

gombrowicz *(noun)*

Polish author (1904-1969).

- *They discussed "gombrowicz" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gombrowicz" because he had never seen it before.*

---

goosander *(noun)*

Common merganser of Europe and North America.

- *Understanding "goosander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "goosander" during the group presentation.*

---

graveling *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *He did not know how to use "graveling" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "graveling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

groundmass *(noun)*

(geology) the matrix of fine-grained crystalline material in which larger crystals are embedded.

- *They discussed "groundmass" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "groundmass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

groundsheet *(noun)*

A waterproofed piece of cloth spread on the ground (as under a tent) to protect from moisture.

- *He looked up "groundsheet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "groundsheet" to mean a waterproofed piece of cloth spread on the ground....*

---

gulches *(noun)*

A narrow gorge with a stream running through it.

- *The article explained what "gulches" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gulches."*

---

haemolysis *(noun)*

Lysis of erythrocytes with the release of hemoglobin.

- *In class, the teacher used "haemolysis" to mean lysis of erythrocytes with the release of hemoglobin.*
- *The article explained what "haemolysis" means with a simple example.*

---

harkat-ul-mujahidin *(noun)*

An Islamic fundamentalist group in Pakistan that fought the Soviet Union in Afghanistan in the 1980s; now operates as a terrorist organization primarily in Kashmir and seeks Kashmir's accession by Pakistan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harkat-ul-mujahidin."*
- *He looked up "harkat-ul-mujahidin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hatpins *(noun)*

A long sturdy pin used by women to secure a hat to their hair.

- *The article explained what "hatpins" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hatpins" to mean a long sturdy pin used by women to secure a hat to....*

---

hearthstones *(noun)*

A stone that forms a hearth.

- *Understanding "hearthstones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hearthstones" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hebraist *(noun)*

Linguist specializing in the Hebrew language.

- *He looked up "hebraist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hebraist."*

---

hedgefund *(noun)*

A flexible investment company for a small number of large investors (usually the minimum investment is $1 million); can use high-risk techniques (not allowed for mutual funds) such as short-selling and heavy leveraging.

- *Understanding "hedgefund" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hedgefund" means with a simple example.*

---

heinousness *(noun)*

The quality of being shockingly cruel and inhumane.

- *He looked up "heinousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heinousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helix aspersa *(noun)*

Serious garden pest having a brown shell with paler zigzag markings; nearly cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helix aspersa."*
- *Understanding "helix aspersa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helpmates *(noun)*

A helpful partner.

- *The article explained what "helpmates" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "helpmates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hobbing *(verb)*

Cut with a hob.

- *In everyday English, people use "hobbing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hobbing" in real sentences.*

homarus capensis *(noun)*

Small lobster of southern Africa.

- *The article explained what "homarus capensis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "homarus capensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hudsonian godwit *(noun)*

New World godwit.

- *They discussed "hudsonian godwit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hudsonian godwit" means with a simple example.*

huntresses *(noun)*

A woman hunter.

- *He looked up "huntresses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huntresses."*

hypothesises *(verb)*

To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hypothesises" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "hypothesises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

icier *(adjective)*

Shiny and slick as with a thin coating of ice.

- *Would you call this situation "icier"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "icier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ileocecal valve *(noun)*

Valve between the ileum of the small intestine and the cecum of the large intestine; prevents material from flowing back from the large to the small intestine.

- *The article explained what "ileocecal valve" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ileocecal valve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

illogicality *(noun)*

Invalid or incorrect reasoning.

- *Understanding "illogicality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illogicality."*

indefiniteness *(noun)*

The quality of being vague and poorly defined.

- *Understanding "indefiniteness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indefiniteness."*

integrality *(noun)*

The state of being total and complete.

- *Understanding "integrality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "integrality."*

intercommunion *(noun)*

Participation in Holy Communion by members of more than one church (eg Catholic and Orthodox).

- *The article explained what "intercommunion" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intercommunion."*

intraspecies *(adjective)*

Arising or occurring within a species; involving the members of one species.

- *It is useful to describe something as "intraspecies" when it is arising or occurring within a species; involving....*
- *Would you call this situation "intraspecies"? Explain why.*

ironer *(adjective)*

Extremely robust.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ironer."*
- *Students compared "ironer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

irradiations *(noun)*

The condition of being exposed to radiation.

- *They discussed "irradiations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irradiations."*

isomorphous *(adjective)*

Having similar appearance but genetically different.

- *It is useful to describe something as "isomorphous" when it is having similar appearance but genetically different.*
- *The speaker chose "isomorphous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

izar *(noun)*

A voluminous cotton outer garment (usually white) traditionally worn by Muslim women of northern Africa and the Middle East; covers the entire body.

- *In class, the teacher used "izar" to mean a voluminous cotton outer garment (usually white)....*
- *They discussed "izar" during the group presentation.*

jaybirds *(noun)*

Common jay of eastern North America; bright blue with grey breast.

- *He looked up "jaybirds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jaybirds" during the group presentation.*

kilocycles *(noun)*

One thousand periods per second.

- *In class, the teacher used "kilocycles" to mean one thousand periods per second.*
- *The article explained what "kilocycles" means with a simple example.*

laggers *(noun)*

Someone who takes more time than necessary; someone who lags behind.

- *The article explained what "laggers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laggers" to mean someone who takes more time than necessary; someone....*

laminal *(adjective)*

Arranged in or consisting of laminae.

- *Would you call this situation "laminal"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "laminal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

lathis *(noun)*

Club consisting of a heavy stick (often bamboo) bound with iron; used by police in India.

- *The article explained what "lathis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lathis" during the group presentation.*

leghorns *(noun)*

A stiff hat made of straw with a flat crown.

- *Understanding "leghorns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leghorns."*

lespedeza sericea *(noun)*

Perennial widely planted as for forage and as hay crop especially on poor land.

- *They discussed “lespedeza sericea” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “lespedeza sericea” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lethargically *(adverb)*

Without energy; in a lethargic manner.

- *He hung around the house lethargically.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “lethargically” naturally.*

---

lieges *(noun)*

A feudal lord entitled to allegiance and service.

- *The article explained what “lieges” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “lieges” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ligustrum japonicum *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of Japan and Korea having small dark leaves and flowers in loose panicles; related to but smaller than Chinese privet.

- *He looked up “ligustrum japonicum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ligustrum japonicum” to mean evergreen shrub of japan and korea having small....*

---

lochia *(noun)*

Substance discharged from the vagina (cellular debris and mucus and blood) that gradually decreases in amount during the weeks following childbirth.

- *In class, the teacher used “lochia” to mean substance discharged from the vagina (cellular....*
- *The article explained what “lochia” means with a simple example.*

---

logogram *(noun)*

A single written symbol that represents an entire word or phrase without indicating its pronunciation.

- *7 is a logogram that is pronounced ‘seven’ in English and ‘nanatsu’ in Japanese.*
- *He looked up “logogram” because he had never seen it before.*

---

love-philtre *(noun)*

A drink credited with magical power; can make the one who takes it love the one who gave it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “love-philtre.”*
- *He looked up “love-philtre” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lxxxi *(adjective)*

Being one more than eighty.

- *The speaker chose “lxxxi” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “lxxxi”? Explain why.*

---

madest *(adjective)*

(of a bed) having the sheets and blankets set in order.

- *Would you call this situation “madest”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “madest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

maigre *(noun)*

Large European marine food fish.

- *They discussed “maigre” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “maigre.”*

---

mainlands *(noun)*

The main land mass of a country or continent; as distinguished from an island or peninsula.

- *The article explained what “mainlands” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mainlands” to mean the main land mass of a country or continent; as....*

---

mainsprings *(noun)*

The most important spring in a mechanical device (especially a clock or watch); as it uncoils it drives the mechanism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mainsprings.”*
- *He looked up “mainsprings” because he had never seen it before.*

maledictions *(noun)*

The act of calling down a curse that invokes evil (and usually serves as an insult).

- *He looked up "maledictions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "maledictions" during the group presentation.*

maligns *(verb)*

Speak unfavorably about.

- *In everyday English, people use "maligns" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "maligns" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

maria meneghini callas *(noun)*

Greek coloratura soprano (born in the United States) known for her dramatic intensity in operatic roles (1923-1977).

- *He looked up "maria meneghini callas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maria meneghini callas."*

mastoiditis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the mastoid.

- *In class, the teacher used "mastoiditis" to mean inflammation of the mastoid.*
- *The article explained what "mastoiditis" means with a simple example.*

max delbruck *(noun)*

United States biologist (born in Germany) who studied how viruses infect living cells (1906-1981).

- *Understanding "max delbruck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "max delbruck" during the group presentation.*

maximilian's sunflower *(noun)*

Tall perennial of central United States to Canada having golden-yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "maximilian's sunflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maximilian's sunflower."*

meanspirited *(adjective)*

Lacking in magnanimity; - Times Litt. Sup.

- *A meanspirited man unwilling to forgive.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "meanspirited."*

mellaril *(noun)*

A tranquilizer (trade name Mellaril) used to treat schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders.

- *He looked up "mellaril" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mellaril."*

mercouri *(noun)*

Greek film actress (1925-1994).

- *In class, the teacher used "mercouri" to mean greek film actress (1925-1994).*
- *Understanding "mercouri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

metic *(noun)*

An alien who paid a fee to reside in an ancient Greek city.

- *Understanding "metic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metic" to mean an alien who paid a fee to reside in an ancient....*

michelangelo merisi da caravaggio *(noun)*

Italian painter noted for his realistic depiction of religious subjects and his novel use of light (1573-1610).

- *Understanding "michelangelo merisi da caravaggio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "michelangelo merisi da caravaggio" during the group presentation.*

microcephalic *(adjective)*

Having an abnormally small head and underdeveloped brain.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “microcephalic.”*
- *Students compared “microcephalic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

milvus *(noun)*

A genus including the common European kits.

- *In class, the teacher used “milvus” to mean a genus including the common european kits.*
- *He looked up “milvus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mirabilis uniflora *(noun)*

Common garden plant of North America having fragrant red or purple or yellow or white flowers that open in late afternoon.

- *He looked up “mirabilis uniflora” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mirabilis uniflora” to mean common garden plant of north america having....*

---

mongolic *(noun)*

A family of Altaic language spoken in Mongolia.

- *He looked up “mongolic” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “mongolic” during the group presentation.*

---

mongolic language *(noun)*

A family of Altaic language spoken in Mongolia.

- *Understanding “mongolic language” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “mongolic language” because he had never seen it before.*

---

monosyllable *(noun)*

A word or utterance of one syllable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “monosyllable.”*
- *The article explained what “monosyllable” means with a simple example.*

---

morphemic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to morphemes.

- *Students compared “morphemic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “morphemic”? Explain why.*

---

mortifies *(verb)*

Hold within limits and control.

- *Learners should practice how to use “mortifies” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “mortifies” until he saw an example.*

---

mummys *(noun)*

A body embalmed and dried and wrapped for burial (as in ancient Egypt).

- *Understanding “mummys” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mummys” to mean a body embalmed and dried and wrapped for burial....*

---

muscidae *(noun)*

Two-winged flies especially the housefly.

- *The article explained what “muscidae” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “muscidae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mutatis mutandis *(adverb)*

With the necessary changes having been carried out.

- *She spoke “mutatis mutandis,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “mutatis mutandis” naturally.*

---

myristica *(noun)*

Type genus of Myristicaceae; tropical Asian evergreen trees with small white or yellow flowers followed by fleshy fruits.

- *The article explained what “myristica” means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "myristica" to mean type genus of myristicaceae; tropical asian....*

---

neckpiece *(noun)*

An article of apparel worn about the neck.

- *They discussed "neckpiece" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "neckpiece" means with a simple example.*

---

niff *(noun)*

An unpleasant smell.

- *They discussed "niff" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "niff."*

---

nizhni novgorod *(noun)*

An industrial city in the European part of Russia; birthplace of Maksim Gorky.

- *In class, the teacher used "nizhni novgorod" to mean an industrial city in the european part of russia;....*
- *The article explained what "nizhni novgorod" means with a simple example.*

---

noised *(verb)*

Emit a noise.

- *Learners should practice how to use "noised" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "noised" and when to wait.*

---

nolle prosequi *(verb)*

Drop prosecution of by entering a nolle prosequi in the court records.

- *They nolle prossed the charge.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "nolle prosequi" in real sentences.*

---

nondeductible *(adjective)*

Not allowable as a deduction.

- *Would you call this situation "nondeductible"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nondeductible."*

---

nonthermal *(adjective)*

Not involving heat.

- *Nonthermal luminescence.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonthermal" when it is not involving heat.*

---

northeastwards *(noun)*

The compass point midway between north and east; at 45 degrees.

- *They discussed "northeastwards" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northeastwards."*

---

novated *(verb)*

Replace with something new, especially an old obligation by a new one.

- *In everyday English, people use "novated" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "novated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

nuptse *(noun)*

A mountain in the central Himalayas on the border of Tibet and Nepal (25,726 feet high).

- *They discussed "nuptse" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nuptse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nutlets *(noun)*

A small nut.

- *The article explained what "nutlets" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nutlets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oak-leaved goosefoot *(noun)*

Annual European plant with spikes of greenish flowers and leaves that are white and hairy on the underside; common as a weed in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "oak-leaved goosefoot" to mean annual european plant with spikes of greenish....*
- *They discussed "oak-leaved goosefoot" during the group presentation.*

---

oenothera fruticosa *(noun)*

A day-flowering biennial or perennial of the genus Oenothera.

- *They discussed "oenothera fruticosa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oenothera fruticosa" to mean a day-flowering biennial or perennial of the genus....*

---

oligochaete *(noun)*

Hermaphroditic terrestrial and aquatic annelids having bristles borne singly along the length of the body.

- *He looked up "oligochaete" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oligochaete" during the group presentation.*

---

oligochaete worm *(noun)*

Hermaphroditic terrestrial and aquatic annelids having bristles borne singly along the length of the body.

- *The article explained what "oligochaete worm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oligochaete worm" to mean hermaphroditic terrestrial and aquatic annelids....*

---

orach *(noun)*

Any of various herbaceous plants of the genus Atriplex that thrive in deserts and salt marshes.

- *The article explained what "orach" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "orach" during the group presentation.*

---

orderer *(noun)*

An organizer who puts things in order.

- *Aristotle was a great orderer of ideas.*
- *They discussed "orderer" during the group presentation.*

---

ototoxic *(adjective)*

Toxic to the organs of hearing or balance or to the auditory nerve.

- *Some drugs are ototoxic.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ototoxic."*

---

overexposing *(verb)*

Expose to too much light.

- *Can you use "overexposing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "overexposing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

overgeneralized *(verb)*

Draw too general a conclusion.

- *The coach explained when to use "overgeneralized" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "overgeneralized" until he saw an example.*

---

overgenerous *(adjective)*

Very generous.

- *Would you call this situation "overgenerous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overgenerous."*

---

overstatements *(noun)*

Making to seem more important than it really is.

- *He looked up "overstatements" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overstatements."*

---

oxidoreductases *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyzes oxidation-reduction.

- *Understanding "oxidoreductases" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oxidoreductases" during the group presentation.*

---

pancreatectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of part or all of the pancreas.

- *The article explained what "pancreatectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pancreatectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pardners *(noun)*

An associate in an activity or endeavor or sphere of common interest.

- *They discussed "pardners" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pardners" to mean an associate in an activity or endeavor or sphere....*

---

paroling *(verb)*

Release a criminal from detention and place him on parole.

- *She tried to use "paroling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "paroling" in real sentences.*

---

passado *(noun)*

(fencing) an attacking thrust made with one foot forward and the back leg straight and with the sword arm outstretched forward.

- *The article explained what "passado" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passado."*

---

peeresses *(noun)*

A woman of the peerage in Britain.

- *The article explained what "peeresses" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "peeresses" during the group presentation.*

---

penally *(adverb)*

In a punishing manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "penally" naturally.*
- *Using "penally" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

persiflage *(noun)*

Light teasing.

- *Understanding "persiflage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "persiflage" means with a simple example.*

---

petrifaction *(noun)*

A rock created by petrifaction; an organic object infiltrated with mineral matter and preserved in its original form.

- *He looked up "petrifaction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petrifaction."*

---

philanderers *(noun)*

A man who likes many women and has short sexual relationships with them.

- *The article explained what "philanderers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philanderers" to mean a man who likes many women and has short sexual....*

---

philtre *(noun)*

A drink credited with magical power; can make the one who takes it love the one who gave it.

- *He looked up "philtre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philtre."*

---

phlox subulata *(noun)*

Low tufted perennial phlox with needlelike evergreen leaves and pink or white flowers; native to United States and widely cultivated as a ground cover.

- *In class, the teacher used "phlox subulata" to mean low tufted perennial phlox with needlelike....*
- *He looked up "phlox subulata" because he had never seen it before.*

phoner *(noun)*

The person initiating a telephone call.

- *He looked up "phoner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phoner" to mean the person initiating a telephone call.*

phosphocreatine *(noun)*

An organic compound of creatine and phosphoric acid; found in the muscles of vertebrates where its hydrolysis releases energy for muscular contraction.

- *He looked up "phosphocreatine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phosphocreatine" to mean an organic compound of creatine and phosphoric....*

phylum brachiopoda *(noun)*

Marine invertebrates that resemble mollusks.

- *The article explained what "phylum brachiopoda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phylum brachiopoda" to mean marine invertebrates that resemble mollusks.*

physalis peruviana *(noun)*

Annual of tropical South America having edible purple fruits.

- *Understanding "physalis peruviana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physalis peruviana" to mean annual of tropical south america having edible....*

pilea *(noun)*

Low-growing tropical perennials grown for their stingless foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pilea."*
- *He looked up "pilea" because he had never seen it before.*

pityingly *(adverb)*

In a compassionate manner.

- *The nurse looked at him pityingly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "pityingly" in the final chapter.*

placentae *(noun)*

The vascular structure in the uterus of most mammals providing oxygen and nutrients for and transferring wastes from the developing fetus.

- *They discussed "placentae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "placentae" because he had never seen it before.*

pleopods *(noun)*

One of the paired abdominal appendages of certain aquatic crustaceans that function primarily for carrying the eggs in females and are usually adapted for swimming.

- *In class, the teacher used "pleopods" to mean one of the paired abdominal appendages of certain....*
- *Understanding "pleopods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

primitiveness *(noun)*

A wild or unrefined state.

- *He looked up "primitiveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "primitiveness" during the group presentation.*

promisor *(noun)*

A person who makes a promise.

- *The article explained what "promisor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "promisor" to mean a person who makes a promise.*

prunus triloba *(noun)*

Deciduous Chinese shrub or small tree with often trilobed leaves grown for its pink-white flowers.

- *Understanding "prunus triloba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prunus triloba."*

psalterium *(noun)*

The third compartment of the stomach of a ruminant.

- *Understanding "psalterium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "psalterium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pseudococcus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pseudococcidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "pseudococcus" to mean type genus of the pseudococcidae.*
- *The article explained what "pseudococcus" means with a simple example.*

---

pyramides *(verb)*

Arrange or build up as if on the base of a pyramid.

- *She tried to use "pyramides" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pyramides" and when to wait.*

---

quarterings *(noun)*

A coat of arms that occupies one quarter of an escutcheon; combining four coats of arms on one shield usually represented intermarriages.

- *They discussed "quarterings" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quarterings" means with a simple example.*

---

reappraising *(verb)*

Appraise anew.

- *Can you use "reappraising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "reappraising" and when to wait.*

---

rectocele *(noun)*

Protrusion or herniation of the rectum into the vagina; can occur if pelvic muscles are weakened by childbirth.

- *Understanding "rectocele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rectocele" to mean protrusion or herniation of the rectum into the....*

---

reexamines *(verb)*

Look at again; examine again.

- *He did not know how to use "reexamines" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reexamines" in real sentences.*

---

reformulates *(verb)*

Formulate or develop again, of an improved theory or hypothesis.

- *In everyday English, people use "reformulates" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "reformulates" until he saw an example.*

---

refractoriness *(noun)*

The trait of being unmanageable.

- *Understanding "refractoriness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "refractoriness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reshipment *(noun)*

The act of shipping again (especially by transferring to another ship).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reshipment."*
- *The article explained what "reshipment" means with a simple example.*

---

retrobulbar neuritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eye; common in multiple sclerosis.

- *The article explained what "retrobulbar neuritis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "retrobulbar neuritis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

riffled *(verb)*

Look through a book or other written material.

- *Learners should practice how to use "riffled" in real sentences.*

- *The coach explained when to use "riffled" and when to wait.*

---

roister *(verb)*

Engage in boisterous, drunken merrymaking.

- *She tried to use "roister" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "roister" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

romanoffs *(noun)*

A member of the imperial family that ruled Russia.

- *They discussed "romanoffs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "romanoffs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rooked *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *She tried to use "rooked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rooked" and when to wait.*

---

rosiest *(adjective)*

Presaging good fortune.

- *The speaker chose "rosiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rosiest."*

---

salicornia europaea *(noun)*

Fleshy maritime plant having fleshy stems with rudimentary scalelike leaves and small spikes of minute flowers; formerly used in making glass.

- *They discussed "salicornia europaea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salicornia europaea" to mean fleshy maritime plant having fleshy stems with....*

---

salix sitchensis *(noun)*

Small shrubby tree of western North America (Alaska to Oregon).

- *In class, the teacher used "salix sitchensis" to mean small shrubby tree of western north america (alaska....*
- *He looked up "salix sitchensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sallying forth *(noun)*

A venture off the beaten path.

- *In class, the teacher used "sallying forth" to mean a venture off the beaten path.*
- *The article explained what "sallying forth" means with a simple example.*

---

salmonberry *(noun)*

Creeping raspberry of north temperate regions with yellow or orange berries.

- *He looked up "salmonberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salmonberry."*

---

sarcophaga *(noun)*

Flesh flies.

- *They discussed "sarcophaga" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcophaga."*

---

scapegrace *(noun)*

A reckless and unprincipled reprobate.

- *In class, the teacher used "scapegrace" to mean a reckless and unprincipled reprobate.*
- *They discussed "scapegrace" during the group presentation.*

---

schoolbags *(noun)*

A bag for carrying school books and supplies.

- *They discussed "schoolbags" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "schoolbags" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scorpionfish *(noun)*

Marine fishes having a tapering body with an armored head and venomous spines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scorpionfish."*
- *He looked up "scorpionfish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

secondi *(noun)*

The second or lower part of a duet (especially a piano duet).

- *The article explained what "secondi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "secondi" to mean the second or lower part of a duet (especially a....*

---

secretor *(noun)*

Any of various organs that synthesize substances needed by the body and release it through ducts or directly into the bloodstream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secretor."*
- *Understanding "secretor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seeable *(adjective)*

Capable of being seen; or open to easy view.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "seeable."*
- *Would you call this situation "seeable"? Explain why.*

---

seemes *(verb)*

Give a certain impression or have a certain outward aspect.

- *Learners should practice how to use "seemes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "seemes" and when to wait.*

---

selaginella rupestris *(noun)*

Tufted spikemoss forming loose spreading mats; eastern North America.

- *He looked up "selaginella rupestris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "selaginella rupestris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sentimentalize *(verb)*

Look at with sentimentality or turn into an object of sentiment.

- *Don't sentimentalize the past events.*
- *Too much poetry sentimentalizes the mind.*

---

sericea lespedeza *(noun)*

Perennial widely planted as for forage and as hay crop especially on poor land.

- *They discussed "sericea lespedeza" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sericea lespedeza" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shearings *(noun)*

Removing by cutting off or clipping.

- *He looked up "shearings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shearings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shoshones *(noun)*

The language spoken by the Shoshone (belonging to the Uto-Aztecan family).

- *Understanding "shoshones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoshones."*

---

similitudes *(noun)*

Similarity in appearance or character or nature between persons or things.

- *Understanding "similitudes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "similitudes."*

---

simpers *(noun)*

A silly self-conscious smile.

- *The article explained what "simpers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "simpers" to mean a silly self-conscious smile.*

---

sives *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) wife of Thor and guardian of the home.

- *Understanding "sives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sives" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skillfulness *(noun)*

The state of being cognitively skillful.

- *The article explained what "skillfulness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skillfulness" to mean the state of being cognitively skillful.*

---

snifters *(noun)*

A globular glass with a small top; used for serving brandy.

- *Understanding "snifters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "snifters" means with a simple example.*

---

soapsuds *(noun)*

The froth produced by soaps or detergents.

- *In class, the teacher used "soapsuds" to mean the froth produced by soaps or detergents.*
- *He looked up "soapsuds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sociolinguists *(noun)*

A linguist who studies the social and cultural factors that influence linguistic communication.

- *They discussed "sociolinguists" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sociolinguists" means with a simple example.*

---

sonchus *(noun)*

Sow thistles.

- *The article explained what "sonchus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sonchus" to mean sow thistles.*

---

sparker *(noun)*

A wire net to stop sparks from an open fireplace or smokestack.

- *He looked up "sparker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sparker."*

---

spearpoint *(noun)*

The head and sharpened point of a spear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spearpoint."*
- *He looked up "spearpoint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sprag *(noun)*

A wooden prop used to support the roof of a mine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sprag."*
- *Understanding "sprag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steamier *(adjective)*

Filled with steam or emitting moisture in the form of vapor or mist.

- *It is useful to describe something as "steamier" when it is filled with steam or emitting moisture in the form....*
- *A "steamier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

steatorrhea *(noun)*

The presence of greater than normal amounts of fat in the feces which are frothy and foul smelling and floating; a symptom of disorders of fat metabolism and malabsorption syndrome.

- *He looked up "steatorrhea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "steatorrhea" during the group presentation.*

steepens *(verb)*

Make steeper.

- *Can you use "steepens" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "steepens" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sths *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland; promotes growth in humans.

- *In class, the teacher used "sths" to mean a hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland;...*
- *Understanding "sths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

strombus gigas *(noun)*

A large variety of conch.

- *He looked up "strombus gigas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strombus gigas."*

stubing *(verb)*

Strike (one's toe) accidentally against an object.

- *She tried to use "stubing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stubing" and when to wait.*

subtotals *(noun)*

The sum of part of a group of numbers.

- *The article explained what "subtotals" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "subtotals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

syncopate *(verb)*

Omit a sound or letter in a word.

- *Syncopate a word.*
- *The coach explained when to use "syncopate" and when to wait.*

syneresis *(noun)*

The contraction of two vowels into a diphthong.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syneresis."*
- *The article explained what "syneresis" means with a simple example.*

syphons *(noun)*

A tubular organ in an aquatic animal (especially in mollusks) through which water can be taken in or expelled.

- *Understanding "syphons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "syphons" means with a simple example.*

syringing *(verb)*

Spray or irrigate (a body part) with a syringe.

- *She tried to use "syringing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "syringing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

systematists *(noun)*

An organizer who puts things in order.

- *The article explained what "systematists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "systematists" to mean an organizer who puts things in order.*

tackier *(adjective)*

(of a glutinous liquid such as paint) not completely dried and slightly sticky to the touch.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tackier."*
- *A "tackier" approach may work better in this case.*

tanginess *(noun)*

A tart spicy quality.

- *In class, the teacher used "tanginess" to mean a tart spicy quality.*
- *He looked up "tanginess" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tangoed *(verb)*

Dance a tango.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tangoed" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "tangoed" until he saw an example.*

---

tastebud *(noun)*

An oval sensory end organ on the surface of the tongue.

- *Understanding "tastebud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tastebud" to mean an oval sensory end organ on the surface of the tongue.*

---

telopea *(noun)*

Australian evergreen shrubs: waratahs.

- *Understanding "telopea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telopea."*

---

tephrosia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical and subtropical herbs or shrubs: hoary peas.

- *The article explained what "tephrosia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tephrosia" during the group presentation.*

---

thaumaturge *(noun)*

One who practices magic or sorcery.

- *The article explained what "thaumaturge" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thaumaturge" to mean one who practices magic or sorcery.*

---

thrombolytics *(noun)*

A kind of pharmaceutical that can break up clots blocking the flow of blood to the heart muscle.

- *They discussed "thrombolytics" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thrombolytics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thymes *(noun)*

Any of various mints of the genus Thymus.

- *In class, the teacher used "thymes" to mean any of various mints of the genus thymus.*
- *The article explained what "thymes" means with a simple example.*

---

tieback *(noun)*

A device (as a decorative loop of cord or fabric) for holding or drawing something back.

- *The article explained what "tieback" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tieback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

timgad *(noun)*

An ancient town founded by the Romans; noted for extensive and well-preserved ruins.

- *In class, the teacher used "timgad" to mean an ancient town founded by the romans; noted for....*
- *Understanding "timgad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tinsmiths *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs tinware.

- *They discussed "tinsmiths" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tinsmiths" means with a simple example.*

---

trammels *(noun)*

An adjustable pothook set in a fireplace.

- *They discussed "trammels" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trammels.”*

---

transorbital lobotomy *(noun)*

A method of performing prefrontal lobotomy in which the surgical knife is inserted above the eyeball and moved to cut brain fibers.

- *He looked up “transorbital lobotomy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “transorbital lobotomy.”*

---

tungusic *(noun)*

A family of Altaic languages spoken in Mongolia and neighboring areas.

- *In class, the teacher used “tungusic” to mean a family of altaic languages spoken in mongolia and....*
- *He looked up “tungusic” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tungusic language *(noun)*

A family of Altaic languages spoken in Mongolia and neighboring areas.

- *He looked up “tungusic language” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tungusic language.”*

---

tupaia *(noun)*

The type genus of the Tupaia: chief genus of tree shrews.

- *Understanding “tupaia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “tupaia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

turbellaria *(noun)*

Free-living flatworms.

- *They discussed “turbellaria” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “turbellaria” means with a simple example.*

---

turnstones *(noun)*

Migratory shorebirds of the plover family that turn over stones in searching for food.

- *The article explained what “turnstones” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “turnstones” during the group presentation.*

---

unclasped *(verb)*

Release from a clasp.

- *She clasped and unclasped her hands.*
- *He did not know how to use “unclasped” until he saw an example.*

---

uncrossing *(verb)*

Change from a crossed to an uncrossed position.

- *Can you use “uncrossing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “uncrossing” until he saw an example.*

---

undatable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being given a date.

- *Would you call this situation “undatable”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “undatable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unhewn *(adjective)*

(of stone especially) not given a finished form by or as if by hewing.

- *A house of unhewn grey stone roughly cemented together.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unhewn.”*

---

unsalable *(adjective)*

Impossible to sell.

- *The speaker chose “unsalable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “unsalable” when it is impossible to sell.*

---

untangles *(verb)*

Become or cause to become undone by separating the fibers or threads of.

- *He did not know how to use "untangles" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "untangles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

untwisting *(verb)*

Cause to become untwisted.

- *Learners should practice how to use "untwisting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "untwisting" when talking about this idea.*

valeted *(verb)*

Serve as a personal attendant to.

- *In everyday English, people use "valeted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "valeted" in real sentences.*

vasoconstrictors *(noun)*

Any agent that causes a narrowing of an opening of a blood vessel: cold or stress or nicotine or epinephrine or norepinephrine or angiotensin or vasopressin or certain drugs; maintains or increases blood pressure.

- *Understanding "vasoconstrictors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasoconstrictors."*

voluptuary *(noun)*

A person addicted to luxury and pleasures of the senses.

- *The article explained what "voluptuary" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "voluptuary" to mean a person addicted to luxury and pleasures of the senses.*

vulcanite *(noun)*

A hard nonresilient rubber formed by vulcanizing natural rubber.

- *They discussed "vulcanite" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vulcanite" because he had never seen it before.*

wampanoags *(noun)*

A member of the Algonquian people of Rhode Island and Massachusetts who greeted the Pilgrims.

- *Understanding "wampanoags" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wampanoags" to mean a member of the algonquian people of rhode island....*

waybills *(noun)*

A receipt given by the carrier to the shipper acknowledging receipt of the goods being shipped and specifying the terms of delivery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waybills."*
- *Understanding "waybills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

weltschmerz *(noun)*

Sadness on thinking about the evils of the world.

- *Understanding "weltschmerz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "weltschmerz" means with a simple example.*

whins *(noun)*

Any of various hard colored rocks (especially rocks consisting of chert or basalt).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whins."*
- *He looked up "whins" because he had never seen it before.*

whizbang *(noun)*

A small high-velocity shell; it makes a whizzing sound followed by a bang when it hits.

- *In class, the teacher used "whizbang" to mean a small high-velocity shell; it makes a whizzing....*
- *They discussed "whizbang" during the group presentation.*

whizbang shell *(noun)*

A small high-velocity shell; it makes a whizzing sound followed by a bang when it hits.

- *He looked up “whizbang shell” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “whizbang shell” during the group presentation.*

---

windcheater *(noun)*

A kind of heavy jacket (‘windcheater’ is a British term).

- *Understanding “windcheater” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “windcheater.”*

---

windpipes *(noun)*

Membranous tube with cartilaginous rings that conveys inhaled air from the larynx to the bronchi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “windpipes.”*
- *They discussed “windpipes” during the group presentation.*

---

wonderingly *(adverb)*

In a curious and questioning manner.

- *She spoke “wonderingly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “wonderingly” in the final chapter.*

---

woodwards *(noun)*

United States chemist honored for synthesizing complex organic compounds (1917-1979).

- *Understanding “woodwards” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “woodwards.”*

---

abel janszoon tasman *(noun)*

Dutch navigator who was the first European to discover Tasmania and New Zealand (1603-1659).

- *Understanding “abel janszoon tasman” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “abel janszoon tasman” because he had never seen it before.*

---

abelia *(noun)*

Any of various deciduous or evergreen ornamental shrubs of the genus Abelia having opposite simple leaves and cymes of small white or pink or purplish flowers; Asia and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used “abelia” to mean any of various deciduous or evergreen ornamental....*
- *The article explained what “abelia” means with a simple example.*

---

acer negundo *(noun)*

Common shade tree of eastern and central United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acer negundo.”*
- *He looked up “acer negundo” because he had never seen it before.*

---

acorus *(noun)*

Sweet flags; sometimes placed in subfamily Acoraceae.

- *They discussed “acorus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “acorus” to mean sweet flags; sometimes placed in subfamily acoraceae.*

---

adducted *(verb)*

Draw a limb towards the body.

- *She tried to use “adducted” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “adducted” in real sentences.*

---

adsorptive *(adjective)*

Having capacity or tendency to adsorb or cause to accumulate on a surface.

- *The speaker chose “adsorptive” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “adsorptive” when it is having capacity or tendency to adsorb or cause to....*

---

advowsons *(noun)*

The right in English law of presenting a nominee to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice.

- *In class, the teacher used “advowsons” to mean the right in english law of presenting a nominee to....*
- *The article explained what “advowsons” means with a simple example.*

aeonium *(noun)*

A genus of plants of the family Crassulaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "aeonium" to mean a genus of plants of the family crassulaceae.*
- *Understanding "aeonium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

affectingly *(adverb)*

In a poignant or touching manner.

- *He answered "affectingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "affectingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

agrostis nebulosa *(noun)*

Spanish grass with light feathery panicles grown for dried bouquets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agrostis nebulosa."*
- *He looked up "agrostis nebulosa" because he had never seen it before.*

amaranthus caudatus *(noun)*

Young leaves widely used as leaf vegetables; seeds used as cereal.

- *He looked up "amaranthus caudatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amaranthus caudatus" during the group presentation.*

ambystoma maculatum *(noun)*

Glossy black North American salamander with yellow spots.

- *In class, the teacher used "ambystoma maculatum" to mean glossy black north american salamander with yellow....*
- *The article explained what "ambystoma maculatum" means with a simple example.*

amenability *(noun)*

The trait of being cooperative.

- *The article explained what "amenability" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amenability."*

amoebiasis *(noun)*

Infection by a disease-causing ameba.

- *The article explained what "amoebiasis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "amoebiasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amortizations *(noun)*

The reduction of the value of an asset by prorating its cost over a period of years.

- *In class, the teacher used "amortizations" to mean the reduction of the value of an asset by prorating....*
- *They discussed "amortizations" during the group presentation.*

annamese *(noun)*

The Mon-Khmer language spoken in Vietnam.

- *In class, the teacher used "annamese" to mean the mon-khmer language spoken in vietnam.*
- *Understanding "annamese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

annunciate *(verb)*

Foreshadow or presage.

- *Learners should practice how to use "annunciate" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "annunciate" and when to wait.*

anodize *(verb)*

Coat a metal with an oxide coat.

- *She tried to use "anodize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "anodize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

antithyroid *(adjective)*

Having the effect of counteracting excessive thyroid activity.

- *Antithyroid drugs.*
- *A "antithyroid" approach may work better in this case.*

---

apomictic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a plant that reproduces by apomixis.

- *A "apomictic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "apomictic" when it is of or relating to a plant that reproduces by apomixis.*

---

appertain *(verb)*

Be a part or attribute of.

- *The coach explained when to use "appertain" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "appertain" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

arcsin *(noun)*

The inverse function of the sine; the angle that has a sine equal to a given number.

- *He looked up "arcsin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arcsin."*

---

artemisia frigida *(noun)*

Silky-leaved aromatic perennial of dry northern parts of the northern hemisphere; has tawny florets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artemisia frigida."*
- *The article explained what "artemisia frigida" means with a simple example.*

---

asafetida *(noun)*

The brownish gum resin of various plants; has strong taste and odor; formerly used as an antispasmodic.

- *In class, the teacher used "asafetida" to mean the brownish gum resin of various plants; has....*
- *Understanding "asafetida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asclepias purpurascens *(noun)*

Perennial of eastern North America having pink-purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "asclepias purpurascens" to mean perennial of eastern north america having....*
- *The article explained what "asclepias purpurascens" means with a simple example.*

---

asphalting *(verb)*

Cover with tar or asphalt.

- *He did not know how to use "asphalting" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "asphalting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

athenas *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) goddess of wisdom and useful arts and prudent warfare; guardian of Athens; identified with Roman Minerva.

- *Understanding "athenas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "athenas" to mean (greek mythology) goddess of wisdom and useful arts....*

---

athenes *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) goddess of wisdom and useful arts and prudent warfare; guardian of Athens; identified with Roman Minerva.

- *In class, the teacher used "athenes" to mean (greek mythology) goddess of wisdom and useful arts....*
- *The article explained what "athenes" means with a simple example.*

---

autarchy *(noun)*

A political system governed by a single individual.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autarchy."*
- *He looked up "autarchy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

averageness *(noun)*

The state of being that is average; indicates normality but with connotations of mediocrity.

- *Understanding "averageness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "averageness" during the group presentation.*

---

avowals *(noun)*

A statement asserting the existence or the truth of something.

- *The article explained what "avowals" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "avowals" during the group presentation.*

---

baccharis *(noun)*

Shrubs of western hemisphere often having honey-scented flowers followed by silky thistlelike heads of tiny fruits; often used for erosion control.

- *He looked up "baccharis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baccharis."*

---

baggages *(noun)*

The portable equipment and supplies of an army.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baggages."*
- *The article explained what "baggages" means with a simple example.*

---

barndoor *(noun)*

An opaque adjustable flap on a lamp fixture; used in photography to cut off light from particular areas.

- *The article explained what "barndoor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "barndoor" during the group presentation.*

---

barndoor skate *(noun)*

One of the largest skates (to 5 feet); an active skate easy to hook.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barndoor skate."*
- *He looked up "barndoor skate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barnstormed *(verb)*

Tour the country making political speeches, giving lectures, or presenting plays.

- *In everyday English, people use "barnstormed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "barnstormed" until he saw an example.*

---

becomingly *(adverb)*

In a becoming manner.

- *She was becomingly dressed.*
- *Using "becomingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

bedcover *(noun)*

Decorative cover for a bed.

- *Understanding "bedcover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bedcover" during the group presentation.*

---

beging *(verb)*

Dodge, avoid answering, or take for granted.

- *She tried to use "beging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "beging" in real sentences.*

---

begums *(noun)*

A Muslim woman of high rank in India or Pakistan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "begums."*
- *He looked up "begums" because he had never seen it before.*

---

belays *(noun)*

Something to which a mountain climber's rope can be secured.

- *He looked up "belays" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belays."*

---

bibliomania *(noun)*

Preoccupation with the acquisition and possession of books.

- *The article explained what "bibliomania" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bibliomania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bicarbonates *(noun)*

A salt of carbonic acid (containing the anion HCO3) in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced; an acid carbonate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bicarbonates."*
- *Understanding "bicarbonates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bigram *(noun)*

A word that is written with two letters in an alphabetic writing system.

- *Understanding "bigram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bigram."*

billabongs *(noun)*

A stagnant pool of water in the bed of a stream that flows intermittently.

- *The article explained what "billabongs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "billabongs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bismarcks *(noun)*

German statesman under whose leadership Germany was united (1815-1898).

- *They discussed "bismarcks" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bismarcks."*

blondness *(noun)*

The property of having a naturally light complexion.

- *Understanding "blondness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "blondness" means with a simple example.*

bloodthirstiness *(noun)*

A disposition to shed blood.

- *He looked up "bloodthirstiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bloodthirstiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bloviate *(verb)*

Orate verbosely and windily.

- *She tried to use "bloviate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bloviate" and when to wait.*

bolete *(noun)*

Any fungus of the family Boletaceae.

- *They discussed "bolete" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bolete" means with a simple example.*

bolsheviki *(noun)*

A Russian member of the left-wing majority group that followed Lenin and eventually became the Russian communist party.

- *He looked up "bolsheviki" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bolsheviki" to mean a russian member of the left-wing majority group....*

bookmobiles *(noun)*

A van with shelves of books; serves as a mobile library or bookstore.

- *He looked up "bookmobiles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bookmobiles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bornite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of sulfides of copper and iron that is found in copper deposits.

- *They discussed “bornite” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bornite” means with a simple example.*

---

boudoirs *(noun)*

A lady’s bedroom or private sitting room.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “boudoirs.”*
- *Understanding “boudoirs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bournes *(noun)*

An archaic term for a goal or destination.

- *He looked up “bournes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “bournes” during the group presentation.*

---

bowdlerised *(verb)*

Edit by omitting or modifying parts considered indelicate.

- *She tried to use “bowdlerised” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “bowdlerised” until he saw an example.*

---

braises *(verb)*

Cook in liquid.

- *Can you use “braises” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “braises” and when to wait.*

---

brens *(noun)*

A submachine gun operated by gas pressure; used by the British in World War II.

- *He looked up “brens” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brens.”*

---

broadloom *(noun)*

A carpet woven on a wide loom to obviate the need for seams.

- *They discussed “broadloom” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “broadloom.”*

---

brownness *(noun)*

An orange of low brightness and saturation.

- *The article explained what “brownness” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “brownness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buckyball *(noun)*

A spheroidal fullerene; the first known example of a fullerene.

- *They discussed “buckyball” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “buckyball” to mean a spheroidal fullerene; the first known example of....*

---

bullions *(noun)*

A mass of precious metal.

- *Understanding “bullions” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “bullions” during the group presentation.*

---

burette *(noun)*

Measuring instrument consisting of a graduated glass tube with a tap at the bottom; used for titration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “burette.”*
- *He looked up “burette” because he had never seen it before.*

---

burgoo *(noun)*

A gathering at which burgoo stew is served.

- *In class, the teacher used “burgoo” to mean a gathering at which burgoo stew is served.*
- *The article explained what “burgoo” means with a simple example.*

butea *(noun)*

Genus of East Indian trees or shrubs: dhak.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butea."*
- *They discussed "butea" during the group presentation.*

butea gum *(noun)*

Dried juice of the dhak tree; used as an astringent.

- *Understanding "butea gum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "butea gum" to mean dried juice of the dhak tree; used as an astringent.*

bwrs *(noun)*

A nuclear reactor that uses water as a coolant and moderator; the water boils in the reactor core and the steam produced can drive a steam turbine.

- *Understanding "bwrs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bwrs."*

calliphora *(noun)*

Type genus of the Calliphoridae: blowflies.

- *They discussed "calliphora" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "calliphora" means with a simple example.*

capsicum annuum longum *(noun)*

Plant bearing very hot and finely tapering long peppers; usually red.

- *The article explained what "capsicum annuum longum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capsicum annuum longum" during the group presentation.*

catechize *(verb)*

Examine through questioning and answering.

- *She tried to use "catechize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "catechize" and when to wait.*

cavorts *(verb)*

Play boisterously.

- *She tried to use "cavorts" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cavorts" in real sentences.*

celebrators *(noun)*

A person who is celebrating.

- *He looked up "celebrators" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "celebrators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cercis canadensis *(noun)*

Small shrubby tree of eastern North America similar to the Judas tree having usually pink flowers; found in damp sheltered underwood.

- *He looked up "cercis canadensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cercis canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cervicitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the uterine cervix.

- *The article explained what "cervicitis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cervicitis."*

chalcid *(noun)*

Any of various tiny insects whose larvae are parasites on eggs and larvae of other insects; many are beneficial in destroying injurious insects.

- *He looked up "chalcid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chalcid" to mean any of various tiny insects whose larvae are....*

chalcid fly *(noun)*

Any of various tiny insects whose larvae are parasites on eggs and larvae of other insects; many are beneficial in destroying injurious insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chalcid fly."*
- *He looked up "chalcid fly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chalcid wasp *(noun)*

Any of various tiny insects whose larvae are parasites on eggs and larvae of other insects; many are beneficial in destroying injurious insects.

- *They discussed "chalcid wasp" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chalcid wasp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chlorobenzene *(noun)*

A colorless volatile flammable liquid with an almond odor that is made from chlorine and benzene; used as a solvent and in the production of phenol and DDT and other organic compounds.

- *He looked up "chlorobenzene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorobenzene."*

---

choky *(adjective)*

So tight as to tend to choke.

- *A choky collar.*
- *Would you call this situation "choky"? Explain why.*

---

cicily isabel fairfield *(noun)*

British writer (born in Ireland) (1892-1983).

- *The article explained what "cicily isabel fairfield" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cicily isabel fairfield" to mean british writer (born in ireland) (1892-1983).*

---

clupea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Clupeidae: typical herrings.

- *He looked up "clupea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "clupea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coalman *(noun)*

Someone who delivers coal.

- *They discussed "coalman" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "coalman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cohabits *(verb)*

Share living quarters; usually said of people who are not married and live together as a couple.

- *He did not know how to use "cohabits" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cohabits" when talking about this idea.*

---

combers *(noun)*

A person who separates and straightens the fibers of cotton or wool.

- *The article explained what "combers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combers."*

---

comint *(noun)*

Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients.

- *Understanding "comint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comint" to mean technical and intelligence information derived from....*

---

compassing *(verb)*

Get the meaning of something.

- *She tried to use "compassing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "compassing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

complot *(verb)*

Engage in plotting or enter into a conspiracy, swear together.

- *The coach explained when to use "complot" and when to wait.*

- *He did not know how to use "complot" until he saw an example.*

---

compotes *(noun)*

Dessert of stewed or baked fruit.

- *He looked up "compotes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "compotes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

concealments *(noun)*

A covering that serves to conceal or shelter something.

- *He looked up "concealments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "concealments" during the group presentation.*

---

corchorus *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of tropical herbs or subshrubs; especially Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "corchorus" to mean widely distributed genus of tropical herbs or....*
- *The article explained what "corchorus" means with a simple example.*

---

corrugating *(verb)*

Fold into ridges.

- *Can you use "corrugating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "corrugating" until he saw an example.*

---

corymbs *(noun)*

Flat-topped or convex inflorescence in which the individual flower stalks grow upward from various points on the main stem to approximately the same height; outer flowers open first.

- *They discussed "corymbs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "corymbs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

costliness *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something with a great price or value.

- *The article explained what "costliness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "costliness" during the group presentation.*

---

creped *(verb)*

Cover or drape with crape.

- *In everyday English, people use "creped" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "creped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

crudites *(noun)*

Raw vegetables cut into bite-sized strips and served with a dip.

- *The article explained what "crudites" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crudites."*

---

crudities *(noun)*

An impolite manner that is vulgar and lacking tact or refinement.

- *In class, the teacher used "crudities" to mean an impolite manner that is vulgar and lacking tact....*
- *He looked up "crudities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crura *(noun)*

The leg from the knee to foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crura."*
- *Understanding "crura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

darvon *(noun)*

A mildly narcotic analgesic drug (trade name Darvon) related to methadone but less addictive.

- *Understanding "darvon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "darvon" to mean a mildly narcotic analgesic drug (trade name....*

---

deconstructionism *(noun)*

A philosophical theory of criticism (usually of literature or film) that seeks to expose deep-seated contradictions in a work by delving below its surface meaning.

- *They discussed "deconstructionism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deconstructionism" to mean a philosophical theory of criticism (usually of....*

---

demodulate *(verb)*

Extract information from a modulated carrier wave.

- *The coach explained when to use "demodulate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "demodulate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

derate *(verb)*

Lower the rated electrical capability of electrical apparatus.

- *He did not know how to use "derate" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "derate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

designedly *(adverb)*

With intention; in an intentional manner.

- *She spoke "designedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "designedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

detraining *(verb)*

Leave a train.

- *He did not know how to use "detraining" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "detraining" and when to wait.*

---

devaluated *(verb)*

Remove the value from; deprive of its value.

- *He did not know how to use "devaluated" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "devaluated" when talking about this idea.*

---

diaphysis *(noun)*

The main (mid) section of a long bone.

- *Understanding "diaphysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diaphysis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dieffenbachia *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial herbs of tropical America with lush foliage and poisonous sap; often cultivated as houseplants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dieffenbachia."*
- *Understanding "dieffenbachia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dipodomys *(noun)*

Kangaroo rats.

- *In class, the teacher used "dipodomys" to mean kangaroo rats.*
- *The article explained what "dipodomys" means with a simple example.*

---

discombobulating *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *The coach explained when to use "discombobulating" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "discombobulating" in real sentences.*

---

disfluency *(noun)*

Lack of skillfulness in speaking or writing.

- *He looked up "disfluency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disfluency."*

---

distending *(verb)*

Cause to expand as it by internal pressure.

- *In everyday English, people use “distending” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “distending” until he saw an example.*

---

division rhodophyta *(noun)*

Lower plants; mostly marine and littoral eukaryotic algae.

- *They discussed “division rhodophyta” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “division rhodophyta” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dockings *(noun)*

The act of securing an arriving vessel with ropes.

- *He looked up “dockings” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dockings.”*

---

dolour *(noun)*

(poetry) painful grief.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dolour.”*
- *Understanding “dolour” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dopplers *(noun)*

Austrian physicist famous for his discovery of the Doppler effect (1803-1853).

- *The article explained what “dopplers” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “dopplers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

doyley *(noun)*

A small round piece of linen placed under a dish or bowl.

- *Understanding “doyley” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “doyley” during the group presentation.*

---

duckboards *(noun)*

A boardwalk laid across muddy ground.

- *Understanding “duckboards” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “duckboards” means with a simple example.*

---

dumbwaiters *(noun)*

A small elevator used to convey food (or other goods) from one floor of a building to another.

- *The article explained what “dumbwaiters” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dumbwaiters” to mean a small elevator used to convey food (or other....*

---

economising *(verb)*

Use cautiously and frugally.

- *In everyday English, people use “economising” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “economising” in real sentences.*

---

elopements *(noun)*

The act of running away with a lover (usually to get married).

- *He looked up “elopements” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “elopements” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elymus caput-medusae *(noun)*

Weedy rye grass having long bristling awns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “elymus caput-medusae.”*
- *They discussed “elymus caput-medusae” during the group presentation.*

---

empowerments *(noun)*

The act of conferring legality or sanction or formal warrant.

- *He looked up “empowerments” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “empowerments.”*

enterobacteria *(noun)*

Rod-shaped Gram-negative bacteria; most occur normally or pathogenically in intestines of humans and other animals.

- *He looked up "enterobacteria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enterobacteria."*

epidemic parotitis *(noun)*

An acute contagious viral disease characterized by fever and by swelling of the parotid glands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epidemic parotitis."*
- *He looked up "epidemic parotitis" because he had never seen it before.*

epimedium *(noun)*

Herbaceous perennials of Mediterranean to India and eastern Asia.

- *They discussed "epimedium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epimedium."*

equus caballus *(noun)*

Solid-hoofed herbivorous quadruped domesticated since prehistoric times.

- *In class, the teacher used "equus caballus" to mean solid-hoofed herbivorous quadruped domesticated....*
- *The article explained what "equus caballus" means with a simple example.*

eries *(noun)*

A port city on Lake Erie in northwestern Pennsylvania.

- *Understanding "eries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eries."*

esteeming *(verb)*

Regard highly; think much of.

- *Can you use "esteeming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "esteeming" carefully so everyone would understand.*

eulogise *(verb)*

Praise formally and eloquently.

- *In everyday English, people use "eulogise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "eulogise" in real sentences.*

evariste galois *(noun)*

French mathematician who described the conditions for solving polynomial equations; was killed in a duel at the age of 21 (1811-1832).

- *Understanding "evariste galois" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "evariste galois" means with a simple example.*

excursionists *(noun)*

A tourist who is visiting sights of interest.

- *The article explained what "excursionists" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "excursionists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

expatiate *(verb)*

Add details, as to an account or idea; clarify the meaning of and discourse in a learned way, usually in writing.

- *He did not know how to use "expatiate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "expatiate" when talking about this idea.*

extradural *(adjective)*

On or outside the dura mater.

- *Students compared "extradural" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "extradural"? Explain why.*

family moraceae *(noun)*

Trees or shrubs having a milky juice; in some classifications includes genus Cannabis.

- *The article explained what "family moraceae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family moraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family umbelliferae *(noun)*

Plants having flowers in umbels: parsley; carrot; anise; caraway; celery; dill.

- *The article explained what "family umbelliferae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family umbelliferae" during the group presentation.*

---

farinaceous *(adjective)*

Composed of or covered with particles resembling meal in texture or consistency.

- *Students compared "farinaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "farinaceous."*

---

fater *(adjective)*

Containing or composed of fat.

- *Would you call this situation "fater"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fater" when it is containing or composed of fat.*

---

fatheads *(noun)*

A man who is a stupid incompetent fool.

- *He looked up "fatheads" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fatheads" to mean a man who is a stupid incompetent fool.*

---

felafel *(noun)*

Small croquette of mashed chick peas or fava beans seasoned with sesame seeds.

- *They discussed "felafel" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felafel."*

---

femininities *(noun)*

The trait of behaving in ways considered typical for women.

- *In class, the teacher used "femininities" to mean the trait of behaving in ways considered typical....*
- *The article explained what "femininities" means with a simple example.*

---

fingermarks *(noun)*

A smudge made by a (dirty) finger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fingermarks."*
- *The article explained what "fingermarks" means with a simple example.*

---

fingerpaint *(noun)*

Paint that has the consistency of jelly.

- *They discussed "fingerpaint" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fingerpaint" means with a simple example.*

---

finocchio *(noun)*

Aromatic bulbous stem base eaten cooked or raw in salads.

- *He looked up "finocchio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "finocchio" during the group presentation.*

---

firths *(noun)*

A long narrow estuary (especially in Scotland).

- *Understanding "firths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firths."*

---

fishbones *(noun)*

A bone of a fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fishbones."*

- *Understanding "fishbones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fluorochrome *(noun)*

Any of various fluorescent substances used in fluorescence microscopy to stain specimens.

- *They discussed "fluorochrome" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fluorochrome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forepaw *(noun)*

Front paw; analogous to the human hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "forepaw" to mean front paw; analogous to the human hand.*
- *The article explained what "forepaw" means with a simple example.*

---

forewent *(verb)*

Do without or cease to hold or adhere to.

- *The coach explained when to use "forewent" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "forewent" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

friedreich's ataxia *(noun)*

Sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord; characterized by muscular weakness and abnormal gait; occurs in children.

- *The article explained what "friedreich's ataxia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "friedreich's ataxia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fritillaria liliaceae *(noun)*

California herb with white conic or bell-shaped flowers usually tinged with green.

- *In class, the teacher used "fritillaria liliaceae" to mean california herb with white conic or bell-shaped....*
- *The article explained what "fritillaria liliaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

frostily *(adverb)*

Without warmth or enthusiasm.

- *'Come in if you have to,' he said frostily.*
- *Place "frostily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

fruiterer *(noun)*

A person who sells fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "fruiterer" to mean a person who sells fruit.*
- *The article explained what "fruiterer" means with a simple example.*

---

furloughing *(verb)*

Dismiss, usually for economic reasons.

- *Learners should practice how to use "furloughing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "furloughing" when talking about this idea.*

---

gabbros *(noun)*

One of a family of granular intrusive rocks.

- *He looked up "gabbros" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gabbros" during the group presentation.*

---

genus abelia *(noun)*

Chiefly east Asian shrubs.

- *Understanding "genus abelia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus abelia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus acorus *(noun)*

Sweet flags; sometimes placed in subfamily Acoraceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus acorus."*
- *Understanding "genus acorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus aeonium *(noun)*

A genus of plants of the family Crassulaceae.

- *Understanding "genus aeonium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus aeonium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus baccharis *(noun)*

Shrubs of western hemisphere often having honey-scented flowers followed by silky thistlelike heads of tiny fruits; often used for erosion control.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus baccharis" to mean shrubs of western hemisphere often having....*
- *The article explained what "genus baccharis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus butea *(noun)*

Genus of East Indian trees or shrubs: dhak.

- *The article explained what "genus butea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus butea."*

---

genus calliphora *(noun)*

Type genus of the Calliphoridae: blowflies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus calliphora."*
- *He looked up "genus calliphora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus clupea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Clupeidae: typical herrings.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus clupea" to mean type genus of the clupeidae: typical herrings.*
- *He looked up "genus clupea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus corchorus *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of tropical herbs or subshrubs; especially Asia.

- *Understanding "genus corchorus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus corchorus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus dieffenbachia *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial herbs of tropical America with lush foliage and poisonous sap; often cultivated as houseplants.

- *The article explained what "genus dieffenbachia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus dieffenbachia" to mean evergreen perennial herbs of tropical america with....*

---

genus dipodomys *(noun)*

Kangaroo rats.

- *Understanding "genus dipodomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus dipodomys" during the group presentation.*

---

genus epimedium *(noun)*

Herbaceous perennials of Mediterranean to India and eastern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus epimedium."*
- *The article explained what "genus epimedium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus heracleum *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of plants with usually thick rootstocks and large umbels of white flowers.

- *He looked up "genus heracleum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus heracleum."*

---

genus isoetes *(noun)*

Type and genus of the Isoetaceae and sole extant genus of the order Isoetales.

- *He looked up "genus isoetes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus isoetes" to mean type and genus of the isoetaceae and sole extant....*

---

genus mugil *(noun)*

Type genus of the Mugilidae: mullets.

- *He looked up "genus mugil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mugil."*

---

genus nelumbo *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in the family Nymphaeaceae: lotuses.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus nelumbo" to mean sometimes placed in the family nymphaeaceae: lotuses.*
- *He looked up "genus nelumbo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus nerodia *(noun)*

North American water snakes.

- *Understanding "genus nerodia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nerodia."*

---

genus pterocarpus *(noun)*

Genus of tropical trees or climbers having usually broadly winged pods.

- *He looked up "genus pterocarpus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus pterocarpus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus retama *(noun)*

Small genus of Mediterranean shrubs; often included in genus Genista.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus retama" to mean small genus of mediterranean shrubs; often included....*
- *He looked up "genus retama" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus scolytus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Scolytidae comprising numerous small bark beetles.

- *He looked up "genus scolytus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus scolytus."*

---

genus sterculia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sterculiaceae: deciduous or evergreen trees of Old and New World tropics and subtropics.

- *Understanding "genus sterculia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sterculia" to mean type genus of the sterculiaceae: deciduous or....*

---

genus sylvilagus *(noun)*

North American rabbits.

- *They discussed "genus sylvilagus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus sylvilagus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus thiobacillus *(noun)*

A genus of bacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus thiobacillus."*
- *Understanding "genus thiobacillus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus thomomys *(noun)*

Western pocket gophers.

- *He looked up "genus thomomys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus thomomys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus tridacna *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Tridacnidae: giant clams.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus tridacna" to mean type genus of the family tridacnidae: giant clams.*
- *The article explained what "genus tridacna" means with a simple example.*

---

gillespies *(noun)*

United States jazz trumpeter and exponent of bebop (1917-1993).

- *They discussed "gillespies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gillespies" to mean united states jazz trumpeter and exponent of bebop....*

glycosuria *(noun)*

The presence of abnormally high levels of sugar in the urine.

- *He looked up "glycosuria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glycosuria."*

gonadotrophin *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and placenta; stimulates the gonads and controls reproductive activity.

- *In class, the teacher used "gonadotrophin" to mean hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland....*
- *The article explained what "gonadotrophin" means with a simple example.*

gooseflesh *(noun)*

Reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to cold or emotional stress or skin irritation.

- *The article explained what "gooseflesh" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gooseflesh" to mean reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to....*

goosefoot *(noun)*

Any of various weeds of the genus Chenopodium having small greenish flowers.

- *The article explained what "goosefoot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goosefoot" to mean any of various weeds of the genus chenopodium....*

goosefoot family *(noun)*

Includes spinach and beets.

- *They discussed "goosefoot family" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "goosefoot family" means with a simple example.*

goosefoot maple *(noun)*

Maple of eastern North America with striped bark and large two-lobed leaves clear yellow in autumn.

- *He looked up "goosefoot maple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goosefoot maple."*

gratingly *(adverb)*

In a harsh and grating manner.

- *Her voice fell gratingly on our ears.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "gratingly" in the final chapter.*

graved *(verb)*

Carve, cut, or etch into a material or surface.

- *Engraved the trophy cupt with the winner's.*
- *In everyday English, people use "graved" when talking about this idea.*

gum butea *(noun)*

Dried juice of the dhak tree; used as an astringent.

- *Understanding "gum butea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gum butea" to mean dried juice of the dhak tree; used as an astringent.*

gumshoes *(noun)*

A waterproof overshoe that protects shoes from water or snow.

- *They discussed "gumshoes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gumshoes" means with a simple example.*

guthries *(noun)*

United States folk singer and songwriter (1912-1967).

- *They discussed "guthries" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "guthries" means with a simple example.*

gyroplane *(noun)*

An aircraft that is supported in flight by unpowered rotating horizontal wings (or blades); forward propulsion is provided by a conventional propeller.

- *They discussed "gyroplane" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gyroplane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hamamelis vernalis *(noun)*

Fragrant shrub of lower Mississippi valley having very small flowers from midwinter to spring.

- *The article explained what "hamamelis vernalis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hamamelis vernalis" during the group presentation.*

---

harijans *(noun)*

Belongs to lowest social and ritual class in India.

- *Understanding "harijans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "harijans" means with a simple example.*

---

harkat ul-mujahedeen *(noun)*

An Islamic fundamentalist group in Pakistan that fought the Soviet Union in Afghanistan in the 1980s; now operates as a terrorist organization primarily in Kashmir and seeks Kashmir's accession by Pakistan.

- *The article explained what "harkat ul-mujahedeen" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "harkat ul-mujahedeen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

headier *(adjective)*

Marked by defiant disregard for danger or consequences; ; -Macaulay.

- *Would you call this situation "headier"? Explain why.*
- *A "headier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

headshake *(noun)*

The act of turning your head left and right to signify denial or disbelief or bemusement.

- *I could tell from their headshakes that they didn't believe me.*
- *Understanding "headshake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemal *(adjective)*

Relating to the blood vessels or blood.

- *The speaker chose "hemal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hemal" when it is relating to the blood vessels or blood.*

---

hemal arch *(noun)*

A structure arising ventrally from a vertebral centrum and enclosing the caudal blood vessels.

- *They discussed "hemal arch" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hemal arch" means with a simple example.*

---

henry beauclerc *(noun)*

King of England from 1100 to 1135; youngest son of William the Conqueror; conquered Normandy in 1106 (1068-1135).

- *He looked up "henry beauclerc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "henry beauclerc" during the group presentation.*

---

heracleum *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of plants with usually thick rootstocks and large umbels of white flowers.

- *Understanding "heracleum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heracleum" to mean widely distributed genus of plants with usually....*

---

heritors *(noun)*

A person who is entitled by law or by the terms of a will to inherit the estate of another.

- *He looked up "heritors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heritors."*

---

hobbys *(noun)*

A child's plaything consisting of an imitation horse mounted on rockers; the child straddles it and pretends to ride.

- *They discussed "hobbys" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "hobbys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

holded *(verb)*

To close within bounds, limit or hold back from movement.

- *Learners should practice how to use "holded" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "holded" when talking about this idea.*

---

hotei-chiku *(noun)*

Small bamboo of southeastern China having slender culms flexuous when young.

- *He looked up "hotei-chiku" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hotei-chiku" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

humidify *(verb)*

Make (more) humid.

- *He did not know how to use "humidify" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "humidify" in real sentences.*

---

humulus japonicus *(noun)*

Ornamental vine native to eastern Asia; cultivated for its variegated foliage.

- *The article explained what "humulus japonicus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "humulus japonicus" to mean ornamental vine native to eastern asia; cultivated....*

---

husbanded *(verb)*

Use cautiously and frugally.

- *Learners should practice how to use "husbanded" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "husbanded" and when to wait.*

---

hyaenas *(noun)*

Doglike nocturnal mammal of Africa and southern Asia that feeds chiefly on carrion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyaenas."*
- *He looked up "hyaenas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hybridizations *(noun)*

(genetics) the act of mixing different species or varieties of animals or plants and thus to produce hybrids.

- *They discussed "hybridizations" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hybridizations" to mean (genetics) the act of mixing different species or....*

---

hyperopic *(adjective)*

Abnormal ability to focus of distant objects.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hyperopic."*
- *A "hyperopic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hypervitaminosis *(noun)*

An abnormal condition resulting from taking vitamins excessively; can be serious for vitamins A or D or K.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypervitaminosis" to mean an abnormal condition resulting from taking....*
- *They discussed "hypervitaminosis" during the group presentation.*

---

hytrin *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade name Hytrin) used to treat high blood pressure.

- *He looked up "hytrin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hytrin."*

---

immoralities *(noun)*

The quality of not being in accord with standards of right or good conduct.

- *They discussed "immoralities" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "immoralities" means with a simple example.*

---

inapposite *(adjective)*

Of an inappropriate or misapplied nature.

- *Students compared "inapposite" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "inapposite"? Explain why.*

indited *(verb)*

Produce a literary work.

- *He did not know how to use "indited" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "indited" carefully so everyone would understand.*

informatively *(adverb)*

In an informative manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "informatively" naturally.*
- *Using "informatively" can make your explanation more exact.*

insatiate *(adjective)*

Impossible to satisfy.

- *An insatiate appetite.*
- *Would you call this situation "insatiate"? Explain why.*

inseminations *(noun)*

The introduction of semen into the genital tract of a female.

- *They discussed "inseminations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inseminations."*

instrumenting *(verb)*

Equip with instruments for measuring, recording, or controlling.

- *In everyday English, people use "instrumenting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "instrumenting" in real sentences.*

intermingles *(verb)*

Combine into one.

- *Can you use "intermingles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "intermingles" when talking about this idea.*

intifadas *(noun)*

An uprising by Palestinian Arabs (in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank) against Israel in the late 1980s and again in 2000.

- *They discussed "intifadas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "intifadas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ipomoea batatas *(noun)*

Pantropical vine widely cultivated in several varieties for its large sweet tuberous root with orange flesh.

- *Understanding "ipomoea batatas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ipomoea batatas" because he had never seen it before.*

irish burgoo *(noun)*

Irish version of burgoo.

- *They discussed "irish burgoo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irish burgoo."*

isobutylene *(noun)*

Used also in making gasoline components.

- *The article explained what "isobutylene" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "isobutylene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

isoetes *(noun)*

Type and genus of the Isoetaceae and sole extant genus of the order Isoetales.

- *Understanding "isoetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "isoetes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jiggered *(adjective)*

(British informal expletive) surprised.

- *Well I'm jiggered!*
- *A "jiggered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

jimmy conors *(noun)*

Outstanding United States tennis player (born in 1952).

- *In class, the teacher used "jimmy conors" to mean outstanding united states tennis player (born in 1952).*
- *He looked up "jimmy conors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jumbie bead *(noun)*

West Indian tree similar to Ormosia monosperma but larger and having smaller leaflets and smaller seeds.

- *Understanding "jumbie bead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jumbie bead" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kachins *(noun)*

Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in northernmost Burma and adjacent China and India.

- *They discussed "kachins" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kachins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kassite *(noun)*

An ancient language spoken by the Kassites.

- *In class, the teacher used "kassite" to mean an ancient language spoken by the kassites.*
- *The article explained what "kassite" means with a simple example.*

---

kinos *(noun)*

A gum obtained from various tropical plants; used as an astringent and in tanning.

- *Understanding "kinos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kinos" means with a simple example.*

---

kirchhoff's laws *(noun)*

(physics) two laws governing electric networks in which steady currents flow: the sum of all the currents at a point is zero and the sum of the voltage gains and drops around any closed circuit is zero.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kirchhoff's laws."*
- *He looked up "kirchhoff's laws" because he had never seen it before.*

---

koppie *(noun)*

A small hill rising up from the African veld.

- *In class, the teacher used "koppie" to mean a small hill rising up from the african veld.*
- *They discussed "koppie" during the group presentation.*

---

labyrinthitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the inner ear; can cause vertigo and vomiting.

- *He looked up "labyrinthitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "labyrinthitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leiomyomas *(noun)*

Benign tumor of smooth muscle (usually in the uterus or digestive tract).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leiomyomas."*
- *The article explained what "leiomyomas" means with a simple example.*

---

lepas fascicularis *(noun)*

Stalked barnacle that attaches to ship bottoms or floating timbers.

- *Understanding "lepas fascicularis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lepas fascicularis" means with a simple example.*

lepus arcticus *(noun)*

A large hare of northern North America; it is almost completely white in winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepus arcticus."*
- *The article explained what "lepus arcticus" means with a simple example.*

lers *(noun)*

The sea personified; father of Manannan; corresponds to Welsh Llyr.

- *In class, the teacher used "lers" to mean the sea personified; father of manannan;....*
- *They discussed "lers" during the group presentation.*

liatris punctata *(noun)*

Herb with many stems bearing narrow slender wands of crowded rose-lavender flowers; central United States and Canada to Texas and northern Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "liatris punctata" to mean herb with many stems bearing narrow slender wands....*
- *The article explained what "liatris punctata" means with a simple example.*

lionised *(verb)*

Assign great social importance to.

- *In everyday English, people use "lionised" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "lionised" until he saw an example.*

loadstone *(noun)*

A permanent magnet consisting of magnetite that possess polarity and has the power to attract as well as to be attracted magnetically.

- *The article explained what "loadstone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loadstone" to mean a permanent magnet consisting of magnetite that....*

longes *(verb)*

Desire strongly or persistently.

- *Learners should practice how to use "longes" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "longes" until he saw an example.*

lsds *(noun)*

A powerful hallucinogenic drug manufactured from lysergic acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "lsds" to mean a powerful hallucinogenic drug manufactured from....*
- *They discussed "lsds" during the group presentation.*

lutra lutra *(noun)*

Otter found in Europe and Asia.

- *Understanding "lutra lutra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lutra lutra."*

madhouses *(noun)*

Pejorative terms for an insane asylum.

- *The article explained what "madhouses" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "madhouses" to mean pejorative terms for an insane asylum.*

masquers *(noun)*

A participant in a masquerade.

- *They discussed "masquers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "masquers" because he had never seen it before.*

megestrol *(noun)*

A synthetic progestational compound used to treat endometrial carcinoma.

- *In class, the teacher used "megestrol" to mean a synthetic progestational compound used to treat....*
- *They discussed "megestrol" during the group presentation.*

megestrol acetate *(noun)*

A synthetic progestational compound used to treat endometrial carcinoma.

- *The article explained what "megestrol acetate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megestrol acetate."*

---

metics *(noun)*

An alien who paid a fee to reside in an ancient Greek city.

- *The article explained what "metics" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "metics" during the group presentation.*

---

mewed *(verb)*

Utter a high-pitched cry, as of seagulls.

- *She tried to use "mewed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mewed" in real sentences.*

---

microbalance *(noun)*

Balance for weighing very small objects.

- *In class, the teacher used "microbalance" to mean balance for weighing very small objects.*
- *They discussed "microbalance" during the group presentation.*

---

microcircuit *(noun)*

A microelectronic computer circuit incorporated into a chip or semiconductor; a whole system rather than a single component.

- *The article explained what "microcircuit" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "microcircuit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

micrometeorite *(noun)*

A meteorite or meteoroid so small that it drifts down to earth without becoming intensely heated in the atmosphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "micrometeorite" to mean a meteorite or meteoroid so small that it drifts....*
- *He looked up "micrometeorite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misbehaviors *(noun)*

Improper or wicked or immoral behavior.

- *Understanding "misbehaviors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "misbehaviors" during the group presentation.*

---

moneyers *(noun)*

A skilled worker who coins or stamps money.

- *In class, the teacher used "moneyers" to mean a skilled worker who coins or stamps money.*
- *He looked up "moneyers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moraceae *(noun)*

Trees or shrubs having a milky juice; in some classifications includes genus Cannabis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moraceae."*
- *They discussed "moraceae" during the group presentation.*

---

moresque *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of the Moors.

- *A "moresque" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "moresque" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mugil *(noun)*

Type genus of the Mugilidae: mullets.

- *Understanding "mugil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mugil" during the group presentation.*

---

mugil liza *(noun)*

Similar to the striped mullet and takes its place in the Caribbean region.

- *He looked up "mugil liza" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mugil liza" during the group presentation.*

muniments *(noun)*

Deeds and other documentary evidence of title to land.

- *Understanding "muniments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "muniments" during the group presentation.*

murkiest *(adjective)*

(of liquids) clouded as with sediment.

- *Would you call this situation "murkiest"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "murkiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nailhead *(noun)*

Flattened boss on the end of nail opposite to the point.

- *In class, the teacher used "nailhead" to mean flattened boss on the end of nail opposite to the point.*
- *He looked up "nailhead" because he had never seen it before.*